

Sustainable food system – setting up an EU framework (Survey for NGOs)

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

“The survey is available in all official EU languages. You can select your preferred language via the drop down menu to the right. Note that the survey has been translated automatically. Machine-generated translations may miss context, the full meaning may be lost, or words may be inaccurately translated. We therefore encourage you to fill in the survey in English.”

The EU sustainable food system initiative (Framework for Sustainable Food Systems, “FSFS”) put forward by the European Commission aims to make the EU food system sustainable and to integrate sustainability into all food-related policies. It will lay down general principles and objectives, together with requirements and responsibilities for all actors in the EU food system.

With a view to the impact assessment to be conducted on this initiative due to be published in the second half of 2023, the European Commission published an inception impact assessment which was open for feedback during the period of 28 September – 26 October 2021. An open public consultation was launched on 28 April 2022, running until 21 July 2022. In addition, as a part of the consultation process, the European Commission will conduct a series of targeted consultation activities including this online survey.

The purpose of this survey is to gather your views on a range of issues that the EU sustainable food systems initiative may address. It will gather your opinion on the need for a common definition and general principles on sustainability of the EU food systems and its potential developments. The survey further explores the potential policy options to achieve this transition and on the likely (environmental, economic and social) impacts of the initiative. **The estimated time of completion is approximately 30 to 40 minutes.** EU Survey does not require you to fill in the full survey in one go. It allows you to save your survey responses and continue replying at a later stage as well.

Please make sure to submit your replies by 12 September 2022.

We thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Please note that the information provided, and the opinions expressed in this survey will be treated as strictly confidential and will not be disclosed to any third party. All the information collected will be presented in an aggregated manner so as to render the identification of respondents impossible, in respect

of all applicable data protection regulations.

Privacy Statement

Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data (hereafter referred to as ‘the Regulation’1), is applicable to the present survey/consultation.

For further information, please refer to our Privacy Notice below.

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I have read and agree with the privacy notice

Glossary

The questionnaire makes repeated reference to a number of concepts, for which it is useful to give indicative explanations upfront (i.e., working definitions for the purpose of this questionnaire):

Food system is understood to include all relevant actors, resources in a broad sense, and activities relevant for the production and consumption of food and beverages and their associated wastes, and their impact on the economy, environment and society (including health) [1]. It considers the processes, infrastructures and interactions involved in feeding a population.

Food system actors are therefore a very broad category, but for practical purposes (including of this questionnaire), we consider the most relevant to be food/feed business operators including primary producers of food/feed, processors/manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, food service operators, as well as inputs providers, traders, consumers, financial actors, international traders, advisors and public authorities.

The **food environment concept** in this questionnaire must be understood to include physical and digital dimensions. The physical food environment can be defined as the physical, economic, political and socio-cultural contexts in which people engage with the food system to make their decisions about acquiring, preparing and consuming food. The digital food environment refers to the online settings through which flows of services and information that influence people’s food and nutrition choices and behaviour are directed. They encompass a range of elements, including social media, digital health promotion interventions, digital food marketing and online food retail.[2]

An indicative definition of **sustainable food system** could be considered the following: “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 population 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.” [3]

[1] JRC: Bock, A., Bontoux, L. and Rudkin, J., Concepts for a sustainable EU food system, EUR 30894 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022, ISBN 978-92-76-43727-7 (online), doi: 10.2760/381319 (online), JRC126575.

[2] idem

[3] <https://www.sapea.info/wp-content/uploads/sustainable-food-system-report.pdf>

Structure of the survey

The survey consists of several sections, these include:

- I. Identification section – About you
- II. Sustainability: definition, objectives & general principles
- III. SFS Policy Measures and their impacts
 - Section 1. Policy Measure 1: Sustainability requirements
 - Section 2: Policy Measure 2: Sustainability labelling
 - Section 3: Policy Measure 3: Sustainable Public Procurement
- IV. Horizontal elements: trade-offs, synergies and governance

To ensure that a minimum level of needed information is collected, certain sections of this survey are mandatory. The voluntary sections are those that relate to SFS Policy Measures and their impacts (Section III). You can select which policy measures you would like to provide feedback on. You will be asked to provide your responses to at least one policy measure.

I. Identification section - About you

*** I am giving my contribution as...**

- Non-governmental organisation, with focus on environment
- Non-governmental organisation, with focus on agriculture
- Non-governmental organisation, with focus social justice/cohesion (except environment, agriculture or consumer protection)
- Non-governmental or consumer organisation focusing on health, nutrition or other health and nutrition related issues
- Non-governmental organisation or consumer organisation focusing on consumer protection
- Other

*** Country of contribution:**

PL - Poland

II. Sustainability: definitions, objectives & general principles

*** To support the development of sustainable food systems at EU level, common sustainability objectives and general principles should be included...**

- In an EU law
- In voluntary instruments (guidelines or action plans)
- None of the above
- Other

*** Sustainability objectives and general principles should...**

- Reflect existing sustainability principles and objectives in currently applicable EU law (whether horizontal or sectoral)
- Go beyond existing sustainability principles and objectives in currently applicable EU law and define a future trajectory for EU food systems
- Be common across the EU food system
- Be broken down into sectoral applications
- Other

If other, please specify:

The general principles must be implemented at every level - EU legislation, Member States, local authorities, become part of national and local government policies, e.g. municipal food policies. They must be implemented in every public institution, e.g. default plant-based healthy food should be in every school, kindergarten, hospital, canteen, at every event, conference. The principles must be applied in international agreements and cannot be fragmented: a food system is a production system - from subsidies for milk production, animal breeding, animal feed production to legislation on food guidelines in each country. A holistic analysis and report is required, i.e. from all funds: cohesion policy, CAP, European Commission programmes such as Horizon Europe 2020, national fund, the School Milk Scheme, etc. - funding and redirection of funds to the plant-based sector.

*** Sustainability objectives and general principles should...**

- Align with existing principles of international law (e.g. Sustainable Development Goals, OECD recommendations on sustainability,...)
- Align with policies and objectives targeting the economic sustainability of the European Union (e.g. competitiveness policy, Industrial Strategy, SME strategy for a sustainable and digital Europe,...)
- Mirror existing principles of the General Food Law
- Mirror existing principles of EU environmental law (e.g. the do no harm principle, polluter pays principle,...)
- Mirror existing principles of the EU social acquis (e.g. The European Pillar of Social Rights including equal opportunities, fair working conditions, healthy and safe work environment, social protection,...)
- Include additional tailored sustainability principles

*** If “include additional principles”, please specify:**

2000 character(s) maximum

Sustainability goals must be consistent with scientific research: the IPCC report, the EU Farm 2 Fork's ambitions to transition to plant-based food and must address the risks of the climate, social and ethical crisis. Inefficient food system - more than 80 billion animals killed annually in animal production result:

- a biodiversity crisis
- is driving the climate crisis and climate change;
- causes human suffering, reduces quality of life, causes pandemics, zoonoses, antibiotic resistance;
- pollutes the air, soil, water;

- contributes to land devastation and deforestation.

