



The Future of Food: Lessons from the latest protein strategies

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1 Introduction

Since 2014, governments across the European Union and other regions have been moving to national level policy instruments focused on enabling and accelerating a transition to more sustainable production and consumption of protein. These strategies aim to contribute to, and enhance environmental, ecological, social, and economic objectives.

Further detailed information on these strategies (of which there were 7) is available in the [Future of Food: Sustainable Protein Strategies from Around the World](#) (case study) report, and also from the [Future of Food: Unlocking the Benefits of Scotlands Circular Bioeconomy](#) (event) summary¹.

Although each strategy was unique with reference to geography, climate, culture and other factors, they all share several common characteristics:

1. Increase domestic protein production

To accelerate food security, increase relative competitiveness of EU-grown protein crops versus other crops and non-EU plant proteins, advance alternative proteins, reduce reliance on imported protein in favour of domestic economic and environmental opportunities, and minimise exposure to negative externalities such as volatility and deforestation

2. Consolidate and accelerate integrated supply chains

Whole value chain approach to rapidly advance novel sustainable business models and products, maximise environmental performance, share value back towards the farm, support industries to access economies of scale through collaboration, and position domestic markets to capitalise on the global transition towards more sustainable proteins

3. Enable legislative and regulatory reform

To accommodate, encourage and advance the transition away from the fossil based linear economy, and enable novel sustainable circular bioeconomy innovations and cocreation of benefit through closer, more agile links between consumers, industry, academia, and government

4. Leverage funding support

Low risk low threshold funding mechanisms to accelerate change through targeted support for sustainable and innovative models of production, services, and products. Leveraged through CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) mechanisms, national and regional agendas, public-private partnerships, green loans, and government-industry-academic-public partnerships

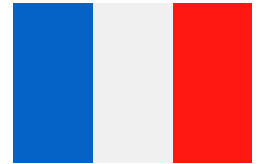
5. Advance the bioeconomy

Each strategy recognises the critical role of the wider bioeconomy, its synergies with food production, the opportunity to generate significant volumes of high quality protein from secondary streams, and providing circular opportunities to revalorise waste products and co-products and use them to displace more resource and carbon intensive primary material inputs

With specific reference to this report, both France, one of the first countries to adopt this approach through a plant protein strategy (2014), and the Netherlands which followed the EU strategy (2018) have recently released new strategies (December 2020 and January 2021 respectively) which explore, learn from, and build upon the previous iterations. Further to this, the Belgian County of Flanders has also published a regional strategy of interest.

This report explores these latest developments.

¹ This report is an update on progress, not a replacement for, this earlier work.



Background

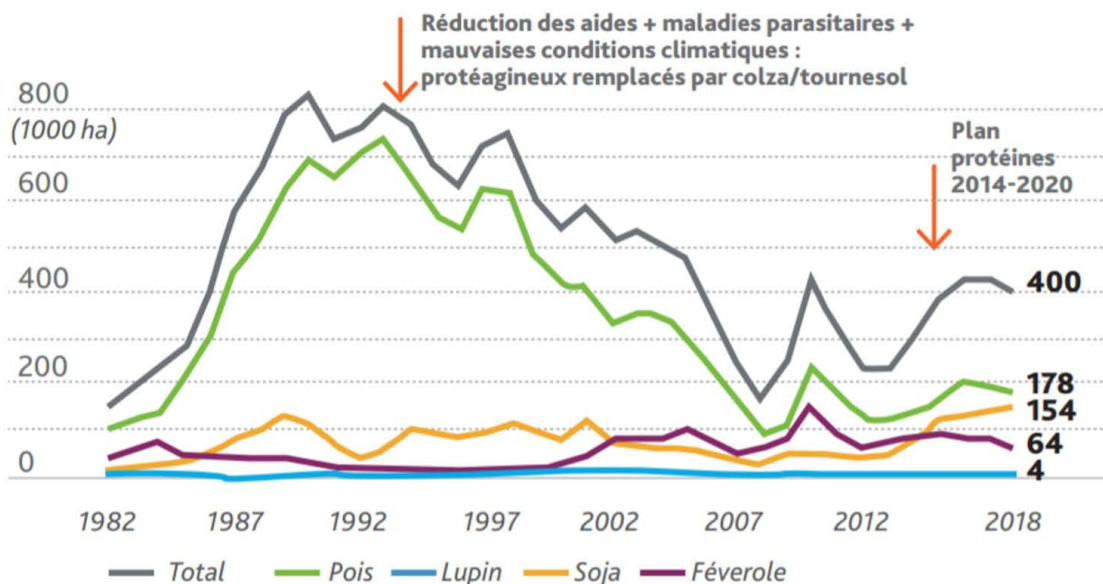
France was amongst the first countries to take this more strategic approach to protein production having initiated a programme to advance plant proteins in 2014.

