

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:**

BE - Belgium

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:

*** 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

Additional principles:

- Health in All Policies,
- One Health,
- Planetary Health
- Rights-based approach: right to food, right to health, children's rights.

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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* A common definition of sustainability at EU level	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* A common definition of sustainability at national level	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A common definition of sustainability at sectoral level	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input 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

Food policy making is unduly influenced by sectoral commercial interests (commercial determinants). There are no or insufficient transparent safeguards in place, such as conflict of interests provisions, to ensure policy processes prioritise the public interest.

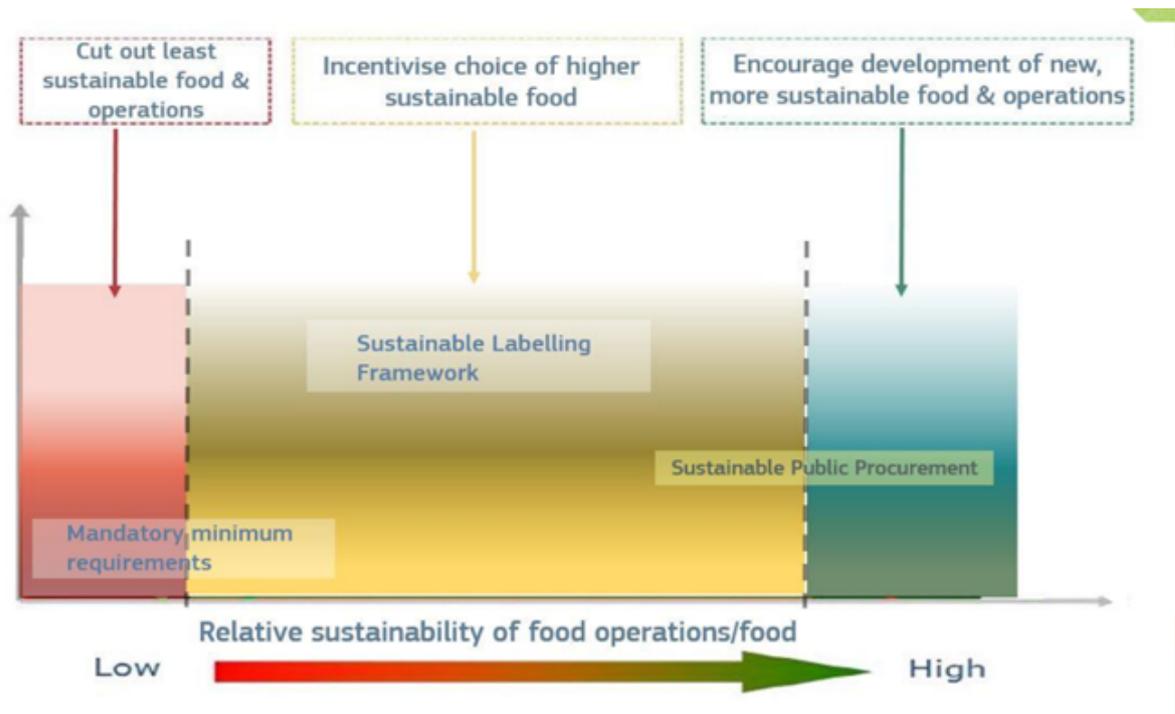
III. Policy options to achieve sustainable food systems in the EU

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
- Policy Measure 3: Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) of Food

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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input 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 type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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



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	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Climate change adaptation actions	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Water resource management and conservation (water efficiency and sustainable management and withdrawals) actions	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Circular economy and waste management actions	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Pollution prevention and control (pollutants to and in air, land, water, seas and oceans)	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
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	--	--	+	0	-	+	++

Reduction of pressure from the food system on the natural environment	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Efficient use of natural resources across the food system	--	--	+	0	-	+	++

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	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Level of wages, benefits, and quality of work in the EU	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Level of wages, benefits, and quality of work in trading partners outside the EU (including child labour)	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Fair price for all actors along the food chain	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Fairer international trade and development	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Better relations and more open dialogue within and between employees, buyers and/or suppliers, across food system actors	--	--	+	0	-	+	++