Therefore, the European Union authorities should carefully design the SFS framework to address all these issues and return to the original ambition of the EU Farm 2 Fork - plant based food system transformation.

To achieve a sustainable EU food system, how important is it to have....

	Not important at all	Somewhat important	Very important
* A common definition of sustainability at global level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* A common definition of sustainability at EU level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* A common definition of sustainability at national level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* A common definition of sustainability at sectoral level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

*** Which are the barriers to achieve the transition to sustainable food systems in the EU?** Please select the most important barriers from the list below.

- There is no overarching sustainability objective that applies across the entire food system in the EU, beyond sectoral approaches limited to segments of the value chain.
- The uptake of sustainable practices by producers and food system operators is not even across the EU.
- There is a lack of incentives (e.g., financial, research and innovation) for actors of the food system to develop /produce/place sustainable food on the EU market.
- Responsibilities for the transition towards sustainable food systems are not adequately defined and allocated to the different actors and segments of the food system.
- There are imbalances in market power in the food chain.
- There are no general provisions regulating sustainability of food exports and imports.
- There is insufficient transparency on sustainability aspects across the food system.
- Negative environmental and social (including health) externalities are not effectively reflected in the price or cost of foods.
- Consumption decisions are taken on the basis of short-term costs.
- There is insufficient progress in tackling food loss and waste across the food value chain.
- Dietary behaviour is influenced by the food environment and its various factors (social, economic, cultural, geographical etc.) and can result in unsustainable purchasing decisions and consumption patterns.
- Measures addressing the sustainability of food marketing and promotion practices are insufficient.
- Other

*** If other, please specify:**

1000 character(s) maximum

Today, policy makers and industry are redirecting responsibility for food choices to the consumer. At the same time, the EU subsidises the animal industry heavily: research and development/Horizon 2020; support

for companies in the animal sector under the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund, CAP, School Programmes, funding for meat and dairy promotion, European Social Fund and Erasmus transfers for training in the sector. Even in the case of the most environmentally damaging livestock farming, the EU has granted funding under Horizon 2020 for the project <https://www.bovine-eu.net>. The inconsistency in funding, in supporting a sector that is damaging today makes a green transition impossible. The censorship of plant-based dairy substitutes, legislation that today does not support transformation must change.

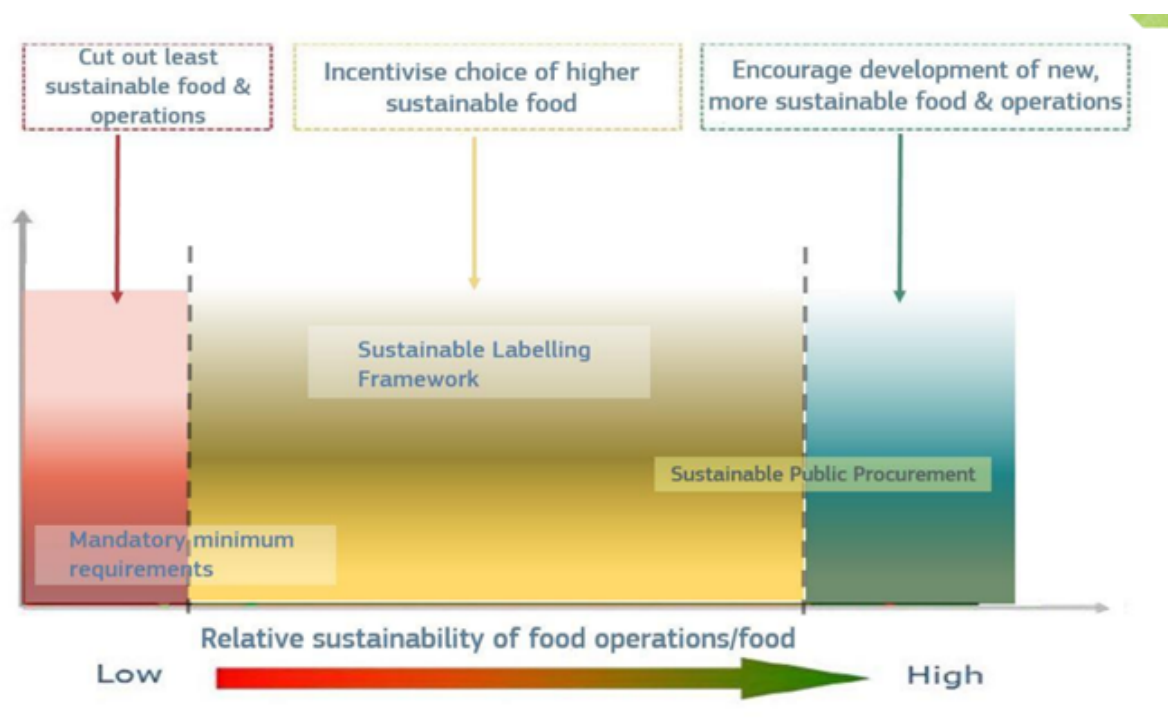
III. Policy options to achieve sustainable food systems in the EU

To facilitate the transition to a sustainable EU food system, several policy approaches covering three measures are considered in the Framework for Sustainable Food Systems (FSFS). The image below displays the policy measures and their objectives that include push and pull measures:

Push provisions would introduce minimum requirements for food products and related operations. They will have as an objective to gradually push the least sustainable foods and operations from the market.