Whilst there was some increase as the 2014 strategy was implemented, production has in fact remained very low compared to late 1980 (Fig. 1). The update recognises progress was limited by factors including competition for space in rotations against other oilseeds and cereals, difficulty in predicting and stabilising yield, market structure continuing to favour imported protein ingredients for feeds, and a lack of expected market pull from consumers.

In recognition of this, and in response to the EC directive to advance feed and food security through domestic plant protein production, the General Assembly of Food (EGalim) began planning to further strengthen protein autonomy, diversify agricultural systems, and support better nutrition in eating habits in 2018.

However, in 2020, the global pandemic and subsequent economic and social disruption further highlighted the scale and scope of opportunity within the protein strategy to drive green recovery, and potential to support and advance their agri-food industries. The urgency and ambition of the strategy was increased accordingly.

Surfaces des principales légumineuses - France 1982-2018



Source : Terre Univia d'après SCCES/ONIGL/ONIGC/FranceAgriMer/SSP

Figure 1. French protein crop production showing decreasing production (1982-2018) across key crops (peas, lupins, soy, and field beans) highlighting inflection point in production (1992) through reduction of aid and other factors, and subsequent increase after implementation of the plant protein strategy (2014).

Aims

- **Accelerate recovery** after global pandemic
- **Embed sustainability** in the agri-food systems and industries
- **Reduce import dependence** on imports of materials rich in protein (soy in particular)
- **Improve self-sufficiency** at the farm level, in the territories, and across the sectors
- **Advance position** in global sustainable protein/plant protein markets
- **Support food transition** according to nutritional guidelines through an increase in the use of legumes for human consumption
- **Enable population** to consume responsibly with reference to diet, and fashions (particular focus on organic/non-GMO)

Objectives and measures

Stimulate and support green recovery through agricultural sector recovery plan (€1B/£852M):

- Renewal and development of agricultural equipment (€250M/£213M)
- Modernisation, health safety and animal welfare in the livestock sectors (€250M/£213M)
- Investment to accelerate agri-ecological transition and guarantee food quality (€400M/£341M)

This agri-food recovery plan was then split across 22 measures designed to deliver transformative change and enable environmental and economic co-benefits across all stages of food and farming (Appendix 1). The plant protein strategy forms a key theme.

Increase area under protein crops by 100% by 2030 (€120M/£102M):

- **Aid for investment in specific equipment** allowing the cultivation, harvesting, and drying of species rich in plant proteins and the development of overseeding of fodder legumes: small dryers, machines dedicated to the harvest of legumes, etc (€40M/£34M)
- **Support for the structuring of the sector and downstream investments** for example, the construction of an alfalfa dehydration unit connecting alfalfa producers with breeders, a plant protein recovery unit to extract certain amino acids from it, for industry, etc (€50M/£42.5M)
- **Research and development projects on plant proteins**
 - **Varietal research** on legumes to obtain varieties resistant to stress and increase their yields and companies developing other forms of protein (€7M/£6M)
 - **New agronomic deployment routes** involving new breeding practices, testing crop rotation routes incorporating more legumes, evaluating advantages and difficulties, using local

productions of fodder rich in proteins to replace imported vegetable proteins, and dissemination of best practice (€20M/£17M)

- **Knowledge transfer support** delivered through c.300 demonstration farms
- **Promotion of plant proteins in the diet** in accordance with PNNS (National Nutrition and Health Plan) guidelines (€3M/£2.5M)
- **Boosting start-ups in the sector** in conjunction with BPIFrance advising and supporting companies in their development phase, and also the Protein Connect programme (€2M/£1.7M)

Development process

From 2019, and with consideration of the original protein plan/program, a partnership-based reflection and co-creation process brought together more than 80 stakeholders across the whole value chain including administration, inter-professional organizations, agricultural cooperatives, downstream actors, transformation stakeholders, and the research and innovation ecosystem.

