



Practice Abstract 2

According to the latest study from the FAO¹, the total global GHG emissions from agrifood systems have increased by 9% from 2000 to 2020. This represents about one third of the global GHG emissions and is estimated to currently be 16 Gtonnes CO₂eq.

Information related to GHG emissions is already contained in a number of trusted inventories (e.g. FAO, EDGAR-FOOD). However, these inventories have limitations as they often use different approaches and apply different boundaries and terminologies. They often do not have the level of granularity required to identify the key areas of the food chain where GHG emissions can be reduced or provide information on predicted future emissions.

In ENOUGH we are working to overcome these limitations by developing several tools to calculate GHG emissions from the European food chains in 2019 (reference year), 2030 and 2050. The models can identify the food chain sectors and technologies which are responsible for the majority of the GHG emissions. They will also be able to assess the impact of future emissions scenarios and their impact on emissions from individual countries. Through this work a complete and precise emissions database with reliable predictions of GHG emissions will be established. The work will ultimately provide information on the impact of technical, climate and socio-economic changes to the food system and which interventions are likely to have the greatest overall impact to reduce GHG emissions. It will also help the European policy makers to set appropriate legislation to mitigate emissions from the food sector in the future.



¹FAOSTAT Analytical Brief 50: GHG emissions from agrifood systems: Global, regional and country trends.

