### **SAVE THE DATE**





15th December 2022

h. 09:30 - 13:00 CET



Copa - Cogeca | European Farmers European Agri-Cooperatives
Room A 61, Rue de Trèves
Brussels











# Integrating Food Safety in Sustainability regulations: Food Systems transformation towards Sustainability

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SAFE – Safe Food Advocacy Europe

### FoodSafe

# SAFE



### Who we are



SAFE is an independent non-profit organization that represents interests of European consumers all over Europe on issues connected to food safety and agriculture.

### **Mission**

We strives to protect and advance consumers' rights in EU food policy.

# **Activities and goals**

- Advocacy to improve the EU legislative framework
- Raising public awareness and training consumers
- Leading several EU projects on food safety and agriculture





### WHO WE ARE: OUR MEMBERS

# SAFE Members are currently spread over 15 European countries

- National consumer organisations
- Health organizations
- Obesity associations
- Vegan & vegetarian associations
- Universities and independent researchers, doctors, nutritionists
- Sustainable Agriculture organisations







Società Scientifica di Nutrizione Vegetale





























# **Dimensions of sustainability**

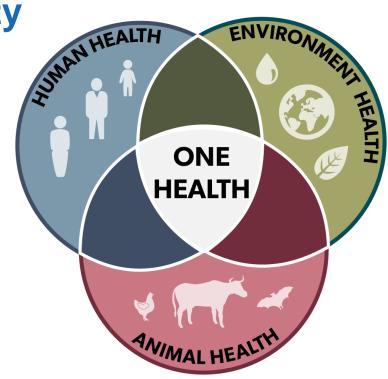
The United Nations (Agenda 2030, 17 SDGs) defined a holistic vision of sustainability, which is reached when favourable interlinked conditions are met in 3 dimensions:

- Social (access to education, food, health, gender equality, etc.)
- Environmental (climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, environmental protection, etc.)
- Economic (circular economy, innovation, responsible consumption & production, clean & affordable energy, decent work conditions & economic growth, etc.)



Principles of sustainability... And food safety The 'One Health' approach

- Recognition that the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are **closely linked and interdependent**.
- **Collaboration across sectors and disciplines** contributes to protect health, address health challenges, and food safety and promote the health and integrity of our ecosystems.
- Linking humans, animals and the environment, this approach can support and contribute to global health security.



# **Current food systems: challenges**

Fragile food systems are facing many challenges...

- HEALTH
  - Food safety & health concerns (NCDs, eg. Obesity)
  - Health crises
- INCLUSION
  - Access to healthy food for all
  - Food security at large
- ENVIRONMENT
  - Deforestation
  - Biodiversity loss
  - Soil depletion
  - Climate crises



...with **30% of our GHG emissions** coming from Food Systems.

# **Current food systems: pathways**

Not an unsolvable situation... but not without a transformation of food systems:

Diversification in diets

Building food systems resilience

→ The Green Deal & Farm to Fork Strategy show positive signs of systems transformation, and eyes are on the expected proposal for a SFS framework law (end of 2023).



# Sustainable Food Systems should...

- HEALTH: Provide easy accessible access to sustainable, nutritious, healthy food diets to all;
- ENVIRONMENT: Support biodiversity, protect & restore natural resources and ecosystems;
- INCLUSION: Provide decent working conditions and fair income to all, ensure animal welfare standards.



SATEA

a sustainable food system for the EU is one that:

provides and promotes safe, nutritious and healthy food of low environmental impact for all current and future EU citizens in a manner that itself also protects and restores the natural environment and its ecosystem services, is robust and resilient, economically dynamic, just and fair, and socially acceptable and inclusive. It does so without compromising the availability of nutritious and healthy food for people living outside the EU, nor impairing their natural environment.

