

Sustainable food system – setting up an EU framework

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

Background

In the context of the “European Green Deal”, the European Commission adopted a comprehensive Farm to Fork Strategy[1], which recognises the inextricable links between healthy people, healthy societies and a healthy planet and aims to address comprehensively the challenges of sustainable food systems.

During the last decades the EU has largely been spared from crises threatening food security. However, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the Covid-19 pandemic show that our food system can be exposed to such risks. The threats that the world is facing are severe and imminent, but so are the climate and biodiversity challenges that are here to stay.

Sustainability is fundamental to ensure long-term food security. Without a transition such as the one set out in the Farm to Fork Strategy, food security will be severely at risk in the long-term, with irreversible impacts globally. Natural resources, such as land, healthy soils, water and biodiversity, are key inputs into food production, and their growing scarcity in many parts of the world makes it imperative to use and manage them sustainably.

To drive the shift to a sustainable food system, the Farm to Fork Strategy has launched numerous actions, which should contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, preservation of biodiversity and rural livelihoods, reduction of pesticides use and risk and pressures on water, soil and air quality, and better consumer information and animal welfare, while strengthening the competitiveness of the entire food sector and preserving food security.

The Strategy recognises that these individual and sector-specific actions can neither alone, nor in combination with each other fully ensure policy coherence at EU and national level, mainstream sustainability in all food-related policies and strengthen the resilience of food systems. For this reason, the Farm to Fork Strategy announced an initiative for a horizontal framework law, to accelerate and facilitate the transition to sustainability and ensure that

foods placed on the EU market increasingly become sustainable. Such an EU level intervention aims to establish new foundations for future food policies by introducing sustainability objectives and principles based on an integrated food system approach. This initiative will also include, among others, provisions for a sustainable food-labelling framework to empower consumers to make sustainable food choices, and it will explore new governance systems for a more active involvement of citizens and stakeholders at all levels.

Further background can be found in the [Inception Impact Assessment on the Sustainable EU food system Initiative](#), which was published by the Commission in 2021.

The aim of this public consultation is to gather opinions and evidence from the public and relevant stakeholders on the key issues the initiative aims to address, and on the main elements that may be used in the formulation of policy options to respond to those issues. At the same time, it should be noted that this questionnaire is not exhaustive in its scope. The policy design in the initiative for a Framework for a Sustainable EU Food System will draw on other processes which are ongoing in relation to specific aspects, such as for example the one on [Imports of agricultural and food products – applying EU health and environmental standards \(report\)](#) [2], or other initiatives mentioned on the [F2F website](#).

Moreover, more targeted consultations are also planned to take place during this year for specific stakeholder categories.

Who should fill the questionnaire and how to fill it?

The questionnaire for citizens is accessible in all official EU languages. As there may be delays in translating replies submitted in some languages, contributions in English are welcome, as they will help to process the survey more swiftly.

You can pause at any time and continue later. Once you have submitted your answers, you will be able to download a copy of your completed questionnaire. Questions marked with an asterisk (*) are compulsory. Those who are interested have the option to develop their responses in a more detailed manner.

Please note that in this questionnaire, we do not intend to obtain data relating to identifiable persons. Therefore, in case you will describe a particular experience or situation, please do it in a way that will not allow linking to a particular individual, whether it is you or somebody else.

Received contributions will be published on the Internet. It is important that you read the specific privacy statement attached to this consultation for information on how your personal data and contribution will be dealt with.

[1] Farm to Fork Strategy (europa.eu)

[2] The report, expected in June 2022, will assess the rationale and legal feasibility of applying EU health and environmental (including animal welfare) standards to imported agri-food products, and will identify the concrete initiatives to ensure better consistency in their application, in conformity with WTO rules. The report will not, however, propose any new initiatives.

Glossary/or explanation of terms used in the survey

The present 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: the 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, manufacturers, retailers, distributors 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]

