

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 MtCO₂eq)
- Removals from agricultural land, 2025–2045 (35 MtCO₂/yr)
- Less GHG emissions outside the EU (59 MtCO₂eq)
- 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