For the food operations and products that meet the minimum requirements and are on the market, **pull provisions** would set incentives for producers to go beyond the minimal requirements, for instance:

- A sustainability labelling framework would incentivise the choice for food of higher sustainability
- Sustainable food procurement would encourage the development of more sustainable food and operations



* I am interested in answering questions related to:

- Policy Measure 1: Sustainability requirements for all economic operators of the food system (sustainable supply)
- Policy Measure 2: Sustainability labelling

Section 1. Questions on Policy Measure 1: Sustainability Requirements

All questions in section 1 refer to policy options related to Policy Measure 1: Introducing sustainability requirements for all economic operators of the food system (sustainable supply), which consists of the following policy options:

- Option 0 (**do nothing**): Implementation of existing sustainability requirements in currently applicable legislation.
- Option 1: A **voluntary** approach, which would be based on policy guidelines and/or private initiatives such as codes of conducts.
- Option 2: A **review and alignment of existing or development of new sectoral legislation in line with FSFS objectives/principles** by laying down a set of **legally binding general principles and objectives** applicable to the entire Food system, in order to mainstream sustainability in all EU and national food system policies and ensure their coherence. Those principles will be operationalised via specific requirements laid down in existing or new thematic/sectoral legislation, such as for pesticides legislation, the Common Agricultural Policy, the Common Fisheries Policy, the legislation being developed under the F2F Strategy (e.g. animal welfare, food waste), etc.
- Option 3: Increasing compliance with already existing sustainability standards by explicitly establishing the **primary responsibility of business operators (strengthened due diligence)** for sustainability purposes. This, would require that business operators involved in the food system ensure that their internal operations/ processes and/or products, within their businesses and under their control (incl. sourcing),, satisfy any existing sustainability-related requirements of EU/national law and verify that such requirements are met.
- Option 4: Setting new **minimum sustainability requirements** based on the 'do no harm principle' in a two-step approach (1) a framework EU legislation specifying the general objectives (environmental /social/health/economic) to which activities and food or feed products that are placed on the EU market may not do significantly harm , and (2) the adoption of technical screening criteria (per dimension/objective and possibly per sector) to set minimum sustainability requirements, in delegated acts adopted following impact assessments in a procedure set out in the framework legislation,
 - This approach can be applied only to products **produced within the EU (Option 4A)**, in which case business operators would need to ensure that their operations on the EU territory and the food or feed that they are placing on the EU market comply with the requirements.
 - Alternatively, this policy approach could apply to both products **produced and those imported in the EU market (Option 4B)**, thereby requiring business operators (EU and non-EU) to ensure that their operations and the food or feed produced and placed on the EU market comply with the requirements.
- Option 5: A combination of options 2 (**review and alignment of existing or development of new sectoral legislation**), 3 (**primary responsibility**) and 4 (**sustainability requirements**) applied either only to products produced in the EU or to both those produced and imported in the EU market.

In your opinion, to what extent would the following options help achieve a successful transition to a sustainable food system in the EU?

--	--	--	--	--	--

	To a large extent	To some extent	To little extent	To no extent
Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation that sets minimum sustainability requirements for different products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Option 1: Introduction of a voluntary approach (guidelines on sustainability standards)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Option 2: Review and alignment or development of new sectoral legislation in line with FSFS objectives/principles	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Option 3: Reinforcement of compliance with existing sustainability standards and requirements with primary responsibility placed on business operators (strengthened due diligence with compliance management system)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Option 4A: Introduction of new minimum sustainability requirements based on the 'do no harm' principle applicable only to products produced in the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Option 4B: Introduction of minimum sustainability requirements based on the 'do no harm' principle applicable to products placed on the EU market produced in, or imported into the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Option 5: Introduction of a combination of previously mentioned measures 2, 3 & 4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

To what extent would the following policy options cause environmental effects (benefits and costs/risks) in medium to long term perspective (5+ years) for the organisation that you represent?

Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation that sets minimum sustainability requirements for different products

Option 1: Introduction of a voluntary approach (guidelines on sustainability standards)

Option 2: Review and alignment or development of new sectoral legislation in line with FSFS objectives/principles

Option 3: Reinforcement of compliance with existing sustainability standards and requirements with primary responsibility placed on business operators (strengthened due diligence with compliance management system)

Option 4A: Introduction of new minimum sustainability requirements based on the 'do no harm' principle applicable only to products produced in the EU

Option 4B: Introduction of minimum sustainability requirements based on the 'do no harm' principle applicable to products placed on the EU market produced in, or imported into the EU

Option 5: Introduction of a combination of previously mentioned measures 2, 3 & 4

For each policy option please select the one of the following impact: ++ stands for positive to a large extent; + stands for positive to some extent; 0 stands for no impact; - stands for negative to some extent; -- stands for negative to a large extent; DK stands for Do not know; NA stands for Not applicable

	Option 0: Current legislation	Option 1: Voluntary approaches	Option 2: Review & alignment	Option 3: Primary responsibility	Option 4A: Minimum requirements excluding imports	Option 4B: Minimum requirements for products including imports	Option 5: Combination of options 2, 3 and/or 4
Environmental							
Climate change mitigation actions	-	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Climate change adaptation actions	-	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/>

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Water resource management and conservation (water efficiency and sustainable management and withdrawals) actions	-	--	+	+	--	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Circular economy and waste management actions	-	--	+	+	--	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Pollution prevention and control (pollutants to and in air, land, water, seas and oceans)	-	--	+	+	--	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Actions for healthy natural habitats (protecting and enhancing land & marine habitats and biodiversity) and for sustainable management and use of natural biological resources implemented by my businesses	-	--	+	+	--	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> +

Reduction of pressure from the food system on the natural environment	-	--	+	+	--	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Efficient use of natural resources across the food system	--	--	+	+	--	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA

To what extent would the following policy options cause social (including health) effects (benefits and costs/risks) in medium to long term perspective (5+ years) for the organisation that you represent?

Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation that sets minimum sustainability requirements for different products

Option 1: Introduction of a voluntary approach (guidelines on sustainability standards)

Option 2: Review and alignment or development of new sectoral legislation in line with FSFS objectives/principles

Option 3: Reinforcement of compliance with existing sustainability standards and requirements with primary responsibility placed on business operators (strengthened due diligence with compliance management system)

Option 4A: Introduction of new minimum sustainability requirements based on the 'do no harm' principle applicable only to products produced in the EU

Option 4B: Introduction of minimum sustainability requirements based on the 'do no harm' principle applicable to products placed on the EU market produced in, or imported into the EU

Option 5: Introduction of a combination of previously mentioned measures 2, 3 & 4

For each policy option please select the one of the following impact: ++ stands for positive to a large extent; + stands for positive to some extent; 0 stands for no impact; - stands for negative to some extent; -- stands for negative to a large extent; DK stands for Do not know; NA stands for Not applicable

	Option 0: Current legislation	Option 1: Voluntary approaches	Option 2: Review & alignment	Option 3: Primary responsibility	Option 4A: Minimum requirements excluding imports	Option 4B: Minimum requirements for products including imports	Option 5: Combination of options 2, 3 and /or 4
Social (including health)							
Employment (number of jobs, type of jobs) in the EU	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Level of wages, benefits, and quality of work in the EU	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/>

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Level of wages, benefits, and quality of work in trading partners outside the EU (including child labour)	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Fair price for all actors along the food chain	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Fairer international trade and development	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Better relations and more open dialogue within and between employees, buyers and/or suppliers, across food system actors	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> +

Increased awareness of healthy and sustainable diets	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Increased accessibility and availability of sustainable food for all parts of society	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Increased affordability of sustainable food for all parts of society	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Improved supply of healthy and sustainable food and diets	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Reformulation of the composition of food products (e.g. less fat/sugar/salt and/or other composition changes)	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA

Increased Animal welfare	--	--	+	+	--	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++ ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA
Reduction of food loss and waste	--	--	+	+	--	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++ ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA

To what extent would the following policy options cause economic effects (benefits and costs/risks) in medium to long term perspective (5+ years) for the organisation that you represent?

Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation that sets minimum sustainability requirements for different products

Option 1: Introduction of a voluntary approach (guidelines on sustainability standards)

Option 2: Review and alignment or development of new sectoral legislation in line with FSFS objectives/principles

Option 3: Reinforcement of compliance with existing sustainability standards and requirements with primary responsibility placed on business operators (strengthened due diligence with compliance management system)

Option 4A: Introduction of new minimum sustainability requirements based on the 'do no harm' principle applicable only to products produced in the EU

Option 4B: Introduction of minimum sustainability requirements based on the 'do no harm' principle applicable to products placed on the EU market produced in, or imported into the EU

Option 5: Introduction of a combination of previously mentioned measures 2, 3 & 4

For each policy option please select the one of the following impact: ++ stands for positive to a large extent; + stands for positive to some extent; 0 stands for no impact; - stands for negative to some extent; -- stands for negative to a large extent; DK stands for Do not know; NA stands for Not applicable

	Option 0: Current legislation	Option 1: Voluntary approaches	Option 2: Review & alignment	Option 3: Primary responsibility	Option 4A: Minimum requirements excluding imports	Option 4B: Minimum requirements for products including imports	Option 5: Combination of options 2, 3 and /or 4
Economic							
The competitiveness of EU food products/services on international markets	0	--	+	+	--	+	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
The attractiveness of EU food products/services (e.g. sales volume, company reputation, price premium, product differentiation)	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/>

							<input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Operational and adaptation costs for economic operators across the food system	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
The profit/income of business (profit margins, viability of economic operators across the food system)	<input type="checkbox"/> -	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Transparency, internal market functioning and levelling the playing field in the food supply chain	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Fair competition and level-playing field across operators of the food system	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> +	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
							<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> +

Demand for sustainable foods for private and public uses	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Introduction/uptake of innovation and research	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Operational costs for public authorities	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Certification costs & supporting advisory services	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Financial and operational pressure on public health system due to diet related non-communicable diseases	--	--	+	+	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA

Do you see any other relevant impacts?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

If yes, please provide your answer in the table below.

	Additional impacts
Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation	risks related to food security and quality and access to healthy food will increase dynamically
Option 1: Voluntary approaches that go beyond legal requirements to promote sustainability of the EU food system	will result in inequality, consumer confusion, information chaos, problems of access to information and distrust of authorities and producers on the part of the public
Option 2: Review and alignment of existing or development of new sectoral legislation in line with SFS objectives /principles	to repair the food system in the spirit of the EU Farm 2 Fork, addressing social, economic, climate, environmental and ethical issues, moving away from a feed not foo approach
Option 3: Reinforcement of compliance with existing sustainability standards through the Explicit establishment of primary responsibility of business operators in line with SFS requirements (strengthened due diligence with compliance management system)	depending on the regulations, strengthening the mandatory requirements for the actors in the sector is very important and can be crucial in the fight against climate change
Option 4A: Introduction of minimum sustainability requirements based on the 'do no harm' principle applicable only to products produced in the EU	will result in inequality and a huge problem in terms of the distribution of responsibility depending on the production state, can cause more deforestation, production of hormones like PMSG in third countries.
Option 4B: Introduction of minimum sustainability requirements based on the 'do no harm' principle applicable to products placed on the EU market, whether produced in, or imported into the EU	it is necessary
Option 5: Introduction of a combination of previously mentioned measures 2, 3 and/or 4	only mandatory provisions can change and repair the food system

Please rate the appropriateness of the following potential mitigation measures that could mitigate the possible negative impacts of any minimum requirement option taken towards sustainable food systems on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 indicates the least appropriate measure and 5 indicates the most appropriate measure

Financial assistance	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Incentives	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Transitional periods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Sector-specific measures	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Exemptions	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Tax reliefs	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>

If other, please specify:

500 character(s) maximum

redirection of funds: cohesion policy, CAP, EC programmes to the plant sector;
 review and revision of legislation, withdrawal of censorship of plant-based food substitutes;
 introduction of regulations on the closure of industrial farms;
 subsidising research and development;
 conducting studies, research and close cooperation with the scientific community;

Section 2. Questions on Policy Measure 2: Sustainability labelling

All questions in section 2 refer to policy options related to Policy Measure 2: Introducing sustainability labelling, which consists of the following policy options:

- Option 0: Relying on **currently applicable legislation** and on upcoming s sustainability component specific labelling provisions only (e.g.; rules on environmental claims, provisions introducing a harmonised front-of-pack nutrition label).
- Option 1: A **voluntary** approach developed by the Commission such as guidelines, and/or private commitments incentivised through e.g. memoranda of understanding or codes of conduct.
- Option 2: **Reinforcing existing legislation**, with labelling provisions related to more than one sustainability component (e.g., environmental + social sustainability) set out in sector-specific legislation.
- Option 3: Development of a general EU framework for sustainability-related food information to consumers applicable to all foods (scope, definitions, objectives/principles and general rules) and of a **voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label** for EU and imported food products. This harmonised label can apply either
 - only to food products of higher sustainability performance (Option 3A) or

- to all food products (Option 3B) (The EU harmonised sustainability label would in general be provided on a voluntary basis on the food product. It would however become mandatory where sustainability related information (be it in the form of a claim or a label/logo) is provided voluntarily on the food product).
- Option 4: The development of a general EU framework for sustainability-related food information to consumers applicable to all foods (scope, definitions, objectives/principles and general rules) and of a **mandatory harmonised EU sustainability label** on EU and/or imported food products. This harmonised label can apply to **imported products** either
 - on a voluntary (Option 4A) or
 - on a mandatory basis (Option 4B).

Overall, do you believe that the introduction of voluntary sustainability/environmental/socio-economic/animal welfare labels has provided

	Benefits that are very probably greater than costs and risks	Benefits that are probably greater than costs and risks	Benefits that are probably not greater nor smaller than costs and risks	Benefits that are probably smaller than costs and risks	Benefits that are most probably smaller than costs and risks	Don't know	Don't take a position
Economic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environmental	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social (including health)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sustainability overall (net aggregate effect for economic, environmental, social and health)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

In the next 10 years and in the absence of a harmonised EU sustainability label, how likely is it that the use of the following labels spread further in the EU?