Sustainable food system: 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>

About you

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
-

- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* First name

Almudena

* Surname

Garcia Sastre

* Email (this won't be published)

almudena@fian-europe.org

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

FIAN

* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

569335525679-33

* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Dominica | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg | <input type="radio"/> Samoa |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa | <input type="radio"/> Egypt | <input type="radio"/> Macau | <input type="radio"/> San Marino |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea | <input type="radio"/> Malawi | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia |
| <input type="radio"/> Anguilla | <input type="radio"/> Eritrea | <input type="radio"/> Malaysia | <input type="radio"/> Senegal |
| <input type="radio"/> Antarctica | <input type="radio"/> Estonia | <input type="radio"/> Maldives | <input type="radio"/> Serbia |
| <input type="radio"/> Antigua and Barbuda | <input type="radio"/> Eswatini | <input type="radio"/> Mali | <input type="radio"/> Seychelles |
| <input type="radio"/> Argentina | <input type="radio"/> Ethiopia | <input type="radio"/> Malta | <input type="radio"/> Sierra Leone |
| <input type="radio"/> Armenia | <input type="radio"/> Falkland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Marshall Islands | <input type="radio"/> Singapore |
| <input type="radio"/> Aruba | <input type="radio"/> Faroe Islands | <input type="radio"/> Martinique | <input type="radio"/> Sint Maarten |
| <input type="radio"/> Australia | <input type="radio"/> Fiji | <input type="radio"/> Mauritania | <input type="radio"/> Slovakia |
| <input type="radio"/> Austria | <input type="radio"/> Finland | <input type="radio"/> Mauritius | <input type="radio"/> Slovenia |
| <input type="radio"/> Azerbaijan | <input type="radio"/> France | <input type="radio"/> Mayotte | <input type="radio"/> Solomon Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahamas | <input type="radio"/> French Guiana | <input type="radio"/> Mexico | <input type="radio"/> Somalia |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahrain | <input type="radio"/> French Polynesia | <input type="radio"/> Micronesia | <input type="radio"/> South Africa |
| <input type="radio"/> Bangladesh | <input type="radio"/> French Southern and Antarctic Lands | <input type="radio"/> Moldova | <input type="radio"/> South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Barbados | <input type="radio"/> Gabon | <input type="radio"/> Monaco | <input type="radio"/> South Korea |
| <input type="radio"/> Belarus | <input type="radio"/> Georgia | <input type="radio"/> Mongolia | <input type="radio"/> South Sudan |
| <input type="radio"/> Belgium | <input type="radio"/> Germany | <input type="radio"/> Montenegro | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Spain |
| <input type="radio"/> Belize | <input type="radio"/> Ghana | <input type="radio"/> Montserrat | <input type="radio"/> Sri Lanka |
| <input type="radio"/> Benin | <input type="radio"/> Gibraltar | <input type="radio"/> Morocco | <input type="radio"/> Sudan |
| <input type="radio"/> Bermuda | <input type="radio"/> Greece | <input type="radio"/> Mozambique | <input type="radio"/> Suriname |
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Bhutan	Greenland	Myanmar/Burma	Svalbard and Jan Mayen
<input type="radio"/> Bolivia	<input type="radio"/> Grenada	<input type="radio"/> Namibia	<input type="radio"/> Sweden
<input type="radio"/> Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba	<input type="radio"/> Guadeloupe	<input type="radio"/> Nauru	<input type="radio"/> Switzerland
<input type="radio"/> Bosnia and Herzegovina	<input type="radio"/> Guam	<input type="radio"/> Nepal	<input type="radio"/> Syria
<input type="radio"/> Botswana	<input type="radio"/> Guatemala	<input type="radio"/> Netherlands	<input type="radio"/> Taiwan
<input type="radio"/> Bouvet Island	<input type="radio"/> Guernsey	<input type="radio"/> New Caledonia	<input type="radio"/> Tajikistan
<input type="radio"/> Brazil	<input type="radio"/> Guinea	<input type="radio"/> New Zealand	<input type="radio"/> Tanzania
