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# Sustainable agriculture and Agri-food system in the EU

## 欧盟的可持续农业以及农业食品体系



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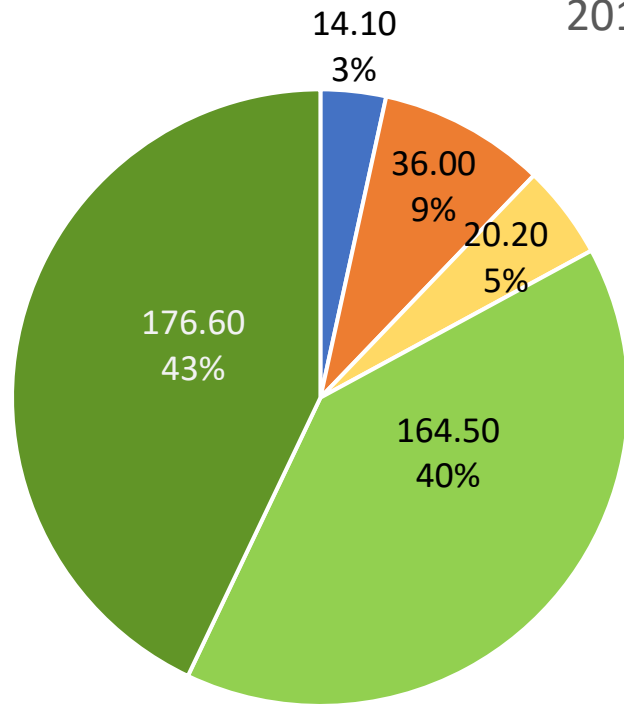
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# Introduction - Facts and Figures

## 介绍 - 事实与数据

EU land area, 2018 (in million hectares and percentage)  
2018年欧盟土地面积（百万公顷和百分比）



- City 城市
- Town and Suburb, close to a city 城镇和郊区，距城市近
- Town and Suburb, remote 城镇和郊区，距城市远
- Rural area, close to a city 农村地区，距城市近
- Rural area, remote 农村地区，距城市远

- Rural areas account for 83% of the EU's territory, of which 40% can be classified as intermediary regions.
- Cities and towns account for 17%
- 农村地区占欧盟领土面积的83%，其中40%可被分类为中间地区
- 城镇占总领土面积的17%

# Introduction - Facts and Figures

## 介绍 - 事实与数据

- 447 million European Union citizens in 27 countries, of which 26% live in rural areas (in 2018)
  - About 10 million farms in the EU with 22 million people working regularly in the sector; they manage 39% of the EU's land.
  - The farming and food sectors together provide nearly 40 million jobs in the EU.
  - Up to 70 percent of all food produced is destined for consumption in cities (globally)
- 
- 4.47亿欧盟居民分布在27个国家，其中26%居住在农村地区（2018年）
  - 欧盟约有1,000万个农场及2,200万人固定从事农业工作；管理欧盟39%的土地
  - 农业和粮食行业共为欧盟提供了近4,000万个就业岗位
  - 在所有生产的食物中，有高达70%的食物是供城市消费的（全球）

# EU Key Policies 欧盟的主要政策

- The **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)** and the **Rural Development Policy** guide EU action in the agriculture sector and rural development
- The **Farm to Fork Strategy**, one key action under the European Green Deal, guides the way towards a sustainable EU food system
- **共同农业政策 (CAP) 和农村发展政策**引导欧盟在农业和农村发展方面采取行动
- **从农场到餐桌策略**，是《欧洲绿色新政》的一项关键行动，它为建设一个可持续的欧盟食品体系指明了道路

# Farm-to-Fork Strategy: Overall goals

## 从农场到餐桌策略：整体目标



→ A Legislative framework for sustainable food systems (2023) is in preparation, including provisions on governance, collective involvement of stakeholders

