

Q0: In your opinion

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

it is a complex and paradoxical food system lock-in

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Farmers - have not the experience and it does not fit in the production system in their eyes

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Production wise, legumes have lost their importance in Europe- in a globalized market european legumes are not competitive enough. In regards of consumption, legumes are not very attractive, because they are hard to prepare from scratch and not as tasty as meat in the eyes of the consumer

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

The preparation of legumes seems for many people to time consuming and difficult. Missing of easy and delicious recipes.

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people forget it. legumes were considered a poor man's dish by the generations who experienced the Second World War, and which gradually disappeared

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

It is much cheaper to import soybeans through destruction of the rainforest in Brazil or the pampas in Argentina. Also, in order to produce good legumes we need breeding advance that has stagnated for many years and a change in agricultural management to increase soil organic matter especially humus and through this tackle the problems in legume health and product quality.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Well, if there is no demand for legumes, then there is no point on producing. The demand for legumes may be low for a number of reasons, related to the ease of preparation, perceived nutritional and sensory value, among other factors. In terms of production it may be that certain regions lost the capacity to produce efficiently.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Mineral fertiliser and imported soya too cheap (not reflecting external costs)

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

people are not aware of the benefits. marketing and branding in retail chains is focussed on other products (since 2016 IYOP there is a new trend showing)

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Because their archrival, meat, is easier and faster and perceived to be better on many levels.

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Farmers prefer easy crops promoted also by the EU policies. Consumers believe legumes as "poor man's food".

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

No knowledge about its value

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Chicken or egg? We are talking about a niche market. The average is still small. In the past nobody took care about food processing in Europe. Soy was flooded from overseas and fixed the low gmo price level. As long as a food processor don't know where to get the product from, he will probably take the „no risk option“ soy

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Lack of knowledge from consumers on how to make food

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

The lack of good recepies and not used to legumes consumption

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Lack of demand --> less profitable prices for farmers. Demand 1) Soya (from over seas) is dominating the market. 2) Increase in human consumption of non-meat will increase the demand.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

1. Variability of production is higher than with other crops. Farmers are inexperienced in managing legume crops. Fewer legume varieties are bred than varieties of other crop species and often don't match the climate and soil of the field. Net income is greater from other crops. 2. Meal preparation with legumes takes longer with some varieties. The taste is different. Flatulence.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

As it is cultural degraded to food for the poor. And for a long time it took a long time to prepare.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Nutrition in Europe is largely meat and milk based

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Farmer income from producing legumes for direct human consumption are currently influenced by commodity futures markets (solution-- structuring supply chain as de-commodified crops). For consumers, emphasis on protein dampens the importance of dietary fibre as the key health difference from meat-- and related to this, direct connection of personal health and planetary health has yet to kick in widely.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Low amount of good traditional receipts. Image of meals for poor people. Low amount of interesting products is available in supermarkets.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Poor and unreliable farmer pulse crop margins and not adapted for use as food ingredients

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

There needs to be much more focus on legumes from government and industry - and people need learn how to cook them

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Legume production is very costly for producers with real impact of climate change on their yield level and due to the fact that insurances ask for too much money to the producers to protect their cultures. Consumption is so low because citizens forget how vegetables are important in the diet. They prefer to spend their money in technological devices rather than food of quality.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Food culture centered around animal protein; soy protein best and cheapest available protein for pig farming.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

no in my country (spain). cultural issues maybe

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Because of problematic digestion, and lack of knowledge their proper preparation in cooking.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Legumes are not cool. We have to make them sexy.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

They have been marginalised by the focus on the production of cereals and oilseeds and the agreements of the EU with the USA on preferential tariffs for the movement of cereals and soya. (soya being the main competing source of protein)

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Not competitive enough. Yield stability is a major issue and therefore economic profitability is at risk

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Supply, culture, strong marketing from the foodsystem (meat)

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

This is a complex question with many answers. I will give one that I consider important. For a long time processors would rather use wheat and other grains, due to transparent markets and a technological lock in. For decades, consumers were exposed to new products, but rarely a novel legume product. Consumer preferences grow early and become more rigid. Legume products can be marketed on health or sustainability claims, but it will take a while to mainstream them into European diets

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Traditional recipes for legumes are rare and many people do not know what to do with them. This on top of the fact that most people don't cook a lot anyway. Therefore, demand for legumes is low and it is not worth to plant them on a bigger scale.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

I do not know. Perhaps, meat is all too dominant in our cultural and social system and all vegetables are only considered as side dishes, so complementary at the best.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

On the one hand in most (not all) countries consumption is low which implies no markets and on the other export of legumes from Europe is practically non-existent

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

In my opinion, the low level of legumes' production and consumption is due to reduced and unstable yields and susceptibility to biotic and abiotic stress conditions, to the complexity in both ecological and management terms, particularly in relation to variability in soils.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

As shown in a scientific report by Magrini et al there are bottlenecks at several points in the value chain, from input suppliers to consumers. Together, these lock out legume production.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Market constraints, and limited knowledge of the human health benefits and the soil health benefits, along with other ecosystem service benefits and o

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Lack of demand as human food, focus on animal crop. Fewer breeding programmes than other crops e.g. cereals. Cheap and competitive alternatives e.g. soya imports.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Prices for protein crops are still too low for most farmers to make a profit. Novices make mistakes and lose money in the first 1-2 years of growing legumes (if they persist that long). Feed manufacturers would rather use highly uniform imported soy than a range of nationally available legumes. Food uses have fallen because dry legumes require long cooking and most are not interesting enough in flavour, and there is some resistance because of flatulence factors and other digestibility questions so meat is seen as a more pleasing food protein. 1001 other reasons.

In your opinion, why are legume production and consumption so low in Europe? Please give a short explanation of your own words!

Our food systems are based on livestock and milk production. The whole system from production to consumption is geared to get food from animal-based production. also the culture of eating pulses is weak, e.g. in north.

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decades of food production focusing on livestock and few FFV (literature explaining the background and reasons abounds) + divergent scientific dietary instructions

Q1-10 Attitudes towards scientific evidence on the legume paradox

(This Delphi is not only about the protein. Legumes are about starch, fibre, minerals and other 'non-nutritional' factors which may affect physiological (and ecological) functions too)

Each of the following statements is based on current policy trends documented in research studies or reports about legume cultivation and consumption in Europe. Please assess the statements on a 5-step scale from two distinct points of views: expected **probability** and **impact** towards transitioning to a legume-based food system.

- Will this policy lead to more legumes in our food system? Assess the probability that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The probability can be assessed as 1=very improbable, 2=improbable, 3=neutral, 4=probable, 5=very probable.
- How much impact can the policy have on our food system? Assess the impact that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The strength of its expected impact on our food system can be assessed: 1=very low, 2=low, 3=moderate, 4=high, 5=very high.

In the comments, please describe the thinking behind your choices. Here you can enter any alternative perspectives and disruptive ideas about policy prospects.

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1. International trade agreements

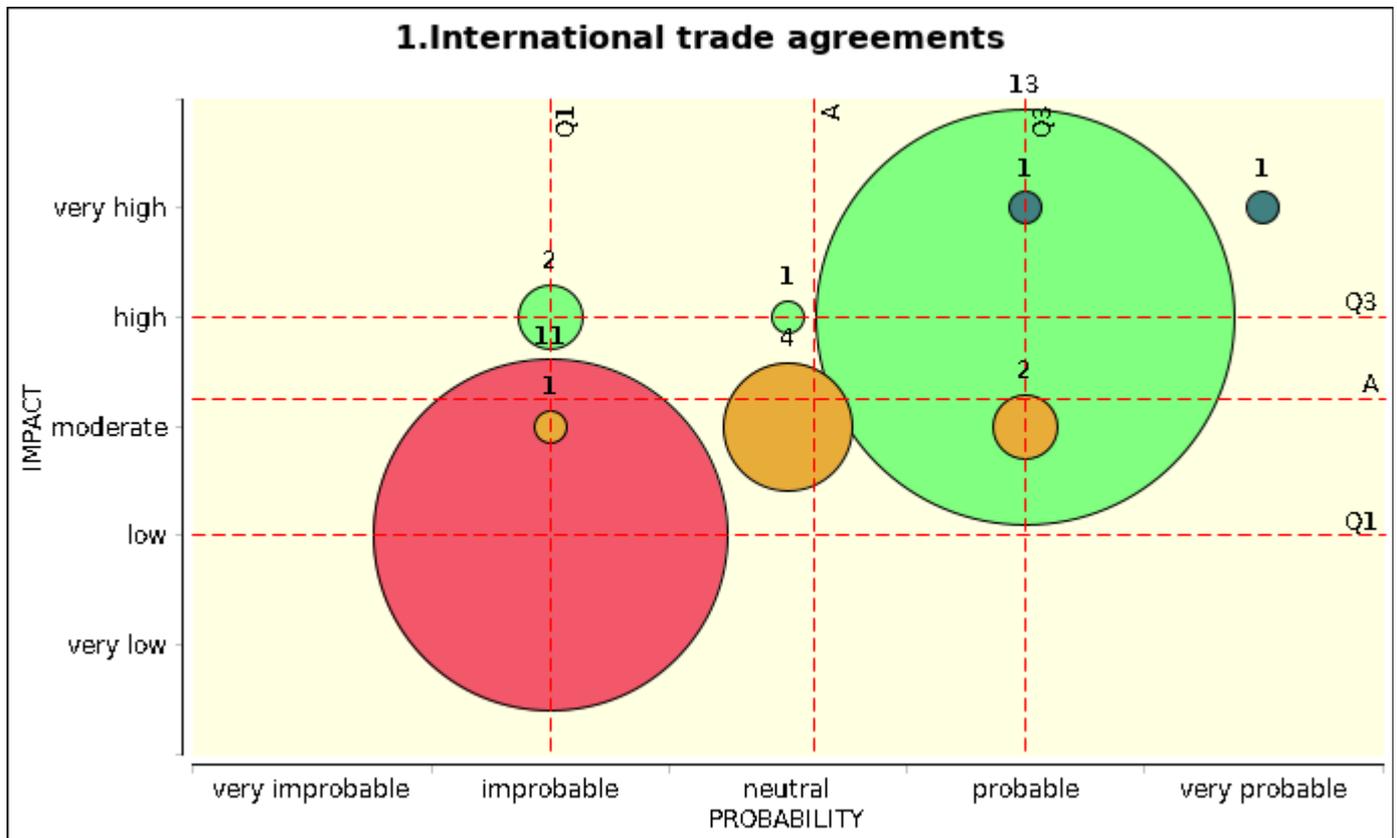
Changing the international trade agreements (mainly the EU's focus on cereal production) would reduce the EU's dependency on non-taxable soybean imports.

Will this policy lead to more legumes in our food system? Assess the probability that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The probability can be assessed as 1=very improbable, 2=improbable, 3=neutral, 4=probable, 5=very probable.

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COMMENTS

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 6:11:05 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

Soy sets the price level. -weather it is for feed or for human food consumption.

If we would feed gmo free, price for alternativ protein sources will increase. This will have an impact for the growers to grow, acerage and supply.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 7:34:25 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

The political influence should not address import taxes on soya as such (just for political reasons) - this will be against the spirit of the world trade agreements. However studies on life-cycle, CO2 emissions, etc. would need to show the the beneficial of European grown crops. Taxes could the be linked to this aspect. Hopefully European crops then would be more profitable.

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 10:39:47 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Not fully understanding the question as worded..., but IF imported soy is not currently taxed, then imposing a tax could lead to more European production of legumes, hopefully for human, not animal, consumption. But soy is not the ideal solution to the problem.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 4:34:41 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

the policy will give a n efficient progress. If support are given to farmers and more information towards the people, sure the progress.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 12:00:38 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

soy sets the price level for legumes in agriculture decision making

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:46:21 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Very difficult to judge but if there were taxes on negative environmental impacts that would help to reduce soybean imports and to diversify rotations in Europe.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 2:16:22 PM

We should ask for similar environmental requirements in imports in general (hormones, N use, etc) as required in EU for all (most) products.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 12:00:17 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

International trade agreements and the related effects on markets and relative prices matter in farmer's decision-making. Already small changes can trigger changes if profit margins are little.