<input type="radio"/> British Indian Ocean Territory	<input type="radio"/> Guinea-Bissau	<input type="radio"/> Nicaragua	<input type="radio"/> Thailand
<input type="radio"/> British Virgin Islands	<input type="radio"/> Guyana	<input type="radio"/> Niger	<input type="radio"/> The Gambia
<input type="radio"/> Brunei	<input type="radio"/> Haiti	<input type="radio"/> Nigeria	<input type="radio"/> Timor-Leste
<input type="radio"/> Bulgaria	<input type="radio"/> Heard Island and McDonald Islands	<input type="radio"/> Niue	<input type="radio"/> Togo
<input type="radio"/> Burkina Faso	<input type="radio"/> Honduras	<input type="radio"/> Norfolk Island	<input type="radio"/> Tokelau
<input type="radio"/> Burundi	<input type="radio"/> Hong Kong	<input type="radio"/> Northern Mariana Islands	<input type="radio"/> Tonga
<input type="radio"/> Cambodia	<input type="radio"/> Hungary	<input type="radio"/> North Korea	<input type="radio"/> Trinidad and Tobago
<input type="radio"/> Cameroon	<input type="radio"/> Iceland	<input type="radio"/> North Macedonia	<input type="radio"/> Tunisia
<input type="radio"/> Canada	<input type="radio"/> India	<input type="radio"/> Norway	<input type="radio"/> Turkey
<input type="radio"/> Cape Verde	<input type="radio"/> Indonesia	<input type="radio"/> Oman	<input type="radio"/> Turkmenistan
<input type="radio"/> Cayman Islands	<input type="radio"/> Iran	<input type="radio"/> Pakistan	<input type="radio"/> Turks and Caicos Islands
<input type="radio"/> Central African Republic	<input type="radio"/> Iraq	<input type="radio"/> Palau	<input type="radio"/> Tuvalu
<input type="radio"/> Chad	<input type="radio"/> Ireland	<input type="radio"/> Palestine	<input type="radio"/> Uganda
<input type="radio"/> Chile	<input type="radio"/> Isle of Man	<input type="radio"/> Panama	<input type="radio"/> Ukraine
<input type="radio"/> China	<input type="radio"/> Israel	<input type="radio"/> Papua New Guinea	<input type="radio"/> United Arab Emirates
<input type="radio"/> Christmas Island	<input type="radio"/> Italy	<input type="radio"/> Paraguay	<input type="radio"/> United Kingdom
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| <input type="radio"/> Clipperton | <input type="radio"/> Jamaica | <input type="radio"/> Peru | <input type="radio"/> United States |
| <input type="radio"/> Cocos (Keeling) Islands | <input type="radio"/> Japan | <input type="radio"/> Philippines | <input type="radio"/> United States Minor Outlying Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Colombia | <input type="radio"/> Jersey | <input type="radio"/> Pitcairn Islands | <input type="radio"/> Uruguay |
| <input type="radio"/> Comoros | <input type="radio"/> Jordan | <input type="radio"/> Poland | <input type="radio"/> US Virgin Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Congo | <input type="radio"/> Kazakhstan | <input type="radio"/> Portugal | <input type="radio"/> Uzbekistan |
| <input type="radio"/> Cook Islands | <input type="radio"/> Kenya | <input type="radio"/> Puerto Rico | <input type="radio"/> Vanuatu |
| <input type="radio"/> Costa Rica | <input type="radio"/> Kiribati | <input type="radio"/> Qatar | <input type="radio"/> Vatican City |
| <input type="radio"/> Côte d'Ivoire | <input type="radio"/> Kosovo | <input type="radio"/> Réunion | <input type="radio"/> Venezuela |
| <input type="radio"/> Croatia | <input type="radio"/> Kuwait | <input type="radio"/> Romania | <input type="radio"/> Vietnam |
| <input type="radio"/> Cuba | <input type="radio"/> Kyrgyzstan | <input type="radio"/> Russia | <input type="radio"/> Wallis and Futuna |
| <input type="radio"/> Curaçao | <input type="radio"/> Laos | <input type="radio"/> Rwanda | <input type="radio"/> Western Sahara |
| <input type="radio"/> Cyprus | <input type="radio"/> Latvia | <input type="radio"/> Saint Barthélemy | <input type="radio"/> Yemen |
| <input type="radio"/> Czechia | <input type="radio"/> Lebanon | <input type="radio"/> Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha | <input type="radio"/> Zambia |
| <input type="radio"/> Democratic Republic of the Congo | <input type="radio"/> Lesotho | <input type="radio"/> Saint Kitts and Nevis | <input type="radio"/> Zimbabwe |
| <input type="radio"/> Denmark | <input type="radio"/> Liberia | <input type="radio"/> Saint Lucia | |

