



Climate neutral and nature positive food systems

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14 November 2024

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Sustainable food systems definition



A SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

“The main objective of a sustainable food system is to provide safe, nutritious and healthy food for all current and future citizens in a given territory without compromising the availability of and access to safe, nutritious and healthy food for current and future people living outside that territory.”

Specificities of seafood systems



- **Cross-cutting approach** across seafood production, retail, transportation, and consumption
- Fisheries and aquaculture products are unlike any other commodities: **common, infinite and renewable resources** if well taken care of
- Intertwined **crisis of biodiversity loss and climate change** which can both be addressed by a seafood system approach



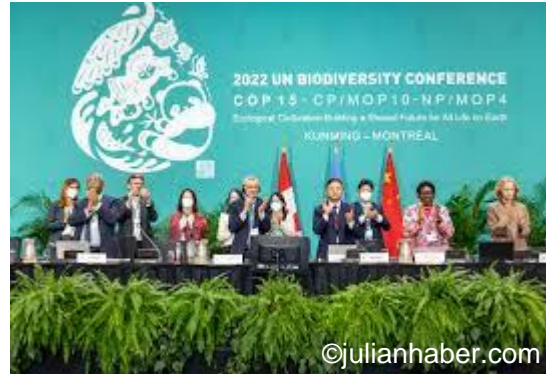
Global impulse to better protect the ocean



The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2 and 14 are required to deliver the European Union 2030 Agenda.



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development



- **Sustainable Development Goals by 2030** (SDG 14 dedicated to underwater life protection)
- **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)** with 23 targets by 2030 to halt and reverse biodiversity loss
- **High-Seas Treaty** to ensure the health and resilience of our ocean, in waters beyond national jurisdiction

Projected changes in seafood nutrients (2010-2050)