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 8:05:09 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Probably - I'm not an expert on this

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 9:46:40 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

of course there will be impact, good or bad when trade agreements change.

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 10:13:14 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Impact more likely on other legumes

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:22:31 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: high

Consumer behavior is a key factor which is largely unknown but cannot be ignored. The EAT-Lancet report released in January 2019, for instance, provides a compelling statement that personal health and planetary health are directly connected, and specifically, that increasing meat consumption globally is not an option for either. It's a statement that illuminates and reinforces consumer behavior that already exists in large geographic regions (India, Turkey, Africa) and consumer trends (e.g., shift to flexitarian eating) in other regions including Europe and North America. Will trade agreements drive these changes-- not directly hence my neutral stance, but it could help reinforce as a structural economic mechanism.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 7:56:04 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

Trade agreements would have a short influence but not a sustainable one. Up to now there are not really alternatives to feed production for livestock. Production systems need to be changed fundamentally.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 8:28:59 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

I cannot judge since it is not clear to me what is proposed to be changed regarding international trade agreements.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 2:07:16 PM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

I think the policy can elaborate a suitable environment however the amount of legumes in food systems depends only on customers.

Comment date Sep 16, 2019, 7:28:16 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: high

The consumption of soybean is part dependent on (pig) meat prices which need to be competitive on the international market, e.g. for export to China. Producing more expensive legume-based feed in EU with a lower feeding value will impede the competitiveness of Danish (EU) produced (pig) meat and have a negative, economic effect.

From a food point-of-view, a change in people's mindset is needed before they start consuming legumes. There needs to be a demand for sustainable, EU-produced legumes first before any international trade agreement will be able to have an effect on consumption.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 4:30:14 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: high

This is a very tricky questions in many dimensions. First, Soybean is a legume and is a very important source of vegetable protein. Second, to change trade agreements are hard to change and since there are always many sectors involved, it is unlikely that any changes in current trade agreements with countries that export soybean to the EU will consider limitations to imports of this product. Third, if the soybeans imports would fall it is not clear how legumes can quickly fill the gap in the market. So the impact might be high, but in a negative way as it might (at least in the short run) disrupt the poultry and pig sectors and lead to a high costs of meat.

Comment date Oct 7, 2019, 8:33:36 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: moderate

not much relation with intl. trade, and I would not be so sure that a change in policy will automatically determine change in consumption(soy here mainly for feed)

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 4:08:39 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

no relationship with international trade. Soya is mainly imported for feed, and our reduction of meet consumption will have an impact in reducing soya import

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:22:34 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

support of farmers does not lead to higher consumption. Information for consumers is necessary. Products from European grain legumes have to be available.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 9:54:03 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Soya is largely used as a feed raw material with very useful amino acid profile which is difficult to replace. Trade policy changes would likely only increase feed costs.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 12:17:57 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

It is already declared that there will be little or no chance of an international agreement that is detrimental to soya importation. In my opinion the most impact EU policy can have on legume production within the EU is to set an environment rewarding production. The market will sort out the value and will soak up local production either at the expense of imported protein OR in the supply and development of new market uses.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 7:56:32 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

There is no alternative to soy coming mainly from South America, so no changes are expected. That EU wants to produce more proteins for animal feed has been a wish for 50 years, it never succeeded.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:06:14 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

I think that very much depends on the exact terms of the trade agreement. I am not a specialist in trade agreements.

The question is also if we are talking about soy production for feed or legume production in general for human consumption. Production systems can vary a lot and have very different sustainability impacts. It is therefore not preferable to just have any legume production but only if they improve agriculture in terms of sustainability criteria.

Comment date Sep 17, 2019, 2:38:19 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

no relation to trade. questions to raise. will the land availability and cost of farming be economical enough to go self sufficient on legumes. soy out of question as its mainstream for feed. and there are areas in the world that can grow it at a fraction of the commodity price in Europe. yellow peas seem to be another source of protein with growing world supply basis. so when we change consumption behavior for meat/dairy and thus can change /downscale livestock there is an opportunity to lower soy demand. but to change to EU sources it is a matter of a question if the industries will adjust their profit expectations on the one side. or if the consumer is able and willing to pay up

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 2:12:47 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Food: In the short term low impact. Grain legumes in European human diets (except maybe in Spain and Greece) are practically non-existent.

Feed: Cereals also contain protein that is easily complemented with soy and peas/faba beans. If anti-nutritional factors can be lowered further now that gene editing (used here in general term) is progressing this could be shortly attained if funded.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 1:23:32 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Although the current trade agreements, particularly the rapid capitulation to Trump in the face of trade-war threats, do not help European production of legumes, there are many other impediments and I feel that the effect of a changed trade agreement, short of an illegally closed border, would be small.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 11:21:08 AM

I have no expertise in economics. I cannot answer this question.

2. Agricultural incentives within the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)

Increased agricultural incentives within the CAP support farmers growing plant proteins and therefore contribute to improved legume-based food production.

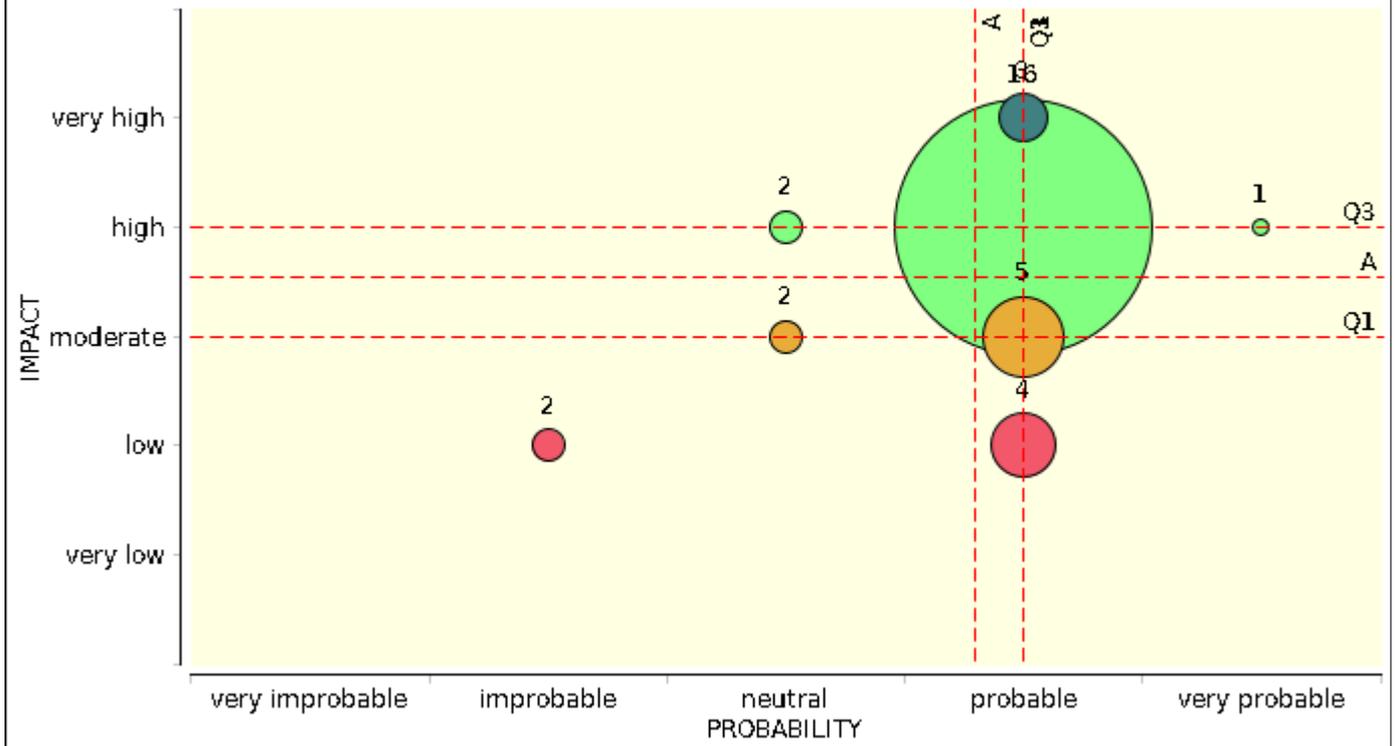
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2. Agricultural incentives within the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)



COMMENTS

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 7:35:44 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: high

Maybe not increasing food production, but only feed production. The protein strategy of the EU is more focussed on feed than food.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 4:36:38 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

In Hungary the soya-production is the highest border. It is possible but sure that we need more knowledge about it. But we could replace the export if considering this fact.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 12:21:42 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

I do not anticipate direct payments in my answer- simply recognition of the environmental services legumes can provide and to fully reward growers for legume production accordingly. This must include legumes grown as cash crops, for grain or forage for commercial purposes.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:01:41 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

In many countries Agriculture is under pressure. Appropriate incentives could give a good inducement to grow Legumes for human consumption. But also the market needs to be prepared. Incentives is ONE step, but not the only one.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 9:48:15 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

CAP support might close the financial gap between the cereal yield and legume yield. But money isn't everything

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:10:02 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Talking about legume production for feed: If the incentives are given in a way that improves sustainability criteria and takes pressure off critical production areas in Latin America and Asia, then this could have an important impact. If the unsustainable production just moves from one place to the other, then there is no gain.

Talking about legume production for food: People will not eat more legumes just because they are produced in Europe.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:48:12 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

This will have to be combined with taxes on environmental impact of production systems and support for development of new food systems.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 12:02:50 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Increased agricultural incentives within the CAP can be very effective in changing production practices and the related decisions, as is shown for example by agri-environment schemes.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 2:20:24 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

See CAP 2104-2020. Changes in rotations were seen and more diverse cropping (minimum 3 crops for farms > 50ha) was applied. Another issue is the inclusion of legumes: their management is not so "easy " as cereals, rapeseed, sunflower, sugarbeet.. forage legumes ok.

Legumes for food: small increase in consumption in the near future but exports could be a possibility if their supply is stable.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 4:36:59 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Any incentive to production will lead to a growth of the number of producers.. The question though is whether these are the type of producers the sector needs. A subsidy tends to make viable producers that without it would not be able to produce effectively and efficiently. Also, if production raises without a raise in consumption, all that is achieved are surpluses for which there is an infamous story in in the EU. So, any policy to boost production needs to be carefully designed and consider also the demand aspect.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 1:25:20 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Improved farm income through support would answer one of the chief complaints of farmers, that growing legumes does not pay. I'm not convinced that it would result in more legumes DIRECTLY in the food system, but it would certainly result in more going into food by way of feed.

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 8:06:15 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Probably - I'm not an expert here

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:28:57 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Consumers need to buy into this. Challenge is to shift emphasis towards non-soy legumes for direct human consumption. It's a cultural shift towards personal health relating directly to an individuals direct impact on planetary health. The problem here is that consumers generally do not understand mechanisms like CAP- often seen as a subsidy to farmers/land-owners constructed for political reasons rather than common good.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 8:31:36 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

I believe CAP may have an influence on production decisions but I doubt that it will influence consumption choices.

Comment date Sep 18, 2019, 10:27:49 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Farmers grow crops which give them good reliable margins so will respond to incentives. However, the increased amount extra produced will be small relative to total production.

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 4:14:04 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: low

incentives to grow more legumes will not be correlated with food consumption within the EU, there is a tremendous potential to export legumes outside the EU for food

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 7:58:40 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: low

That EU will incentivize producers to grow protein crops is a given but conditions are not in place for a successful take-off of such production. Why should farmers produce more of these crops. No real economic incentives to date.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 11:27:39 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: low

Depending on how the incentive is implemented an impact might be probable. However, due to the small proportion of legumes in our crops the overall impact on the whole food system will be low (at least at first).

Comment date Sep 16, 2019, 7:35:34 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: high

I know very little about on-going discussions in the EU about strategic changes in the CAP system. I assume this needs more debate within EU - with farming organisation - and more research on nutritional and economic effects.