→ 可持续食品体系的立法框架（2023年）正在编制中，包括关于治理和利益攸关方集体参与的条款

# CAP objectives 共同农业政策的目标

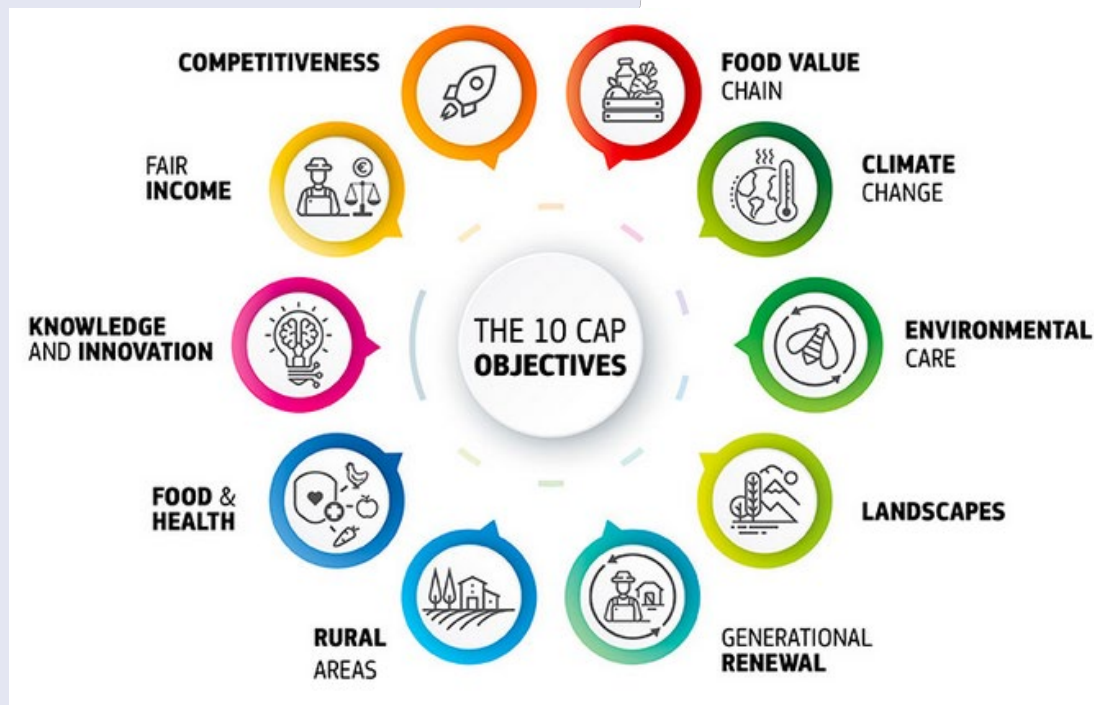
## 3 general objectives

- Foster a Resilient Farm Sector
- Bolster Environment and Climate
- Strengthen Fabric in Rural Areas

## 三大总体目标

- 发展有韧性的农业
- 支撑环境和气候
- 加强农村地区结构

## 10 key objectives

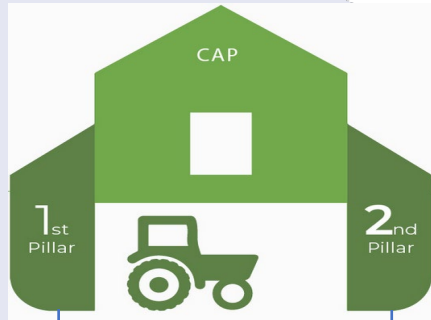


## 10项关键目标:

- 竞争力
- 公平收入
- 知识和创新
- 食品和健康
- 农村地区
- 代际更新
- 地形景观
- 环境关怀
- 气候变化
- 食品价值链

# CAP structure & finance 共同农业政策架构和金融

Two pillars with three main areas of action:



Direct payments & market measures

Rural development

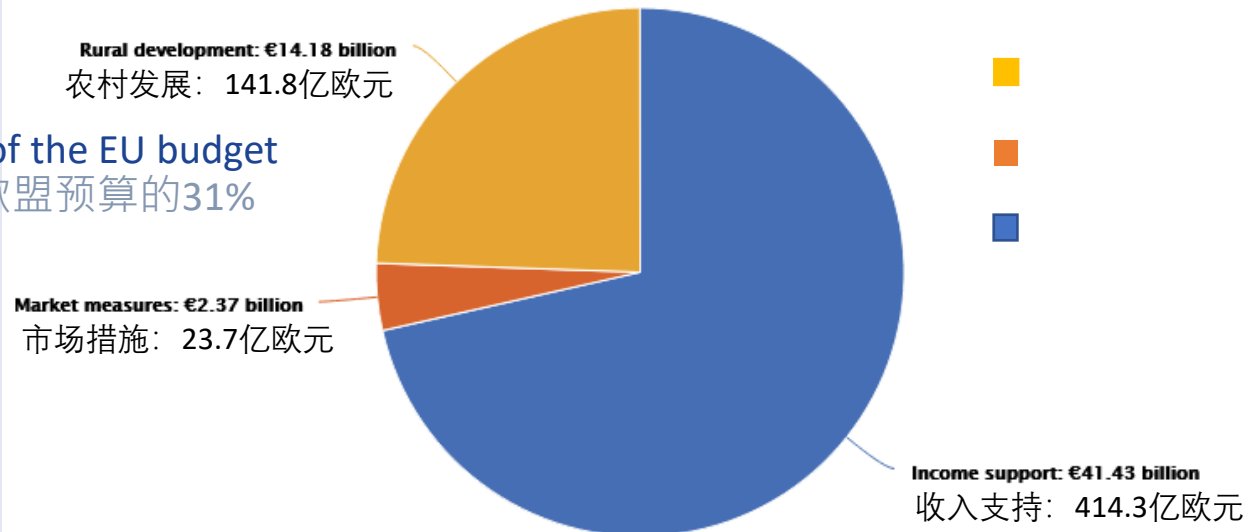
三大主要行动领域，两大支柱：

- 支柱一：直接支付和市场措施
- 支柱二：农村发展

The EU supports farmers with €57.98 billion in 2019

2019年欧盟为农民提供579.8亿欧元的财政支持

CAP receives 31% of the EU budget  
共同农业政策占欧盟预算的31%





# Pillar II of the CAP - Rural development

## 共同农业政策支柱二 - 农村发展

Under the 2014-2020 CAP period, extended to end 2022:

- EU countries prepare own **Rural Development Programmes** (RDRs) to meet national and regional needs within the framework of shared EU Rural Development policy priorities
- **6 priorities** with 18 specific focus areas and a 'menu' of 20 main measures, e.g. Support of innovation in rural areas through the agricultural European Innovation Partnership (EUP Agri), Support for LEADER local development
- No measures specific for urban or peri-urban farms, but some of the measures are potentially feasible for peri-urban agriculture.
- Conditions for Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture (UPA) depend on how the individual Member States implement the CAP:
  - ✓ the measures they program
  - ✓ the budget they plan for the measures
  - ✓ how they define rural
  - ✓ the size and location of the farms that are affected by the agricultural policy.
- Decision on case by case basis if UPA complies with the CAP.

2014年到2020年的共同农业政策期，延续到2022年底：

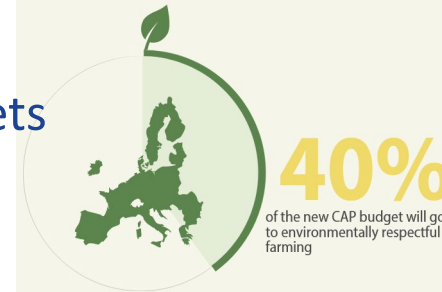
- 欧盟国家制定各自的农村发展计划（RDRs），以满足欧盟农村发展政策优先事项框架内的国家和区域需求
- 6个优先事项、18个焦点领域和20个主要措施的“菜单”，例如，通过农业欧洲创新伙伴关系（EUP Agri）支持农村地区的创新，支持 LEADER 的地方发展
- 没有专门针对城市或城郊农场的措施，但有些措施对城郊农业可能是可行的
- 城市和城郊农业（UPA）的条件取决于各个成员国如何落实共同农业政策：
  - ✓ 项目中提出的措施
  - ✓ 为这些措施规划的预算
  - ✓ 他们如何定义农村
  - ✓ 受到农业政策影响的农场的大小和位置
- 城市和城郊农业在履行共同农业政策时的决策建立在个案基础上