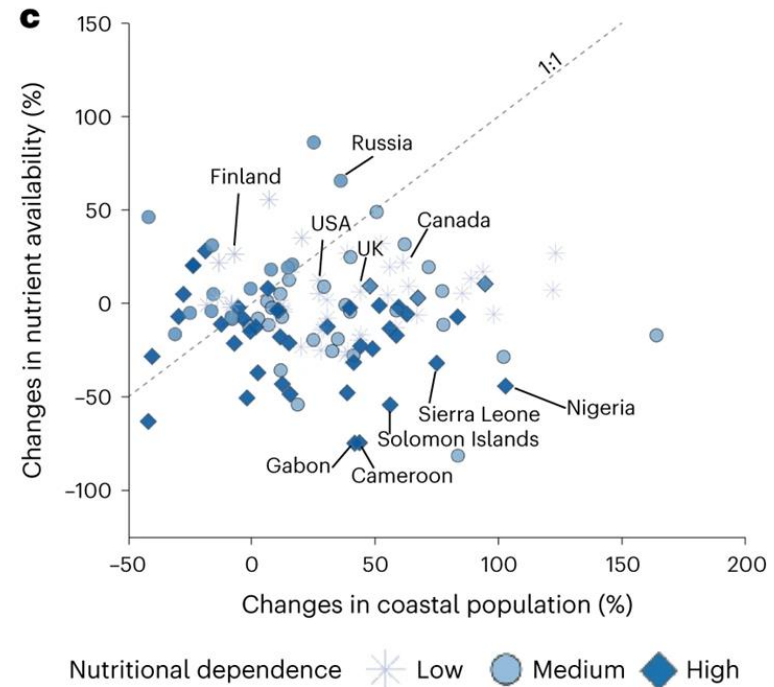
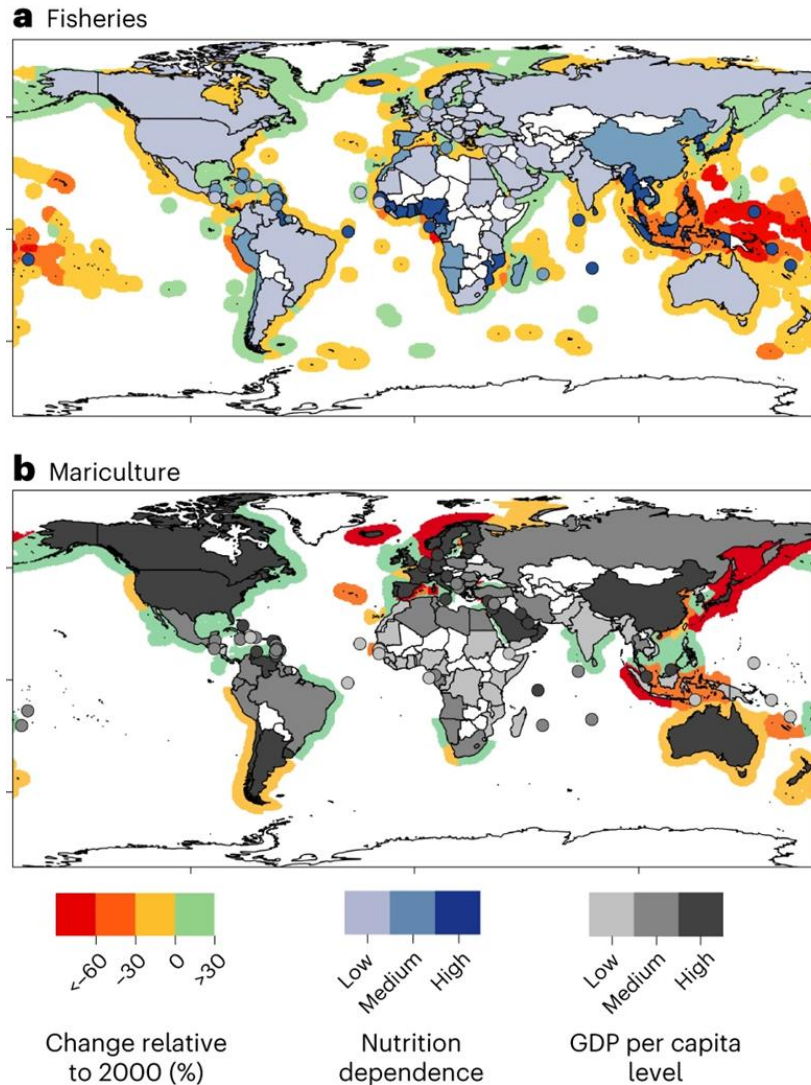
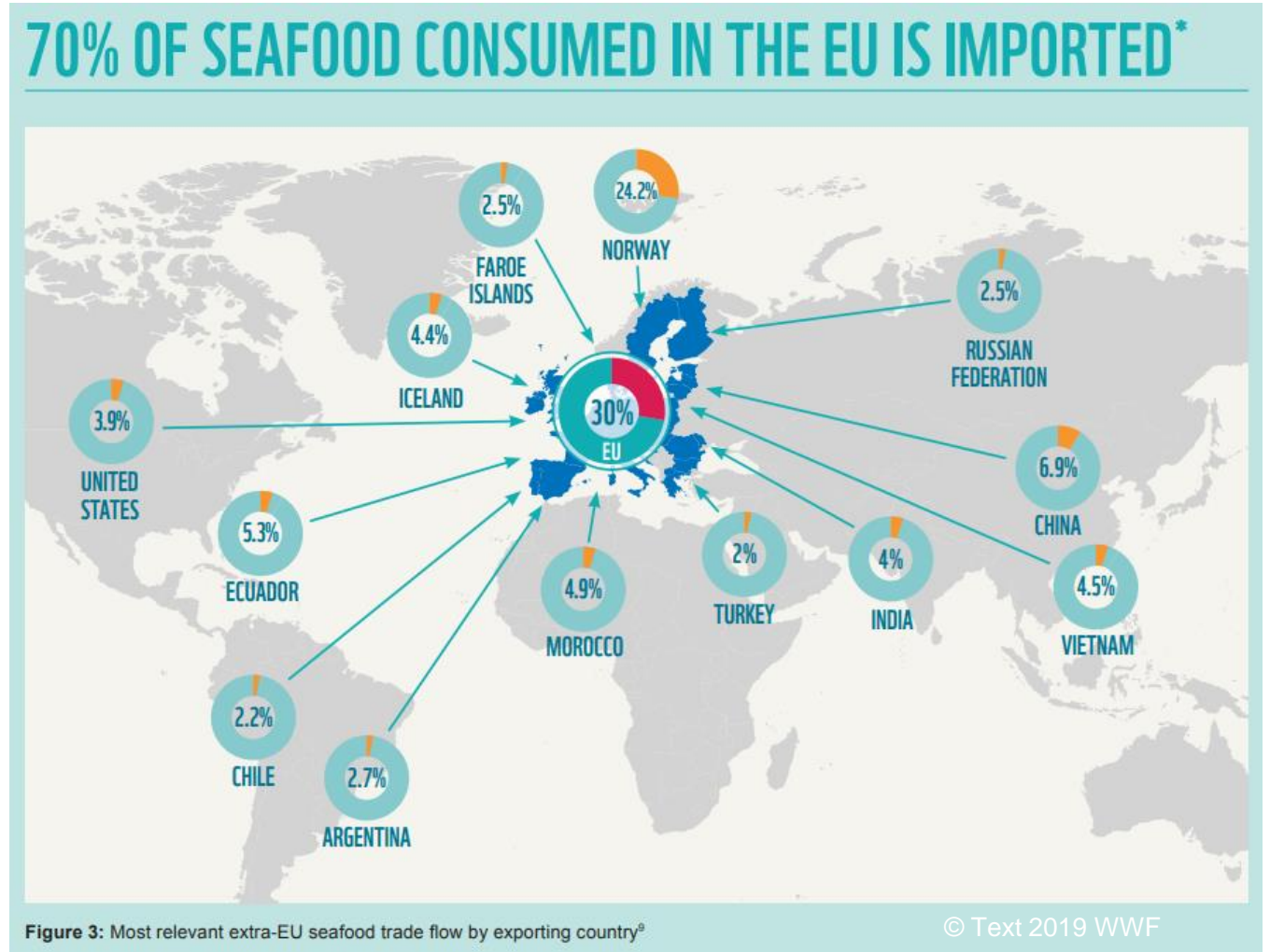


