

# Sustainable food chain for



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# The present food system is unsustainable

Living sustainably on our planet is perhaps one of the greatest challenges of our century, and the way we produce and consume food plays a major role in addressing this challenge.

Food lies at the heart of our lives; it is vital for our survival, and links us to our natural and social environment in a very unique way.

How to rethink and drive a 'just' (fair) and speedy transformation.

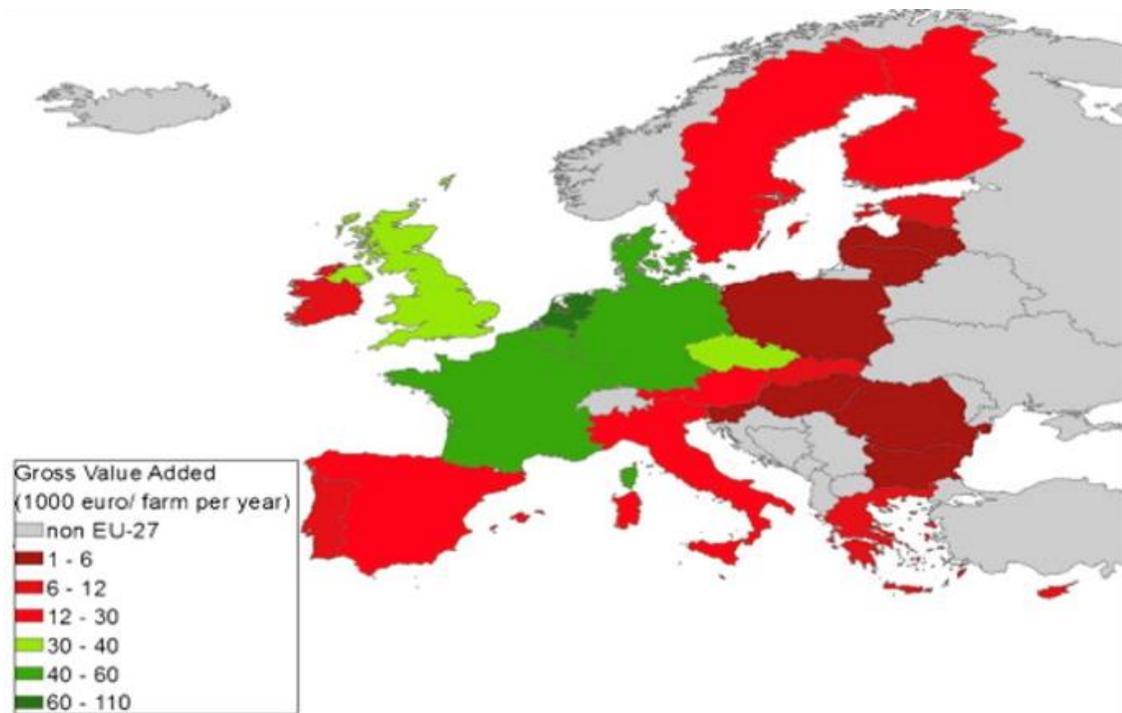
# FOOD

Tradeable commodity **X** means of survival

Marketable good **X** human right and cultural identity

Beyond linear  
farm-to-fork

- Circular inclusive system
- Waste management and healthier food
- Reducing asymmetries throughout the system
- Right to food is more than right to have food on the plate
- Sovereignty and security



*Gross value added per farm across EU-27 for period 2007–2011 (Giannakis and Bruggeman, 2015)*

# Global level of regulation and trade governance

Agriculture, fisheries and food are subject to a large number of binding agreements designed to maintain global trade

Trade Related Environmental Agreements (TREA), GATT/WTO and SDGs are part of International Law

“Silent Implications of US-Tuna II: Greening Market Behaviour through the WTO”

