



# FCAN meeting

## Consumers, policy makers and the triple challenge

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# OECD Food Chain Analysis Network

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- **Expert group of the OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate**
  - Launched in 2017, existed previously as a platform of dialogue on food chain issues
  - Meets on an annual basis, usually in Paris
  - The OECD Secretariat consults the group on an ad-hoc basis
- **30 experts specialised in agro-food system analysis**
  - Nominated by OECD member countries
  - Working for ministries or governmental agencies
- **Purpose**
  - To explore the potential to gather and exploit data on the food system to inform multi-country policy dialogue related to the food system
  - To identify and discuss good policy practices
  - To foster mutual learning and information pooling



# FCAN contribution to the food and health project over the 2017-2018 biennium

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- **May 2017: Inaugural FCAN meeting**
  - Focus: information needs for policies to encourage healthier food choices
- **October 2018: Second FCAN meeting**
  - Discussion of the results of a consultation on the food information base and identification of priorities at the international level
  - Joint meeting with the OECD Expert Group on the Economics of Public Health to discuss policy innovations and priorities
- **March 2019: Declassification of an OECD report « Towards Policies encouraging Healthier Food Choices »**
  - => Identification of a 4-track policy approach
    1. Demand side public interventions
    2. Work voluntarily with industry at the supply-demand interface
    3. Firmer regulations when incentives are misaligned
    4. Fiscal measures



# Ongoing project: Assessment of the performance of the food system and role of policies

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## Triple challenge

### **Food security and nutrition**

- 1 Feeding a world population that is expected to approach 10 billion by 2050 and providing adequate nutrition

### **Resource use and sustainability**

- 2 Doing so sustainably, i.e. using essentially the same amount of land and less water, while adapting to climate change and contributing to lower GHG emissions

### **Livelihoods and rural development**

- 3 Providing incomes to more than 500m farmers and others along the food chain, and supporting balanced development



# Key issue: which policy instruments?

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- **Standard economic advice: correct an externality at source**
  - E.g excessive consumption of a food group / excessive GHG emissions from the production of a food group
  - Policy instruments may yield (unintended) impacts on other externalities
- **Challenge: complexity of policy calibration**
  - Different objectives / different policy tools
  - Potential synergies
  - Variety of stakeholders involved in the food chain
  - Spill-overs from changes in net trade (e.g carbon leakage vs reallocation)
  - Large country: effects on international prices

*Ongoing OECD modelling work to indicate the magnitude of recalibration required.*



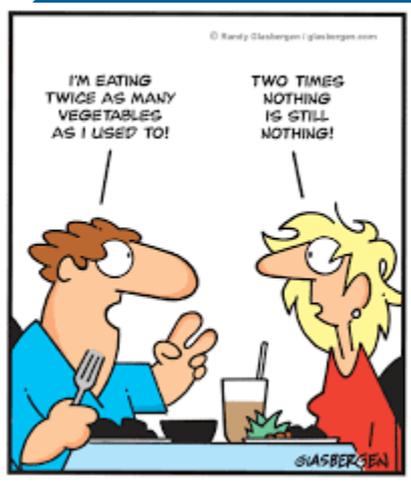
# Aim of the 2019 FCAN meeting

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- **Consultation with stakeholders and civil society**
  - Insights on ongoing changes in consumers' behaviour and their impacts on the food chain
  - Interactions with governmental entities
- **Sharing of experience on the use of demand-side / supply-side policy instruments to address the triple challenge:**
  - Discussing how governments might engage with food chain stakeholders and civil society to achieve coherent policies
  - Understanding the assets / the limits of voluntary initiatives



Looking forward to your active participation  
today.



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