# Outlook of CAP for the period 2023 - 2027

## 2023到2027年共同农业政策展望

- Full range of relevant Pillar II support remains available...
- Support types with potentials for rural-urban links:
  - ✓ Cooperation activities
  - ✓ European Innovation Partnerships (operational groups)
  - ✓ Investments on infrastructures to connect rural areas to urban centres
  - ✓ Development of short supply chains/local markets



- 依然提供全方位与支柱二相关的支持...
- 在连接农村 - 城市方面有潜力的支持类型：
  - ✓合作相关活动
  - ✓欧盟创新伙伴关系（操作层面）
  - ✓投资基础设施将农村地区与市中心相连接
  - ✓发展短供应链/地方市场

- Incorporates the sustainable ambitions of the Green Deal with a move towards an integrated food system approach: CAP will become fairer, greener and more result-oriented policy
- Member States' responsibility to define National Strategic Plans with relevant measures
- Digital strategy to be included in CAP Strategic Plans

- 将欧洲绿色新政的可持续雄心同一体化食品体系实践相结合：共同农业政策将变得更公平、更绿色及更以结果为导向
- 成员国的责任是通过相关措施来定义全国战略规划
- 数字战略要纳入到共同农业政策战略计划中

# Urban Agriculture in the EU 欧盟城市农业

- Phenomenon had been **largely neglected by EU policies** and especially in the CAP
- But: EU support of several multi-stakeholder **research projects on Urban (and Periurban) Agriculture** since 2010, e.g.

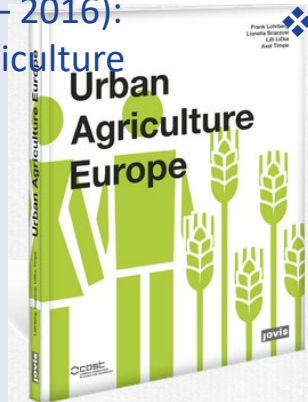
❖ The COST Action **Urban Agriculture Europe** project (2010 – 2016): elaborated an approach on the phenomenon of Urban Agriculture in Europe:

- Identification of key dimensions
- Typology of Urban Agriculture
- Case studies allowing a comparative view of European practice
- Production of an online atlas of urban farming:

<http://www.urban-agriculture-europe.org/online-atlas.html>

❖ **European Forum on Urban Agriculture (EUFA)** project (2020 – 2024) under Horizon 2020: Europe:

- Aims to unlock UA potential and to develop new levels of stakeholder engagement to inform decision making and to **mainstream Urban Agriculture into** European, regional and local **policy**.



- 城市农业发展这一领域在**欧盟政策中大多被忽视**，尤其是共同农业政策
- 但是：自2010年起，欧盟对**城市（及城市周边）**的多利益攸关方**农业研究项目**给予支持