Increased awareness of healthy and sustainable diets	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Increased accessibility and availability of sustainable food for all parts of society	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Increased affordability of sustainable food for all parts of society	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Improved supply of healthy and sustainable food and diets	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Reformulation of the composition of food products (e.g. less fat/sugar/salt and/or other composition changes)	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Increased Animal welfare	--	--	+	0	-	+	++
Reduction of food loss and waste	--	--	+	0	-	+	++

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	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
The attractiveness of EU food products/services (e.g. sales volume, company reputation, price premium, product differentiation)	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Operational and adaptation costs for economic operators across the food system	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
The profit/income of business (profit margins, viability of economic operators across the food system)	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Transparency, internal market functioning and levelling the playing field in the food supply chain	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Fair competition and level-playing field across operators of the food system	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK

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

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	Negative public health impacts of food systems determinants beyond diet-related noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), such as antimicrobial resistance (AMR), climate change, air pollution, infectious diseases etc.
Option 1: Voluntary approaches that go beyond legal requirements to promote sustainability of the EU food system	Negative public health impacts of food systems determinants beyond diet-related noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), such as antimicrobial resistance (AMR), climate change, air pollution, infectious diseases etc.
Option 2: Review and alignment of existing or development of new sectoral legislation in line with SFS objectives /principles	
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)	Continued negative public health impacts of food systems determinants beyond diet-related noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), such as antimicrobial resistance (AMR), climate change, air pollution, infectious diseases etc.
Option 4A: Introduction of 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, whether produced in, or imported into the EU	
Option 5: Introduction of a combination of previously mentioned measures 2, 3 and/or 4	Best option to solve negative public health impacts of food systems determinants beyond diet-related noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), such as antimicrobial resistance (AMR), climate change, air pollution, infectious diseases etc.

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	
Incentives	
Transitional periods	
Sector-specific measures	
Exemptions	
Tax reliefs	
Other	

If other, please specify:

500 character(s) maximum

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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Environmental	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Social (including health)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environmental labels	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social labels	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sustainability labels	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input 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 checked="" 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 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 type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input 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 checked="" 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 type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="radio"/>	<input 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	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Climate change adaptation actions	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Water resource management and conservation (water efficiency and sustainable management and withdrawals) actions	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Circular economy and waste management actions	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Pollution prevention and control (pollutants to and in air, land, water, seas and oceans)	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
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	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Reduction of pressure from the food system on the natural environment	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Efficient use of natural resources across the food system	0	0	0	0	0	+	++

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	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Level of wages, benefits, and quality of work in the EU	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Level of wages, benefits, and quality of work in trading partners outside the EU (including child labour)	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Fair price for all actors along the food chain	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Fairer international trade and development	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Better relations and more open dialogue within and between employees, buyers							

and/or suppliers, across food system actors	DK						
Increased awareness of healthy and sustainable diets	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Increased accessibility and availability of sustainable food for all parts of society	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Increased affordability of sustainable food for all parts of society	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Improved supply of healthy and sustainable food and diets	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Reformulation of the composition of food products (e.g. less fat/sugar/salt and/or other composition changes)	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Increased Animal welfare	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
Reduction of food loss and waste	0	0	0	0	0	+	++

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	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
The attractiveness of EU food products/services (e.g. sales volume, company reputation, price premium, product differentiation)	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Operational and adaptation costs for economic operators across the food system	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
The profit/income of business (profit margins, viability of economic operators across the food system)	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Transparency, internal market functioning and levelling the playing field in the food supply chain	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK

Fair competition and level-playing field across operators of the food system	DK						
Demand for sustainable foods for private and public uses	DK						
Introduction/uptake of innovation and research	DK						
Operational costs for public authorities	DK						
Certification costs & supporting advisory services	DK						
Financial and operational pressure on public health system due to diet related non-communicable diseases	0	0	0	0	0	+	++

Do you see any other relevant impacts?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Option 3A: An EU general framework and a voluntary harmonised EU sustainability label for EU and imported food products,	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

applicable only to food products of higher sustainability performance						
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 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 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"/>				

Please provide further explanations to your answer

1000 character(s) maximum

It is critically important that the development of an EU sustainability labelling framework results in meaningful information to consumers and does not lead to confusion, or to undermine existing and trusted labels, such as the organic label, or an upcoming health-oriented front-of-pack nutrition label.

In this sense, an aggregate label that aggregates different sustainability dimensions (social, health, environmental) in one must be avoided.

