**Estimating Agricultural Practices and their Impact on Biodiversity from Agricultural Statistics: A Proof-of-Concept Study on Food Labels in France**

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# Abstract

Our method, BVIAS (Biodiversity Value Increment from Agricultural Statistics): \* An objective, robust, and operational method to estimate agricultural practices and calculate their impact on biodiversity at the farm level in a representative sample of French farms. \* Preliminary evaluation of the impact of 25 labeled products on biodiversity.

# Introduction

Biodiversity erosion is likely the most important environmental crisis, along with climate change. If the impacts of current climate change trajectories are estimated to be several tens of percentage points of GDP (Rose et al., 2022), the sole disappearance of pollinators is valued at 1-2% of GDP and approximately four billion euros for a country like Germany (Lippert et al., 2021). The IPBES groups and prioritizes five determinants of biodiversity loss (IPBES, 2019): land use (30%), direct exploitation (23%), climate change (14%), pollution (14%), and invasive species (11%). Agriculture primarily intervenes through three of these five determinants (land use, climate change, and pollution) and, along with direct exploitation, is one of the two main economic sectors responsible for global biodiversity erosion (Maxwell et al., 2016; Tilman et al., 2017).

Environmental labeling on agricultural products is one of the policies that could reduce the impact of agriculture on biodiversity. Although the information provided to consumers seems to trigger only small changes in food choices in the short term (De Marchi et al., 2023; Dubois et al., 2021), environmental labeling opens up several indirect effects at long-term. It encourages producers to change their practices, and processors to modify product formulations to improve their score, and it can serve as a support for other policies (e.g.: minimum score requirement for public procurement, tax based on the score, …).

At the European level, the Commission published a proposal for a regulation in March 2023 requiring all companies that want to claim an environmental advantage to use the life cycle analysis framework, such as the EU Product and Organisation Environmental Footprint (PEF and PEO), to objectify the claim. France has taken an additional step with the “Climate and Resilience” law of 2021, which provides for mandatory environmental labeling on all food products after a planned five-year trial period. Following the EcoScore proposal by ADEME, which is expected to inspire the future government tool, several stakeholders criticize it for limiting itself to product life cycle analysis (Interbev, 2024). Their main argument is that life cycle analysis fails to account for the impact of food products on biodiversity. The scientific council of the trial emphasizes that life cycle analysis takes into account three of the five main determinants of biodiversity loss, but recognizes the usefulness of complementing life cycle analysis in certain areas (Soler et al., 2021). Given this controversy, it appears urgent to propose a method that is objective, robust, and operational for calculating the impact of food products on biodiversity. This is what this section aims to achieve.

According to us, environmental labeling must be based on a biodiversity indicator that meets five main requirements (Table 1):

* *An explicit and operational definition of biodiversity.* The term “biodiversity” is very polysemous. Therefore, it is important to explicitly define an operational definition adapted to the context (Santana, 2014). This definition must also maintain an intuitive link with the main issues related to the erosion of biodiversity such as species or ecosystem disappearance (and a fortiori those that provide important services like pollinators).
* *Taking into account the main determinants of biodiversity loss linked to agriculture*, namely land use, climate change, and pollution.
* *Based on measured and representative data for parcels, either on biodiversity or practice intensity*, in order to estimate the impact of actual practices rather than potential ones on biodiversity.
* *Enabling an evaluation of every food product.* Environmental labeling must be made mandatory and applicable to all products based on available data today, differentiating both between different products (e.g. lentils versus chicken) and different production modes for the same product (e.g. conventional wheat versus organic wheat).
* *Rely on the validation of the estimated impact based on in situ biodiversity measurements.* There are always two ways to evaluate an impact: on-site measurement and modeling. In the second case, a critical criterion for robustness is the validation of the model, at least for the predicted variables for which we have on-site biodiversity measurements (e.g. biodiversity per unit area).

***The literature review in Chapter 2*** shows that we can distinguish three main types of methods for evaluating the impact of food products on biodiversity: in situ observations of biodiversity by counting species in ecosystems, modeling the impact of agricultural practices on biodiversity, and modeling the impact of label requirements on biodiversity. The suitability of these three methods with the requirements of environmental labeling is summarized in the next three paragraphs and synthesized in Table 1. In situ observations clearly meet the criteria for data and validation. However, they are limited in both space and time, making it difficult to estimate the impact on all food products. With considerable effort, comprehensive meta-analyses that study multiple taxonomic groups allow estimating a mean effect per type of product and differentiating some production modes. For example, Tuck et al. (2014) distinguish between organic and conventional agriculture for five agroecosystems and estimate that species diversity is on average 30% higher in organic agriculture. Species diversity is a relatively explicit definition of biodiversity and maintains an intuitive link with the main issues related to biodiversity erosion as long as we stay within the same agroecosystem. However, this link stretches when comparing different ecosystems or agroecosystems because it involves comparing completely different species assemblages (Santana, 2014; Sarkar, 2002). Finally, in situ observations have the major disadvantage of not considering the amount of anthropized surface area. Since biodiversity is expressed per unit surface area in these studies, they attribute the same impact to two identical productions (e.g., wheat), even if one occupies twice as much surface area as the other. This is a paradox difficult to manage in an environmental labeling framework because two tons of wheat have the same impact as one ton of wheat, provided that the amount of inputs per hectare is the same.

Modeling based on agricultural practice data is used in life cycle assessments (LCAs). Crenna et al. (2019) shows that the impact of the European food system on biodiversity is mainly caused by animal products (70-75% of total impact), and more specifically by pork (19-23%) and beef (21-25%). Read et al. (2022) found that adopting a flexitarian diet, as recommended by the EAT-Lancet commission (Willett et al., 2019), could reduce the risk of species extinction caused by American food consumption by 30%, and up to 45% if food waste is reduced. The models used in these studies (e.g., (Chaudhary et al., 2015; Goedkoop et al., 2008)) only account for differences in practices within a single production unit in a limited way (typically three levels of “intensity” without considering the effects of landscape infrastructure, plot size, etc.). As a result, there is very low sensitivity to differences in practices per unit surface area (Wermeille et al., 2024). To address this, Lindner et al. 2019 proposed a model that takes into account 14 agricultural practices, including agroecosystem type (prairie vs crop vs forest). By using a simplified version of the model to adapt to the limitations of the Agribalyse database life cycle inventory data, Lindner et al. 2022 found that organic agriculture can reduce the biodiversity impact per kilogram of wheat (-33%) or liter of milk (-27%), but increases it for a kilogram of chicken (+33%). In all cases, the predictions from these models are only poorly validated when compared to in situ observations of biodiversity.

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