This also included specific entities including Terres Univia is an inter-professional organisation for vegetable oils and proteins covering breeding (seed breeders, seed multipliers), agricultural production, plant production, collection and storage activities, industrial processing (crushing, refining, concentrated proteins, etc.), food manufacturers and animal feed industries with links to missions in biofuels/energy), and Proteines France with expert membership across entire value chain: from feedstock production (cereal crops, oilseed crops, pulses, insects, algae, yeasts and other 'alternatives'), processing, finished goods and distribution).

In 2020, the global pandemic highlighted the scale and scope of opportunity in the protein transition with reference to feed and food security, but also economic stability and growth. The French government then launched the Relance Strategy (lit. Recovery/revival) which deployed €100B. This plan included an "agricultural, food and forest transition" component which aims to leverage opportunity through food sovereignty, improving the resilience of farms, and supporting their ecological transition. This is broken down into 22 measures, 18 of which directly concern agriculture and food (Appendix 1).

Overall, and with reference to the 17 non plant protein measures specific to agriculture which include targets for environmental, ecological and economic benefits, it is evident that the plan aims to enable and support transformative, inclusive and sustainable change.

At the time of writing, the plant protein strategy is still very new and has not completed a cycle so the baseline, targets and metrics are considered.

The area under vegetable protein crops in France (2018) was 1 million hectares including (but not limited to) key crops such as soybeans, peas, pulses, alfalfa, and fodder legumes. Intermediate and specific targets for productive increase in plant proteins relative to the useful agricultural area are put forward including:

- **Increase protein crop area by 40 per cent by 2024** – 400,000 hectares
- **Increase protein crop area by 100 per cent by 2030** (to 8 per cent) – 2 million hectares
- **Increase protein self sufficiency for livestock by 10 per cent by 2030** (to 88 per cent)

To monitor and manage development the French government has also initiated a protein 'observatory' with key metrics including:

- Leguminous area as per cent useful agricultural area
- Protein autonomy in animal feed as per cent self sufficiency
- Volumes produced and imported of pulses intended for food human
- Quantities of pulses and pulse based products consumed per capita
- Number of vegetable protein start-ups and SMEs supported



Key lessons

The French Plant Protein Strategy (2020) learns from and builds upon the preceding policy instruments.

- **A whole system co-creation approach is critical** to maximise resource efficiency and value within and between sectors
 - By defining a common vision to respond to these major challenges, the framework will strengthen and develop advantage through a multi-sector synergistic approach across animal feed, primary agricultural production, transformation, development of co-products, human food, and other new resources and services
- **Transformative change requires significant investment** to enable all actors in novel sustainable value chains to advance in synchronisation
 - Upstream research and development to develop the legume/protein crop seed industry including varietal research with reference to yield and tolerance, but also considering sorting, drying and storage infrastructure
 - Farm level investment to access to cultivation and harvesting equipment for fodder legumes or protein crops (organic farms in particular), share knowledge and best practice across farms, and also infrastructure for further drying (including support to develop mobile drying technology) and processing forage legumes
 - Downstream value chain consolidation for companies including processing and storage infrastructure to maximise value added in country
 - Support for emergent innovators in the vegetable protein market segment
- **Market push is insufficient to embed change** where mechanisms to advance market pull are critical
 - Increase understanding of the benefits of consumption of pulses through communication campaigns across the general public
 - Measures to promote and advance use of plant proteins in the catering industry, research/technical institutes, education and other cost sectors are critical



National Protein Strategy Netherlands



Background

The Netherlands is a major importer of soy, especially for the animal feed industry. The Netherlands is also an important transit port for soy in Europe: Rotterdam and Amsterdam are major soy import ports for the European market. 11% of the Dutch import was through foodstuffs and animal products actually consumed in the Netherlands with the rest utilised directly or after further processing. This position, plus the low domestic production and the high demand for soy leads to high import figures.

