



Atelier 3 - Cycle Interdisciplinarité et Méthodes de SHS en droit

**Partir de concepts clés pour mener une recherche interdisciplinaire:
Capabilités, responsabilité juste et transition juste dans le projet de recherche
ComMEATted sur les transitions alimentaires**

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De quoi allons-nous parler?

1. Une recherche interdisciplinaire : le projet *ComMEATted*
2. Penser au-delà des disciplines : capacités, responsabilité et transition justes: Vers un cadre analytique commun
3. Étude de cas : la viande cellulaire comme objet de transition

1. ComMEATted_Committed to the responsible development of meat replacement products and practices: comparing multidimensional barriers and potentials in European countries



QUOI ?

Ce projet vise à répondre à la question suivante : dans quelles conditions les consommateurs et les parties prenantes européens dans cinq contextes nationaux (Autriche, France, Irlande, Norvège et Roumanie) sont-ils prêts à opter pour des régimes alimentaires incluant des protéines alternatives (viande cellulaire, viande végétale et insectes) ?

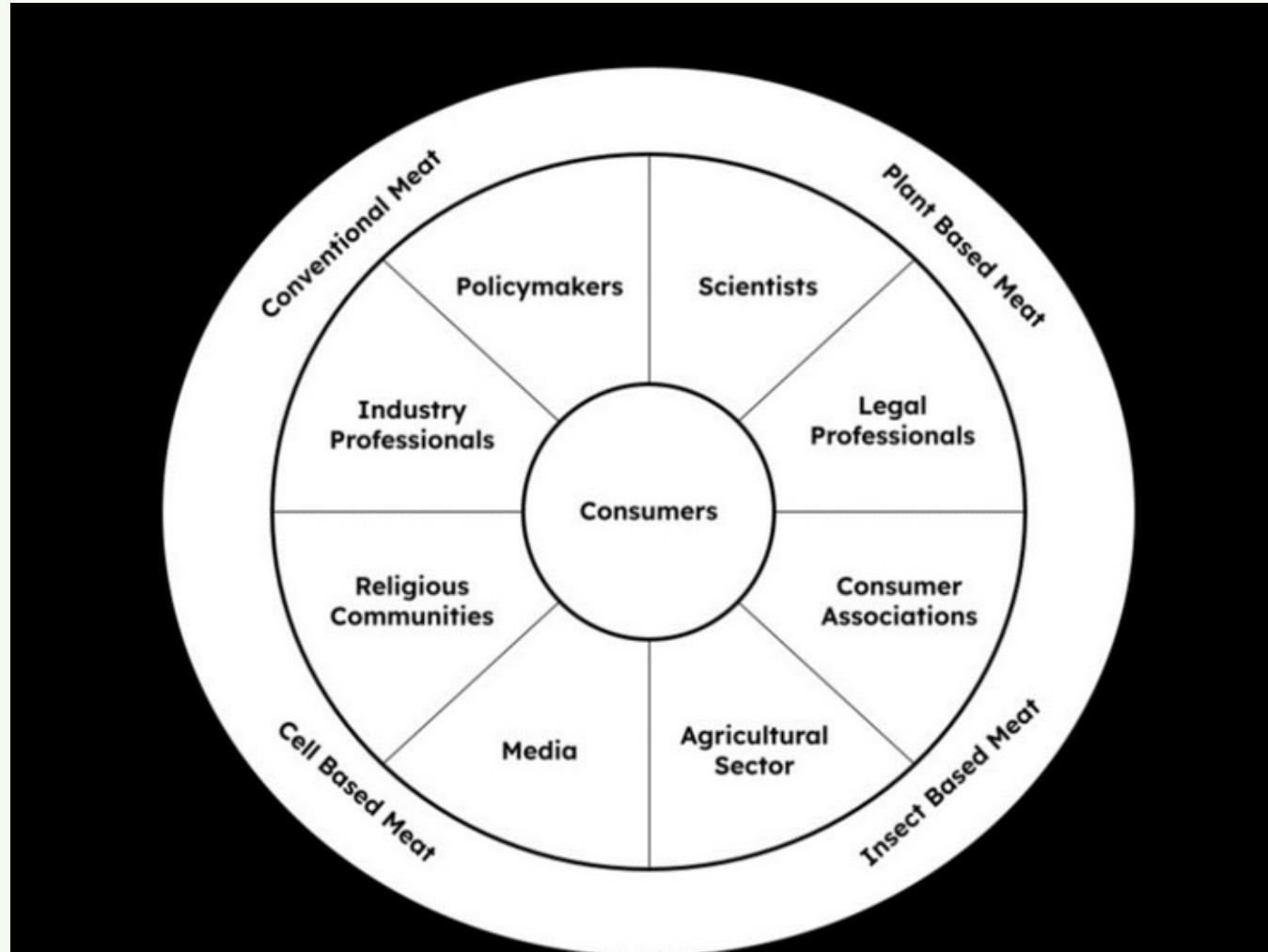
COMMENT ?