## International Judicial Practice on the Environment

*Questions of Legitimacy*

Edited by Christina Voigt

STUDIES ON INTERNATIONAL COURTS AND TRIBUNALS



CAMBRIDGE

# Sustainable Development Goals

## SDG2: Zero hunger

**End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

## SDG3: Health and welfare

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

## SDG5: Gender equity

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

## SDG10: Reduction of inequities

Reduce inequality within and among countries

## SDG12: Responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

## SDG13: Climate change

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

## SDG14: Life below water

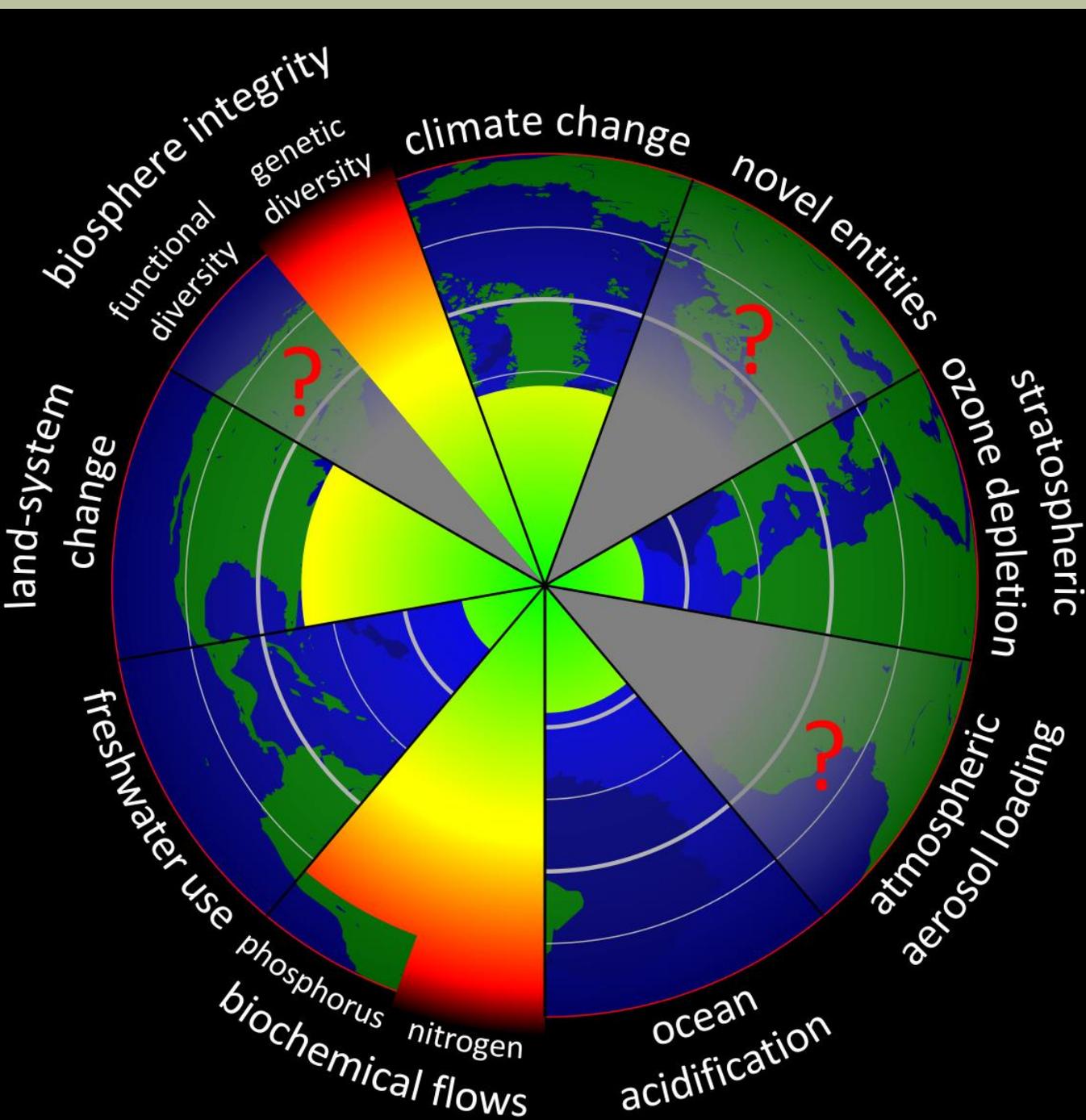
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

## SDG15: Life on land

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Water, soil, forests and people endure the impact of the intensive use of natural resources and pesticide contamination; and production is highly automated

Humanity faces a challenge to meet the food demand of a growing population within Earth's planetary boundaries while ensuring human rights



Planetary boundaries according to Rockström et al. (2009) and Steffen et al. (2015) (Source: Wikipedia)



Socially Fair Transition:  
overcoming  
Neocolonialism disguised  
into free-trade for all

## The myth of comparative advantages

the intensification and industrialisation  
of agricultural production,  
the rise of integrated 'agri-business' and  
multinational manufacturers,  
the process of retail concentration, and  
the increasing distance between  
producers and consumers.  
the international division of labour and  
global trade

# How Europe can lead the change

- Bilateral agreements
- small farms account for more than half of all global agricultural production.
- Globalization of grass-root movements
- Battling monopsony
- Refusing commodities

*The extent to which producers can help move towards a more sustainable and just food system depends on the correction of unbalanced power relationships within it.*

THANK YOU!



Athens fruit and vegetable market



Indians farmers market