It is likewise crucial to consider which sustainability dimensions should be labelled and which ones should be subject to regulatory standards to avoid putting consumers before unethical choices. Therefore, strategic areas for labelling should be identified, such as an animal welfare method of production labelling.

Assessing the environmental performance of food products should be based on an adequate and comprehensive methodology that does not overlook any agroecological dimensions.

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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<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 EU and imported food products, applicable to all food products.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Option 4A: An EU general framework and						

Incentives	
Transitional periods	
Sector-specific measures	
Exemptions	
Tax reliefs	
Other	

If other, please specify:

500 character(s) maximum

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"/>
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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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.	<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="text" value="-"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="+"/>	<input type="text" value="++"/>
Reversal of biodiversity loss	<input type="text" value="-"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="+"/>	<input type="text" value="++"/>
Prevention of pollution	<input type="text" value="-"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="+"/>	<input type="text" value="++"/>
Efficient use of natural resources	<input type="text" value="-"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="+"/>	<input type="text" value="++"/>
Boost of organic food production and consumption of organic food	<input type="text" value="-"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="+"/>	<input type="text" value="++"/>
Reducing food waste generation	<input type="text" value="-"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="+"/>	<input type="text" value="++"/>
Reducing waste generation (other than food)	<input type="text" value="-"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="+"/>	<input type="text" value="++"/>
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	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know
Reduction of the overall costs for a sustainable food system	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know
Fair competition and level-playing field across operators of the food system	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know
Demand for sustainable foods for private and public uses	-	0	+	++
Enforcement and monitoring costs for public authorities	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know
Operational costs for public authorities	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know
Certification costs & supporting advisory services	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know
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.	Will not increase access to healthy food and diets for all school children, with special focus on children from communities experiencing socio-economic vulnerabilities.
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.	If well-selected, such criteria will increase access to healthy food and diets for all school children, with special focus on children from communities experiencing socio-economic vulnerabilities.

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 checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Incentives	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
Transitional periods	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" 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 checked="" 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.

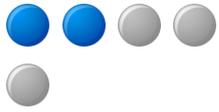
For your response, please think about EU policies such as Food information to consumers, the Quality policy, the Promotion policy, the Common Agricultural Policy, the Common Fishery Policy, the Sustainable Products Initiative (including the Eco-design directive), policies on climate change, the environment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

1500 character(s) maximum

Any policy option selected that does not provide for a review and alignment of existing legislation in line with the new sustainable food systems law (SFS Law) risks creating conflicts between existing legislation and the SFS Law.

Therefore, policy coherence and consistency should be ensured after the SFS Law adoption, through adequate provisions in the Law requiring (re-)evaluation and alignment of existing legislation, including the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

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.

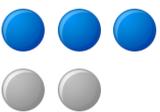
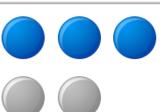
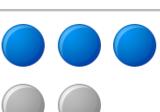
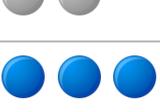
Difficulty to take into account territorial specificities (economic, social, cultural, environmental)	
Other	

If other, please specify:

500 character(s) maximum

Lack of well-tested tools at EU level to ensure appropriate levels of ambition, coherence and alignment of National Food Strategies.

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).

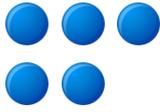
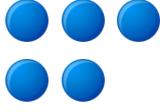
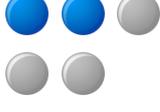
Complex division of competences related to the food system	
Lack of financial and/or human resources	
High administrative burden	
Difficulty to ensure a balanced representation of all actors of the food system (from economic operators across the value chain to consumers)	
Imbalance of power and capacity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

If other, please specify:

500 character(s) maximum

No institutionalised mechanisms to avoid conflicts of interest in public policy agenda setting.

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

Improved alignment with social policies to ensure every European can afford daily access to a healthy, sustainable diet.

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

The sustainable food systems framework should focus on the major co-benefits that can be achieved from a food systems transition. While it should recognise that any change will involve some trade-offs, no change also involves trade-offs.

In this light, it is also important not to take just any loss in economic performance or output as a sign of a trade-off. Lowering the economic feasibility of business models that drive unhealthy, unsustainable food systems is not a trade-off, but should be an aim of this framework.

A monitoring system needs to be established to allow to track the effects of the framework and aligned sectoral legislation.

Contact

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