Cartographier une série de leviers susceptibles de faciliter la transition vers la production, la fabrication, la vente, la cuisson et la consommation de protéines alternatives saines en Europe ; approfondir les connaissances sur les discours et les récits autour des alternatives à la viande ; proposer une comparaison contextuelle et informer les acteurs nationaux et européens, en particulier les décideurs politiques.

6 Work packages

- WP1 : COORDINATION : Faciliter la collaboration interdisciplinaire, transdisciplinaire et transnationale et convenir de l'état d'avancement et des ajustements nécessaires.
- WP2 EXPLORATION DE LA CULTURE : Comment les débats sont-ils portés par les différentes parties prenantes (décideurs publics, industrie alimentaire, secteur agricole, ONG, associations de consommateurs, scientifiques, médias, groupes religieux et communautés éthiques) et comment les discours véhiculés dans les médias autour de ces nouveaux aliments évoluent-ils et influencent-ils les paysages alimentaires nationaux ?
- WP3 ADAPTATION DE LA RÉGLEMENTATION : Comment les alternatives à la viande sont-elles et devraient-elles être réglementées et étiquetées aux niveaux national et européen afin de garantir la protection des préférences des consommateurs, le bien-être animal et l'environnement, etc. ?
- WP4 IDENTIFICATION DES FACTEURS DÉTERMINANTS DES PRÉFÉRENCES DES CONSOMMATEURS : Dans quelle mesure les discours soutenus et relayés par les parties prenantes et les réglementations influencent-ils (dans des situations réelles et hypothétiques) les préférences des consommateurs pour ces produits à long terme ?
- WP5 FACILITER LA TRANSITION : À partir d'une approche comparative entre les cinq pays et d'une synthèse des enseignements mutuels, quels sont les facteurs favorables et les obstacles à la transition vers des alternatives à la viande ? Quelles recommandations proposer aux acteurs de la stratégie « De la ferme à la table » aux niveaux national et européen ?
- WP6 TRADUIRE LA TRANSITION : Nos résultats seront communiqués au grand public et aux parties prenantes, en particulier l'industrie alimentaire, le secteur agricole, les associations de consommateurs et les décideurs politiques, afin de faciliter la transition de nos systèmes alimentaires en Europe.

Approche par les acteurs sur trois « alternatives/substituts/remplacements »



WP3 ANALYSE DE LA RÉGLEMENTATION

Comment les alternatives à la viande sont-elles et devraient-elles être réglementées et étiquetées aux niveaux national et européen afin de garantir la protection des préférences des consommateurs, le bien-être animal, l'environnement, etc. ?

Comment l'approche par les droits humains peut-elle utilement compléter l'approche par le Droit Objectif?

➤ Contexte multi-échelle et comparative

+ dans un environnement de recherche interdisciplinaire !



Comment faire dialoguer les disciplines dans une recherche interdisciplinaire et comparative sur les transitions alimentaires ?

Comment construire un cadre théorique commun dans une perspective de recherche interdisciplinaire et comparative ?

Quelles approches méthodologiques adopter dans une démarche interdisciplinaire et comparative ?

2. Concepts de capacités, responsabilité et transition justes

(Just transition principles and criteria for food systems and beyond, Theresa Tribaldos & Teea Kortetmäki, Environmental innovation and Societal transitions 43 (2022), 244-256)

- Justice-related side-effects of transitions;
- Not only a socio-technical process (Kaljonen);
- Include the social inequalities;
- Add the “justice gap” to the “protein gap”;
- Thus, this article establishes criteria for just food-systems transitions (limit: the minimum standards for justice remain to be determined).
- This model can advance inter- and trans-disciplinary research (Kaljonen).

Relevant Justice Theories

- Distributive Justice
- Procedural Justice
- Recognitive Justice: intercultural differences, acquiring full status as a full partner in social interactions
- **Capabilities Approach:** strengthening actors' adaptive capacities to meet the transition; be equipped through individual skills and collective action: **Martha Nussbaum**



Table 1

Principles for just low-carbon transition and criteria for just transition in food systems.