There are three main factors that contribute to this dependent position. The first is that the current Dutch demand for soy cannot be produced domestically, as meeting demand would require 198% of the Dutch arable acreage. Second the soy produced around the equator contains more protein and essential amino acids, which makes it so suitable for animal feed. Finally, European soy now cannot [currently] compete with the low price of imported soy.

A solution must be found with the National Protein Strategy to increase self-sufficiency of vegetable and alternative proteins. In the however, significant dependence on third countries will remain in the foreseeable future to exist. I will therefore continue to commit myself to making the international chain and through our commitment to adequate EU measures with regard to of the sustainability of the import of agri-commodities.

From this, the Netherlands delivered a new National Protein Strategy in January 2021 (from 2018)² as part of continuing efforts to increase protein self-sufficiency for feeds and foods, advance sustainability, embed a proactive approach to climate adaptation, and decouple growth in the agri-food sector from associated negative externalities.

Aims

- **Increase domestic plant protein production** in the Netherlands and the EU to reduce exposure to imports and maximise opportunities in agri-food sectors
- **Maximise circular bioeconomy pathways** for residual and secondary flows from biobased sectors to improve environmental, ecological and economic performance
- **Stimulate alternative protein innovation** for feeds, foods and non-food applications where higher value pathway precluded) and development to enable co-benefits from the process and product
- **Reduce consumption emissions** by promoting a healthier balance between animal proteins and vegetable protein sources in diets

Objectives and measures

The Dutch Strategy proposes five concepts to support the protein transition:

- **Increase the area under protein rich crops such as legumes including field beans to 100,000 - 125,000 hectares;**
 - The Protein Utilization from Legumes for a Sustainable Europe (PULSE) program will advance and embed change through a whole value chain/ quadruple helix collaboration including HAS University, [NIZO](#), [Limagrain](#), [GEA](#), [Cosucra](#), [MFH Pulses](#), [Ruitenberg Ingredients](#) and [Sofine Foods](#) with specific aim to improve the production, yield, resilience, predictability, nutrition profile and enhanced recoverable materials/value for leguminous flowers
 - Policy instruments are in development to adjust the standards and levels of requirement for sustainable products or materials against less sustainable imports to make domestic sources more competitive (sustainability, footprint, crop protection products, etc.)
 - Consolidate and accelerate economic and environmental benefits through better multiactor value chain cooperation focused through specific market segments to enable localised cascading valorisation pathways across oil, seeds, fibres, chemical components etc. including co-benefits of linkages to energy through biomass/oil fractions

² Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit: National Eiwitstrategie (2021)

- **Stimulating innovation and development of alternative protein sources for humans and animals, such as;**

- **Grass and pasture** – Netherlands generate 11M tonnes of grass per annum corresponding to 2M tonnes of protein (DM). At present, this grass is only utilised by ruminants. This programme aims to maximise utilisation, efficiency, environmental performance, and economic value through:
 - R&I programme focused through optimisation of production and composition of proteins from grasslands and mixed crops such as festulolium, clover and alfalfa for feed rations
 - R&I programme (€57M to 2030) to improve digestion and absorption processes for proteins to improve efficiency in dairy farming by 10 per cent via integrated approach to methane and ammonia management via functional feed
 - Technical and financial support to support and advance deployment
 - Appropriate scaling of grass refining to optimise protein utilisation across ruminant/non-ruminant species via cascading refining
- **Seaweeds** – Recognises marine based opportunity to advance sustainable protein for animals and humans with clear links across policy objectives including the protein transition, climate objectives, circular agriculture, and biodiversity
 - Collaborative (c.85 companies) R&I programme exploring opportunities through integrated multi-trophic aquaculture across seaweeds, algae, crustacea, and shellfish
- **Microbial proteins** – important protein-rich source where substantial growth can already be realised within current regulations, both for human consumption and a protein-rich raw material for animal feed
 - New R&I collaborations and public-private partnerships exploring the potential role of single cell proteins including fungi, bacteria and micro-algae in cascading systems which optimise protein but also supply high value functional ingredients