Comment date Oct 7, 2019, 8:40:13 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

CAP payment will likely undergo some change, also the changes in policy will be significant; careful about new entries, and again soy for feed: if for food should call for specific directions in policy.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 6:17:24 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Incentives doesn't heal the market. We need to give the legumes a real price which is worth growing. Subventions doesn't help

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:23:26 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

3. Greening measures in Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

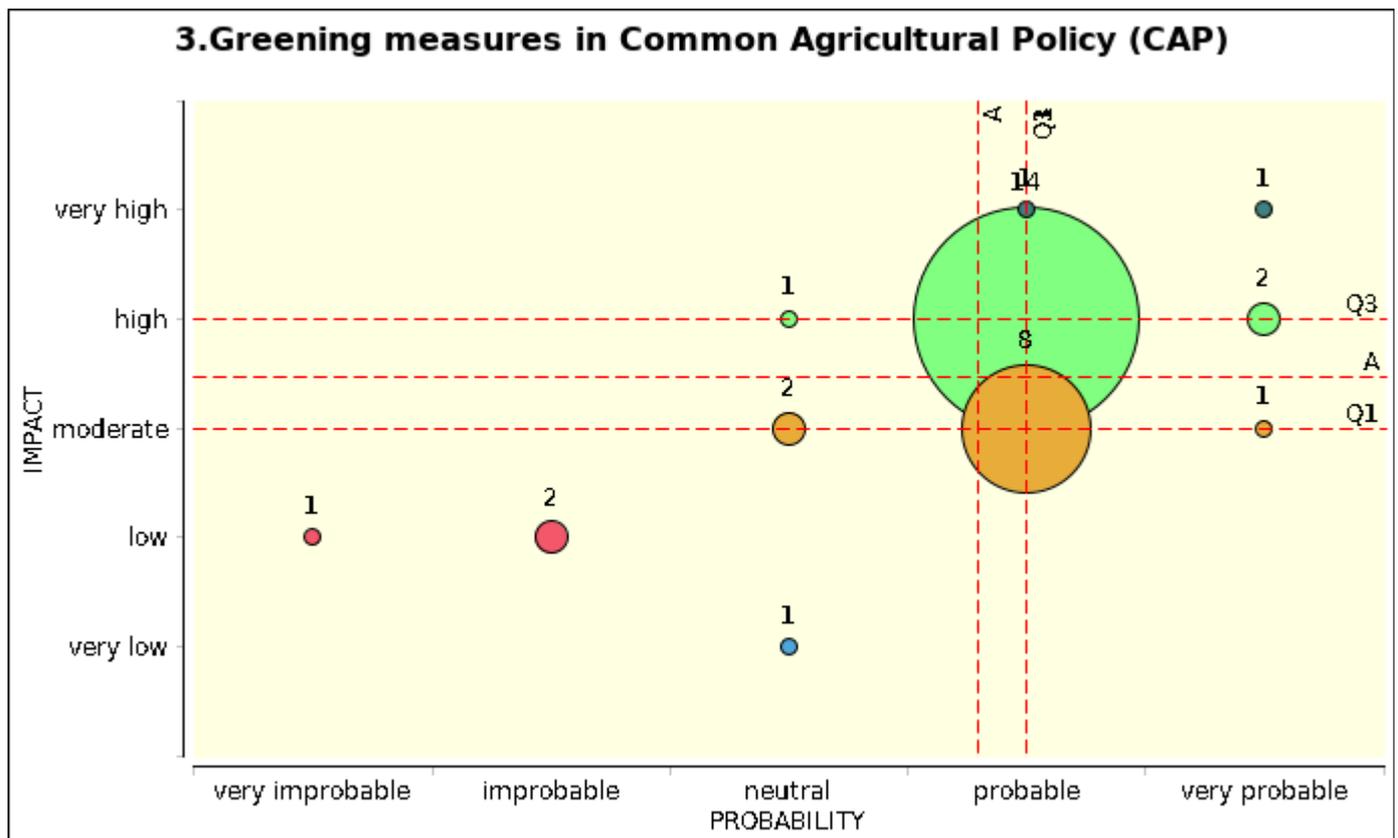
Green direct payments of the CAP (crop diversification and inclusion of legumes in Ecological Focus Areas) help the sustainability transition of the food and feed system in certain countries.

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COMMENTS

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 12:05:29 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: high

If part of a more comprehensive package of incentives (and disincentives), also other considerations come into play. An example is a longer term perspective for adapting a cropping or farming system in more fundamental ways. Medium and longer-term impacts will tend to be bigger.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 11:33:51 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: moderate

Measures in the current GAP show that farmers are happy to follow the money if the conditions are not too severe (or the money is good). Impact will still be moderate because of the small areal share of legumes. It provides an experimental ground for farmers to get experience with legumes without losing money. So a new GAP incentive might prioritize grain legumes so that farmers get more experience and the value chain gets more supply.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 12:24:13 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

Again recognition of the benefits of legumes in achieving these objectives. Again to be effective in increasing production rewards must apply to cash crops for grain and or for forage. This policy has already been see in action but was reversed with the imposition of restrictions on cropping practices and a reverse was seen as a result.

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 4:18:47 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

consummers are wating for food with good quality, and farmers have to meet the demand positively

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 10:50:12 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Making this a true green issue, linking it to sustainable agricultural practices and carbon/climate, will likely lead to more production and consumption. Legumes provide a number of ecosystem services especially when produced with agro-ecological methods.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 6:19:34 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Costumers love good story's. We need to point out legumes usps

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 9:49:14 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

money isn't everything.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 12:06:13 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

The Greening measures have already shown effects, although often Cover Crops are encouraged and not just legumes.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:13:27 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Again, it is necessary to distinguish between feed and food
Feed: I think this could be effective if CAP is tied to effective sustainability criteria
Food: Production on its own does not create a demand per se.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:49:53 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

This will only have positive impact if this is also combined with clearly reduced pesticide inputs and link to reduced climate gas production.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 4:39:32 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Yes it might help, however the knowledge towards the farmers and the consumers are also very important. The other thing is the good quality of food prepared from the leguminous plants. They are rather missing and only 1 type of product available for instance from the bean. The lentils are consumed mainly once a year in Hungary.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 7:37:29 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

The main impact is on the nitrogen fixation, which could lead in the right rotation to a reduction of the use of fertilizers.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:04:34 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Greening measures are very diverse. In some regions the support for production of legumes may make a good sense.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 8:00:13 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Greening measures are diverse. Each MS can choose from the EU tool box. It takes time to change practices but results start to be seen and more progress will be done in the future.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 2:25:59 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Legumes can decrease N fertilizers inputs but their management has to consider weed infestation, pest and disease. need for better cultivars. Nevertheless demand is still low in most countries. Indeed most EU countries do not follow a Mediterranean diet.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 4:47:10 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Given the commitments the EU made to the SGD goals, these measures are likely to occur. The impact on production may be moderate to high depending on how the policy is designed. I would think that the policy will be designed to provide payments for an environmental service (fix carbon or reduce water contamination), and therefore for the impact on productivity would be low. IN which case the impact on system would be moderate

Comment date Oct 7, 2019, 8:44:04 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

more focused form of payment, need to give time and specific incentives for swapping, attention to be paid to specific regions (conditions for growing legumes/grains)

Comment date Sep 16, 2019, 7:40:44 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: high

Taking into account EU's policy programmes on bioeconomy and measures to reduce climate changes, I think it moderately probable that green payments will be implemented and have an effect in the long term. But I am not knowledgeable about the economic impact and international trading competitiveness which needs to be taken into consideration too.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:32:09 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

'Greening' is too politically charged. It's a battleground for opinions. Ambiguous.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 8:34:51 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: very low

By themselves green direct payments are not enough without a complete re-structuring of the whole agricultural production system towards ecologically benign methods of production and distribution. Green direct payments will just tinker with a fundamentally unsustainable system.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:24:53 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Quality is necessary

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 1:27:57 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

The use of legumes in EFAs is under too much restriction. Weed control on grain legumes is HARD because of the narrow range of approved chemicals, and then we are not allowed to use them in EFAs at all. The net effect of promoting legumes in EFAs will be very minor except in the organic sector.

Comment date Sep 18, 2019, 10:31:14 AM

Probability: very improbable

Impact: low

Impact of inclusion of legumes in EFA negated by lack of ability to grow crops profitably without pesticides.

4. Policies supporting legume production and consumption

Policies supporting legume production and consumption also increase industrialised livestock production (e.g. through protein strategies).

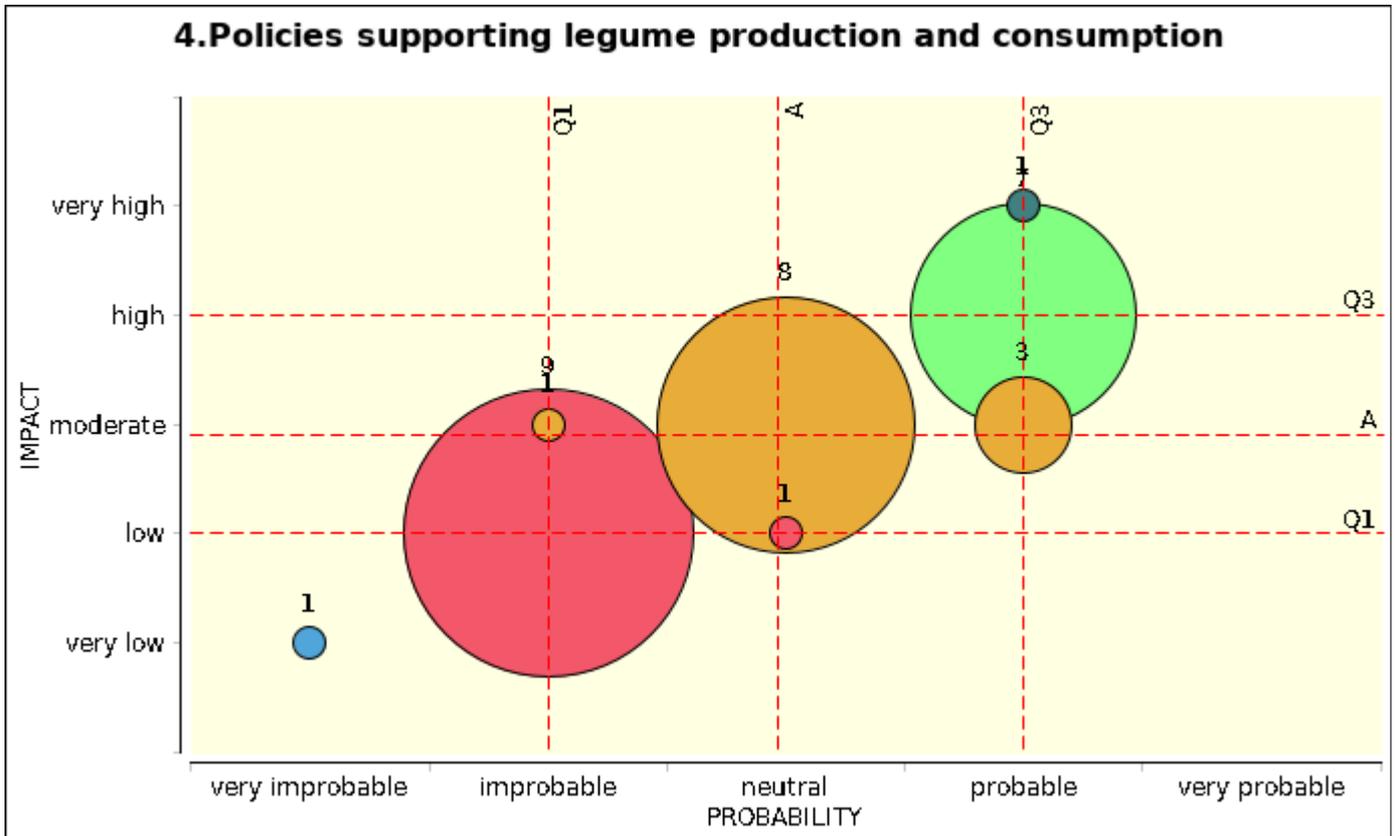
Will this policy lead to more legumes in our food system? Assess the probability that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The probability can be assessed as 1=very improbable, 2=improbable, 3=neutral, 4=probable, 5=very probable.