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

* Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of

origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

Questionnaire

1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
* The existing EU food system is not sustainable in the long term	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* There is a strong interplay and interdependence between the environmental, social (including health and nutrition) and economic dimensions of sustainability	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Sustainability is fundamental for food security and for the resilience of the food system in the long term	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Consumers do not have sufficient information on the sustainability of foods	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The current food system is not ready to meet future challenges, e. g. climate change, preserving natural resources and reversing biodiversity loss	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* In order to be successful, food systems sustainability must be ensured both in the EU and at global level	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2. To foster the transition to sustainable food systems, how important (or impactful) are the actions of the actors listed below:

	Very important	Somewhat important	Neither important nor unimportant	Rather not important	Not important at all	Do not know	Do not take position
* Consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Primary producers of animal products (e.g. livestock farmers)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Fishers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Aquaculture producers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Primary producers of crops for food and feed (e.g. farmers)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Food/feed manufacturers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Traders (of food commodities or food/feed) importing from 3rd countries	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Traders (of food commodities or food/feed) exporting to 3rd countries	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Retailers of food/feed	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Hospitality and food services, including restaurants and caterers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Business operators active in the area of plant protection products	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Business operators active in the area of fertilizers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*							

Business operators active in the area of seeds and plant propagating material	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Business operators active in the area of food contact materials	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Business operators active in the area of veterinary medicinal products	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Business operators active in biotechnology relating to the food system	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
* EU institutions	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* National governments	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Regional governments	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Cities, local authorities	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Educational system	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Non-governmental organisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Investors, banks or financial institutions	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Knowledge providers, advisors, research and innovation	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Other category: [please specify]	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3. How easy is it, in your assessment, for the following actors of the food system to make sustainable choices :

	Very difficult	Difficult	Relatively easy	Very easy	Do not know	Do not take position
* Consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Primary producers of animal products (e.g. livestock farmers)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Fishers and aquaculture producers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Primary producers of crops for food and feed (e.g. farmers)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Food/feed manufacturers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Traders (of agricultural commodities or food/feed) , including importers /exporters, wholesalers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Retailers of food/feed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Hospitality and food services, including restaurants and caterers	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Business operators active in the area of plant protection products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Business operators active in the area of fertilizers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Business operators active in the area of seeds and plant propagating material	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Business operators active in the area of food contact materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Business operators active in the area of veterinary medicinal products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Business operators active in biotechnology relating to the food system	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* EU institutions	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* National governments	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Regional governments	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Cities, local authorities	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Educational system	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Non-governmental organisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Investors, banks or financial institutions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Knowledge providers, advisors, research and innovation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Other category: [please specify]	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Optional: please justify your answer briefly

1000 character(s) maximum

FS improvement entails political agency as sustain of democratic societies. The SFS law must ensure the meaningful participation of the most affected in the determination of public priorities and strategies of transitions, tackling the transformation of FS instead of focusing on stakeholder's choices only. It must address existing inequalities and power imbalances within society, be guided by the principle of equity and non-discrimination and informed by the experiences, knowledge and perspectives of most affected groups. The scope of the law must crucially distinguish between the role and responsibilities of the actors listed. It must state a clear distinction between private and public interest. It must prioritize public interest, under the State duty and put the emphasis on its regulatory power. Disadvantaged small-scale primary producers squeezed by the convergence of multiple crisis should be prioritized in policy support interventions at multiple levels.

4. To what extent do the following factors prevent food system actors from making sustainable choices in the production/processing/distribution/consumption of food products:

	To a high extent	To some extent	To no extent	Do not know	Do not take position
* Long-term/real costs and impacts of food are not reflected in the price and cost of food	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Food system actors', including consumers', choices are based mainly on short-term costs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Increasing competition on global markets	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* No systematic integration of sustainability in the operations of food system actors	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of common understanding of sustainability among food system actors in the EU single market	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Lack of common understanding among food system actors at global level in relation to sustainability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
*					

Lack of transparency on/information about the sustainability of a product or its production /distribution process in the EU market	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of transparency/information about the sustainability of a product or its production process at global level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Marketing and advertising practices	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Unbalance of market power in the food system, weakening the ability of certain actors (e.g. farmers) to invest in more sustainable practices.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Behavioural biases and habits of food system actors, including consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Food environments which predispose to unsustainable choices by consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The regulatory framework (lack of systematic sustainability objectives, definitions etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of targeted incentives to produce sustainable food (e.g. financial, R&I)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Insufficient availability of/accessibility to sustainable processes/products/services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Existence of multiple private standards	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Lack of international standards on sustainability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of proper education, training, advisory services to assist food systems actors in the transition to sustainable food systems.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of investment in / knowledge/ access to innovation support measures	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Insufficient research on food systems interdependencies, co-benefits and trade-offs of possible actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Other (please specify):	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If other, please specify

- The functioning of Free Trade Agreements embedded in the market-oriented agricultural trading system boost speculation on food products, particularly in food crisis contexts as we see now.
- lack of inclusion of the right to food based on the human rights principles of dignity, self-sufficiency and solidarity in the trade EU agenda

Optional: If you wish, please briefly justify your answer

1000 character(s) maximum

This question over-emphasizes the “consumer choice” approach with the idea that awareness raising will boost behavioural change. However, structural causes of current unsustainable FS must be addressed. Again, food systems stakeholders have different roles and responsibilities according to their interests and States are duty bearers to protect public interest. Instead of information availability, the regulatory power of the EU must be used to counteract market power imbalances. Profit-driven actors must be held accountable. True-cost accounting in price formation should reflect the right environmental and social costs of food production and international trade agreements must be coherent with international law, environmental commitments and human rights obligations of the EU. Public support must lead to agroecological transition with the promotion of action-oriented research and social innovation responding to specificities of local food systems.

