

## Key measures

**Management practices**

- 20% semi-natural landscape features e.g., flower strips or agroforestry
- Halving use and reducing risk of plant protection products
- Reducing nitrogen losses by 50%
- Smaller cropping units and diversified crop rotations
- More space and outdoor access for animals
- Adapted feeding
- Increasing the use of GHG mitigation technologies in agriculture
- Rewetting agricultural peatlands
- Forest adaptation

**Biomass supply and demand**

- 20% increased demand for biomass driven by increased material use
- Reduced energy use of biomass
- 3% increase in forest cover
- 10% less wood harvest in forests
- Fast-growing trees on 8% of agricultural land
- Paludiculture on 80% of rewetted peatlands

**Demand for food**

- Creating fair food environments
- Halving food waste

## Results

**Efficient land use and sustainable demand for food, feed and other biomass**

Healthier, more plant-rich food consumption patterns

Reduced livestock numbers, with improved husbandry conditions

50% less arable land needed for feed, more land available for other uses in the EU and abroad

Increased biomass availability and more efficient use

Multifunctional and structurally diverse landscapes

## Societal impacts

**Climate**

- 60% less EU greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from agriculture and agricultural peatlands
- Potential net carbon removals from forests, afforestation and harvested wood products (348 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq)
- Removals from agricultural land, 2025–2045 (35 MtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)
- Less GHG emissions outside the EU (59 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq)
- Increased climate resilience

**Biodiversity**

- Improved conditions for biodiversity

**Health and social well-being**

- Reduced diet-related diseases
- Increased food security

**Animal welfare**

- Increased animal welfare

**Economic viability**

- New economic opportunities, e.g., in bioeconomy, payment for public goods
- Diversified income in rural areas