How much impact can the policy have on our food system? Assess the impact that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The strength of its impact on our food system can be assessed: 1=very low, 2=low, 3=moderate, 4=high, 5=very high.

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4. Policies supporting legume production and consumption



COMMENTS

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 7:40:54 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

I am convinced that policy should focus on human consumption. A shift from animal to plant-based protein would have the biggest environmental. So promotion of the consumption of legumes for health and sustainability reasons would help very much.

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 4:23:57 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

industrial livestock production is soja dependent, not legume dependent

Comment date Sep 16, 2019, 7:44:55 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Policies advertising for changes in consumer habits towards more sustainable produce is a way of re-directing the market without damaging current trading. This is more risk-free and could gain political support and have an long-term effect on legume consumption.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 12:09:24 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

A lower-cost availability of domestic protein will also benefit industrialised livestock production. But: The manifold problems related to industrialised livestock production can and need to be addressed in other (regulatory) ways. Experience shows that this is possible.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 4:44:54 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

The policy is important, however the environmental effects need to be considered. The grow of legumes is highly climate dependent and its can be considered in each country. The way of growing is also important aspects. For instance in intensive maize production does not allow the parallel growt with bean, which was a general production at farmers before in family farms.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 2:27:49 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

To rely on EU grain legumes, production must be reliable, stable....
We need R&D on grain legumes.

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 10:55:06 PM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

Don't leave the policy making to the agriculture sector alone. Health and environment sectors need equal say is this. Key is nutrition-driven agriculture within environmental limit, i.e., sustainable diets should be the wider policy goal.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:18:10 PM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

This question does not really fit the scale. If policies are elaborated to support legume production effectively, then I would assume that they actually do so.

Such policies can be formulated in a way that they do not necessarily support agro-industrial production. This can be applied to all sorts of production systems.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 8:37:35 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

I am not sure I can see such direct, or even indirect, links between them. I believe other factors might be in play.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 11:36:26 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

I don't see a necessary connection between increased industrialised livestock production and increased (domestic) legume production.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 1:31:25 PM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

Interesting question, this one. The Finnish feed industry has figured out how it can use faba bean instead of soy for pigs, how to use pea instead of soy (except for the first two weeks) for broiler chickens, and it doesn't use soy for cattle at all, rapeseed meal being the preferred protein supplement there. There is also a subtext, I think, in the question, that "industrialized livestock production" is somehow a bad thing. Some industrialized farmers are good, some are bad, some small-scale farmers are good, some are bad.

Comment date Oct 2, 2019, 7:20:52 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

I do not understand the question. the wording is ambivalent: impacts on what we should assess? If the policies supporting legume production increase livestock production? Of course they are connected. The question is on a too general level to answer in a survey. I left this as neutral.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:09:02 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Legume production for feeding animals and those for human consumption have different requirements in both cultivation and in processing. European fodder legume production could probably support the organic livestock production fed with organic legumes. But it would not make an increase in Livestock production at all.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 9:51:31 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

There are hardly any competitors for soy (price and content wise) and there is a lack of processing industry in the EU

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 12:10:53 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

If you convert wheat area to legume area, you effectively reduce the energy output of the area. If the farmer wants to expand livestock, he/she will need less soy, but more wheat. I doubt that more legumes will lead to more livestock, but it should be researched

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:52:39 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Locally produced legumes will not increase industrial livestock production, this is mostly driven by soybean and cereals. Local legumes will include small seeded legumes for forage and this will enhance pasturing and feeding with more wholesome hay and silage feed.

Comment date Sep 18, 2019, 10:35:43 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Reliable yields and margins are needed for increased pulse production. Higher priority for pulse R&D needed for real chance of higher production levels.

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 10:15:22 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Plant protein nutrition education can play a role here, no direct tradeoff

Comment date Oct 7, 2019, 8:47:45 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

as somebody commented already, livestock relies on soy, not much legumes. Also, what is the goal: changing diets for good?...

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:25:58 AM

Probability: very improbable

Impact: very low

thats not connected

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 12:25:06 PM

I don't really understand this question.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 4:49:33 AM

This doesn't make much sense to me... don't quite understand this policy

5. Investment in agri-food and -feed research and knowledge transfer

Investment in agri-food and -feed research and knowledge transfer (in supply chain management and sustainable agronomic practices) increase the competitiveness of protein crops and legume-based food products.

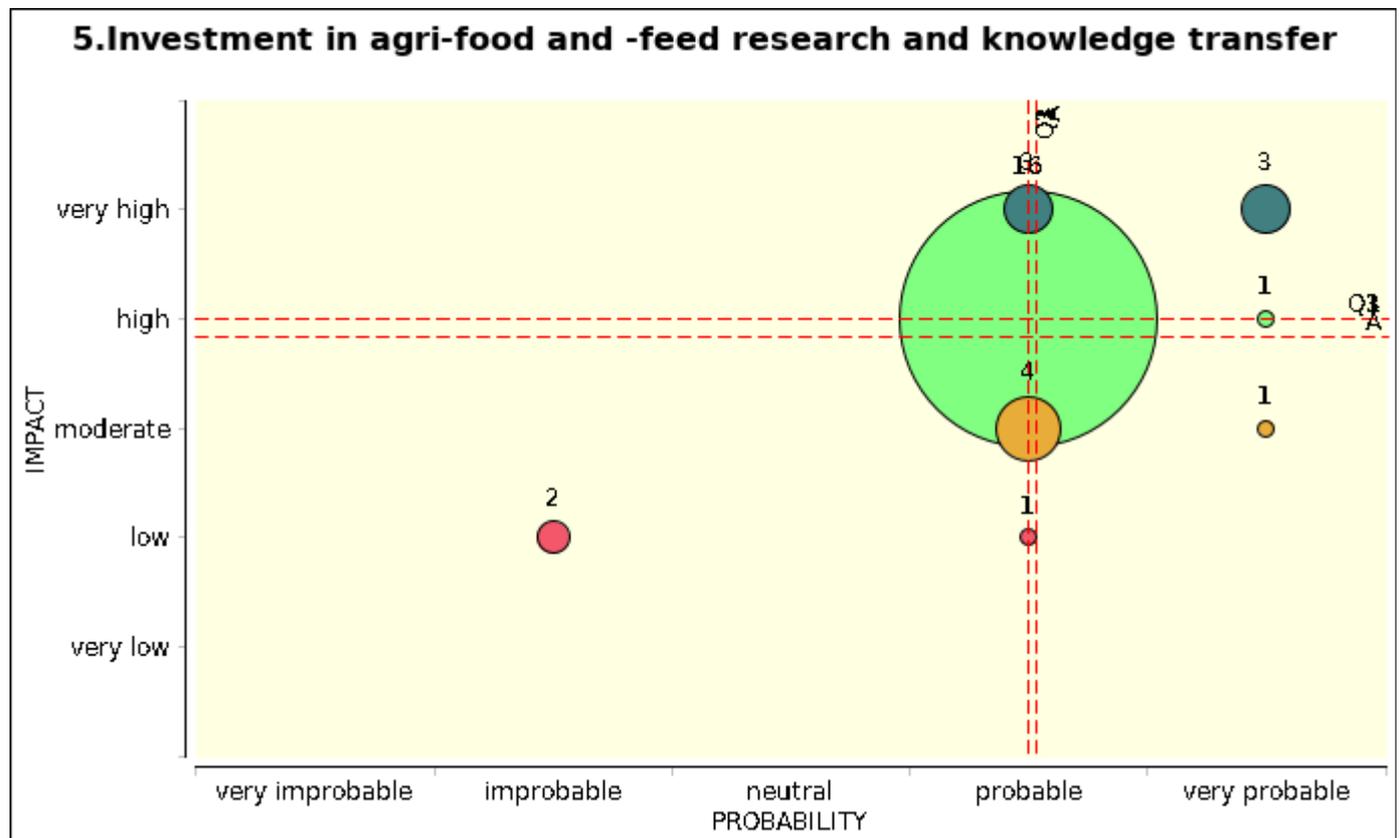
Will this policy lead to more legumes in our food system? Assess the probability that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The probability can be assessed as 1=very improbable, 2=improbable, 3=neutral, 4=probable, 5=very probable.

How much impact can the policy have on our food system? Assess the impact that the policy leads to more

legumes in our food system. The strength of its impact on our food system can be assessed: 1=very low, 2=low, 3=moderate, 4=high, 5=very high.

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COMMENTS

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 12:14:52 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

The yield gap between legumes and cereals has increased for a long time. Legumes need to become more competitive. Additionally, breeding efforts are still optimizing cereal digestions, while legumes struggle with consumer acceptance due to flatulence. Breeding and other research /knowledge transfer could do a lot for the transition at hand

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 1:32:42 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

Right off the scale in terms of positivity. Sure, some investment fails, but we in this industry are all so dedicated :-)

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 4:32:48 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: high

knowledge is already available but needs to be known by the stakeholders

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 10:16:32 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: moderate

Important investment area, needs to be coupled with the right ag policies but value chain and sustainable ag research and extension education are urgently needed

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 4:48:28 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

The protein is also important for animal production. Yes there is a competition between those two sectors, However more information about the value of legumes and the obstacles against the animal production would help. The environmental impact is very important, everybody ought to consider this aspect.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 9:53:01 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

indeed money isn't everything: there is a lack of value chain(s), lack of consumers demand (only niches) and farmers have forgotten how to grow a competitive legume crop

Comment date Sep 16, 2019, 8:11:54 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

Research in change and improvement of legume crops to increase EU's competitiveness in sustainable feed and food production, seems to gain political awareness and should be possible to implement on EU level and potentially have a high impact on consumption.

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 10:58:01 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Action in this needs to be now. Body of knowledge is sufficient for evidence-based policies and interventions. That said, more and better cultivar-specific food composition data are needed: protein and individual amino acids, fat and fatty acids, carbohydrates including oligosaccharides and fibre fractions, vitamins, minerals, and other beneficial phytochemicals.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 6:22:28 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

We need to connect the knowledge with the market needs

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:12:51 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Research and knowledge transfer is very important for the practical work in the field. A lot of traditional knowledge is lost and need to be "reactivated" by research and knowledge transfer. Also in terms of climate change research can help farmers to understand the importance of legumes for food.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:27:16 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

knowledge is available but it has to be spread. Focus on European origin.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:56:32 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Will depend on the way this transfer is done. While the knowledge exists it is not being taught at agricultural schools as the main focus is always on how to make money. As long as it is possible to manage agricultural systems without rotations and to overuse mineral fertilizers and pesticides the

impact will be moderate or impeded. If, however, the policy is directed in a change of system management knowledge transfer will have high impact.

Comment date Sep 18, 2019, 10:38:40 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Pulses R&D is the poor relation compared to cereals and oilseeds. There is a need to catch up by giving pulses greater priority.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 2:30:04 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Grain legume improvement is a bottleneck (except for soybean). Nevertheless market (demand) is pre-requisite.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 4:52:51 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

I think the key factor for success in here is the outreach or extension dimensions.... how to bring the knowledge to users. There are countries in Europe (NL, DK, F) where this is well done, others where there is not a great deal of connection between the farming and the science sectors

Comment date Oct 7, 2019, 8:49:31 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

more research is always good but this knowledge needs to be used - so, make sure to invest in knowledge transfer and education

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 7:42:20 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

The adaptation of certain types of legumes to the European climate and the increasing of the yields should have the focus.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:21:31 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

This would need transdisciplinary research that also works with consumers. To reach consumers on a large scale is however a difficult endeavour. People do not change their eating habits from one day to the other because research says they should.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 12:11:19 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

I do not think that - in this field - lack of knowledge is a factor that matters a lot. Economic/market factors are much more important.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 11:41:10 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: low

Knowledge transfer will make more people (farmers, manufacturers, consumers) aware of the advantages of legumes in the food system. This will probably lead to greater demand. The impact will be moderate or low due to the small share of legumes in the food system.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 8:39:22 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

I do not see the effective mechanisms of knowledge transfer and science-practice interface towards small-scale, ecological agriculture.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 12:26:34 PM

Research per se will not increase production or consumption. KT will help growers improve their production.