Dimension of justice (A-level)	Principle (B-level)	Criterion for just transition: process- / policy-pathway evaluation level
Distributive justice	Right to vital goods (incl. right to food)	The access of the whole population to sufficient nutritious, adequate, and safe food at all times is protected. The resilience of food supply chains towards shocks is increased. The established or supported food jobs have fair payment and working conditions.
	Labor justice (incl. farmers and fishers)	Farmer resilience towards shocks is retained or improved. Established food chain relations are reciprocally agreeable.
	Just food-chain structures	The viability of farming is retained or improved. The access to suitable farmland is protected.
	Livelihood opportunities	Multiple opportunities for livelihoods in rural areas are retained or designing them is supported. Transition demands are designed in a way that different-sized food system actors are able to respond to them.
Cosmopolitan justice	Global fairness	Decarbonizing activities do not cause food insecurity elsewhere in the world. Decarbonizing activities respect the participatory control over and access to productive resources elsewhere in the world.
	Intergenerational justice	Decarbonizing activities do not undermine fair livelihood opportunities for distant actors. Transitions towards decarbonization do not undermine the opportunities of future generations to achieve well-being.
Ecology and non-human beings	Ecological integrity	Ecosystem health is improved. Biodiversity is protected or increased. Soil, water, and air health/quality is retained or improved. Natural (biotic and abiotic) resource use stays within planetary boundaries.
Procedural justice	Justice for animals	The inherent value of animals is respected, and they are treated respectfully.
	Just processes	Decision-making processes are sufficiently transparent, inclusive, and provide a fair opportunity for different voices to be heard. Decision-making does not create or intensify power disparities.
Recognition justice	Access to relevant information	Reliable information about the impacts of food systems and different diets on humans and nature is available to all in decision-making and climate action.
	Respectful pluralism and esteem recognition	Traditional, indigenous, and local knowledge is respected and given a voice. Diverse visions of producing, preparing, and eating food are respected. Climate actions in different food professions and by both genders are equally recognized and esteemed.
	Non-discrimination	People are not discriminated on ethnic-, gender-, age-related, or other grounds.
Capacities	Capacity building	Supported innovations are made available to interested actors, especially least-advantaged groups. Developing individuals' skills for transition activities is supported. Capacity building to engage people in collective action for transitions is supported.

Responsabilités et violations structurelles

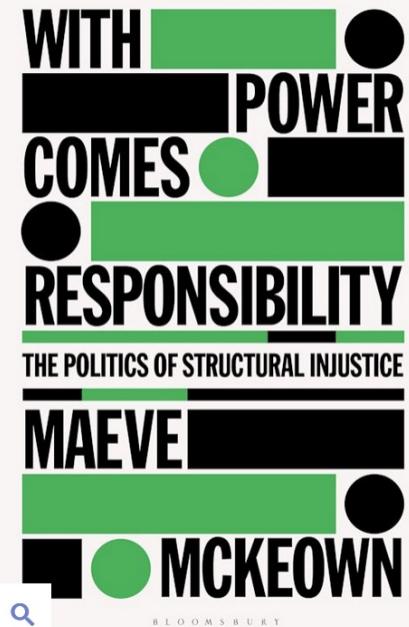
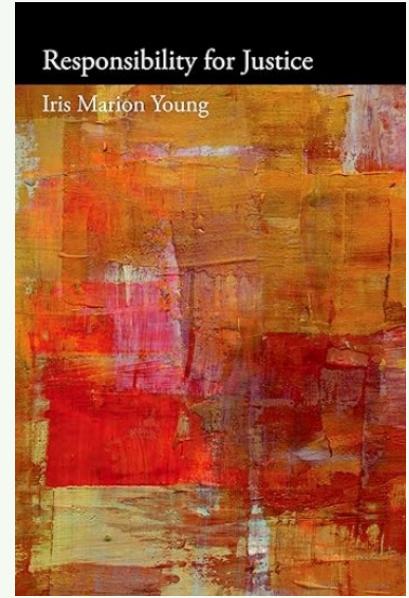
Importance de lire:

Iris Marion YOUNG, Responsibility for Justice

« social connexion model »

&

Maeve McKeown, With Power comes responsibility,
the Politics of structural Injustice



Key inter-disciplinary topics

(Martin and al., « Justice and conservation: the need to incorporate recognition »)

- (1) Subjects of Justice: actors: human and non-humans;
- (2) Harms: injustices (material, non-material: misrecognition...);
- (3) Mechanisms: « institutional and structural explanations for injustices »: cultural subordination, economic exploitation and political inertia;
- (4) Responses: indiv., collective, institutional, structural reforms...; Fraser: affirmative & transformative remedies. Baudish: disruption. Regulatory interventions, pluralist science, ...