Fig. 3: Projected changes in available seafood-sourced nutrients by countries across calcium, iron, omega-3 fatty acids and protein by 2050 relative to 2010 under the SSP5-8.5 scenario. Retrieved from

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-023-01822-1/figures/3>

EU's duty to care

- EU dependency on seafood imports up to 70%
- World's 2nd largest market of fishery and aquaculture products in trade
- 3rd largest market in consumption
- 13 active Sustainable Fisheries Partnerships Agreements (SFPA), and many partnerships (e.g. EU-China Blue Partnership for the Oceans)
- Active role in 18 Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMOs)



WWF POLICY BRIEFS ON SEAFOOD



WWF POLICY BRIEF
EU
JUNE 2020

SEAFOOD TRACEABILITY: EXEMPTIONS RISK FUELLING ILLEGAL FISHING

1 in every 6 fish imported into the EU at risk of being untraceable

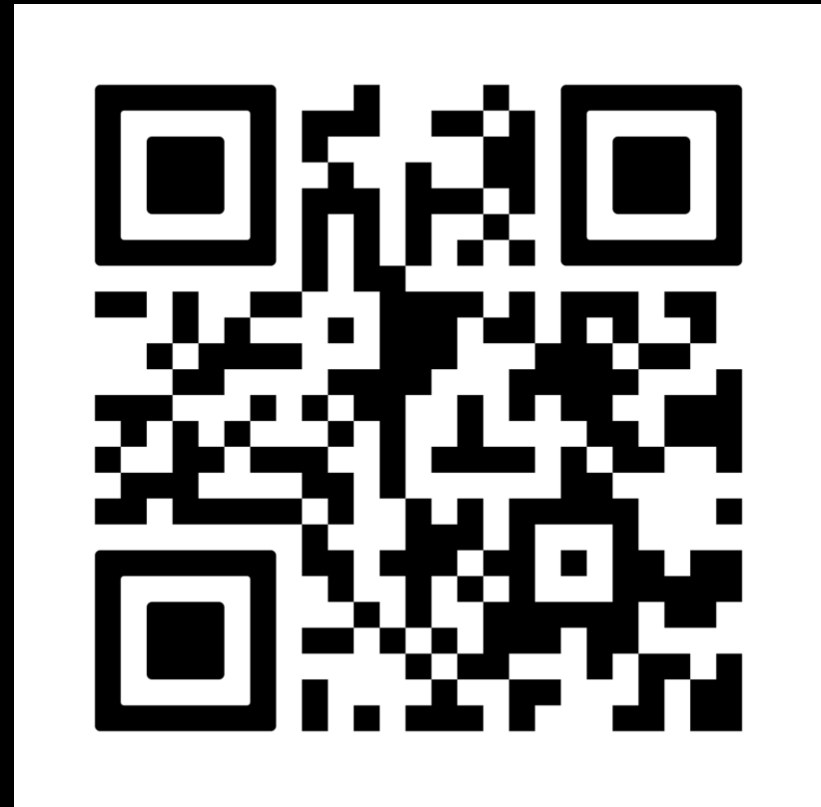
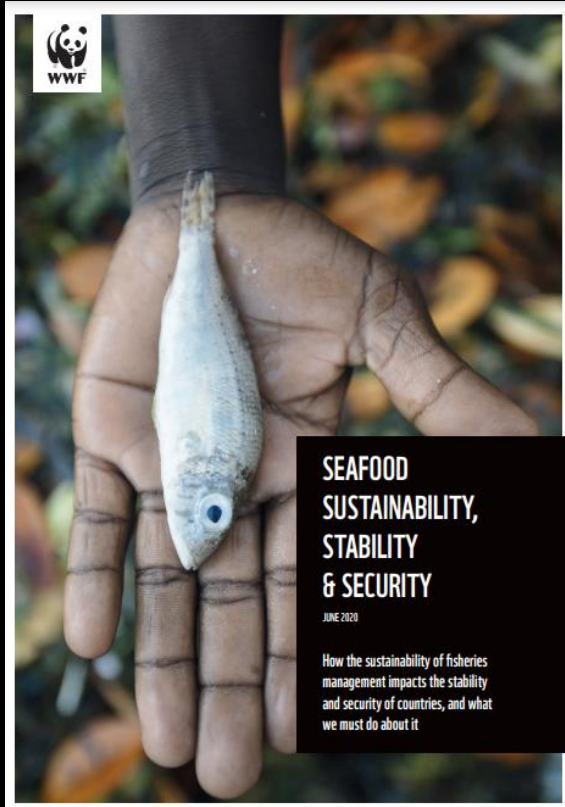
The EU is the largest seafood market in the world, importing more than 80% of its consumed seafood. In the effort to improve the sustainability of the EU seafood market, the European Commission has proposed to strengthen the seafood traceability system in the presence of fish, seafood traceability system and for all products in the EU market to be covered by the traceability system.

