

SAVE THE DATE



Towards the **EU FOOD SAFETY FORUM**
The new sustainability regulation: how to integrate it
into food safety?

15th December 2022

h. 09:30 - 13:00 CET

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



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FoodSafety4EU

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM
FOR FOOD SAFETY IN EUROPE

Towards the EU FOOD SAFETY FORUM | 15th December 2022



What are the key issues to guarantee food sustainability for consumers?

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What is a sustainable food system?

While there *is no universal definition of food sustainability*, it is widely recognized that the *current food system is unsustainable*, requiring attention to its *social, economic and ecological* components

SAPEA, Science Advice for Policy by European Academies. (2020). A sustainable food system for the European Union. Berlin: SAPEA. <https://doi.org/10.26356/sustainablefood>

Social aspects

- Workers rights fully guaranteed all along the entire food chain

Economic aspects

- Fair remuneration for primary food producers
- Fair market price for consumers (food security)
- Real price for food (ie including negative externalities of food production)
- The front runners will be the ones to afford less burdens to adapt to the new legislation

Environmental aspects

- GHGs emissions reduction along the entire chain
- Food waste and loss reduction
- Water and land use
- External chemical inputs
- Habitats and biodiversity preservation and restoration
- Packaging and packaging waste

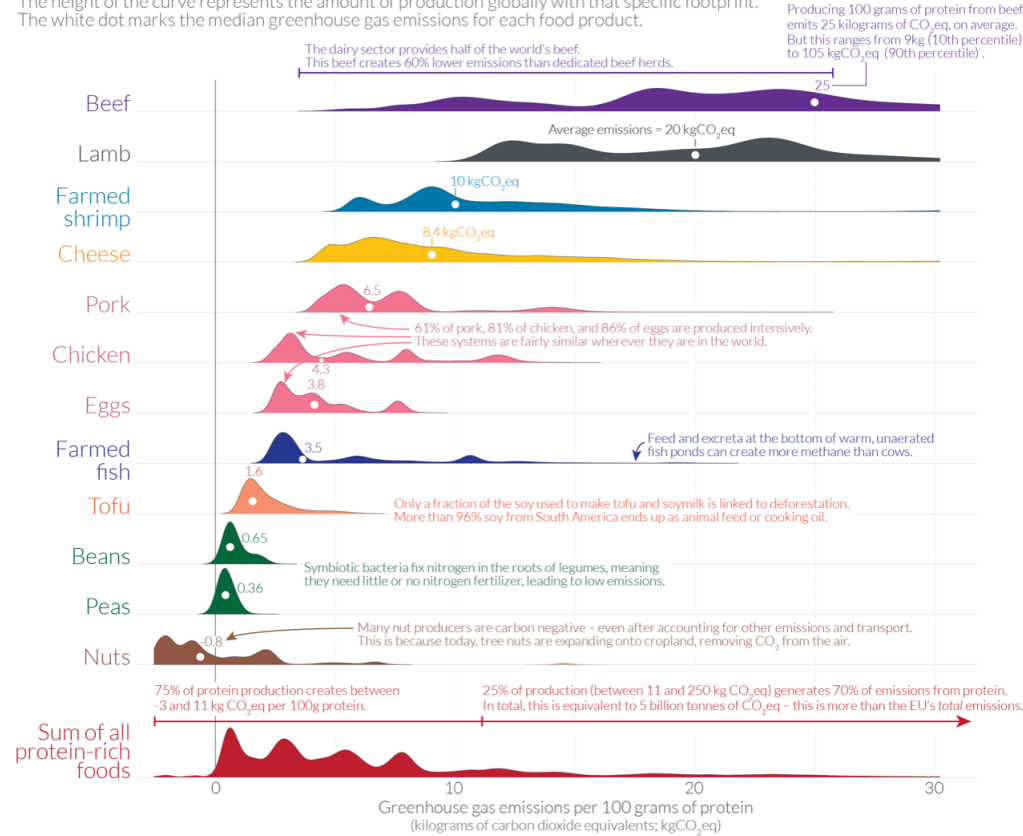
Citizens above consumers

- Right to live in a healthy environment (ie clean air, clean surface and underground waters, clean soil)
- Right to work under safe and fair conditions
- Right to receive a fair salary
- Right to get access to affordable healthy and safe food
- Right to get properly informed on food sustainability

How does the carbon footprint of protein-rich foods compare?



Greenhouse gas emissions from protein-rich foods are shown per 100 grams of protein across a global sample of 38,700 commercially viable farms in 119 countries. The height of the curve represents the amount of production globally with that specific footprint. The white dot marks the median greenhouse gas emissions for each food product.



Note: Data refers to the greenhouse gas emissions of food products across a global sample of 38,700 commercially viable farms in 119 countries. Emissions are measured across the full supply-chain, from land use change through to the retailer and includes on-farm, processing, transport, packaging and retail emissions. Data source: Joseph Poore and Thomas Nemecek (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. *Science*. OurWorldinData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems. Licensed under CC-BY by the authors Joseph Poore & Hannah Ritchie.

Citizens/consumers duties

- To reduce the amount of food waste (directly or indirectly responsible 8-10% of the total GHGs at EU level, 46% due to households)
- To reduce the amount of dairy and meat (emissions from beef and dairy cattle account for 77 % of livestock emissions)
- Increase vegetal proteins intake in their diets
- Buy organic and locally grown food
- Reduce the amount of packaging, choose recyclables material (ie replacing raw material from the making of the same items/function)

Market aspects

- Fight food speculation
- Modulate incentives for bioenergy to support food waste reduction and hierarchy (ie food redistribution/processing/animal feed/energy)
- Interiorize the negative externalities into food price
- Supporting cooperative business model along the chain could help reduce the costs, increase transparency and accountability,



THANK TO ALL



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