欧洲城市农业COST行动计划（2010-2016）：

专门制定了发展城市农业领域的欧洲城市农业实践：

- 找出关键问题
- 城市农业类型学
- 有助于对欧洲实践进行比较的案例研究
- 城市农业线上版图：

<http://www.urban-agriculture-europe.org/online-atlas.html>

❖ 地平线欧洲2020 **欧盟城市农业论坛（EUFA）**项目（2020-2024）：

- 旨在解锁城市农业潜力并制定新的利益攸关方参与行动，以为决策者提供信息并使**城市农业能成为**欧盟层面、区域层面和地方层面的**政策主流**

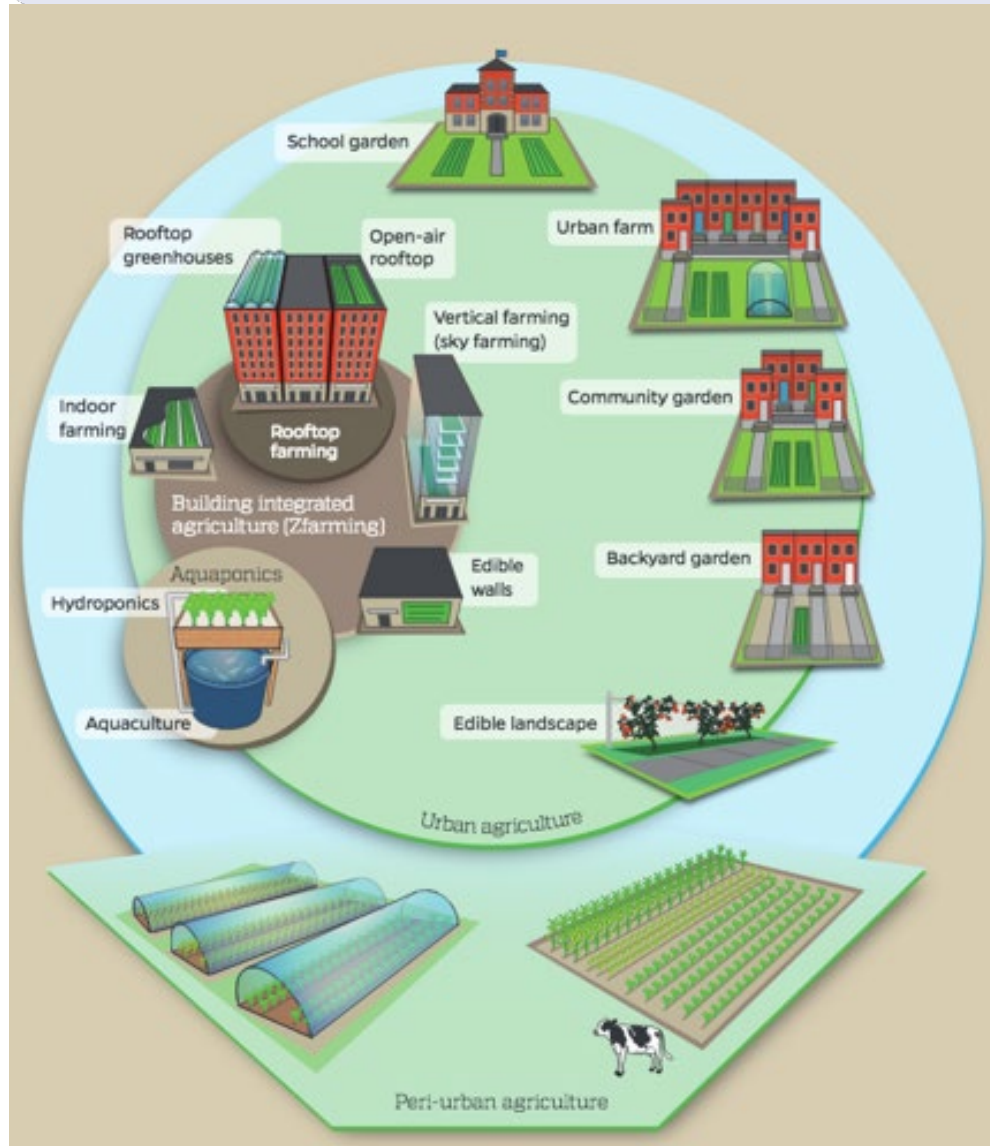
# EU Urban Agriculture in Practice

## 实践中的欧盟城市农业发展

→ A vast scope of Urban (and periurban) agriculture  
城市（及周边）农业发展的广大范围

- ❖ Location
- ❖ Type of production
- ❖ Scale level
- ❖ Individual vs. collective
- ❖ Degree of market orientation
- ❖ Professional vs. subsistence or hobby activity
- ❖ Integration with other production activities or services

- ❖ 位置
- ❖ 生产类型
- ❖ 规模等级
- ❖ 个体 vs 集体
- ❖ 市场导向程度
- ❖ 专业 vs 自给自足或休闲爱好
- ❖ 与其他生产行动或服务整合



