



PREFALIM

Transitions towards carbon-neutral food systems: consumer preferences, welfare and public policies.

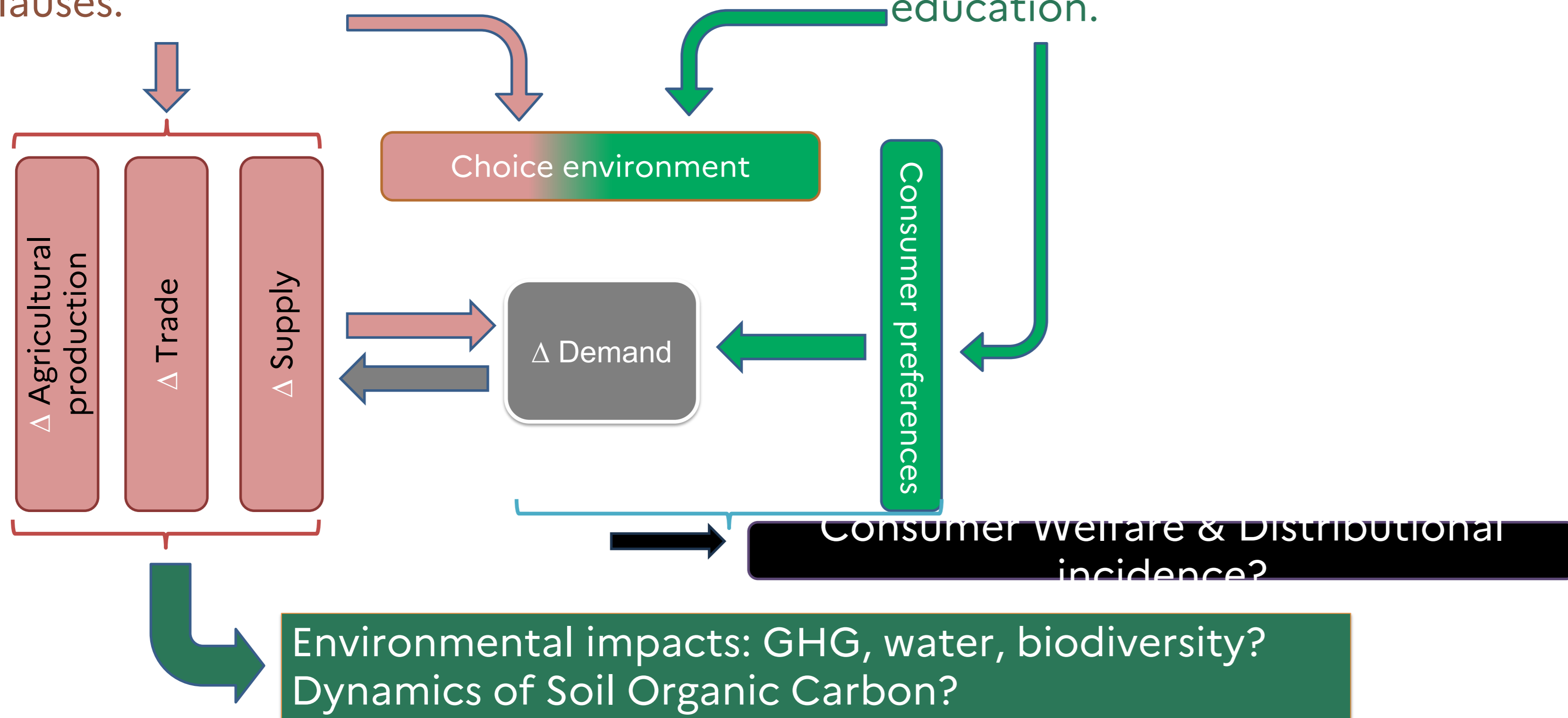
Context

The GHG mitigation potential of sustainable human diets is well-identified. However, much less is known about demand-side policies.