6. Preventing the use of nitrogen fertilisers

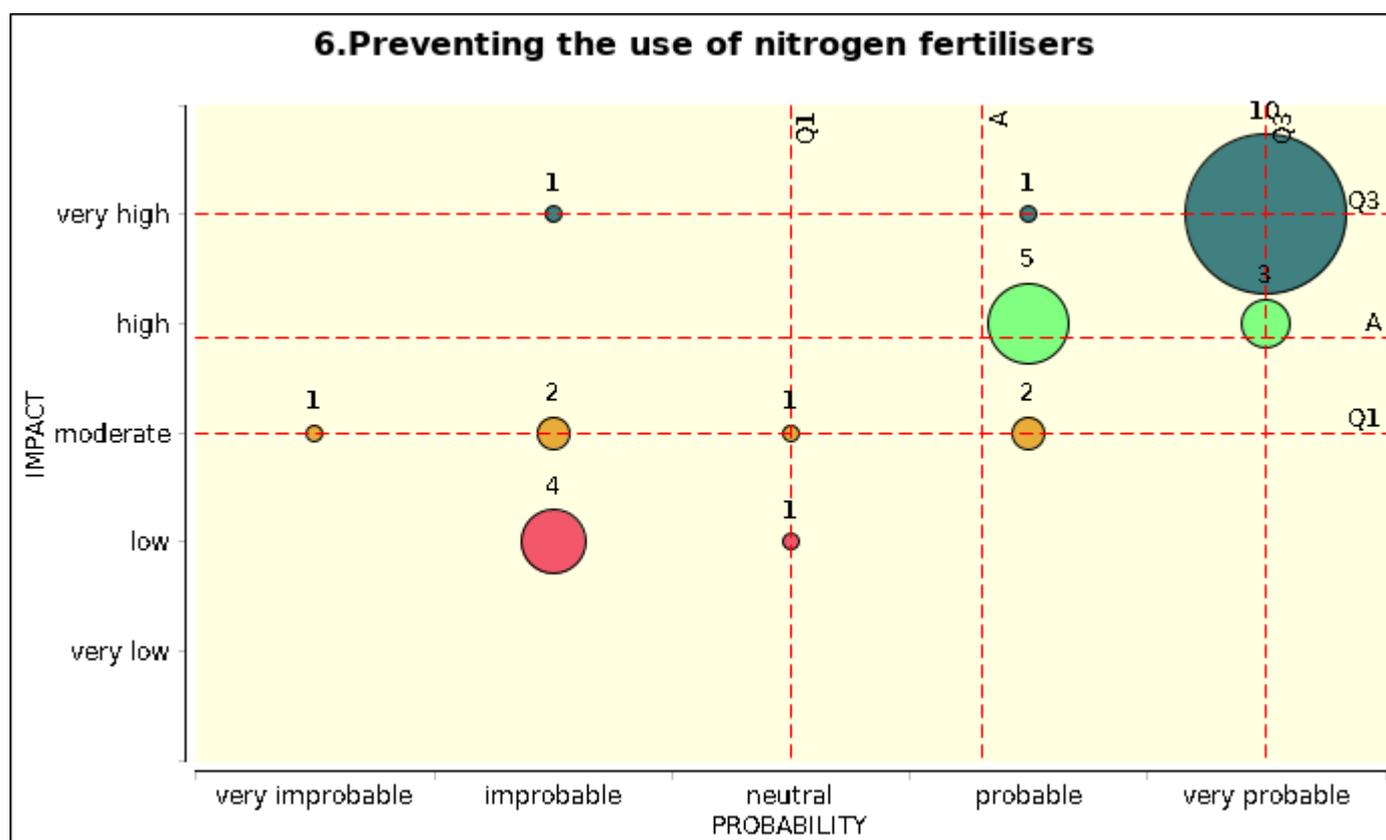
Preventing synthetic nitrogen fertilisers create room for more legume production and increase the competitiveness of legume-based farming systems.

Will this policy lead to more legumes in our food system? Assess the probability that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The probability can be assessed as 1=very improbable, 2=improbable, 3=neutral, 4=probable, 5=very probable.

How much impact can the policy have on our food system? Assess the impact that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The strength of its impact on our food system can be assessed: 1=very low, 2=low, 3=moderate, 4=high, 5=very high.

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COMMENTS

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 11:02:29 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

This is the most important reason.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 4:50:54 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

The Nitrogen overuse is the key-issue in modern agriculture. And we know the environmental problems on our water -soil quality. The legumes might reduce the N-use efficiently. The legumes might give a 4-year after effect on soil quality. It could be considered more efficiently.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 12:17:56 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

Restricting the use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers will drastically change farmer interest in legumes, as has been shown for the organic farming sector. There are also several other arguments to support a restriction N-fertilizers (energy intensive production, Nitrate-pollution of ground-water etc.) that legitimize such a measure.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:23:41 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

If synthetic nitrogen fertilizer becomes less attractive, other alternatives of fertilizer become more important automatically.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:57:30 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

This is the most important point that was also made before.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 12:13:42 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

It would have a massive impact in many respects. But: What means "preventing synthetic nitrogen fertilisers" - how??

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 4:59:47 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

Arguably synthetic nitrogen dispensed the need for farming systems to have legumes in rotations and thus decrease its production. However, it is not clear how current species and varieties of legumes could fix enough nitrogen to support crops without synthetic nitrogen. So, any ban on nitrogen is bound to have significant impact but it may be very negative, as there may be significant reduction in cereals productivity.

Comment date Oct 2, 2019, 7:23:52 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

But under which conditions you would be able to do such a decision? How can you control that?

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:19:22 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

If the use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers would be restricted, more measures would have to be taken, such as the intercropping of legumes. Such a measure would promote the Fodderlegumes for Livestock and less those for human consumption.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 11:49:05 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

The likelihood that such a regulation would come into effect is small. But it would make farmers look for alternatives for mineral fertilizer. They would turn to slurry from intensive livestock production. This might increase the demand for imported and perhaps for some domestic protein. Other farmers would turn to growing legumes. Considering the current share of legumes and the oversupply of slurry I think the overall effect would be moderate to high.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 9:53:56 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Could be a climate measure in the new CAP

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:29:01 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

Yes if nitrogen fertilisers get more expensive.

Comment date Sep 18, 2019, 10:43:06 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: low

The main consequence will be lower crop yields and higher food prices. Pulses could increase in area but will be part of farming systems giving lower returns.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 12:30:02 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: very high

Legumes as fertility builders in organic situations are essential. However preventing the use of N fertiliser is highly improbable. Were policies to reward growers for not using N or to voluntarily restricted low levels then this might be more effective and more likely.

Comment date Sep 16, 2019, 8:15:26 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: moderate

Considering previous long-term political debates on fertilisers and unwillingness in the agricultural sector to reduce consumption, it seems improbable that this will change because it increases production costs and damages international trading competitiveness. New, high-production, crop rotation schemes needs to be developed and proven to be ecologically and economically viable and competitive.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 9:14:23 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: moderate

Just in the case if farmer can sell the legume yield.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 8:03:39 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Farmers can also use organic raw material when available. Nitrogen = yield: farms will not compromise on this and will not insert in their rotation crops which are not providing good and stable economic return even if it helps in the nutrition.

On which basis synthetic nitrogen fertilisers would be banned? This is not a policy option.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 8:40:48 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Again, the single policy tool based solutions (as this statement is also phrased) seems to me all too simplifying a complex socio-ecological system.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 2:32:05 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

N fertilizers are basic in areas where SOM is low

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 1:34:32 PM

Probability: very improbable

Impact: moderate

Spectacularly dumb idea. We need synthetic nitrogen, we need to recycle nitrogen, we need to fix nitrogen. We should reduce the use of synthetic and we can when we are better at recycling it. Meanwhile, a knee-jerk reaction of banning it outright would be catastrophic to production systems.

7. Climate-change (adaptation and mitigation) policies

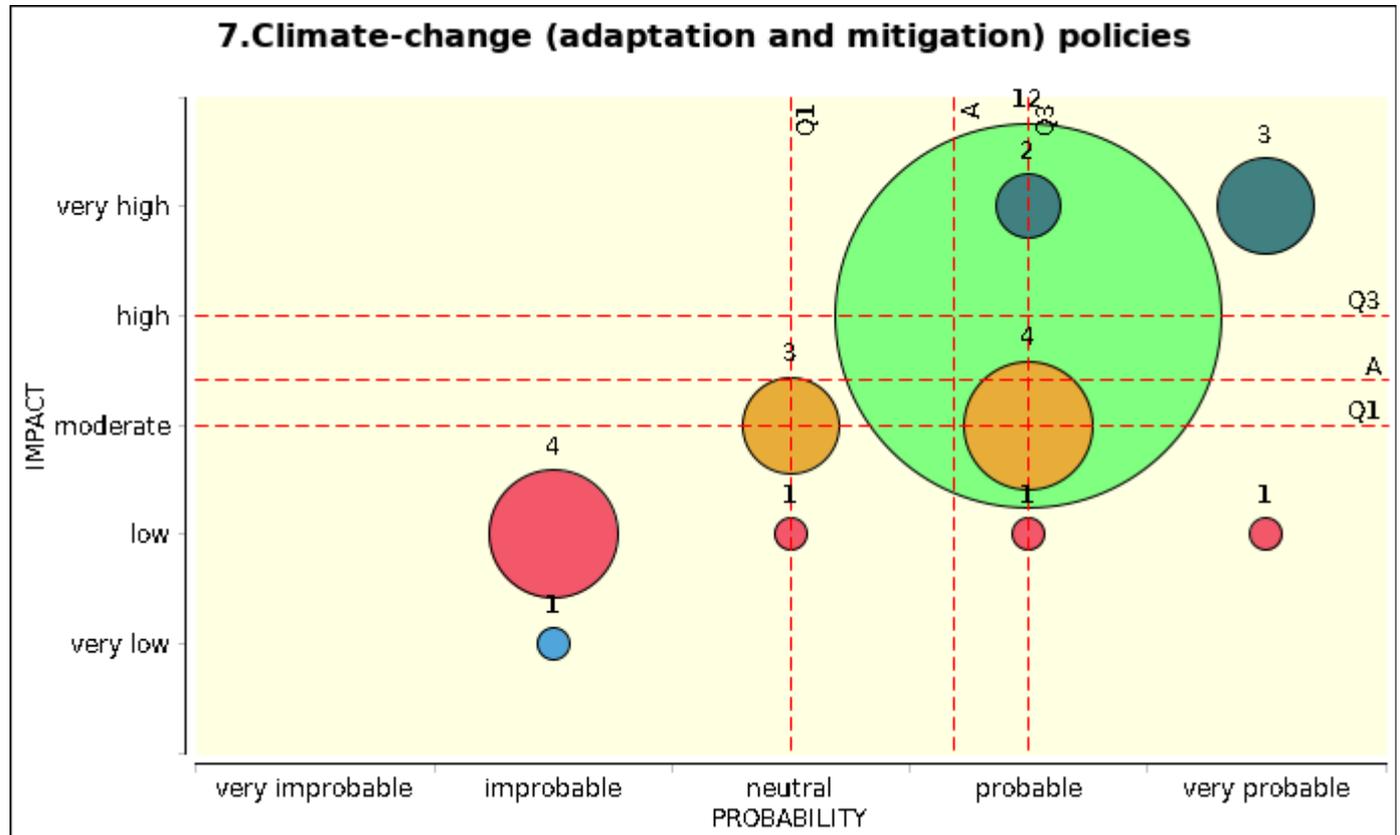
Climate-change policies (carbon tax, compulsory greenhouse gas emission reduction) help reducing meat production and consumption while increase legume cropping and decrease chemical fertiliser emissions.

Will this policy lead to more legumes in our food system? Assess the probability that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The probability can be assessed as 1=very improbable, 2=improbable, 3=neutral, 4=probable, 5=very probable.

How much impact can the policy have on our food system? Assess the impact that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The strength of its impact on our food system can be assessed: 1=very low, 2=low, 3=moderate, 4=high, 5=very high.