- **Production of insects for animal feed and food;**

- Dedicated working Group on Insects consisting of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality [LNV](#), Food Safety Authority [NWWA](#), Insect breeders association [VENIK](#), Animal Feed Industry Association [Nevedi](#), nutrition center [Voedingscentrum](#), the Dutch Food Retail Association [CBL](#) and academic partners [WUR](#) and [HAS](#)
- National and regional mission-driven multi-year innovation program which aims to

create a favourable business climate (including environmental permitting), enable the use of frass and the use of residual flows, and other non-food applications using low-value residual flows from the food chain

- **Valorisation of secondary and residual flows;**

- Kitchen and catering waste – Evidence led approach to schedule and regulate processing of kitchen waste and food waste flows from retail, catering, and catering (surplus food) for animal feed (ecofeed) making further advantage of the agricultural economy's efficiency (i.e., combating waste and the circular use of residual flows)
- Animal meat and bone meals - active dialogue with EC on lifting the pig meal ban for chickens and the chicken meal ban for pigs, and safe reintroduction animal meals in animal feed

- **Facilitation of new protein sources and technologies through circular animal feeds;**

- Five Multi-Year Mission-Driven Innovation Programs (MMIPs) including:
 - Circular agriculture – Accelerated Reuse of organic side and residual flows and protein supply for human consumption from (new) (vegetable) sources
 - Co-creation with research and industry ecosystem through investigation of novel protein sources, the nutritional quality of protein, vegetable alternatives and efficient extraction methods
- Collaborative programs:
 - Working at regional scale to facilitate multi-agency and trans-disciplinary collaboration to advance alternative proteins including production, processing, and product innovation
 - National level public-private finance projects to stimulate and advance residual flow processing [to protein]



- Accelerated change:
 - Active approach to identify barriers to transition and reduce obstacles
 - Support and guidance for innovators making EFSA novel foods regulation applications - Specific examples include duckweeds and cultured meats
 - Business Advice and Education through Strategic Advisory Body on Environment SABE voucher worth €1500
- Financial support administered by Netherlands Enterprise Agency RVO:
 - MIA-VAMIL- Environmental Investment Allowance (MIA) which allows 36 per cent deduction of costs for environmentally friendly investment and Random Depreciation of Environmental Investments (Vamil) scheme which allows 75 per cent of the investment costs to be written off
 - Energy Investment Allowance (EIA) allows a 45 per cent reduction against taxable profit for energy-efficient equipment and sustainable energy technologies
 - Protein transition specific capital investment support for innovators and businesses through INVEST-NL

Development process

As a process, an online stakeholder consultation on the National Protein Strategy took place in May 2020 with 225 individuals from across the entire protein value chain from arable farmers retail having participated. On 22nd December 2020, Minister Carola Schouten of the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV) presented an update to the Netherlands Protein Strategy (2018) with the specific aim to enhance the cultivation of existing and novel protein-rich crops and alternative proteins over the next five to ten years and reduce dependency on protein imports at the EU level.

Progress

At time of writing, the plant protein strategy is still very new and has not completed a cycle.

Key lessons

- Sustainability is directly correlated with the ethical production of (vegetable, animal and alternative) proteins
- To advance sustainable food production, there will have to be a shift to less animal and more vegetable consumption
- Reducing dependence on soy imports by switching to alternative protein sources is a critical factor
- In addition to field beans, there are a range of other (potential) protein crops including beans, peas, quinoa, lupine, grass, clover, oats, alfalfa, duckweed, potatoes, beets, and residual streams that can contribute proteins for food or feed applications
- When setting up (new) sustainable protein chains, instead of economic sustainability, more attention should be paid to ecological and social factors, for example in the form of circular agriculture, organic agriculture and/or cooperation between groups of farmers/communities
- Circularity is the starting point for protein production in the future: circular agriculture, soil-bound feed, and secondary flows
- Focusing on innovation at all stages is important: developing new techniques and protein sources requires knowledge, upscaling, and consumer acceptance
- Always select on win - win: connect profit for soil, nature and people
- The protein transition must start on the consumption side, with a shift from animal to vegetable consumption

Find out more at:
zerowastescotland.org.uk



Background

The Flemish National Protein Strategy (2021) builds upon and links across several policy instruments including the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan 2020-2030, the National Strategic Aquaculture Plan 2020-2030, and the National Strategic Agriculture Plan 2020-2030, but the programme was accelerated as part of the recovery response to the covid-19 pandemic.