	Highly likely	Likely	Unlikely	Highly unlikely	Don't know
Animal welfare labels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Environmental labels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Social labels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Sustainability labels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Do you manage or own a sustainability, environmental, socio-economic, nutritional or animal welfare label?

For the purpose of this questionnaire:

- A nutritional label covers consumer information on the nutritional aspect of food products only;
- An animal welfare label covers consumer information on the animal welfare aspect of food products only;
- A socio-economic label covers consumer information on social (other than nutrition and animal welfare) and/or economic aspects of food products (e.g.; fair revenue or fair price);
- An environmental label covers consumer information on environmental aspects of food products only (including climate aspects);
- A sustainability label covers consumer information on at least two of the following aspects of food products: nutritional, animal welfare, socio-economic (other than nutritional and animal welfare), environmental aspects. Environmental aspects include climate aspects.
- A signalling (positive endorsement) label (in most cases a logo) is applied only to the products reaching and/or exceeding a specific threshold or meeting specific conditions (e.g. organic label, fair trade label)
- A graded (scoring) label is applied to all products and gives a rank depending on how they perform with regards to criteria (e.g. nutriscore, envirocore)

- Yes
 No

To what extent will the following options help consumers to make sustainable food choices?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To little extent	To no extent
Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation and on upcoming sustainability component specific labelling provisions (e.g.; front-of-pack nutrition labelling).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Option 1: A voluntary approach such as guidelines developed by the Commission and/or commitments taken by operators through memorandums of understanding or codes of conduct.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Option 2: Reinforcing existing legislation, with labelling provisions related to more than one sustainability component set out in sector-specific legislation	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Option 3A: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for EU and imported food products of higher sustainability performance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Option 3B: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for all EU and imported food products,	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Option 4A: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU food products and voluntary for imported food products.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Option 4B: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU and imported food products.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

To what extent would the following policy options cause additional economic effects (benefits and costs/risks) in medium to long term perspective (5+ years) compared to the current situation?

Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation and on sustainability component specific labelling provisions (e.g. nutrition, environment)

Option 1: A voluntary approach such as guidelines developed by the Commission and/or commitments taken by operators through memorandums of understanding or codes of conduct

Option 2: Reinforcing existing legislation, with sustainability labelling provisions related to more than one sustainability component set out in sector-specific legislation

Option 3A: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for EU and imported food products of higher sustainability performance

Option 3B: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for all EU and imported food products

Option 4A: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU food products and voluntary for imported food products.

Option 4B: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU and imported food products.

For each policy option please select the one of the following impact: ++ stands for positive to a large extent; + stands for positive to some extent; 0 stands for no impact; - stands for negative to some extent; -- stands for negative to a large extent; DK stands for Do not know; NA stands for Not applicable

	Option 0: Currently applicable legislation	Option 1: Voluntary approach	Option 2: Reinforcing existing legislation	Option 3A: EU framework and voluntary label for food products of higher sustainability performance	Option 3B: EU framework and voluntary label for all food products	Option 4A: EU framework and mandatory label mandatory for food products (excluding imports)	Option 4B: EU framework and mandatory label for food products (including imports)
Environmental							
Climate change mitigation actions	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Climate change adaptation actions	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> --

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● -- ● DK ● NA
Water resource management and conservation (water efficiency and sustainable management and withdrawals) actions	● --	● --	● +	● --	● --	● +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++ ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA
Circular economy and waste management actions	● --	● --	● +	● --	● --	● +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++ ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA
Pollution prevention and control (pollutants to and in air, land, water, seas and oceans)	● --	● --	● +	● --	● --	● +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++ ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA
Actions for healthy natural habitats (protecting and enhancing land & marine habitats and biodiversity) and for sustainable management and use of natural biological resources implemented by my businesses	● --	● --	● +	● --	● --	● +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++ ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++

Reduction of pressure from the food system on the natural environment	--	--	+	--	--	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA
Efficient use of natural resources across the food system	--	--	+	--	--	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++ ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA

To what extent would the following policy options cause additional social (including health) effects (benefits and costs/risks) in medium to long term perspective (5+ years) compared to the current situation?

Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation and on sustainability component specific labelling provisions (e.g. nutrition, environment)

Option 1: A voluntary approach such as guidelines developed by the Commission and/or commitments taken by operators through memorandums of understanding or codes of conduct

Option 2: Reinforcing existing legislation, with sustainability labelling provisions related to more than one sustainability component set out in sector-specific legislation

Option 3A: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for EU and imported food products of higher sustainability performance

Option 3B: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for all EU and imported food products

Option 4A: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU food products and voluntary for imported food products.

Option 4B: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU and imported food products.

For each policy option please select the one of the following impact: ++ stands for positive to a large extent; + stands for positive to some extent; 0 stands for no impact; - stands for negative to some extent; -- stands for negative to a large extent; DK stands for Do not know; NA stands for Not applicable

	Option 0: Currently applicable legislation	Option 1: Voluntary approach	Option 2: Reinforcing existing legislation	Option 3A: EU framework and voluntary label for food products of higher sustainability performance	Option 3B: EU framework and voluntary label for all food products	Option 4A: EU framework and mandatory label mandatory for food products (excluding imports)	Option 4B: EU framework and mandatory label for food products (including imports)
Social (including health)							
Employment (number of jobs, type of jobs) in the EU	<input type="text" value="--"/>	<input type="text" value="--"/>	<input type="text" value="+"/>	<input type="text" value="--"/>	<input type="text" value="--"/>	<input type="text" value="+"/>	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Level of wages, benefits, and quality of work in the EU	<input type="text" value="--"/>	<input type="text" value="--"/>	<input type="text" value="+"/>	<input type="text" value="--"/>	<input type="text" value="--"/>	<input type="text" value="+"/>	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/>

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● -- ● DK ● NA
Level of wages, benefits, and quality of work in trading partners outside the EU (including child labour)	● --	● --	● +	● --	● --	● +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++ ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA
Fair price for all actors along the food chain	● --	● --	● +	● --	● --	● +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++ ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA
Fairer international trade and development	● --	● --	● +	● --	● --	● +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++ ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA
Better relations and more open dialogue within and between employees, buyers and/or suppliers, across food system actors	● --	● --	● +	● --	● --	● +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ++ ● + ● 0 ● - ● -- ● DK ● NA
							● ++

Increased awareness of healthy and sustainable diets	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Increased accessibility and availability of sustainable food for all parts of society	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Increased affordability of sustainable food for all parts of society	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Improved supply of healthy and sustainable food and diets	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Reformulation of the composition of food products (e.g. less fat/sugar/salt and/or other composition changes)	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK

							<input type="radio"/> NA
Increased Animal welfare	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Reduction of food loss and waste	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA

To what extent would the following policy options cause additional economic effects (benefits and costs/risks) in medium to long term perspective (5+ years) compared to the current situation?

Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation and on sustainability component specific labelling provisions (e.g. nutrition, environment)

Option 1: A voluntary approach such as guidelines developed by the Commission and/or commitments taken by operators through memorandums of understanding or codes of conduct

Option 2: Reinforcing existing legislation, with sustainability labelling provisions related to more than one sustainability component set out in sector-specific legislation

Option 3A: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for EU and imported food products of higher sustainability performance

Option 3B: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for all EU and imported food products

Option 4A: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU food products and voluntary for imported food products.

Option 4B: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU and imported food products.

For each policy option please select the one of the following impact: ++ stands for positive to a large extent; + stands for positive to some extent; 0 stands for no impact; - stands for negative to some extent; -- stands for negative to a large extent; DK stands for Do not know; NA stands for Not applicable

	Option 0: Currently applicable legislation	Option 1: Voluntary approach	Option 2: Reinforcing existing legislation	Option 3A: EU framework and voluntary label for food products of higher sustainability performance	Option 3B: EU framework and voluntary label for all food products	Option 4A: EU framework and mandatory label mandatory for food products (excluding imports)	Option 4B: EU framework and mandatory label for food products (including imports)
Economic							
The competitiveness of EU food products/services on international markets	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
The attractiveness of EU food products/services (e.g. sales volume, company)	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/>

reputation, price premium, product differentiation)							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Operational and adaptation costs for economic operators across the food system	<input type="radio"/> -	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> +	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
The profit/income of business (profit margins, viability of economic operators across the food system)	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> +	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Transparency, internal market functioning and levelling the playing field in the food supply chain	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> +	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Fair competition and level-playing field across operators of the food system	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> +	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> --	<input type="radio"/> +	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
							<input type="radio"/> ++

Demand for sustainable foods for private and public uses	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Introduction/uptake of innovation and research	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Operational costs for public authorities	--	--	0	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Certification costs & supporting advisory services	--	--	0	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK <input type="radio"/> NA
Financial and operational pressure on public health system due to diet related non-communicable diseases	--	--	+	--	--	+	<input type="radio"/> ++ <input type="radio"/> + <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> -- <input type="radio"/> DK



Do you see any other relevant impacts?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

If yes, please provide your answer in the text box below

	Additional impacts
Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation and on upcoming sustainability component specific labelling provisions (e.g., front-of-pack nutrition label)	increasing barriers to the development of a plant-based substitution industry, growing inequalities between large players and local, small-scale food producers, growing information confusion about the word sustainable, unlimited opportunities to sell animal products that cause harm as green and sustainable
Option 1: A voluntary approach such as guidelines developed by the Commission and/or commitments taken by operators through memorandums of understanding or codes of conduct.	no transparency for customers, lack of reliable information, lack of information which production got public fundings etc
Option 2: Reinforcing existing legislation, with labelling provisions related to more than one sustainability component set out in sector-specific legislation	addressing climate crisis and environmental costs caused by intensive animal farming, raising awareness of society and consumers
Option 3A: A general EU framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for EU and imported food products of higher sustainability performance	consumers would not understand well the health/climate/social impact of food system
Option 3B: A general EU framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for all EU and imported food products	consumers would not understand well the health/climate/social impact of food system
Option 4A: A general EU framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU food products and voluntary for imported food products.	consumers would not understand well the health/climate/social impact of food system
Option 4B: A general EU framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU and imported food products.	-

Would you like to answer an additional question on the impact of the policy options on sectors that carry a label regulated at EU level (organic & geographical indications)?

- Yes
- No

To what extent do you expect each of these options to impact the performance of the organic products' sector which already carry a label regulated at EU Level?

	Significant negative impact	Moderate negative impact	Neither positive nor negative	Moderate positive impact	Significant positive impact	Don't know
Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation and on sustainability component specific labelling provisions (e.g. nutrition, environment)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Option 1: A voluntary approach such as guidelines developed by the Commission and/or commitments taken by operators through memorandums of understanding or codes of conduct.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Option 2: Reinforcing existing legislation, with sustainability labelling provisions related to more than one sustainability component set out in sector-specific legislation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Option 3A: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for EU and imported food products, applicable only to food products of higher sustainability performance	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Option 3B: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for EU and imported food products, applicable to all food products.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Option 4A: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU food products and voluntary for imported food products.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Option 4B: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU and imported food products.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please provide further explanations to your answer

1000 character(s) maximum

we need to look at the food system in a global way. Food production as it stands is bankrupt: investment in feed instead of food for people, exploitation of legislative shortcomings, the predominance of large producers, the problem of hunger, climate migration, decline in biodiversity, diseases of civilisation, pandemics, threats to the health system and lack of food education must be addressed in a systemic, comprehensive and mandatory way

To what extent do you expect each of these options to impact the performance of the products designated by geographical indications or traditional specialities guaranteed which already carry a label regulated at EU Level?

	Significant negative impact	Moderate negative impact	Neither positive nor negative	Moderate positive impact	Significant positive impact	Don't know
Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation and on sustainability component specific labelling provisions (e.g. nutrition, environment)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

<p>Option 1: A voluntary approach such as guidelines developed by the Commission and/or commitments taken by operators through memorandums of understanding or codes of conduct.</p>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>Option 2: Reinforcing existing legislation, with sustainability labelling provisions related to more than one sustainability component set out in sector-specific legislation</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>Option 3A: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for EU and imported food products, applicable only to food products of higher sustainability performance</p>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>Option 3B: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for EU and imported food products, applicable to all food products.</p>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>Option 4A: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU food products and voluntary for imported food products.</p>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>Option 4B: An EU general framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

and imported food products.

Please provide further explanations to your answer

1000 character(s) maximum

Mandatory regulatory is most effective one.

Can you rank these options in terms of how they perform on overall for the three dimensions of sustainability in the medium to long term perspective (5+ years) from the perspective of the NGO that you represent? (1 is the best performant and 7 is the least performant)

Use drag&drop or the up/down buttons to change the order or [accept the initial order](#).

