

Green Deal – Sentrale elementer

- 1. The European Green Deal med handlingsplan
- 2. A new Circular Economy Action Plan For a cleaner and more competitive Europe
- 3. A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system
- 4. EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 Bringing nature back into our lives
- 5. REGULATION (EU) 2020/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation

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- 1. The European Green Deal
- https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b828d165-1c22-11ea-8c1f-01aa75ed71a1.0002.02/DOC 1&format=PDF
- A new Circular Economy Action Plan For a cleaner and more competitive Europe
- https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:9903b325-6388-11ea-b735-01aa75ed71a1.0017.02/DOC 1&format=PDF
- 3. A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system
- https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:ea0f9f73-9ab2-11ea-9d2d-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC 1&format=PDF
- 4. EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 Bringing nature back into our lives
- https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:a3c806a6-9ab3-11ea-9d2d-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC 1&format=PDF
- 5. REGULATION (EU) 2020/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation
- https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R0852&from=EN

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- The role of oceans in mitigating and adapting to climate change is increasingly recognised. The sector can contribute by improving the use of aquatic and marine resources and, for example, by promoting the production and use of new sources of protein that can relieve pressure on agricultural land.
- It will examine EU rules to reduce the dependency on critical feed materials (e.g. soya grown on deforested land) by fostering EU-grown plant proteins as well as alternative feed materials such as insects, marine feed stocks (e.g. algae) and by-products from the bio-economy (e.g. fish waste)20
- It will also set out well-targeted support for the algae industry, as algae should become an important source of alternative protein for a sustainable food system and global food security.
- This approach will help to reach the objective of at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under organic farming by 2030 and a significant increase in organic aquaculture.
- Proposal for a sustainable food labelling framework to empower consumers to make sustainable food choices - 2024
- Proposal for a revision of EU marketing standards for agricultural, fishery and aquaculture products to
 ensure the uptake and supply of sustainable products 2021-2022

Farm to fork-Sentrale elementer

- A key area of research will relate to microbiome, food from the oceans, urban food systems, as well as increasing the availability and source of alternative proteins such as plant, microbial, marine and insect-based proteins and meat substitutes.
- In 2020, the EU framework to facilitate sustainable investments (EU taxonomy) as well as the renewed strategy on sustainable finance will mobilise the financial sector to invest more sustainably, including in the agriculture and food production sector.
- Farmed fish and seafood generate a lower carbon footprint than animal production on land. In addition to the significant support by the next European Maritime and Fisheries Fund for sustainable seafood farming, the Commission envisages adopting EU guidelines for Member States' sustainable aquaculture development plans and promote the right kind of expenditure under the Fund. It will also set out well-targeted support for the algae industry, as algae should become an important source of alternative protein for a sustainable food system and global food security.

DRAFT Farm to fork-Sentrale elementer

- Oceans account for almost one half of the planet's biological production, but a much smaller proportion of human food - about 2 % of overall energy intake and 15 % of protein intake.
- The sustainable exploitation of the oceans still holds a significant potential to meet the nutritional needs of a growing population and reduce pressure in over-stretched resources if exploited sustainably.
- Moreover when dealing with one aspect of the food policy, we should be careful
 to avoid any unintended negative effects of other aspects. Therefore, we need to
 have an integrated approach covering the entire food chain from farm to fork,
 and considering possible synergies and trade-offs between the three pillars of
 sustainability.
- Increase food (and feed) production and consumption from under-exploited resources, notably aquatic animals and plants.

Biodiversity – Sentrale elementer

- Healthy fish stocks are key to the long-term prosperity of fishermen and the health of our oceans and biodiversity. This makes it all the more important to maintain or reduce fishing mortality at or under Maximum Sustainable Yield levels.
- In this spirit, at least 30% of the land and 30% of the sea should be protected in the EU. This is a minimum of an extra 4% for land and 19% for sea areas as compared to today22.
- In this spirit, at least one third of protected areas representing
 10% of EU land and 10% of EU sea should be strictly protected.
 This is also in line with the proposed global ambition.

EU Taxonomy – Sentrale elementer

• Article 10 Substantial contribution to climate change mitigation

The Commission shall adopt the delegated act referred to in paragraph 3 by 31 December 2020, with a view to ensuring its application from 1 January 2022.

Article 11 Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

The Commission shall adopt the delegated act referred to in paragraph 3 by 31 December 2020, with a view to ensuring its application from 1 January 2022.

