



Summary of the Spring 2025 biannual Policy Advisory Board meeting

The Policy Advisory Board meeting was attended by seven members from DG AGRI, DG CLIMA, the EEA, and Trinity College Dublin, as well as the REA Policy Officer. During the meeting, Tamás Krisztin provided updates on key achievements including the 3rd stakeholder workshop and key deliverables [LUM models how CAP instruments, climate, and market dynamics shape land-use patterns](#), [Response functions for LUM changes and climate mitigation potentials](#), and [Coefficients of estimated biodiversity responses to land use](#).

Tamás also provided an overview of four upcoming policy briefs, including “**Maximizing CAP impact: Advancing Climate, Biodiversity, and Farm Profitability through Strategic Action**”. This policy brief shows how modest land-use shifts in targeted areas can deliver significant biodiversity and climate benefits with minimal economic trade-offs. The advisors discussed and provided detailed feedback on this policy brief, providing wide support for the relevance of the win-win map created and the importance to explain the methods, including measure definitions and cut-offs used, and the importance to explain country-level results in further detail to be most policy relevant.

Petr Havlík provided an overview of the short perspective paper **Sustainable agricultural sector: A key component of EU economic prosperity and security - An economic modellers’ perspective**. This paper, jointly prepared by LAMASUS, BrightSpace, and ACT4CAP project identifies five priority areas for policy action and provides a framework for the three project scenario analyses and will be launched later this month.

Tamás further presented three LAMASUS scenarios, which aim to meet EU targets for CO₂ sequestration and biodiversity. But differ in how they balance environmental ambition with competitiveness and food availability.

Members provided detailed feedback on key themes such as bioenergy, nature restoration, forestry, and on the proposed policy measures. It was emphasized the importance of using forward-looking competitiveness indicators such as price ratios rather than existing market shares. Calls were made to ensure the different scenarios adequately capture biodiversity objectives and ecosystem services following existing nature restoration legislation, prompting actions to revise scenarios to better align with relevant legislation and soil health considerations. The non-negligible role of bioenergy as a significant driver of land use and policy was stressed. Forestry and carbon sequestration strategies were also discussed extensively, with several members advocating for the integration of realistic productivity limits and economic incentives, including carbon credits and certification mechanisms. The importance of new digital technologies for monitoring of measures, such as carbon farming, was also highlighted. Overall, members made practical suggestions for refinements to ensure realism, policy coherence, and alignment with EU goals on climate, biodiversity, and economic resilience.