### Orti Generali - an urban community garden in the south area of Turin

#### 奥蒂詹内拉利 - 都灵南部地区的城市社区菜园



- Situated within an urban fringe, post-industrial neighbourhood which has been transformed to an urban park
  - Two Sub-areas: vegetable garden space and the educational and training activities space
  - Separate allotments (individual and collective gardens) and communal greenspaces encouraging social diversity
  - Gardens are cultivated exclusively through organic methods
- A good example for nature-based solutions and regeneration of degraded area increasing urban biodiversity
- 位于城市边缘，后工业社区，已被改造成城市公园
  - 两个子区域：菜园空间和教育培训活动空间
  - 将配给的土地（个人和集体菜园）同鼓励社会多样性的集体绿色空间区分开来
  - 菜园完全使用有机栽培方式
- 是一个基于自然的解决方案、退化地区再生、增加城市生物多样性的良好案例



# EU Urban Agriculture in Practice

## 实践中的欧盟城市农业发展

**Nabofarm (Danish for “Neighbourhood farm”) - an Urban farm located in Copenhagen**  
( 丹麦语 “邻里社区农场” ) - 位于哥本哈根的城市农场



- Located on the premises of an old auto repair workshop
- Sustainable production methods build upon hydroponics & artificial light techniques
- Close to consumer production, no use of pesticides, zero waste from packaging and short transportation times for produce
- The concept is to grow plants 3 times faster than normal, whilst at the same time, reducing the water consumption by up to 90 percent

→ A good example for resource-efficient cultivation systems and reuse of abandoned buildings

- 位于一个汽修车间旧址
- 建立在水培法和人工照明技术基础上的可持续农业生产法
- 接近消费者的产品，不使用杀虫剂、包装零废及缩短的产品运输时间
- 该概念是以比过往快三倍的速度种植植物，同时减少高达90%的耗水量

→ 是一个高资源效率培植系统以及废弃建筑物再利用的良好案例

# EU Urban Agriculture in Practice

## 实践中的欧盟城市农业发展

"Belvedere Park" – a « productive park » in Cologne's outer green belt

美景园 – 德国科隆市外围绿化带的一个“生产型公园”



- Located in an urban fringe area, where agriculture has traditionally been the dominant land use
  - Links open spaces to create a green network for recreational and ecological purposes and cultivation of traditional crops
  - Reconnects urban dwellers with agriculture in the landscape
- A good example for an innovative "agricultural park" which delivers diverse and multifunctional benefits
- 位于城市边缘地区，农业历来是主要的土地利用方式
  - 连接开放空间，为休闲和生态目的以及传统作物的种植创建绿色网络
  - 将城市居民与景观中的农业重新联系起来
- 是一个创新的“农业园区”，提供多样化和多功能效益的良好案例

# EU Urban Agriculture in Practice

## 实践中的欧盟城市农业发展

### The City of Oslo – using urban agriculture to transform the urban food system

### 奥斯陆市 – 透过城市农业发展来转型城市食品体系



- The City of Oslo started working on urban agriculture around 2012, mainly through pilot projects  
奥斯陆市于 2012 年左右开始致力于都市农业，主要是通过试点项目实现
- Since 2017, more than 300 projects have received funding and even more have been started  
从2017年开始，超过300个项目获得了资金，甚至更多项目已经开始
- In 2019, the City Council adopted a strategy for urban agriculture  
从2019年起，市议会通过了城市农业战略
- The strategy consists of **5 main goals**, with associated objectives:  
战略由 5 部分主要目标组成，相关目标有：
 

Main Goal 1: A greener city	主要目标一：更绿色的城市
Main Goal 2: Local food production	主要目标二：当地粮食生产
Main Goal 3: Meeting places in a sprouting city	主要目标三：在一个新兴城市的集会地点
Main Goal 4: Green educational arenas	主要目标四：绿色教育场地
Main Goal 5: A collaborative city of knowledge	主要目标五：城市在知识上的协作
- → A good example for a comprehensive urban agriculture and food strategy delivering social, economic and ecological benefits  
这是综合城市农业和食品战略带来社会、经济和生态效益的良好案例



# Thank you 谢谢您！

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