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COMMENTS

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 7:47:02 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

A carbon tax is the fairest policy. for planetary boundaries, you could even think about nitrogen tax. Otherwise, VAT could be an instrument to reduce meat consumption and stimulate legume consumption. Although legumes are very cheap at the moment, the policy would impact most the price of animal products.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:58:36 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

Will depend on the trueness of the tax and how funds are redirected from this.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 4:53:11 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

The soil is being very important in climate change. It is possible to reduce carbon release if the policy might regulate more efficiently of the food production and growth in soil. For this a paradigm shift is necessary urgently.

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 6:10:45 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

Will governments have the guts to do this in this era of right-wing populism? Eventually, I suppose ("probable), but not soon enough. When it finally happens, the impact should be very high.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:50:55 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Dynamics are complicated and cannot be foreseen. Many products made out of grain legumes also too expensive at the moment.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 12:30:58 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Isn't this pretty much the same as Greening?

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 9:56:53 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

The public has a great awareness for climate, so playing this card could play an important role in the transition toward plantprotein production and consumption. There might be strong support from voters for policies/measures which will contribute to climate mitigation but information is important in this case. It is against the current foodsystem

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:26:43 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Taxes and incentives are generally a good way to steer behaviour. So climate-change policies could potentially be an effective way for supporting legume production.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 5:04:59 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

There is not escape to some form of climate change/sustainability policy. However, it won't be easy to pass it by parliaments and implement as it will lead to massive changes in our way of life which will not be easily accommodated. So, I think the impact is going to be high and these policies are certainly desirable, but its consequences are not going to be easy to accommodate.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:27:36 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Climate change policies include many different measures. Experience shows that the measures are often not radical enough. Additional measures like information of consumers and measures / agreements with the food industry are essential.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 12:15:39 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

All of this depends considerably on the level of ambition in climate-change policies (carbon tax, compulsory greenhouse gas emission reduction). Moreover, impact on producers decision-making will be much less straight-forward, and probably there are quite a few factors coming together.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 12:20:27 PM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

Such policies will make meat less attractive, but they may not lead to increased legume consumption. Consumer preferences can shift towards all kind of alternatives

Comment date Oct 2, 2019, 7:25:27 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

Climate change policy, is too vague and general to assess its impacts. I left this neutral again. It would be rather a background impetus to place means for increasing legume production.

Comment date Sep 16, 2019, 8:27:59 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: low

I do not believe EU compulsory measures will alter emissions and effects on global climate as long as China, India and similar growing economies continue to increase their meat consumption. This needs to be implemented on UN level, otherwise production and emissions are simply shifting to other regions in the world with lower production costs. Besides, I do not believe this will change consumer habits.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 8:51:19 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Do not believe that carbon tax and like-minded policy instruments alone will have any positive impact. They are not even effective in the current situation of climate change, so I do not expect them to radically influence any economic actors towards legumes, instead of meat. Also, food consumption is far more complex cultural and social phenomenon than current climate change policies have tried to tackle.

Comment date Sep 18, 2019, 10:45:33 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Climate change impact will be gradual and people will adapt to the new situation slowly. Health and Nutrition factors will be more important.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 2:33:37 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Currently low, as crops are poor under water deficit conditions.

Dynamics are complicated. Access to cheap meat is important for many households with current diets.

Comment date Oct 7, 2019, 8:55:27 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

not sure the two things are interrelated - one might not lead to the second - measures are good to try (we know the effect of taxes) but not sure about the predicted effect

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 11:54:53 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: very low

I don't see a strong causal connection between the mentioned policies and legume production.

8. Nutrition, diet and health policies

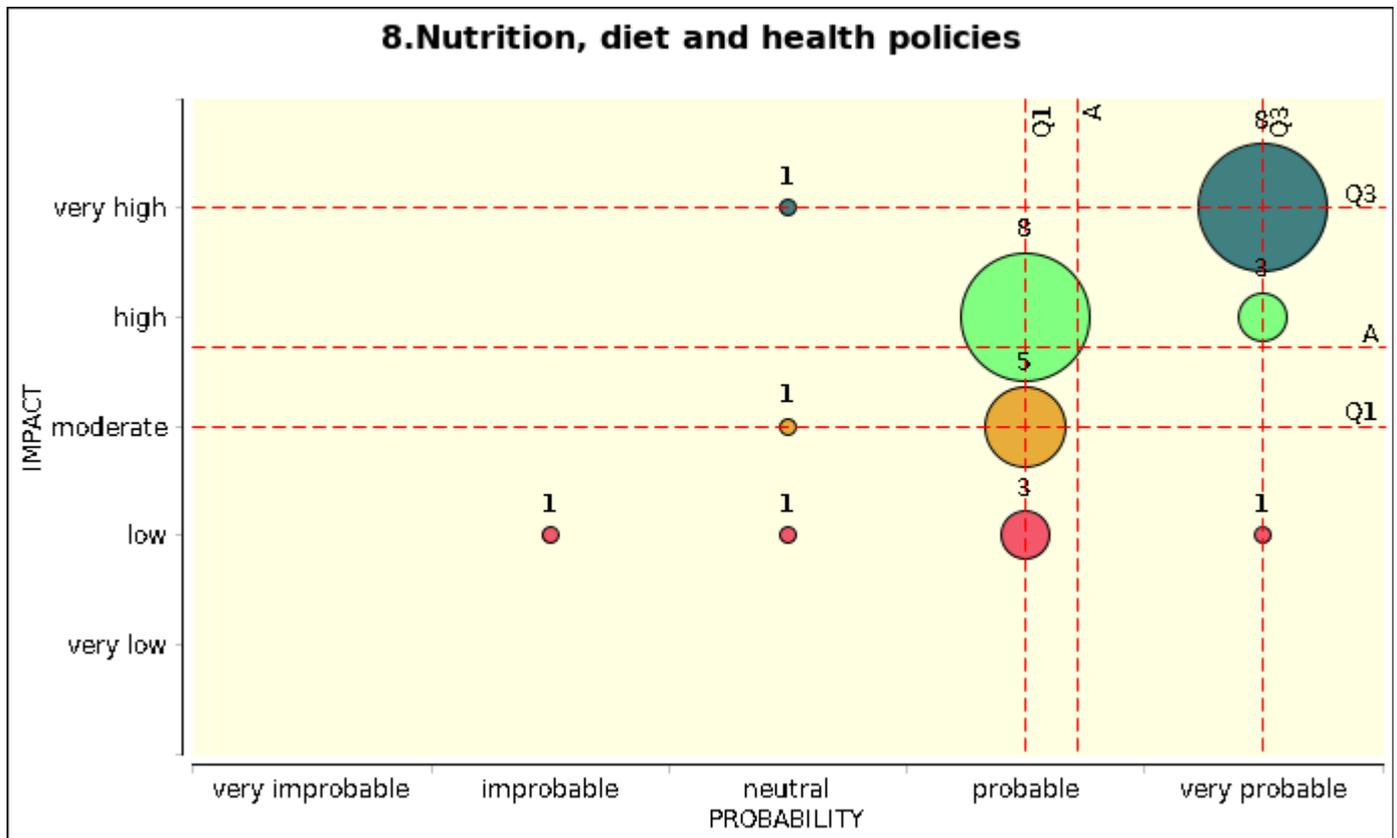
Nutrition, diet and health policies and public campaigns that promote the inclusion of legumes in the human diet make legumes more visible and also increase imports for consumption.

Will this policy lead to more legumes in our food system? Assess the probability that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The probability can be assessed as 1=very improbable, 2=improbable, 3=neutral, 4=probable, 5=very probable.

How much impact can the policy have on our food system? Assess the impact that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The strength of its impact on our food system can be assessed: 1=very low, 2=low, 3=moderate, 4=high, 5=very high.

In the comments, please describe the thinking behind your choices. Here you can enter any alternative perspectives and disruptive ideas about policy prospects.

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COMMENTS

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 4:36:17 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

increasing import will increase GES, solution is to produce locally

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 11:09:03 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

Need to promote the huge biodiversity of legumes and not focus on a few high yield cultivars. Promoting consumption as impossible burger and the like (e.g., artificial meat) will backfire. Legumes as legumes will achieve the goal better.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 4:54:50 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

The nutrition need to be changed. More leguminous food can reduce the animal meat consumption..
More healthy and more sustainable for environment.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:30:16 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

More visible legumes will increase the consumption but not necessarily the import of legumes, if there are agricultural measures running in parallel. It depends, if legumes at all are targeted or "local" or "European" legumes.

Comment date Sep 18, 2019, 10:47:10 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

Health and nutrition factors together with wider use of pulses as food ingredients are the key to increasing pulse consumption.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 7:48:52 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: high

The new 2016 advice for the weekly consumption of a portion of pulses has led directly in the Netherlands to an increased consumption (and better availability in the market, with more choice).

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 12:24:35 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: low

The effectiveness depends on the design of the policy/campaign etc.. Many nutrition and health campaign have failed to mitigate the obesity crisis. I would not focus on burdening the consumer decision process.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:51:51 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Yes but taste also has to be good.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 12:34:55 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

This is a big ship to turn around. It will not happen quickly but a sustained and high profile EU wide program of action could be effective in increasing consumption. I am not sure what the reference to imports is here. Surely the aim is to stimulate more EU production not stimulate the importation of legumes for human consumption.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 9:58:02 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

For farmers this road is interesting as proteins in the humans chains are mostly better price than proteins for the animal feed

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:59:49 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

As some of the very attractive legumes for human consumption are lentils and chickpeas and their production is low it will probably lead to some shifts but this is not necessarily desirable.

Comment date Sep 16, 2019, 8:31:18 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Political incentives exists due to increasing public awareness on climate change and campaigns, rather than economic restraints, should be able to change consumer habits in the long-term.

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 2:34:18 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

campaigns should focus on topics people care about. It is a prediction for customers and an essential need that food is tasty. We need to promote tasty food. Legume based diet as such is no advantage.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 12:18:54 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Again, the connection is less straight forward as there are many factors impacting nutritional patterns of people (and health), and the related decisions.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 2:37:47 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Changes in the diets are needed even if this change is slow. We also need more digestible (less flatulence grain).

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 6:14:26 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

The probability will vary widely from country to country. People in the Nordic countries are peculiarly susceptible to doing what the government tells them (maybe it has something to do with the cold climate) while those in English-speaking countries do the opposite. Imports may increase, as specified in the question, since not every favourite food legume grows in every country. On the other hand, food technologists are doing such interesting things with legume proteins and flours that much of the expected increase in demand could be met by national or at least European production.

Comment date Oct 7, 2019, 8:58:15 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

probably increase of import - to which we should question the gas emission and related enviro. costs; definitely more info&education help consumers

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 11:59:47 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: low

I agree that public campaigns will probably lead to higher awareness and consumption. If imported legumes are cheaper and more readily available than domestic legumes, the market will buy the

former. So this policy must go along with other measures that increase domestic legume production. Impact will be low because of the current small share of legumes in the diet and slow change of diet preferences.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 5:07:29 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: low

Information policies are relatively inexpensive and have limited impact. So, the probability of implementation is high but its impact in the sector will not be great

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 8:55:15 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

To some extent, I guess to a very limited extent, awareness raising might work, but definitely they are far too simplifying if they are designed as one-way communication and educative strategies. Instead, communities experimenting with sustainable solutions should be strengthened and, to the extent possible, promoted to become more widespread. I can only see real/effective change in/by communities of sustainability practices, actually doing sg.,, changing their practices. The existing examples and their learning should be made available and accessible to all.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:28:30 PM

Probability: neutral

Impact: low

People know for a long time about healthy and unhealthy choices relating to lifestyle. so, it really depends on the content of such policies if they can actually have an impact or not.

9. Public food procurement (school meals, canteens, etc.)

Public food procurement offers more healthy options in foodservice markets that help the shifts towards legume-based diets.

