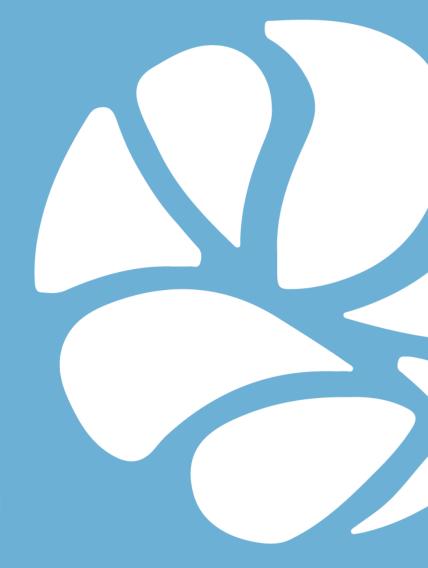


Circular (bio)economy: a promising pathway for sustainable farming and development in rural areas?

Blanca Casares Guillén 12 June 2024

Meeting of the EESC Section for Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment (NAT)

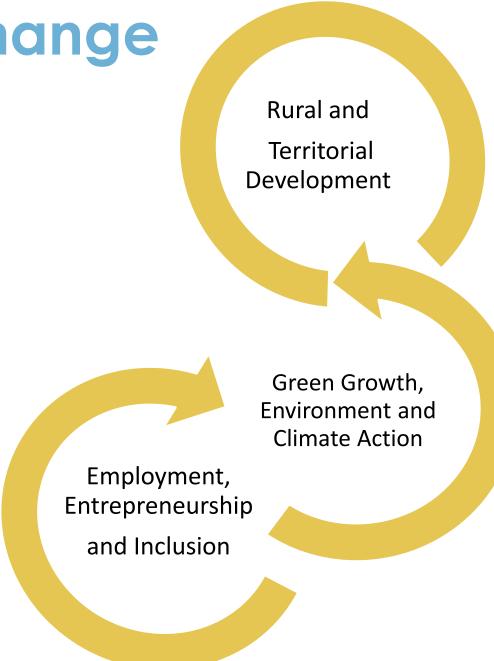
Aligning the circular economy and the bioeconomy at EU and national level



Pathway to change

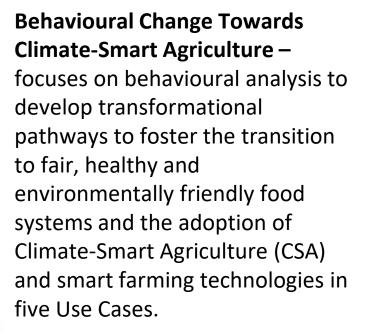
Key drivers

- The power of local community-led action and innovation
- Community and citizen empowerment and participation in local development
- Green and digital investing in sustainable practices, circular economy, and digital infrastructure.
- Local evidence and experiences to guide policy developments
- Alliances, partnerships and networking



Developing policy recommendations and tools







SMART community-led transition for Europe's Rural Areas — aims at reducing vulnerabilities and fostering resilience introducing Smart Innovation Packages (SIPs) as a framework addressing rural challenges with interconnected technological and non-technological solutions. Expected outcomes are: rural empowerment, solutions for rural needs and fostering smart village networks.



Empowering Rural
Communities to act for
change – aims to foster a just
and sustainable transition of
rural areas by developing
smart, community-led, tailormade, place based and
inclusive solutions within
local Multi-Actor Rural
Innovation Ecosystems (RIEs)
in 12 pilot area.

Key policy momemtum

- **2011 Green economy** defined by UNEP
- **2012 t**he EC communication A bioeconomy strategy for Europe. ✓
- **2015** − the EC Circular Economy Package
- **2018** − A <u>review</u> of the **EU's Bioeconomy Strategy**
- **✓** 2019 European Green Deal
- **2020** − <u>Circular Economy Action Plan</u> and <u>2030 Climate Target Plan</u>
- ✓ 2021 Commission Communication: a long-term vision for the EU's rural areas targets at 2040
- ✓ 2022 <u>Circular Economy: Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation</u>; <u>Proposal for a first EU-wide voluntary framework to reliably certify high-quality carbon removals</u> and <u>Proposals to make sustainable products the norm in the EU, boost circular business models and empower consumers for the green transition</u>
- **2023 − Council Conclusions** emphasise the need to **focus on rural areas in developing a bioeconomy**

Connections—whether direct (D), indirect (I), or undetermined (-)—between policy objectives and targets and the Climate-Smart Agriculture principles





Barriers and drivers across EU policies to achieve Climate-Smart Agriculture

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Contributor: Serafín Pazos Vidal, Senior Expert (AEIDL)

INTRODUCTION

The Policy Brief "Barriers and drivers across EU policies to achieve Climate-Smart Agriculture" has been produced by <u>AEIDL</u> (European Association for Innovation in Local Development), partner of the <u>BEATLES</u> project (funded by the European Union under GA no. 101060645) and responsible for Work Package (WP) 5: Transition through policy recommendations and tools.

This Policy Brief seeks to complement WP5's work on developing policy recommendations to guide policy formulations that enable a transition to fair, inclusive, sustainable climate-smart practices and behaviours. In particular, it has been developed in the framework of task 5.1 formulation of policy recommendations at regional, national and EU levels and task 5.2 on policy tools for adopting sustainable, climate-neutral and environment-friendly practices and behaviours.