Vers un cadre analytique commun

Indicators	Economic capacities/ livelihood to adapt the transition	Freedom of choice	Degree of participation in the transition shift	Access to Info. about the impacts of the transition	Impact on eating habits, meanings (« meaningful food ») and cultural value hierarchies	Harms encountered (injustices/justice gap)	Mechanisms (explanations for injustices)	Responses : how to better allocate risks, responsibilities, opportunities and benefits to ensure a just transition/Recommendations to all stakeholders
		(a) Have access to all proteins, to some of them or none (b) Have the freedom to adapt their eating habits (c) Distribution injustices hinder access to meat and to alternative proteins (d) Freedom to choose food products according to conditions/process of production	(a)Transparent (b)Inclusive (c)Capacity to engage in collective action (d) capacity in monitoring and audit follow up in transition or change / participation in the implementation of change	(a)Available to all (b)Tailored to the needs of the audience : understandable enough (c)Prior to participation/ decision-making (d) Info. on overconsumption of meat and proteins is available (e) info on conditions/process of production	(a)Respectful/ Disrespectful (b) Value hierarchy worsened/ unchanged/ improved (c) Impact on the Meat masculinity connection/ reproducing the traditional masculinity (d) Historical injustices (e) inequality, discrimination	(a) Weak Recognition/ Misrecognition : invisibility/ self-esteem (b)Material/ Economic injustice (c) Dominance of larger actors increased : power asymmetries (d) Historical injustices (e) inequality, discrimination		
	(a)Economic capacity to shift : increased (b)Economic capacity worsened							(a)Procedural/ substantial (b)Indiv./ collective/ relational (c) Affirmative/ Transformative (recognition/ reevaluation) (d)Institutional, structural (e)Moral/political/financial (f) educational

Subjects:

- Farmers/ Agricultural sector;
- Industry (producing alternatives);
- Eaters/ Feders;
- Consumers' associations;
- Cultural, social, ethical & religious groups (incl. Vegans, vegetarians and animal rights or animal protection groups);
- Scientists;
- Policy makers;
- Legal Professionals;
- Nonhumans : Animals/Ecological integrity

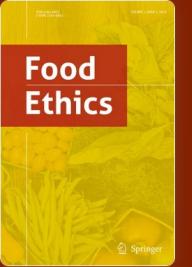
3. Étude de cas : la viande cellulaire comme objet de transition

(Moritz et al., . Prospects of Justice for Cellular Agriculture: A just Transition or Reinvesting in Unsustainability? Food ethics, 2024)

Home > Food Ethics > Article

Prospects of Justice for Cellular Agriculture: A just Transition or Reinvesting in Unsustainability?

Research article | Open access | Published: 05 August 2024
Volume 9, article number 22, (2024) [Cite this article](#)



- Potential of CA to improve environmental outcomes, and enhance animal welfare (ecological and non-humans being justice)
- CA could increase inequalities, contradicting SDG 10; Technological and nutritional issues seem too challenging (distributional justice)
- Need for fair distribution along the value chain and global access to cellular agriculture benefits (distributional & cosmopolitan justice)
- Missing literature about the recognition justice dimension
- Power relations: decision-making and capacity-building (procedural justice & capacities)
- Adding the technological justice approach

Pour aller plus loin :

- Tribaldos T., & T. Kortetmäki (2022). Just transition principles and criteria for food systems and beyond, *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions*, 43, 244-256.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eist.2022.04.005>
- Brugère. F. (2013). Martha Nussbaum ou la démocratie des capacités, La vie de idées, (en ligne)
[<https://laviedesidees.fr/Martha-Nussbaum-ou-la-democratie.html>](https://laviedesidees.fr/Martha-Nussbaum-ou-la-democratie.html)
- McKeown, M. (2022). Responsibility. The Philosopher 1923, 110(2), 46-50., [disponible en ligne](#).
- Nussbaum, M. (2024). Capacités, comment créer les conditions d'un monde plus juste, Champs Flammarion, 46 pages, [disponible en ligne](#).

Merci