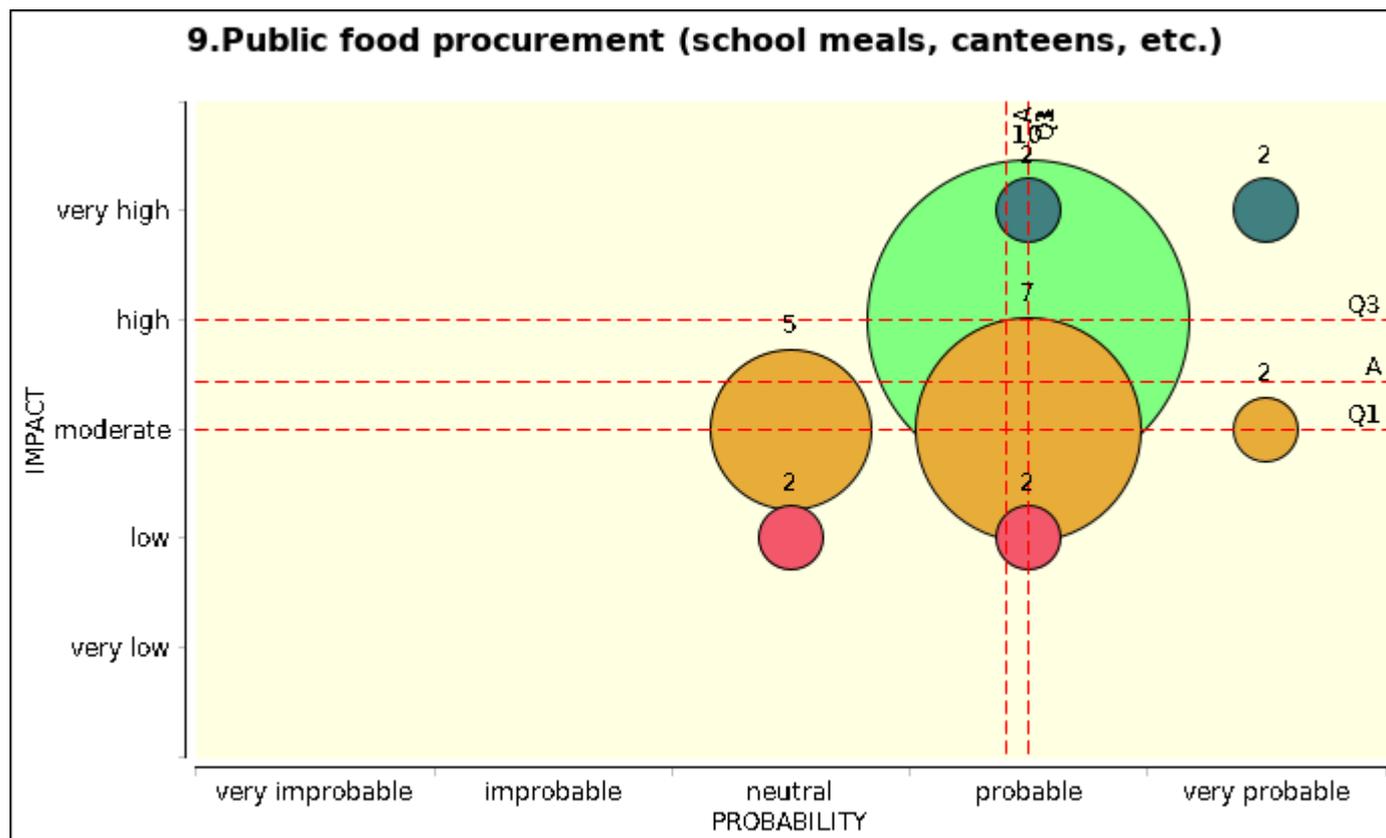
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How much impact can the policy have on our food system? Assess the impact that the policy leads to more legumes in our food system. The strength of its impact on our food system can be assessed: 1=very low, 2=low, 3=moderate, 4=high, 5=very high.

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COMMENTS

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 12:04:03 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: moderate

Public food procurement will very probably create a strong demand in a small market and increase prices for producers (good for them, expensive for the people who eat in public restaurants until supply and demand balance out). It will have secondary effects because clients get to know (and hopefully appreciate) legume-based meals. Overall a moderate to high effect on the overall food system.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 5:08:21 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: moderate

This is very likely to occur, in fact it is already happening in some cities. However, while it will help the sector the impact is at best moderate .

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 11:12:40 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

Works around the world, supporting local producers for supply in school feeding programs, etc.

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 6:16:32 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: very high

Again, this varies from country to country, but if you capture the children's palate in the school lunch (in those countries where it is provided) then you have it for life. Slow path to high impact.

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 4:37:18 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

young people seems more concern about food

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:52:44 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Yes but focus should be on European originins not exotic species.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 12:41:41 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Policies of this nature must specify EU produce and not simply allow the importation of cheap legumes from other countries if they are to stimulate "local" production. This might initially restrict the foods available but would certainly stimulate new production oportuities on a local basis and encourage new crop type production by providing markets that currently barely exist..

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:29:42 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Public procurement has a high lever. If it is implemented comprehensively, it could be very effective.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 2:00:36 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Impact is high if the schools not only offer such food but involve the students in cooking, growing and learning about the foods.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 2:39:41 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

Some southern EU countries are already doing it. We should better rely on EU traditional species.

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 2:40:44 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: high

kids need to learn different tastes. You probably won't eat anything you haven't tried when you are young.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 4:57:16 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

The consumers need to be changed. From fast food it can be changed to more healthy product, or legumes can be involved in any diet, by replacing the animal protein. Really the young generation is the key.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 7:51:54 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

It is also about the training of the employees and chefs to use the right recipes. In Northern Europe we have a strong bread culture (with meat and cheese), so it is also important to stimulate the consumption of bread spreads based on legumes, i.e. hummus.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:33:46 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

If public institutions would target more on sustainable food instead of the mainstream taste, a change in diet could be fostered

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 8:57:32 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

If public food procurement and provisioning plays a significant role currently, then probably it will bring significant changes if the whole system of public food procurement is radically re-designed towards strong sustainability.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 12:25:13 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Public food procurement (school meals, canteens, etc.) still plays only a limited role overall and in total food consumption, and this will only change to a limited extent. Therefore only modest impact.

Comment date Oct 7, 2019, 8:59:51 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

in some countries, definitely will help foster change (albeit slow)

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 9:58:55 AM

Probability: probable

Impact: low

is a niche and could be used to start the transition, which is happening in some MS at the moment

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 10:19:28 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: low

Over the long-term this is important as diet habits are formed in part by school

Comment date Sep 16, 2019, 8:34:02 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

To change consumer habits, one needs to affect people in a very young age. But a total shift away from current levels of meat consumption for food will probably take at least a couple of generations and have little impact on global GHG emissions during this time.

Comment date Sep 18, 2019, 10:49:09 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

This would have only a minor impact on consumer habits.

10. Providing transparency of data

Providing transparency of market data (prices, trade flows, and actual production/processing/consumption) help boost legume supply chains.

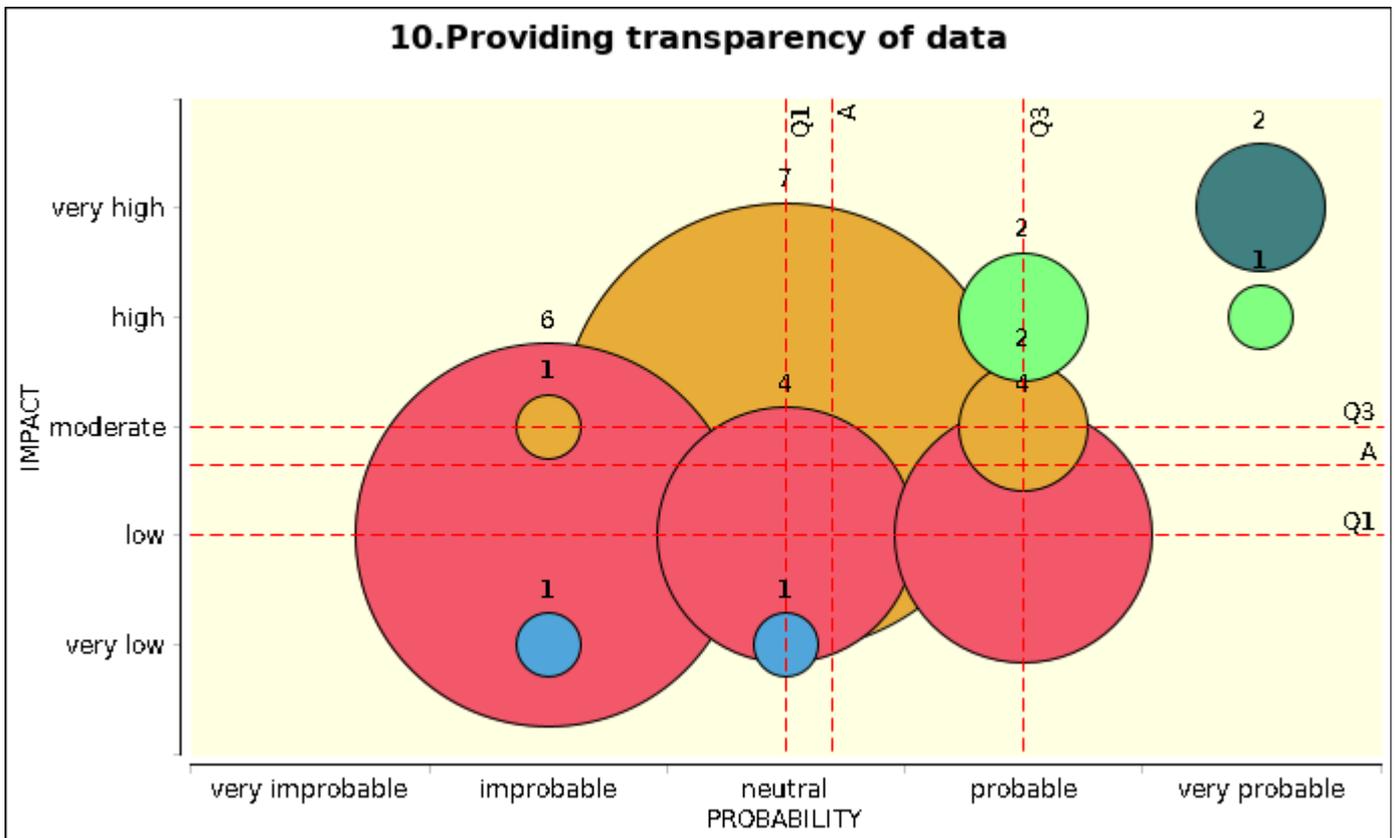
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10. Providing transparency of data



COMMENTS

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 5:00:22 AM

Probability: very probable

Impact: very high

Yes data needs to be known for people and also for policy makers. It is important for everybody. The consumption data need to be known for everybody. The all sector however are highly dependent on the money, which way of thinking has a great effect. This cannot be changed easily.

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 4:43:15 PM

Probability: very probable

Impact: high

stakeholders are aware of the increasing demand, but at the same time they evoke the uncertainty of the market (output from LegValue surveys)

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 2:40:53 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: moderate

Help farmers with commercialization channels.

Comment date Sep 9, 2019, 11:16:34 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: low

Can't see how market data helps. Other data types may help: food composition data, for example, promoting legumes for their nutrients and their significant content of beneficial bioactive non-nutrients.

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 12:12:47 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: low

Market transparency seems to help producers negotiate higher prices with processing companies (because it's clearer how much crop is on the market, what other processors paid for the same crop /quality.) This might induce farmers to grow more legumes. Overall effect due to the small share of legumes in the food system: low.

Comment date Sep 24, 2019, 12:27:07 PM

Probability: probable

Impact: low

It's a bit similar to the research/knowledge question. I do not think that producers have insufficient access to market information. This will vary regionally across the EU, but overall only limited impact.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:54:03 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

The whole food chain has to work .

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 2:01:29 PM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

I do not think that this is a main issue except for the questions how the markets are dominated by the bi players but this is not legume specific.

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 9:18:37 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

It depends which numbers can be seen :)

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 2:41:45 PM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

don't know if this helps

Comment date Oct 7, 2019, 9:02:36 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: moderate

transparency is always good but I am not sure about the relation - data are available for producers, it depends if we can make consumers interact

Comment date Sep 12, 2019, 8:58:48 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: low

Transparency is always important for the potential of informed and democratic choices but again accessing more information will have little impact on actual behaviour I am afraid.