Article 12 Substantial contribution to the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

The Commission shall adopt the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2 by 31 December 2021, with a view to ensuring its application from 1 January 2023.

Article 13 Substantial contribution to the transition to a circular economy

The Commission shall adopt the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2 by 31 December 2021, with a view to ensuring its application from 1 January 2023.

Article 14 Substantial contribution to pollution prevention and control

The Commission shall adopt the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2 by 31 December 2021, with a view to ensuring its application from 1 January 2023.

Article 15 Substantial contribution to the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

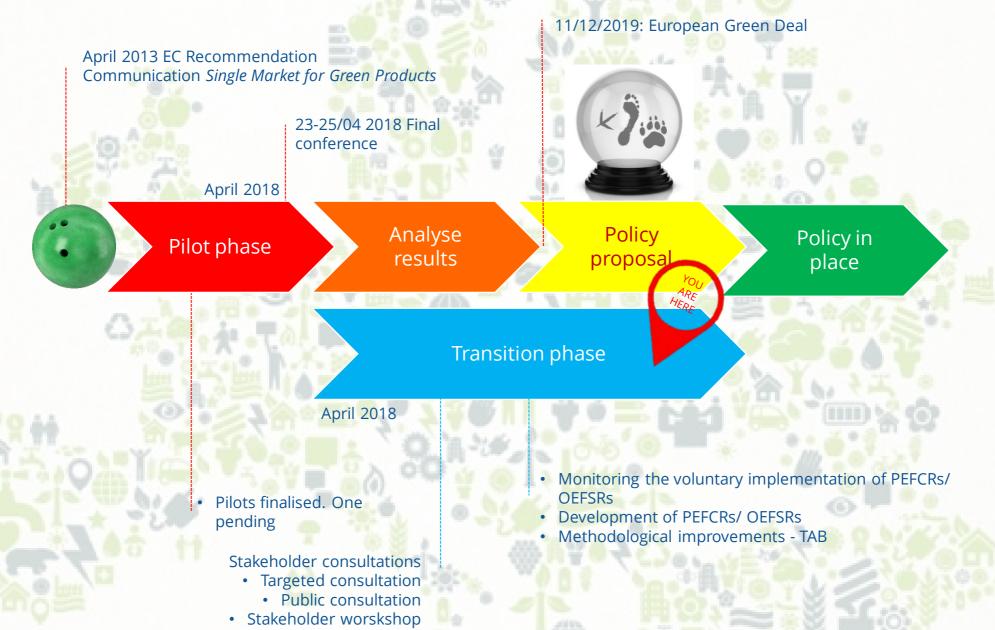
The Commission shall adopt the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2 by 31 December 2021, with a view to ensuring its application from 1 January 2023.

- In 2013 the Commission launched the Single Market for Green Products Initiative for sustainable production and consumption
- In April 2013 the "COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION" on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations" was published
- The European Commission proposed this as a common way of measuring environmental performance.