- ☰ Option 2: Reinforcing existing legislation, with labelling provisions related to more than one sustainability component set out in sector-specific legislation
- ☰ Option 4B: A general EU framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU and imported food products.
- ☰ Option 3A: A general EU framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for EU and imported food products of higher sustainability performance
- ☰ Option 3B: A general EU framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for all EU and imported food products.
- ☰ Option 1: A voluntary approach such as guidelines developed by the Commission and/or commitments taken by operators through memorandums of understanding or codes of conduct.
- ☰ Option 4A: A general EU framework and a harmonised EU sustainability label mandatory on all EU food products and voluntary for imported food products.
- ☰ Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation and on upcoming sustainability component specific labelling provisions (e.g., front-of-pack nutrition label)

Please rate the appropriateness of the following potential mitigation measures that could mitigate the possible negative impacts of any sustainability labelling option taken on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 indicates the least appropriate measure and 5 indicates the most appropriate measure.

Financial assistance	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Incentives	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Transitional periods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Sector-specific measures	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Exemptions	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Tax reliefs	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

Other



If other, please specify:

500 character(s) maximum

Climate, social, animal rights, health responsibility applied to all actors

Section 3. Questions on Policy Measure 3: Sustainable public procurement

All questions in section 3 refer to policy options related to Policy Measure 3: Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) of Food, which covers the following options:

- Option 0: **Relying on existing provisions** related to sustainable public procurement for food in currently applicable legislation.
- Option 1: A **voluntary approach** by extending current guidance on Green Public Procurement criteria (GPP), to cover the three dimensions of sustainability and in particular healthy diets.
- Option 2: An approach setting out **general provisions and requirements** aiming to raise awareness and improve skills and knowledge of SPP procurement, capacity building and support local authorities in using public procurement strategically, e.g. by:
 - Extend the European Commission E-competence centre with tools and information to help public buyers with sustainable food public procurement;
 - Establish an EU network of food procurement professionals;
 - Create centralized MS focal points.
 - Require MS to set up national action plans
- Option 3: An approach setting **mandatory general and specific requirements**, including the introduction of a general mandatory requirement of procuring sustainably with a clear reference to the environmental, social-health and economic dimension of sustainability of food products and some related operations e.g. by.
 - Introduction of a general mandatory requirement of procuring sustainably with a clear reference to the environmental, social-health and economic dimension of sustainability of food products and some related operations.
 - Empowerment to the Commission to adopt delegated/implementing acts to specify the SPP criteria
 - Providing for the setting of national minimum (mandatory) targets with timelines as part of national action plans.

To what extent will the following options help food system actors achieve a successful transition to an EU sustainable food system and make sustainable choices the easiest ones?

	To a large extent	To some extent	To little extent	To no extent
Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation that regulates public procurement.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

<p>Option 1: A voluntary approach by extending current guidance on Green Public Procurement criteria (GPP), to cover the three dimensions of sustainability and in particular healthy diets.</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
<p>Option 2: An approach setting out general provisions and requirements aiming to raise awareness and improve skills and knowledge of SPP procurement, capacity building and support local authorities in using public procurement strategically.</p>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<p>Option 3: An approach setting mandatory general and specific requirements, including the introduction of a general mandatory requirement of procuring sustainably with a clear reference to the environmental, social-health and economic dimension of sustainability of food products and some related operations.</p>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

To what extent would the following policy options cause additional effects (benefits and costs/risks) in medium to long term perspective (5+ years) for the organisation that you represent compared to the current situation?

For each policy option please select the one of the following options: ++ stands for positive to a large extent; + stands for positive to some extent; 0 stands for no impact; - stands for negative to some extent; -- stands for negative to a large extent; Do not know; Not applicable

	Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation that regulates public procurement.	Option 1: A voluntary approach by extending current guidance on Green Public Procurement criteria (GPP), to cover the three dimensions of sustainability and in particular healthy diets.	Option 2: An approach setting out general provisions and requirements aiming to raise awareness and improve skills and knowledge of SPP procurement, capacity building and support local authorities in using public procurement strategically.	Option 3: An approach setting mandatory general and specific requirements, including the introduction of a general mandatory requirement of procuring sustainably with a clear reference to the environmental, social-health and economic dimension of sustainability of food products and some related operations.
Environmental				
Reducing climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> -	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> ++
Reversal of biodiversity loss	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> -	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> ++
Prevention of pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> -	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> ++
Efficient use of natural resources	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> -	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> ++
Boost of organic food production and consumption of organic food	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> -	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> ++
Reducing food waste generation	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> -	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> ++
Reducing waste generation (other than food)	<input type="checkbox"/> --	<input type="checkbox"/> -	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> ++
Social				

Improved supply of healthy and sustainable food and diets	--	-	0	++
Reduced food loss and waste	--	-	0	++
Increase animal welfare	--	-	0	++
Promote short food chain supply and local production	--	-	0	++
Fair price for all actors along the food chain for food suppliers	--	-	0	++
Higher employment rates with decent jobs across the food system in the EU	--	-	0	++
Fairer international trade and development	--	-	0	++
Improved supply of healthy and sustainable food and diets	--	-	0	++
Reduced food loss and waste	--	-	0	++
Economic				

Operational and adaptation costs for economic operators across the food system	--	-	0	++
Reduction of the overall costs for a sustainable food system	--	-	0	++
Fair competition and level-playing field across operators of the food system	--	-	0	++
Demand for sustainable foods for private and public uses	--	-	0	++
Enforcement and monitoring costs for public authorities	--	-	0	++
Operational costs for public authorities	--	-	0	++
Certification costs & supporting advisory services	--	-	0	+
Functioning of the public health system	--	-	0	+

Do you see any other relevant impacts?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

If yes, please provide your answer in the text box below

Options	Additional impacts
Option 0: Relying on currently applicable legislation that regulates public procurement.	Current legislation has to be changed immediately. The lack of change causes more social, climate, ethical, economic damages
Option 1: A voluntary approach by extending current guidance on Green Public Procurement criteria (GPP), to cover the three dimensions of sustainability and in particular healthy diets.	We need hollistic, well designed and implemented systemic change
Option 2: An approach setting out general provisions and requirements aiming to raise awareness and improve skills and knowledge of SPP procurement, capacity building and support local authorities in using public procurement strategically.	in the moment of climate catastrophe and social crisis it is not enough
Option 3: An approach setting mandatory general and specific requirements, including the introduction of a general mandatory requirement of procuring sustainably with a clear reference to the environmental, social-health and economic dimension of sustainability of food products and some related operations.	strengthening climate and food education, strengthening the role of public institutions as transformational leaders and increasing trust in public institutions

Please rate the appropriateness of the following potential mitigation measures against the possible negative impacts of any sustainable public procurement option taken towards sustainable food systems on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 indicates the least appropriate measure and 5 indicates the most appropriate measure.