Aims

- Resilient food economy
- Connected producers and consumers
- Circular and sustainable entrepreneurship for the future
- Healthy and sustainable nutrition for all

Objectives and measures

The strategy put forward 6 strategic themes:

- **More vegetable proteins:**
 - Accelerate production of vegetable proteins and protein rich crops
 - Reduce import dependence and increase food security
 - Advance sustainability of protein sources for animal feed
 - Maximised cooperation between chain links and cocreation of benefits
- **More new proteins:**
 - Integrate innovative sustainable protein sources and processes with feed, food and industrial biotechnology sectors
 - Maximise closed loop cycling in agrifood systems
 - Advance opportunities to valorise waste through targeted support for microbial cells, algae, duckweed, insect farming and fungi
 - Initiate best practice in policy coordination
- **Sustainable feeds:**
 - Reduce import dependence and increase food security
 - Advance sustainability of protein sources for animal feed
 - Instill social responsibility in feed flows
 - Optimise valorisation potential of existing proteins
- **Sustainable animal production:**
 - Improve environmental and ecological performance
 - Stimulate novel, sustainable models
 - Strengthen the livestock sector and the animal production (meat, dairy and eggs)
 - Support revenue models towards a fair income for the farmer
- **More product diversity:**
 - Advance processing capacity and innovation for diversity in supply
 - Differentiate domestic/sustainable products
- **Sustainable consumption:**
 - Support consumers to understand better nutrition and consider sustainable choices consumption
 - Targeted practical advise for consumers through family, leisure, schools, work, care, welfare and local authorities

Development process

The development process brought together government, regulators, academia and innovators along with more than 65 supply chain actors³ to jointly develop the strategy, and pursue and co-create sustainable initiatives, without compromising competitiveness and good business practice. In reflection of this, the strategy puts great emphasis that an integrated approach is critical with all types of protein (products) (animal & vegetable, innovative & classical) considered including the entire value chain before and after production to arrive at beneficial models for every link. System innovation is therefore central to this and every actor has a role to play.

Progress

At time of writing, the Flemish protein strategy is still very new and has not completed a cycle so the targets and metrics are considered:

- **Sustainable soy:** By 2030 (60% in 2022 and 75% in 2025), all soy produced by Belgian animal feed manufacturers will be compliant with the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines and the FEFAC Deforestation Free criteria
- **Circular animal feed:** By 2030, 50% of the raw materials used will end up in the Belgian animal feed industry from by-products from the food and fuel industry
- **Reducing ecological footprint:** By 2022, BFA will offer all members Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) support and training related to ecological and environmental performance

Key lessons

- **Consulting with key agrifood actors ensured widespread engagement** and support across government, industry, academia, and consumers
- **Targeted regional and sectoral engagement mobilised citizens and stakeholders**, and helped create market demand for more sustainable bio-based products
- **Translating the bioeconomy into accessible language helps stimulate private and public engagement**
- **Inclusion of sustainable protein in a focused strategy and common goals helps minimise cross-interference and maximise impact across legislative programmes**, sectors and stakeholders
- **Coherent legislation and regulations maximised synergies and minimised interference**

3 Next Food Chain, The Shift, Atelier m. Foodlab, Abinda, Aldi Belgium, Alpro, Arteveldehogeschool, Arvesta, Barentz, Beanlife, Bio-Planet, Bond Beter Leefmilieu, BonRill, Buurtsuper. be, Buurtwinkels Okay, Colruyt Lowest Prices, Compass Group Belgium, Danone Belgium, De Hobbit, De Vegetarische Slager, Delhaize, EVA vzw, GoodPlanet Belgium, Greenway Foods, Greenyard, Het Facilitair Bedrijf, Hogeschool VIVES, IKEA Belgium, ILVO, Imperial Meat Products, Kriket, La Vie Est Belle, Lidl Belgium & Luxembourg, Nestlé Belgilux, Peas & Beans, POM West Flanders, PXL Agro- and Biotechnology, PXL-Catering, Rikolto, SmartWithFood, Sodexo, Solucious, City of Bruges, City of Ghent, City of Leuven, City of Ostend, Takeaway.com, Test Aankoop, The Chalo Company, Toerisme Vlaanderen, TOR Royal, Velt vzw, Vlaamse Beroepsvereniging van Diëtisten, VLAM & NICE, VMM, VVSG, WWF-België, Zorg Leuven, KU Leuven, UGent and the Flemish Institute for Healthy Living

