





## The paradoxes of the protein transition

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#### The protein transition high on the agenda

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#### Personal background

Bioengineer by training

PhD student, Sytra Team, UCLouvain and teaching assistant

#### My approach

Bioingeneer approach with strong influences from the social and political sciences

A systems approach applied to the protein transition context

Connecting the dots, looking at interrelations, feedback and dynamics

#### A three-act presentation with one objective

- 1) Context & methodology
- 2) Paradoxes presentation
- 3) Conclusions and perspectives

Explore, debate, and hopefully converge on critical insights that will guide our path through the protein transition

#### The emergence of the protein transition concept

Overproduction of animal proteins

Overconsumption of animal proteins

Inefficiencies (e.g. conversion from plant to animal, feed-food competition)

CURRENT SITUATION



### The protein transition is mainly defined from a shift in consumption patterns

"A dietary shift from animal-sourced foods to alternative protein sources" (Duluins & Baret, 2024)



The protein transition is simultaneously a scientific concept, a political topic and a commercial product object



#### The paper's context & methodology

Perspective paper (still in the review process) based on extensive literature review & 19 expert interviews

Conceptual framework using paradoxes, narratives, and path dependency



#### The paper's context & methodology



#### The paper's context & methodology



#### The identification of three main paradoxes

- 1. The Substitution Paradox
- 2. The Jevons' Paradox
- 3. The Productivism Paradox







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Stakeholder dynamics and contribution to paradoxes are driven by economic and political opportunities

#### **Private sector**

- Initial Economic opportunities in the alternative protein sector
- Current focus
- Diversifying the protein portfolio
- → Advocating for reduced consumption is not a marketable option within a growth-oriented economic paradigm



#### **Public sector**

Negative impacts of livestock production systems

focus

- Protein self-sufficiency *Current*
- Food security
- Health issues

→ Addressing the livestock
 sector is politically complex
 & unattractive

Initial trigger

Five narratives maintaining the status quo and pushing towards marginal adaptation

Efficiency	Comparative advantage	Food security
narrative	narrative	narrative
Europe does it best,	Europe has a comparative	Europe's exports
and there is a growing	advantage to continue	contribute to enhancing
demand	producing animal	food security
<ul> <li>Overall increase in production and associated environmental impacts</li> <li>Local environmental issues</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Unrealistic assumptions</li> <li>Past trade agreements influence</li> <li>Externalities</li> </ul>	

#### Narratives maintaining the status quo

Food sovereignty	Leakage effect
narrative	narrative



Europe needs to maintain its strategic autonomy in food production

A term used today as a synonym for food selfsufficiency Competitiveness vs the right of people to define their own agricultural and food systems. Reducing Europe's production could lead to leakage effects through increased imports from outside the EU

Coordinated action is needed Consumption and production together



Current system: Socio-technical lock-in of European protein production systems toward intensive and productive animal production systems with a high reliance on protein-rich crop imports.

Different forces pushing the system towards a new configuration resulting in 3 main paradoxes:

- 1) The Substitution Paradox;
- 2) The Jevons' Paradox;
- 3) The Productivism Paradox

Different narratives sustain the paradoxes.

### Our perspectives

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Circular food system approaches can support current European protein intake levels while reducing land use and greenhouse gas emissions

Wolfram J. Simon <sup>⊠</sup>, <u>Renske Hijbeek</u>, <u>Anita Frehner</u>, <u>Renee Cardinaals</u>, <u>Elise F. Talsma</u> & <u>Hannah H. E.</u> <u>van Zanten</u>

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- Two of the three paradoxes focus on production issues and are linked to the livestock sector.
- $\rightarrow$  We need to strategically reassess the livestock sector's future explicitly.

Narratives are driving the protein transition.

 $\rightarrow$  Science embodies narratives and is political

→ For policymakers, particularly in Europe, there is a critical need to clearly articulate future goals regarding protein production and consumption systems, working on coherence

Protein transition vs trade agreements facilitating meat imports

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The Super Sytra Team







# Thank you for listening

Feel free to reach out on Research Gate & Linkedin: Océane Duluins