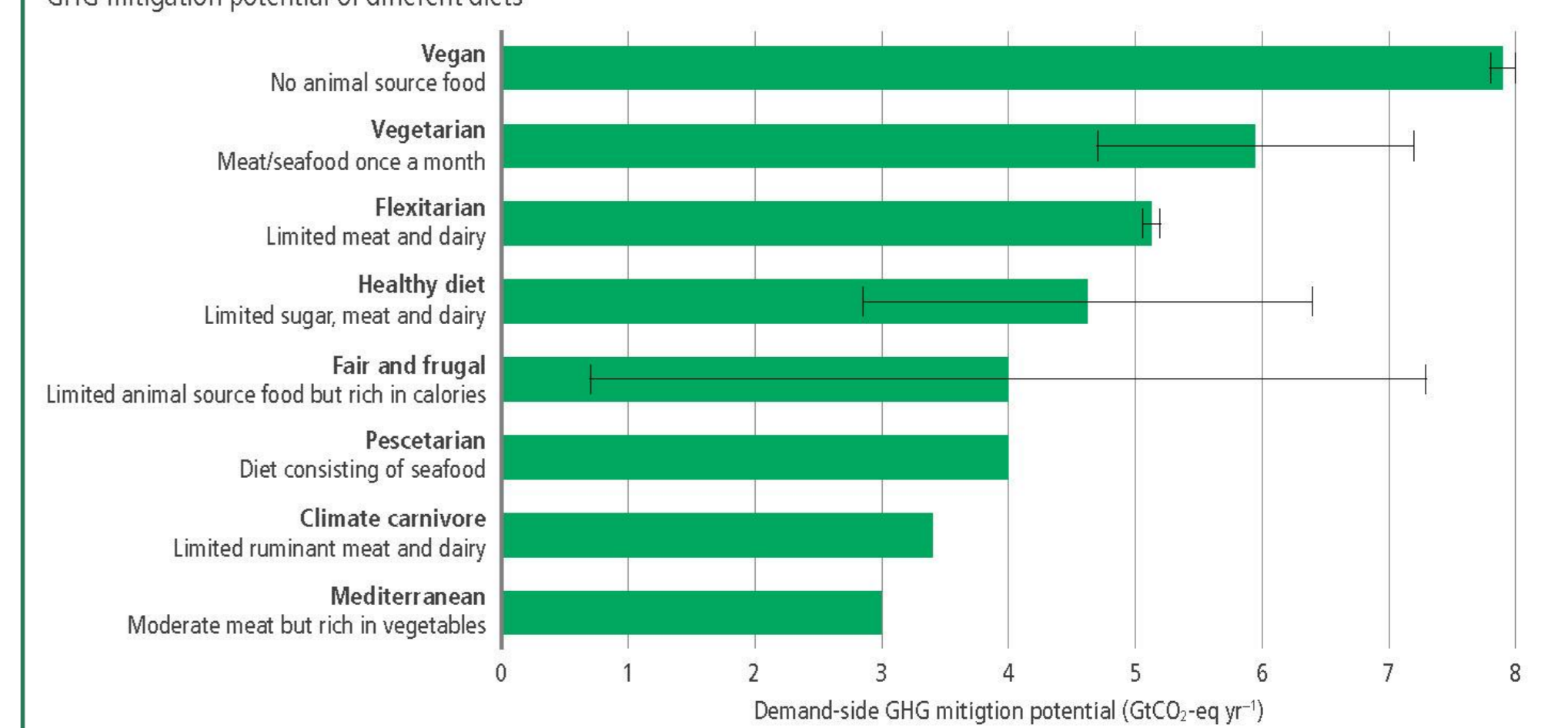
Demand-side policy instruments: regulation of information, taxes & subsidies, nudge and boost policies to alter consumer

Price regulations: taxes and subsidies.
Quality regulations: minimum standards, mirror clauses.

Preference policies: nudges, boost, education.



Demand-side mitigation



Research question

What are the environmental, market and welfare impacts of demand-side policies for carbon-neutral food systems?