* 5. In your direct experience, what are the most important obstacles in the transition to more sustainable practices?

4000 character(s) maximum

EU is failing to address the public dimension of FS and recognise the multiple objectives they serve to. SFS law must recognise food as a human right, adopt a systemic approach that connects different policy areas and tackle the political economic drivers causing unsustainability.

Policy incoherence between the CAP and the Green Deal is greatly affecting the implementation of any sustainable practices. The SFS law must be aligned with the CAP and with other policy domains such as health, climate and environment, finance, development, trade and investment, social protection, research and many others.

Insufficient integration across governance levels. In order to build sustainable food systems, the EU must listen to European citizens at different scales and meet their rightful demands. Complementary actions at EU, national and local level should be implemented via effective multi-level governance that will allow it to use effectively to reach public objectives.

Agreement on Agriculture under World Trade Organization. The multilateral trade system sidelines food security and the protection of the environment. There is an urgent need to build new food and agriculture agreements on the foundation of human rights principles that reflect different socioecological food contexts that responds to people’s needs and to planetary boundaries.

The price of food does not reflect reality. Fair working conditions in agricultural production and fair prices must be aligned with the promotion of sustainable practices. Food prices must enable farmers to live in dignity without negatively impacting the environment. And for all eaters to be able to afford it, whatever the size of their wallet is. Measures to combat unfair trading practices should be also addressed.

Financialisation of food and agriculture. As land and food are considered financial assets, cash crops can be used for different purposes according market opportunities. The failure to reform food systems in previous food crises has allowed the war in Ukraine to spark a third global food Price crisis with implications on food security worldwide and postponing the environmental objectives of the Farm to Fork strategy.

Lack of support to agroecology and neglect of localised food systems role. EU must recognise the positive contribution of small-scale food producers and agricultural workers in preserving and regenerating the environment. Support to small-scale agroecological production plays a key role in ensuring resilience of local food systems, while providing a more balanced territorial development. Small-scale schemes must be implemented to make small scale funds available.

Land access should be ensured to agroecological production. The availability of sustainable food implies that

access to the land and other means of production is guaranteed, with particular attention to young and aspiring farmers who have shown most inclined to sustainable practices. Extreme levels of land concentration are observed throughout the EU and a new approach to land governance is needed. An EU land directive, aligned with FAO Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, is of paramount importance to guarantee access to those practicing agroecology.

6. To what extent do you consider that the following levels of government promote sustainable food systems in their policies?

	Not at all	Insufficiently	Sufficiently	Too much	Do not know
* EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* National	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Regional	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

7. Which level of government can best accelerate the transition to a sustainable food system?

(tick all that apply)

	No role	Limited role	Important role
* Global (international organisations)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* National	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Regional	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Local	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

8. To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
* To encourage and accelerate the transition to a sustainable EU food system, it is necessary to establish EU-wide general objectives, principles and definitions relevant for the sustainability of the food system	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* At EU and national level competent authorities should ensure that sustainability is mainstreamed in all food related policies	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* EU trade policy, in particular, should be consistent with the objectives of the transition to a sustainable EU food system	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Business operators active in the food system should have mechanisms in place to ensure that operations/processes and/or products within the businesses under their control satisfy any sustainability-related requirements of EU law	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Sustainability objectives for the EU food system should be translated into specific requirements by sector where not available	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* A sustainability analysis in the form of a global analysis of the sustainability profile of a product or operations is needed to accelerate the transition to sustainable food systems forward	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Business operators of different sizes should have different levels of responsibility	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Best practices contributing to achieving a sustainable EU food system should be shared across the EU and nationally	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Optional: If you wish, please briefly justify your answer

1000 character(s) maximum

The pathway towards sustainability should be done by recognising the multiple public objectives that food systems serve, and guaranteeing policy coherence across sectors. This initiative must be a binding horizontal framework with overarching objectives, time-bound targets setting the direction to sectorial laws and including alignment clauses. Business operators active in the food system should be held accountable for their operations irrespectively of their size. This legal framework should impose a legal obligation on corporations of reasonable care towards natural persons and the environment, including a comprehensive regime of legal (administrative, civil and criminal) liability that ensures access to justice and remedies. Voluntary commitment informed by a sustainability analysis should be only complementary. A new global trade agenda must be at the service of sustainable development. Finally, best practices must be based on social and local innovation promoting agroecology.