(SAM, 2019b)



# The SFS Framework Law(s) should...

### Ensure policy coherence (General Food Law, SFS, CAP, Fisheries, CEAP, etc.):

- Without an overarching vision for EU law- and policy-making on food, any achievement within the 3 dimensions of sustainability will be undermined.
- SFS Law as an umbrella law encompassing definitions, principles, targets and objectives for Food Systems, requiring all policies to comply with said objectives.

### Adopt a food environments approach

- Leaving behind the narrative that puts consumers at the centre of all changes
- Prompting policies addressing food pricing, promotion/marketing policies, regulating food composition, retail environments, labelling, etc.

Grant agreement ID: 101000613



# The SFS Framework Law(s) should...

### Set time- and legally-binding targets

- For Food Waste reduction also addressed in other EU legislation (WFD)
- GHG emissions
- Adoption of healthy diets
- In line with SDGs

### Identify & apply strong accountability /performance mechanisms to monitor progress

- Have indicators to monitor progress and timely achievement of objectives:
- Indicators on all 3 dimensions of food sustainability
- National reporting on these aspects



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# Systemic transformation: Food Losses and Waste (FLW)

# The problem

Globally, approx. 38% (by weight) of the edible parts of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted, around 1.3 billion tonnes of FLW/year

In the EU, approx. 89 million tons of FLW is produced every year, accounting for 20% of the total food produced – a cost estimated at around € 143 billion, impacting all stages of the Food Value Chain

FLW accounts for 8-10% of global GHG emissions In the EU: 6% of total EU GHG emissions, a figure that is likely underestimated



# **Ambitions – Towards near-zero FLW**

### Need for ambitious policies

- ...Establishing binding targets of 50% FLW reduction for EU Member States by 2030, with an ambition of reaching higher objectives beyond 2030;
- ...Covering the entire food value chain, including unharvested food waste;
- ...Addressing the understanding o



# **Ambitions – Towards near-zero FLW**

- ...and systemic innovation matching policy ambitions
- through research projects



- To test and demonstrate systemic innovation solutions for significantly reducing FLW
- To assess the impacts, risks, and sustainability trade-offs of the innovations
- To scale up the FLW systemic innovation solutions and approach, build capacity towards near-zero FLW
- To define a 'just' transition pathway (scenario) to near-zero FLW, including intermediate EU targets
- To create appetite from all audiences (policy-makers, consumers, FBOs, producers, etc.) for large-scale adoption of systemic innovations results



# How do we reduce FLW?



valorisation

reduction

prevention

Wasteless greenhouse solutions for the pre-harvest & harvest stages (SILL3)

Mobile food valorisation as a service (SILL4)

**Retail food waste** valorisation for high-value applications (SILL8)

Ugly food early identification, shelf-life assessment & alternative valorisation (SILL5)

**Data-driven** production process control & optimisation (SILL6)

Food waste reduction through efficient food bank networks (SILL7)

Informing & nudging consumers (SILL9)

Innovative sustainable and smart packaging for fresh food products (SILL2)

F2F FLW monitoring & assessment (SILL1)

**Harvest &** pre-harvest













Logistics





Consumption





Post-harvest food loss



Food waste





SILL6 - Data-driven production process control & optimisation SILL8 - Retail food waste valorisation

SILL9 – Informing & nudging consumers

SILL7 – Efficient food banks networks

SILL3 – Wasteless greenhouse solutions for the pre-harvest & harvest stages

SILL4 - Mobile food valorisation as a service SILL5 – Ugly food early identification, shelf life assessment and alternative valorisation

> SILL2 – Innovative, sustainable and smart packaging for fresh food products

SILL1 – F2F FLW monitoring & assessment

Harvest & pre-harvest





Post-







**Processing & Packaging** 





**Logistics &** Retail





Consumption



**FLW** economic models

**Data-driven** solutions

**Systemic** innovation

**Environmental** sustainability

**Just transition** 

**Exploitation &** commercialisation



Short term impact (2025, end of project) 25 % FLW reduction



Mid-term impact (2030) **Halve FLW** 







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