Objective

Evaluation of public policies & formulation of recommendations

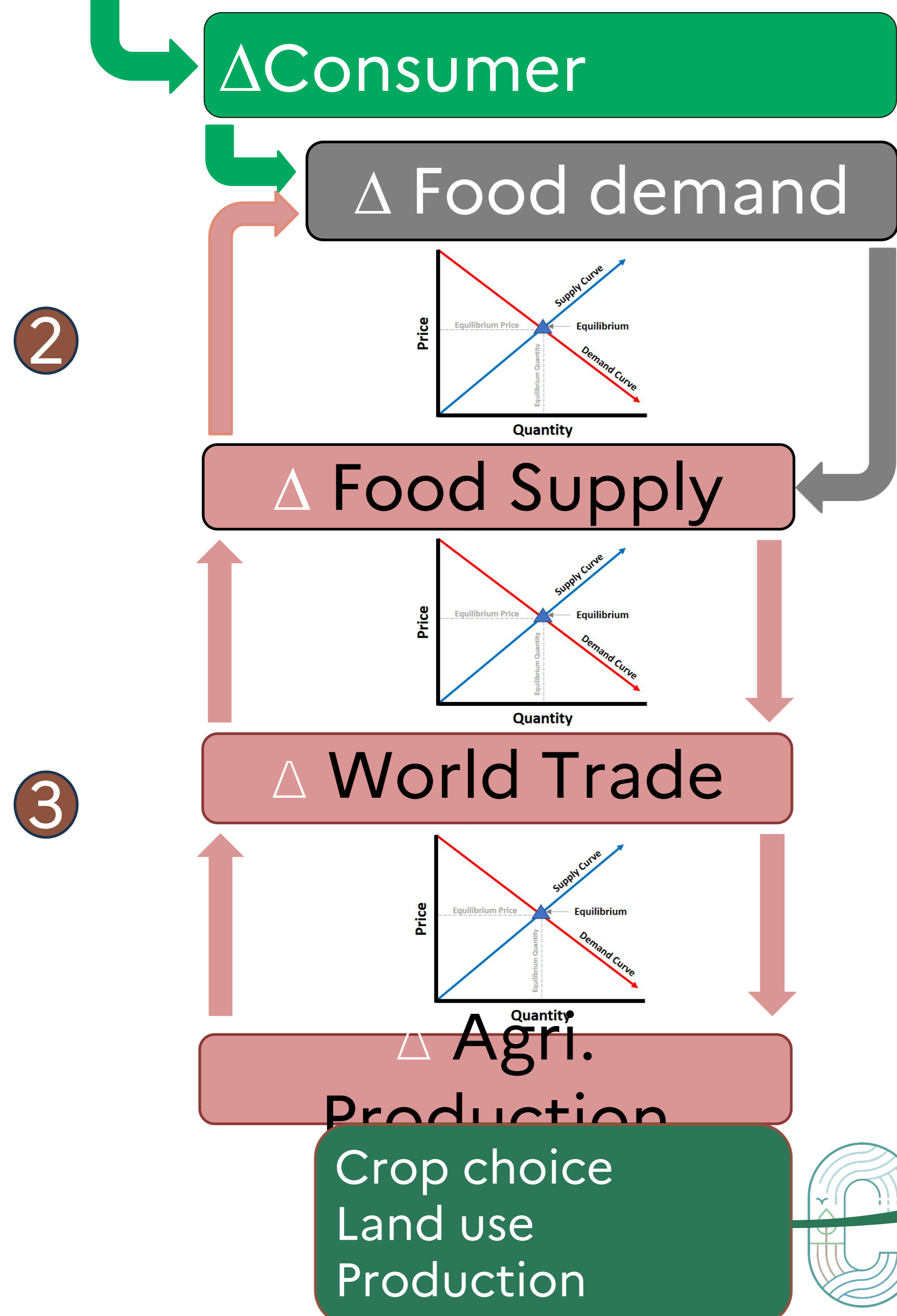
Methods

- Econometric models of demand, trade and production.
- Fluxes and stocks models of SOC dynamics and environmental impacts.