9. How important would you consider that the activity of a food system actor (to be considered as covering their internal operations /processes and/or products, within their businesses and under their control) should not significantly harm the following aspects:

	Very important	Important	Not very important	Not at all important	Do not know	Do not take position
* Climate change mitigation (e.g. reduction of greenhouse gas emission)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Climate change adaptation (e.g. improvement of irrigation efficiency)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The sustainable use and protection of land	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The transition to a circular economy (“reduce, reuse, recycle”)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Pollution prevention and control of air, water and soil	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Environmental protection (Minimise or improve all environmental aspects linked to the food system in a holistic way)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Prevention of slavery and forced labour	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Fair and just working conditions	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Fair and just remuneration of primary producers (farmers and fishers)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Prevention of child labour and protection of young people at work	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Food safety and risks to human health	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Availability of food supplies	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Affordability of sustainable food	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Accessibility of sustainable food	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
Cultural/culinary habits	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Quality nutrition, to promote human health	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Animal welfare	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Animal and plant health	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Impact on developing countries	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Other [please specify]	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				

If other, please specify

The transformation of food systems to a sustainability pathway must put human rights at the front and center, providing a prescriptive framework to measure effectiveness towards social and ecological justice. FIAN strongly emphasizes the role of EU and Member States, as human rights duty-bearers, to assert their regulatory powers over businesses and prevent corporate harm to people and the environment. Nevertheless this question is blurring the frontiers different roles actors play in food systems. Instead, FIAN encourage the Commission to impose a duty of care on corporations and adopt a comprehensive regime of legal liability of corporations for harm on human rights and the planet.

10. At what level does the transition to sustainable food systems need to take place? (tick all that apply)

	Very important	Important	Not very important	Not at all important	Do not know	Do not take position
* Global	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* EU	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* National	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Regional	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Local	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 11. How do you see your role in the transition to sustainable food system?

1000 character(s) maximum

FIAN is a human rights organisation working for the transformation of food systems that places social and environmental justice at the front and centre of this overdue change. We draw on the struggle of grassroots social movements around the globe, representing peasants, rural workers, women, indigenous people, fishermen and women suffering from and threatened by hunger, malnutrition, food insecurity and the systemic violation of their fundamental human rights.

Our mission is to contribute to the convergence of these struggles. We make the inter-connections of the grounded demands to advance in concrete tools and direction towards a paradigm shift sustained by food sovereignty principles. We advocate for a holistic political and legal framework that recognizes, respects and protect the people's right to food and nutrition and its justiciability.

* 12. Are you involved in any platform/dialogue group/initiative that aims to contribute to sustainable food systems?

- Yes
- No

13. If yes: at what level is it active?

- International
-

EU

National

Regional

Local

Optional: Please elaborate on its activity and your role in it

1000 character(s) maximum

We engage in a cross-scale perspective with a focus on grassroots demands to inform policy-making from a bottom-up approach. Local and territorial food system initiatives are inspiring examples for a sustainable shift as they promote a needed practice-sharing and reflexive learning from their territories, requiring local authorities support as the closest democratical institutional space accessible to citizens. A significant number of pioneering initiatives promoting the transformation of food systems to a sustainable path have emerged as a result of participatory governance structures in place through local food policy councils. We encourage the EU to find more effective ways to support social experimentation and innovation at the local level, finding complementary action between EU, national and local levels with a multi-level governance perspective.

14. What role do you see for platforms/dialogue groups/initiatives in the transition to and governance of a sustainable food system?

2500 character(s) maximum

Dialogue platforms founded on democratic foundations that guarantee meaningful participation of most affected are overdue. These platforms representing the interface between civil-society led structures and legislative processes can ensure a coherent, functioning, territorially adapted approach to our food system. Transparency criteria and safeguards of conflict of interests should be in place in order to protect public policy objectives from private profit-driven interferences.

We require the creation and strengthening of regional food councils throughout Europe and of one European Food Council, connected with effective multi-level governance mechanisms for coherence throughout the EU.

Food councils will allow promoting political dialogue among actors to arrive to joint diagnosis oriented towards the rebuilding of food systems in a sustainable manner. These platforms have the potential to better address an integrated policy approach with a long-term vision and a mandate for coordinated changes that are required across sectors.

