

Rest of EU

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Countries in the “Rest of EU” region: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Pathway assumptions		A) CURRENT TRENDS	B) NATIONAL COMMITMENTS	GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY
General description		We do not act differently than in the past decade / today	National actions/policies are aligned with national commitments	National actions/policies are aligned with global sustainability targets
1. Macroeconomics	1.1) GDP per capita	SSP2	SSP2	SSP2
	1.2) Population	UN_medium: medium growth	EU population was 451 million persons on 1 January 2023 (451,385,792). It is projected to decrease by 6% in 2100, after having a peak of 453 million people in 2026. The 2050 levels will be similar to current values (447,877,407) though with a small decline of about -1%. We therefore choose the UN medium growth population scenario.	Same as CT
	1.3) Inflation	Current Dollars: prices expressed in current terms (current dollar around the year 2020)	According to the European Central Bank, inflation and prices are projected to stabilize and decrease to before energy crisis levels. The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices is projected to decrease to an average of 5.4% in 2023 and then to 3.0% in 2024 and 2.2% in 2025. We therefore select an average inflation change and prices scenario.	Average

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	1.4) Inequalities	-	-	-
2. Land	2.1) Constraints on agricultural expansion / deforestation	NoDeforestation	EU forest strategy for 2030 sets a target for protecting EU's last remaining primary and old-growth forests. We therefore select the no deforestation-2030 scenario.	Same as National Commitment
	2.2) Afforestation, and forest plantations targets	BonnChallenge	BonnChallenge pledges (total of 1600 ha), no time horizon so, set to 2050. Additionally, the EU Green deal targets for additional planting of 3 billion trees by 2030 in the EU. Using average stocking and spacing requirements from Ireland's TEAGASC (3,000 trees per hectare) we estimate an additional land extent of 1 million hectares for afforestation.	Same as National Commitment
	2.3) Urban and settlements area	No Change	EU projects that built-up areas are likely to expand by more than 3% between 2015 and 2030, reaching 7% of the EU territory by 2030. We therefore choose a current trend of urbanization, since the current trend of increase will keep up until 2030.	Same as National Commitment
	2.4) Protected areas	No change	The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets the target of protecting 30% of EU land and sea by 2030 .	Same as National Commitment
3. Productivity and management	3.1) Crop productivity for the key crops	No growth	Middle Growth	Middle Growth

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	3.2) Cropland under agroecological practices	No change	EU 2030 biodiversity strategy targets legally protecting a minimum of 30% of the EU's land areas. We therefore choose a share of cropland of 30% to be under a mix of agroecological practices.	Same as National Commitment
	3.3) Livestock productivity for the key livestock products	No Growth	BAU Growth	BAU Growth
	3.4) Pasture stocking rate	No Growth	BAU Growth	BAU Growth
	3.5) Forest management			
4. Trade	4.1) Share of consumption which is imported for key imported products (%)	Stable Imports	Using OECD current and projected import statistics we estimate an increase of ~22% in imports between 2020 and 2024. We apply this rate of increase to the top 4 imported goods in the EU: Maize, Wheat, Pigs and Soy (Cake of soya beans and soya beans).	Same as National Commitment
	4.2) Evolution of exports for key exported products (1000 tons)	Exports are multiplied by 1.5 by 2050	Using OECD current and projected import statistics we estimate an increase of ~25% in exports between 2020 and 2024. We apply this rate of increase to the top 4 imported goods in the EU: Wheat, Pigs, Maize and Barley	Same as National Commitment
5. Food	5.1) Average dietary composition	No change	Healthy, balanced and sustainable diets for all European consumers (EU Code of	EAT Lancet Average

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			<p><u>Conduct on Responsible Food Business and Marketing Practices)</u></p> <p><u>Improved food consumption patterns in the EU:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage increased consumption of fruits and vegetables, wholegrain cereals, fibre, nuts and pulses, including locally-produced varieties (e.g. by increasing the availability thereof and/or access thereto) - Provide/promote more sustainably-produced food products/meals (e.g. sustainably produced organic food; higher animal welfare standards; sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and algae products) - Improve, where feasible, the nutritional composition and environmental footprint of food products/meals, e.g. through product reformulation and new product development/ innovation - Review and/or offer a range of appropriate portion and serving sizes aimed at sustainable food consumption - Promote consumer awareness of healthy, balanced and sustainable diets, including sustainable food consumption, as part of healthy & sustainable lifestyles. <p>Given the targeted sustainable diet we introduce a new diet in the national pathway scenario which is the average of the current diet (taken from FAO Food</p>	
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			balance sheets) and the EAT-Lancet average diet.	
	5.2) Share of food consumption which is wasted at household level	Current	A 50% reduction of per capita food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030 . Post harvest losses scenario: Based on EU's target to reduce food losses at production stage we choose the reduced post harvest losses.	Same as National Commitments
6. Biofuels	6.1) Targets on biofuel and/or other bioenergy use	No change	EU sets a target for transitioning towards advanced biofuels made from sustainable feedstock. By 2030, the EU aims to increase the share of renewable energy in transport to at least 14%, including a minimum share of 3.5% of advanced biofuels.	Same as National Commitments
	6.2) Targets on other non-food use	-	-	-
7. Water	7.1) Irrigated crop area	No growth	EU is under water scarcity pressures and has already seen a decrease in the share of irrigated areas (6.1 % between 2005 and 2016). As such we choose the no irrigation expansion scenario.	Same as National Commitments