Econometric models: blocks

Scale / Data for

1. Societal trends in preferences

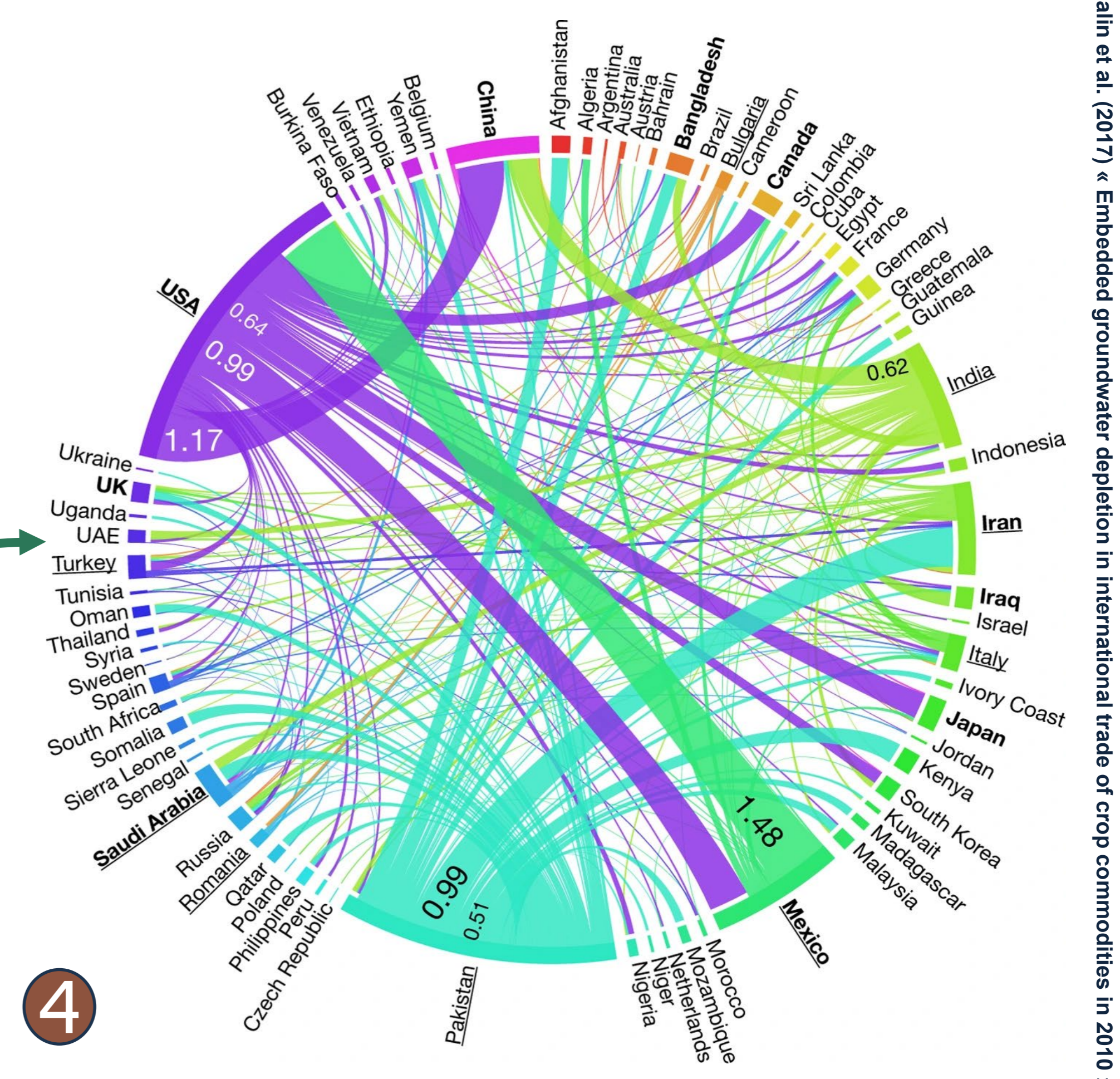


French consumers / Lab experiments
Household purchases, France/
Kantar WorldPanel