They will enable CAP to be democratically reformed and aligned with Green Deal objectives. Existing experience will be shared to explain how to efficiently support small farms, short supply chain, local market and local practices and network, ensuring local dynamism and reactivity. It will enable a democratic revision of land tenure and ensure the multiplication of small farms that are the most beneficial to coherent, resilient and sustainable food systems.

Food councils will pay a key role in enabling and promoting agroecology. This means ensuring the training of farmers on these practices according to their territory and ensuring the development of research on agroecological practices that respond to needs and existing practices. These initiatives reviving public participation would also serve to assess technological innovation, asserting the precautionary principle particularly to genetic modified-organisms.

The implementation and consolidation of Food Councils should go alongside funding tools that prioritize bottom-up and territorial scale food systems, promoting local social innovation in ecological differentiated

contexts. This should entail multi-level coordination mechanisms allowing practice sharing and learning at EU level on local and territorial food initiatives.

For the purpose of questions 15, 16 and 17 of this questionnaire, sustainability information to consumers (or sustainability labelling) covers, as specified in the Farm to Fork Strategy, information on the nutritional, climate/environmental and social aspects of food products. Social aspects include amongst others animal welfare and socio-economic aspects.

* 15. On which of the below aspects of sustainability, should consumers receive information to empower them to make sustainable food choices

(please select and rank in order of importance, the first being the most important and the last being the less important)

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

☰ Other aspects (please specify)
☰ Fair and just working conditions
☰ Fair and just remuneration of producers
☰ Nutrition
☰ Environment
☰ Climate
☰ Animal welfare

If "other aspects", please specify

This question deviates the attention towards a narrative that puts the responsibility on consumer choices instead of addressing the structural causes of the current food system that produce inequality. It conveys the idea that only information and education will result in changing behaviors. Although important, it turns a blind eye to power force differences among food systems stakeholders and absolving agri-food businesses and regulatory bodies from their responsibility and obligations. A well-prepared transition to a sustainable food system guided by the needs, experiences and knowledge of those most disadvantaged, with a binding regulation in place embedded in democratic and participatory structures, enforcement and implementation mechanisms. Finally, instead of wanting to label good working conditions, the EU should ensure them for all.

16. To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
* Consumers pay more and more attention to the sustainability of the food they buy	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Sustainability information currently provided to consumers on food products is reliable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Sustainability information currently provided to consumers on food products is clear and easy to understand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Sustainability information currently provided on food products allows consumers to choose sustainable food products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The multiplicity of sustainability labels on food products are confusing for consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Providing information to consumers about the sustainability of the food they buy is a useful tool and it will accelerate the transition to a sustainable food system	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Reliable and evidence-based sustainability labelling of food products would also help incentivising operators to supply more sustainable products	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Food businesses should be subject to the same rules on sustainability information to consumers across the entire EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* A dedicated sustainability label which allows comparing the sustainability of food products would help consumers to make sustainable food choices	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 17. If an EU sustainability label was established:

(please select only one answer)

- Such a label should be a voluntary label identifying only sustainable food products
- Such a label should be a voluntary label- identifying sustainable and non-sustainable food products
- Such a label should be a mandatory label informing on the sustainability of all EU food products
- Such a label should be a mandatory label informing on the sustainability of all EU and imported food products
- A EU sustainability label is not necessary / desirable
- Don't know
- Other (please specify)

If "other", please specify:

We welcome a front package labeling warning consumers of the levels of critical nutrients in their foods (added sugars, salts, saturated fats) using an evidence-based nutrient profiling. We encourage clear and not-delusive labelling on genetically modified organisms (GMO), including for products fed by GMOs or stemmed from GMOs. Labelling is also recommended to indicate the origin of the product. Nevertheless, labelling should not be pre-empt EU of imposing duty of care obligations on corporations to prevent the production of food that incurs in human rights violations or destruction of the environment (i.e. food produced under exploitative conditions, or its production resulted in cases of water and land grabbing, deforestation or polluting natural resources). Voluntary standards have proven ineffective and are worrisome from a human-rights perspective.

There is a need to incentivize sustainability with States regulatory powers as duty bearers, with obligations on HR and international commitments to environmental protection and climate change. Consumers, restrained by a range of physical, economic and political factors can not carry on their shoulders that responsibility.

* 18. To what extent should schools and public institutions consider sustainability when purchasing food?