This system will oblige the EU's flag, unprocessed and unprepared (EU) fishing Regulation to provide accurate information about sea-fishery products shipped from the point of catch right up to the point of sale, with some exceptions and EU member states, as well as with other seafood and aquaculture products.

Seafood traceability not only for monitoring the supply and sustainability of a given product, but equally for food safety and quality control. Having the traceability system in place is essential. While traceability does not equal sustainability, the availability of reliable information about the provenance of seafood products to regulators, authorities and citizens to make informed decisions.

However, it has been suggested by certain Member States and Members of the European Parliament that seafood traceability should not be extended to other specific groups of seafood products should be made exempt from this traceability system.

THE UPDATED SEAFOOD TRACEABILITY SYSTEM WILL DELIVER BENEFITS NOT ONLY FOR ACCEPTING THE LEGALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF A GIVEN PRODUCT, BUT EQUALLY FOR FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY CONTROL.



WWF Seafood guide

- Available for 23 countries (16 EU Member States)
- Yearly reviewed
- Wild-caught fish evaluated against three main criteria: status of the stock, impacts of fishing gear used, effectiveness of fishery management
- Baseline to assess seafood retailers portfolio and improve practices

Le guide du WWF sur les produits de la mer

CONSEILS RECOMMANDATIONS WWF FAQ NL

LES RECOMMANDATIONS DU WWF

Découvrez ci-dessous comment faire des choix durables.

CONSEILS

Peur vous aider à choisir, le WWF utilise un système de feu tricolore pour évaluer les poissons, crustacés et mollusques. Il repose sur les critères suivants : état des stocks, impact environnemental et gestion des pêches et de l'aquaculture dans le monde. Le classement suit une méthode scientifique élaborée par des spécialistes environnementaux et des scientifiques qui étudient la pêche. C'est le résultat de la collaboration de nos partenaires de la mer (pêcheurs, professionnels de la pêche, etc.) et de nos clients à l'échelle mondiale.

✓ Bon choix ? À éviter

Produit	État des stocks	Impact environnemental	Gestion des pêches
ANCHOIS (<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>)	✓	?	✗
ANGUILLE (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	✗	?	?
BAR (<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>)	✓	?	✗
BARBUE (<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>)	?	✗	?
CABILLAUD (<i>Gadus morhua</i> , <i>G. macrocephalus</i>)	?	✗	?
CALAMAR OU ENCOR... (<i>Loligo vulgaris</i>)	✓	?	✗
COQUILLE SAINT-JAC... (<i>Pecten maximus</i> , <i>Chlorostoma magellanicum</i> , <i>Modiolus modiolus</i>)	✓	?	✗
CRABE ROYAL ROUGE (<i>Paralithodes</i>)	✓	?	✗
CREVETTE GRISE (<i>Crangon crangon</i>)	✗	?	?

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Secure a sustainable seafood system



Strengthen our policy framework by:

- Calling on the incoming EU Commission to release a **Sustainable Food systems Framework**
- Preparing **climate adaptation plan** protecting natural ecosystems
- **Better implementing the Common Fisheries Policy** (i.e. fair quota allocation, support transition to low impact fisheries, co-management, landing obligation enforcement)

Make business accountable and implement due diligence across their value chain

Eat less but more sustainable seafood (seasonal, low trophic chain, short circuit)

Challenging the food security narrative in the EU



Food **security** vs. food **sovereignty**

Regions across the world are **unevenly reliant** on nutrition provided by seafood

Consider **global impacts of EU domestic seafood consumption** (i.e. mangrove deforestation, fuel emission for harvesting and transport)

Ensure equitable intake of common resources



Thank you for your attention!

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and wildlife.

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