Financial assistance	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Incentives	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Transitional periods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Sector-specific measures	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Exemptions	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Tax reliefs	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

If other, please specify:

500 character(s) maximum

IV. Coherence, monitoring, and governance

Is there a risk that the different policy options under Policy Measure 1: Sustainability requirements overlap and/or conflict with existing EU policies that impact food systems? Please state the policy option(s) and the different EU policies for which you see a potential overlap and/or conflict.

For your response, please think about EU policies such as Food information to consumers, the Quality policy, the Promotion policy, the Common Agricultural Policy, the Common Fishery Policy, the Sustainable Products Initiative (including the Eco-design directive), policies on climate change, the environment and biodiversity, social policy, consumer protection, and policies on competitiveness and trade.

1500 character(s) maximum

Sustainable Food System policy must be an overarching tool for the implementation of all policies, in particular CAP, cohesion policy. A tool that will make plant-based, healthy food accessible to all, the impact of the livestock sector on the climate, human and animal rights will be eliminated. As it stands, the CAP works against the objectives of the European Green Deal. It supports animal production, the promotion of meat and dairy products, the school milk programme by supporting factory farms. The SFS must be a cross-cutting tool that seeks to correct the mistakes of supporting the food industry while setting the course for the development and transformation of a fair food system.

Is there a risk that the different policy options under Policy Measure 2: Sustainability labelling overlap and/or conflict with existing EU policies that impact food systems? Please state the policy option(s) and the different EU policies for which you see a potential overlap and/or conflict.

For your response, please think about EU policies such as Food information to consumers, the Quality policy, the Promotion policy, the Common Agricultural Policy, the Common Fishery Policy, the Sustainable Products Initiative (including the Eco-design directive), policies on climate change, the environment and biodiversity, social policy, consumer protection, and policies on competitiveness and trade.

1500 character(s) maximum

SFS is supposed to shift consumer responsibility to authorities, industry. This means that even in the case of conflict - in the case of international agreements, national policies, SFS should be used as an overarching tool necessary to bring about a green, healthy, socially and climate just transformation. The current costs of the food system: climate, health, social, economic are very high.

Is there a risk that the different policy options under Policy Measure 3: Sustainable Public Procurement overlap and/or conflict with existing EU policies that impact food systems? Please state the policy option(s) and the different EU policies for which you see a potential overlap and/or conflict.

For your response, please think about EU policies such as Food information to consumers, the Quality policy, the Promotion policy, the Common Agricultural Policy, the Common Fishery Policy, the Sustainable Products Initiative (including the Eco-design directive), policies on climate change, the environment and biodiversity, social policy, consumer protection, and policies on competitiveness and trade.

1500 character(s) maximum

NA

Please rank the following governance structures/measure, indicating which would be the most effective to ensure the transition sustainable food systems in the EU?

Use drag&drop or the up/down buttons to change the order or [accept the initial order](#).

- ⋮ Development of National Food Strategies by each EU Member State that can take the form of multiannual dedicated SFS Action Plans
- ⋮ Facilitation by the European Commission of an inclusive and accessible process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with the food system community, social partners, academia, citizens and civil society, for the exchange of best practice and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this initiative
- ⋮ Establishment of Food Sustainability Councils or multi-level dialogues in each EU Member State with all actors of the food system to provide guidance/exchange best practices/facilitating compliance
- ⋮ Facilitation and support by the European Commission for the development of voluntary roadmaps, going beyond legal requirements, towards achieving the sustainability objectives of the FSFS

In your view, what are the main obstacles or hurdles in the development of National Food Strategies by EU Member States? Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5 (5 being the greatest obstacle/ hurdle).

Complex division of competences related to the food system	
Lack of financial and/or human resources High administrative burden	

Lack of efficient tools for the monitoring of National Food Strategies (and difficulty to develop them)	
Difficulty to take into account territorial specificities (economic, social, cultural, environmental)	
Other	

If other, please specify:

500 character(s) maximum

There is no political will. Years of neglecting food education, shifting responsibility to consumers and the narrative: the plate is private are causing politicians to pay a cost - poll results, declining voter numbers, lack of industry support etc - if they take action to transform the food system.

In your view, what are the main obstacles or hurdles in the establishment of Food Sustainability Councils or multi-level dialogues with all actors of the food system (national, territorial, regional, and where relevant at city level). Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5 (5 being the greatest obstacle/hurdle).

Complex division of competences related to the food system	
Lack of financial and/or human resources	
High administrative burden	
Difficulty to ensure a balanced representation of all actors of the food system (from economic operators across the value chain to consumers)	
Imbalance of power and capacity of stakeholders of the food system	
Unwillingness to participate	
Other	

If other, please specify:

500 character(s) maximum

Lack of political will and fear of politicians to take step and start the debate of changing the food system. Low social awareness, lack of reliable, well prepared media that could communicate the need of food system transition.

Which actions would be best suited to lead to an enabling food environment in the transition towards sustainable food systems? Please rate on a scale from 1 to 5 (5 being best suited).

Restricting advertising and marketing of foods high in fats/salt/sugar	
Encouraging production and consumption of more plant-based alternatives (including subsidies, dietary guidelines)	
Tax incentives promoting consumption of healthy foods	
Running awareness-raising campaigns targeting consumers	
Regulating product placement and sales promotion in a way that makes a sustainable choice the easiest option	
Taking into account externalities (health, social and environmental impacts reflected) in the price of food	
Other(s)	

If other, please specify:

500 character(s) maximum

- introducing healthy, plant-based, local food in all public institutions as a default option (schools, kindergartens, hospitals, canteens); in all publicly funded projects, food (e.g. at conferences, workshops);
- stopping and banning meat & dairy & eggs advertising and promotion;
- closing factory farms as places that cause more cost (social/climate/economic), than benefits.

Is there any other element related to the Framework for Sustainable EU food systems that you would like to bring up?

1000 character(s) maximum

Sustainable Food System Law has to be an effective tool that helps to solve: climate, environmental, social, ethical, health issues that have been created by ineffective, broken food system. There is a huge need to implement and design the legislation that addresses all issues in a systemic, most effective way. It is an opportune moment to accelerate the transition to a more sustainable food system, which will necessitate a reduction in

the production and consumption of animal products, and a shift to a more plant-based diet. But to do so European Commission has to implement new legislation that can address current situation and risks. The last situation in Poland, the tragedy of river Oder and millions of non human animals that lived there, showed that we need to fix the food system and include food policies in all climate actions. agricultural pollutants were discharged into the river and continue to pollute thousands of rivers in Europe, leading to the death of ecosystems.

Contact

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