The Agricultural University of Athens coordinates the BEATLES project.

Note: for now, this policy brief is for internal and exclusive use in the EU multi-actor working group co-creation workshop. The content has not yet been published and cannot be shared beyond this activity.



Source: AEIDL, 2024

	CSA Objectives		
	Sustainably	ADAPTING	MITIGATING,
Climate-Smart Agricultue	increasing	and	reducing
related main EU policies analysed	agricultural	building	and/or
	PRODUCTIVITY	resilience to	removing
	and incomes	climate	greenhouse
Common Agricultural Policy	D	change D	gas emissions D
Farm to Fork Strategy	D	D	D
		_	
Biodiversity Strategy 2030	I	D	<u> </u>
European Climate Law	-	D	D
Organic production and labelling of organic products	D	Ī	I
Food quality certification schemes	D	-	-
Protection of geographical indications	Ī	-	-
Fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables	I	-	-
sectors	-		
Nitrates Directive	l	I .	-
Pesticides Directive	I	I	I
Water Framework Directive	I	ī	Ī
LULUCF Regulation	Ì	D	D
General Food Law	D	-	-
Food safety regulations	Ī	-	-
Health rules as regards animal by-products	Ī	-	Ī
EU animal health law	Ī	-	-
Long-Term Vision for Rural Areas	Ī	i	i
EU Digital Strategy	I	D	D
EU Mission: a Soil Deal for Europe	D	D	D
Industrial Strategy agri-food pathway	D	D	D
Nature Restoration Law	-	D	-
Framework Law on Sustainable Food Systems	Ī	Ī	Ī
EU carbon removals certification framework	-	D	D

CAP to support the integration of EU agriculture into the circular economy system

- The primary sector needs to improve the management of agricultural by-products and waste in the framework of the circular economy.
- Yeromote efficiency in the use of local natural resources and the circular bioeconomy at local level.
- Exploit the connections of the circular economy and the bioeconomy, especially in the treatment of livestock manure, closing nutrient loops and agri-food waste.
- ✓ Exploit the existing potential for the development of business models related to the circular bioeconomy to generate employment and wealth in rural areas and industrial base of rural areas
- ▼ The circular economy, a facet of agriculture rooted in innovation.

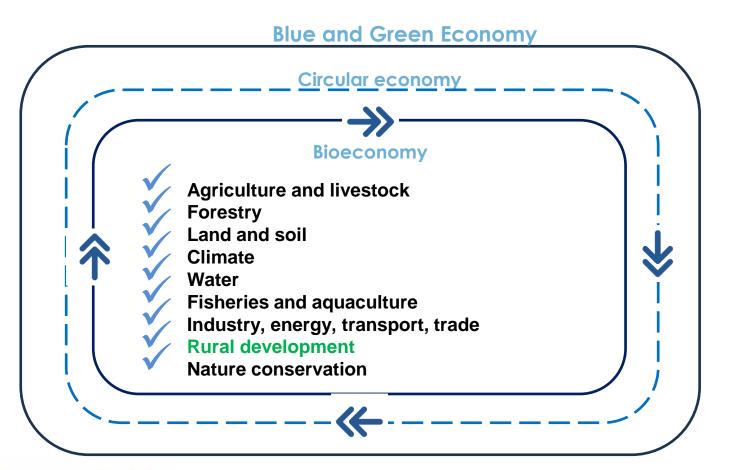
Support from CAP

Direct payments eco-schemes when linked to environmental objectives

Rural Development interventions: Enviclim, Invest, Cooperation

Ex (IE): Acquisition of equipment to convert fruit and vegetable waste into raw materials to improve the circular economy

Defining the concept and understanding the contribution of/to rural development



Sustainable bio- and circular economy



Source: AEIDL, 2024

Looking at the barriers and opportunities

V

Balance various materials re-uses, ensuring economic benefits while preserving social equity and enhancing ecosystem services avoiding intensification of natural resources.



Risk that sectoral approaches miss out on opportunities and synergies.



Lack of coherent policy support for a transition into circular (bio)economy.



Lack of **funds for investment in circular technologies and products**. In particular for small-medium farms and rural businesses.



Carbon removal technology is still far from being viable at the scale needed.



Need for specific advisory services.



Lack of public awareness and pressure.



Contribute to the modernisation and strengthening of the food sector as well as the industrial base of rural areas.



Creation of **new, more diverse value chains** and greener, more cost-effective processes, while protecting biodiversity and the environment.



Within rural areas, the circular (bio) economy can:



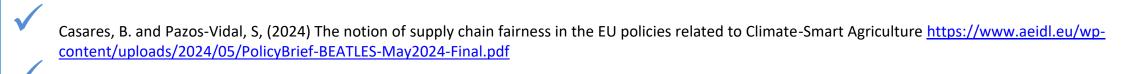
drive innovative business solutions and can be supported through initiatives such as Startup Villages and support to SME's.



lead to an improvement of the provision of infrastructure and services.



EU policies, such CAP, to support the integration of EU agriculture into the circular economy system.



COM/2010/0672 final - The CAP towards 2020: Meeting the food, natural resources and territorial challenges of the future https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex%3A52010DC0672

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions A long-term Vision for the EU's Rural Areas - Towards stronger, connected, resilient and prosperous rural areas by 2040 COM/2021/345 final

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Thank you!

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