Comment date Sep 16, 2019, 8:36:20 AM

Probability: neutral

Impact: low

Advertising, altering food consumption trends and people's habits, will have a long-term effect rather than more data and facts-based good reasons for doing so.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 12:29:01 PM

Probability: neutral

Impact: very low

I do not see how. European farmers are well aware of their markets. Legumes usually are economically inferior to other crops. However, processor might be interested in a more transparent procurement market for legumes.

Comment date Sep 26, 2019, 5:58:45 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: moderate

I discussed something like this with some colleagues. The feed industry will NOT pay extra for domestic protein over imported soy. The livestock sector will NOT pay extra for feed that is made from domestic protein instead of imported soy. Nevertheless, some consumers MAY pay extra for knowing that their meat is produced with domestic protein -- if that feeds back to the livestock farmer, the feed manufacturer and the protein-crop farmer, who knows.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 8:38:10 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Transparency of market data have no or a very low effect. The prices have to change a lot until a change of field crops will take place. Producers are often very conservative and the public is not so much interested.

Comment date Sep 10, 2019, 12:42:33 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

This would not be welcomed by traders and the value chain beyond the farm gate and I think that it is unlikely to happen. Nor am I sure that transparency will in anyway stimulate production.

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 9:59:57 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

I don't see the point

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 1:30:53 PM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

I don't think that this is the first priority of consumers when they make food choices.

Comment date Sep 18, 2019, 10:52:09 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: low

Data is available if you want it. It is not the need for information but how it is used that is important.a

Comment date Sep 11, 2019, 8:06:38 AM

Probability: improbable

Impact: very low

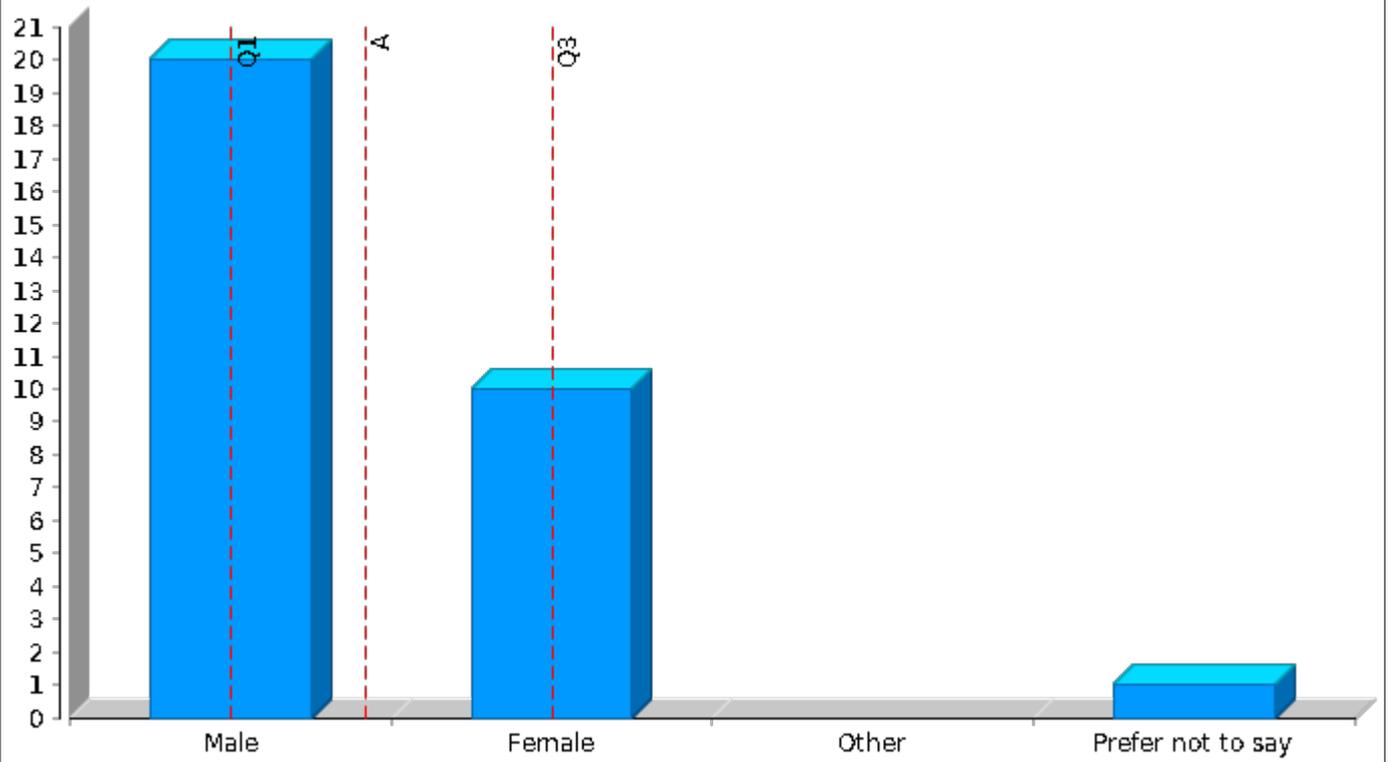
why would transparency impact more legumes based products than other products?

Comment date Sep 25, 2019, 5:12:56 AM

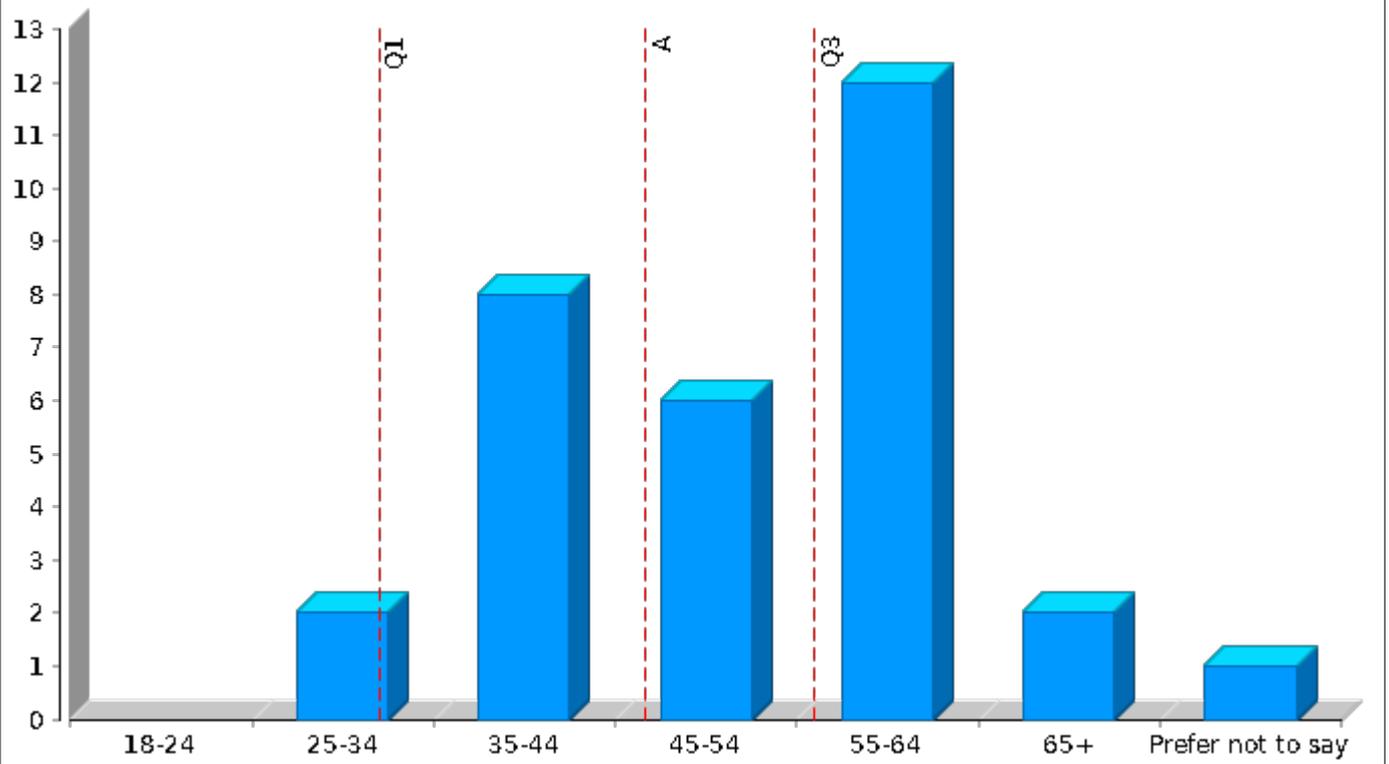
I don't see the connection... why would transparency boost legume consumption?

Respondent's details

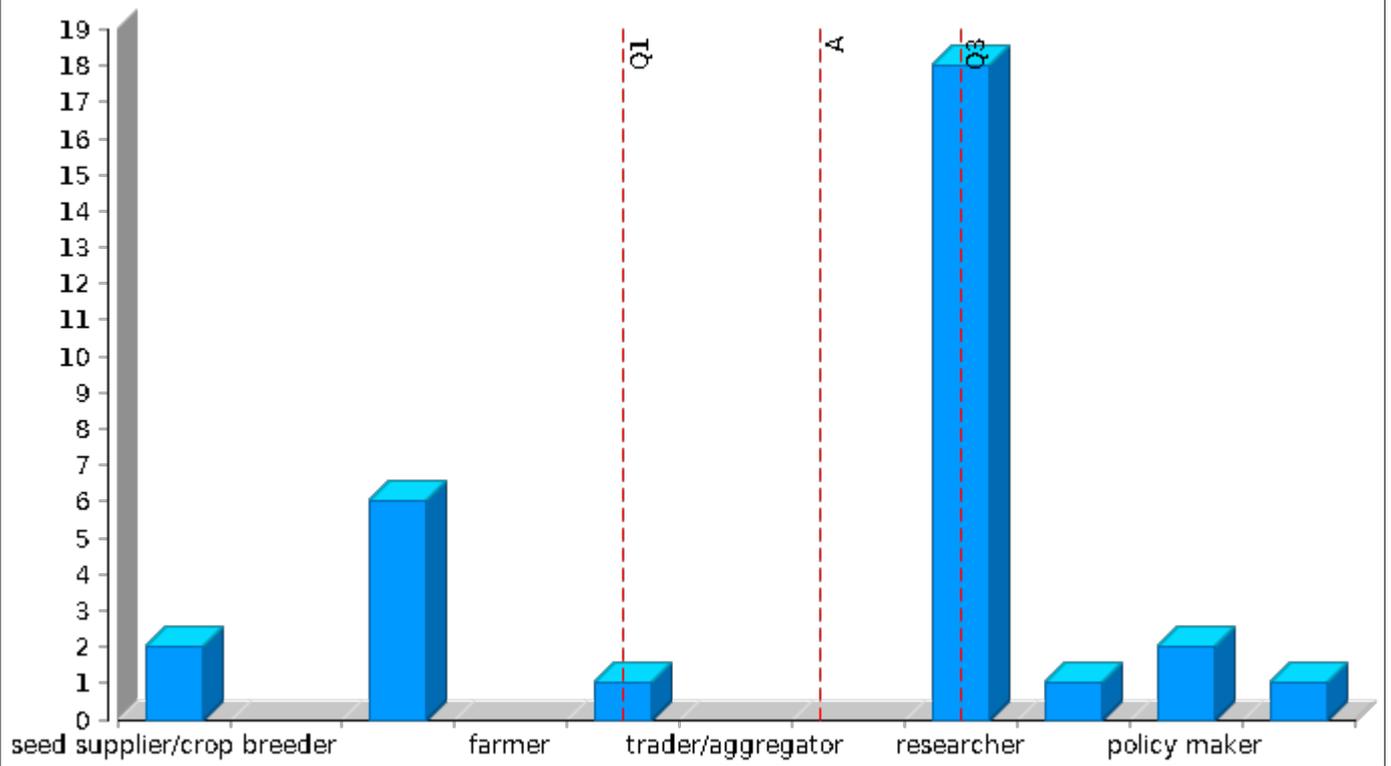
Gender



Age



Stake (interest) in food and feed systems



Highest level of formal education