5 Appendix 1: French Agri-food Relance (Recovery) Plan (2021)

Measure	Device	Detail
1	Plant protein plan	Aid for investment in specific equipment allowing the cultivation, harvesting, and drying of species rich in vegetable proteins and the development of overseeding of fodder legumes
2	Slaughterhouse modernisation plan	Investments related to the modernization of the slaughtering tool (including cutting plants adjacent to slaughterhouses) with the aim of improving animal protection, health and safety at work, the competitiveness and the economic situation of slaughterhouses - all products, all sizes of tools, public and private; Training of slaughterhouse staff (including managers and officials) in animal protection, health and safety at work and compliance with health and environmental regulations, including international regulations; Certification of the abattoir's compliance with the health requirements of third countries; Creation of innovative slaughtering capacities if they meet a territorial need and do not lead to an imbalance on the market (including mobile slaughterhouses);
3	Bio-security and animal welfare pact	Targeted on productive investments in livestock activities which contribute to the triple performance of farms via two separate calls for applications: "livestock building" and "mechanization in mountain areas"
4	Reception of abandoned and end-of-life animals	No further detail at time of writing
5	"Let's plant hedges!" Program	Objective of 7,000 km of hedges planted in 2 years at the national level on agricultural plots with investment support via regionalised credits for the planting of hedges and rows of intra-plot trees
6	Good "carbon footprint"	Intended for farmers who have been established for less than 5 years, whether in an individual activity or in a company, by offering assessment of greenhouse gas emissions and the operation's carbon storage potential, and development of an action plan with support to implement projects
7	Structuring plan for agricultural and food sectors	Support structuring or innovative projects, as part of collective approaches, aimed at generating value upstream and downstream through construction and implementation, involving several links of one or more sectors, of a collective project for structuring the sector(s), and projects aimed at meeting the research and innovation needs identified in the national research and innovation plan (PNRI) drawn up by the sugar Beet Technical Institute (ITB) and French National Research Institute (INRAE), aimed at coordinating a research effort focused on sugar beet, to provide operational solutions to farmers
8	Strengthening of the Avenir Bio Fund	For the structuring of organic sectors, or Fonds Avenir Bio, to trigger and support development projects for French organic sectors
9	Support to producer organizations	Aims to support the rise of producer organizations and associations of producer organizations, by supporting training, services and tools allowing them to better appropriate the means offered by the EGalim law (i.e., collective bargaining, contractualisation etc.)

10	Tax credit for HVE certification	Specific form when filing taxes. High environmental value (HEV) covers four key areas: biodiversity conservation, plant protection strategy, management of fertiliser use and management of water
11	Shared and collective gardens	Dedicates €30M to support urban agriculture and the development of shared and collective gardens in urban or peri-urban areas
12	Local and solidarity food	Support projects for promote access for all, especially low-income or isolated populations, to fresh and local food via an ongoing national call for projects to support local initiatives for better access to fresh and local products intended for precarious or isolated people
13	Amplification of Territorial Food Projects (PAT)	To support development of PAT in order to make territories, engines for the relocation of agriculture and the transition to a healthier, more sustainable, and more local diet
14	Support plan for school canteens in small towns	Aims to help small municipalities invest for implementation of measures resulting from Law No. 2018-938 for the balance of trade relations in the agricultural and food sector and healthy, sustainable, and healthy food. accessible to all, known as the "EGAlim law", in their school catering service
15	General public campaign on trades	No further detail at time of writing
16	Premium for the conversion of agricultural equipment	No further detail at time of writing
17	Aid for investments in protection against climatic hazards	Investment assistance program to improve the individual resilience of farms in the face of climatic hazards whose frequency is increasing
18	Accelerator for agri-equipment and biocontrol companies	Details TBC, system managed by BpiFrance - separate from other funding





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