- None
- Limited
- Moderate
- Great
- Do not know
- No opinion

19. If “moderate” or “great”, how important do you think such an action would be for the transition to sustainable food system..?

- Very important/impactful
- Moderately important/impactful
- Neutral
- Only with a limited importance impact
- Not important/impactful at all
- I do not know
- I do not take position

20. In relation to **public procurement of food served in schools and public institutions**, to what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
* The meals should be enjoyable and tasty	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* The meals should be accessible to all, at an affordable price	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Plant based alternatives should be offered more frequently	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Food produced locally should be offered more frequently	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Nutritionally well balanced meals (e.g. alternatives lower in sugars and fats) should be offered more frequently	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* More fruits and vegetables should be offered	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Food produced from traditional and locally adapted varieties, in particular for fruit and vegetables, should be offered more frequently	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Production of food of animal origin should respect high animal welfare standards	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Organic meals/ingredients should be offered more frequently	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The social impact of the meals offered (e.g. human rights , workers rights) should be taken into account in procurement	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The environmental impact of the meals offered should be taken into account in procurement	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The nutritional quality of meals offered should be taken into account in procurement	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Food services companies that respect social values beyond the sectoral collective agreements should be favoured in procurement	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The school has an educational role to play concerning the sustainability of food	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Information about the nutritional composition, of the meals served should be provided in the canteens of public institutions	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Information about the environmental impact of the meals served should be provided in the canteens of public institutions	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Information about the social impact of the meals served should be provided in the canteens of public institutions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Information about the animal welfare standards respected should be provided in the canteens of public institutions	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

21. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
* Food composition targets for sugars, salt, and saturated fat for all food categories should be set	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Targets for added sugars, salt and saturated fat for processed and ultra-processed foods and meals should be set	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* When designing policies that impact food prices (such as subsidy schemes and taxation), competent authorities should consider how these policies can encourage a higher consumption of whole grain cereals, vegetables, fruits, legumes and nuts, and a lower consumption of red meat and foods high in sugars, salt, and saturated fat	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

22. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know	Do not take position
* The marketing, advertising and sales promotion, including online, of foods high in saturated fat, salt or sugars to children should be restricted	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Marketing techniques should be restricted unless the products they relate to are of high nutritional standard (e.g. low in saturated fat, salt or sugars)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Sponsorship activities that result in advertising during big events (e.g. sports events) should be restricted for products high in saturated fat, salt or sugars	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The merchandising of foods (i.e. the way food products are presented in retail outlets) should promote healthier food choices	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

23. What incentives would be most effective in stimulating sustainable production/processing /distribution/consumption methods and techniques?

1000 character(s) maximum

Incentives stimulating sustainable food systems must be articulated in 5 key domains triggering rights-driven change:

- 1) Governance: Ensure Structural Funds in support of the creation of local Food Policy Councils
- 2) Protection and regeneration of nature: Guarantee fiscal benefits to those consumers engaging in initiatives that strive to improve environmental and social impacts (CSA, PGS, etc)
- 3) Health and wellbeing: Deliver social protection policies that address inequality, and ensure access to healthy & sustainable diets is a human right
- 4) Modes of food production, exchange and employment: alignment with CAP in a way that shifts economic incentives from an area-based payment logic to composite criteria and with minimum percentage for payments to young farmers; Implementation of the FAO VGGT; improve local infrastructure to re-territorialize food systems
- 5) Culture, social relations and knowledge – provide EU funds to farmer-led innovation

* 24. Do food system actors have sufficient knowledge and skills for the transition to sustainable food systems?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know
- I do not take position

Optional: If no, please elaborate

500 character(s) maximum

Measures oriented to knowledge transfer embedded in participatory-action research; advisory services should be put in place promoting farmer-to-famer exchanges based on their ecological knowledges; multi-level coordination should inform EU policy makers on local initiatives operating within ecosystem carrying capacities and founded upon democratic participatory principles.

* 25. Are there food system actors that are better prepared for the transition than others?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know
- I do not take position

Optional: Please elaborate

500 character(s) maximum

Throughout Europe there are numerous food systems, notably small scale ones that are functioning very well and that should be taken as examples to be replicated and readapted in other european territories. Many are documented in this platform: <https://hub.urgenci.net/houses/territorialfoodsystms-house/>

Thank you very much for taking the time to respond to this questionnaire!

Document upload

Please feel free to upload a concise document, such as a position paper.

The uploaded document will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire which is the essential input to this public consultation. The document is optional and serves as additional background reading to better understand your position.

Please upload your file

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

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