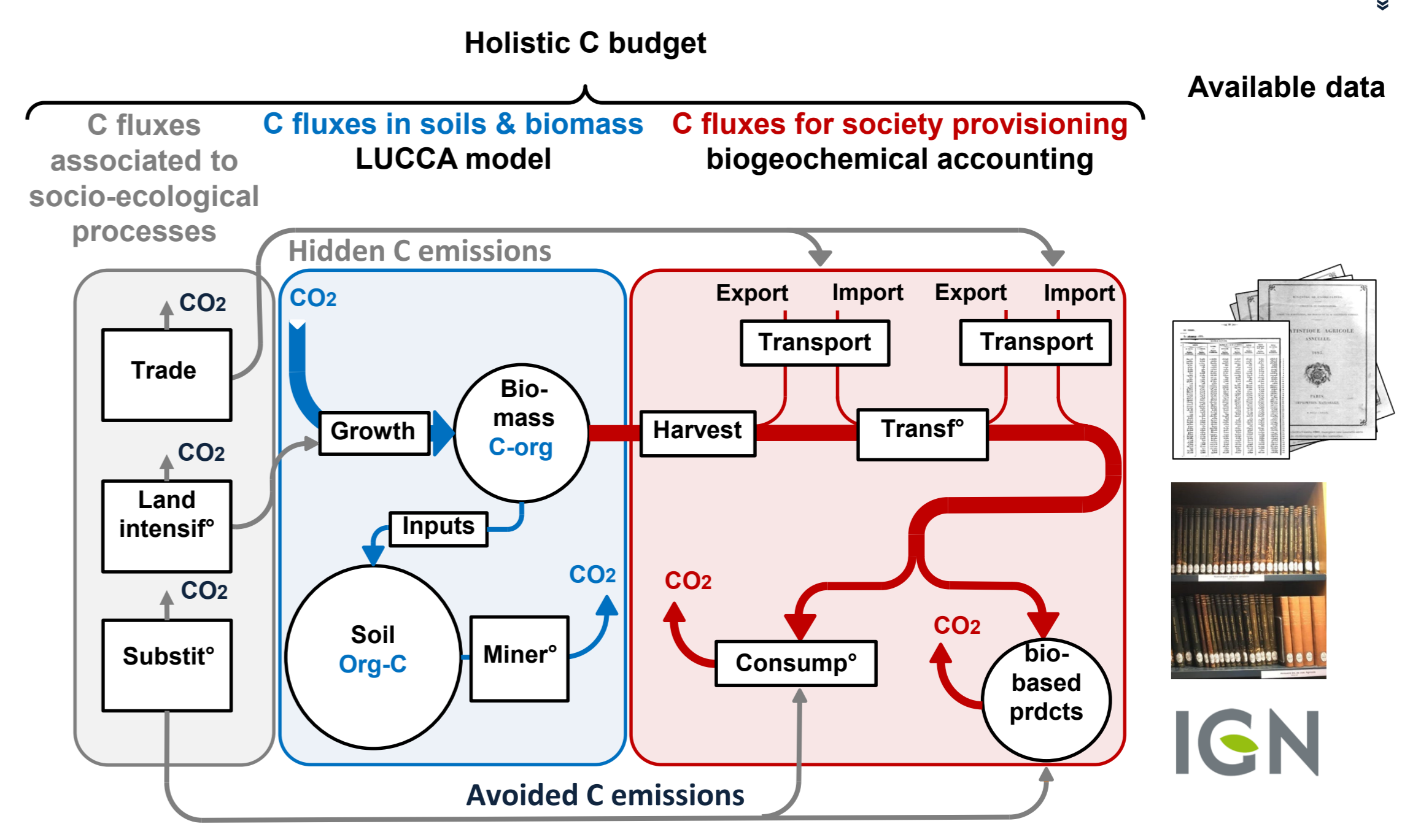
Country-level food supply / FAOStat

World trade / FAOStat

Agricultural production / FAOStat



Dalin et al. (2017) « Embedded groundwater depletion in international trade of crop commodities in 2010 »



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