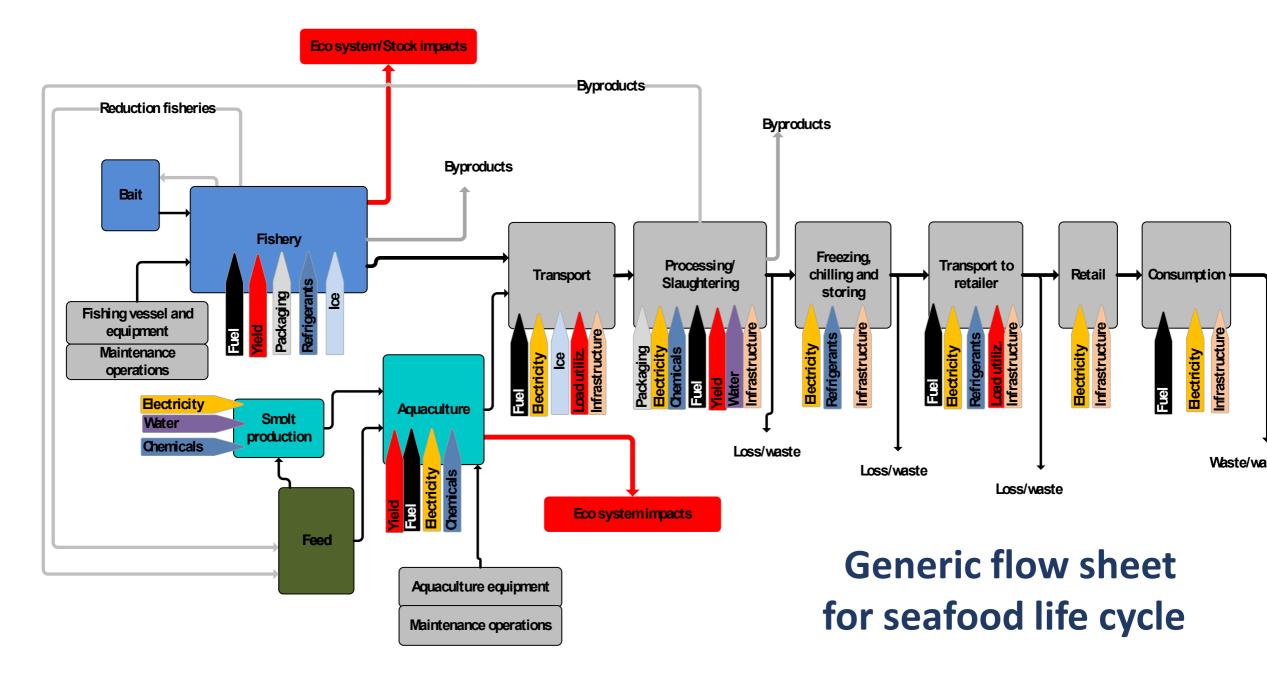
Overview of activities

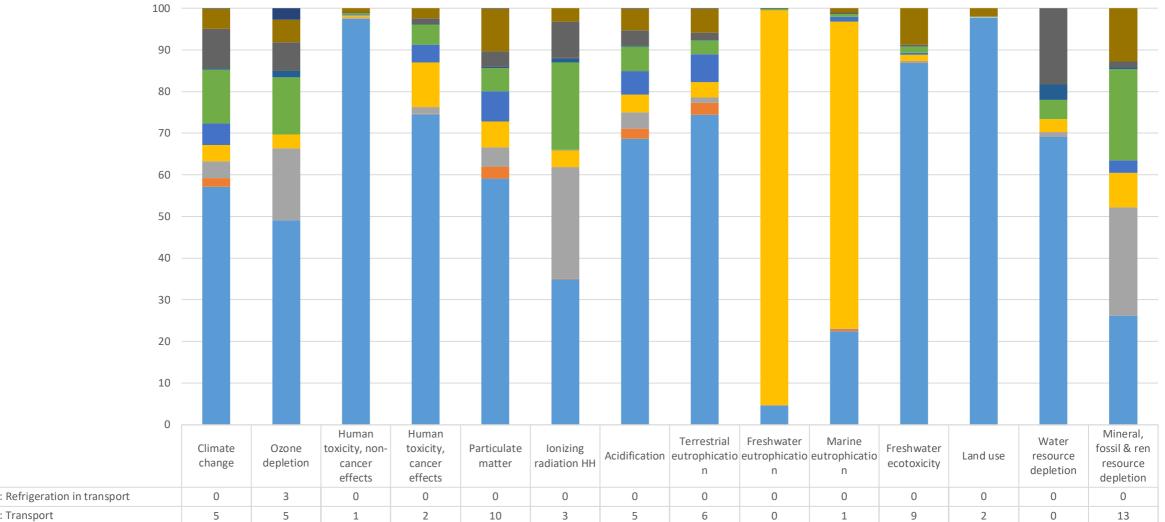




Påvirkninger som beregnes med PEFCR

1.	Climate change	X							
2.	Ozone depletion	X							
3.	Human toxicity, cancer								
4.	Human toxicity, non-cancer								
5.	5. Particulate matter and respiratory inorganics								
6.	6. Ionizing radiation								
7.	Photochemical ozone formation								
8.	Acidification								
9.	Terrestrial eutrophication								
10. Freshwater eutrophication									
11	. Marine eutrophication								
12	. Land use / Land use change	X							
13	. Ecotoxicity freshwater								
14. Resource use: water									
15. Resource use: mineral and metals									
16	. Resource use: fossils	X							
+									
17	. Biodiversity								





	Climate change	Ozone depletion	Human toxicity, non- cancer effects	Human toxicity, cancer effects	Particulate matter	Ionizing radiation HH	Acidification	Terrestrial eutrophicatio	Freshwater eutrophicatio n	Marine eutrophicatio n	Freshwater ecotoxicity	Land use	Water resource depletion	Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion
■ Distribution: Refrigeration in transport	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Distribution: Transport	5	5	1	2	10	3	5	6	0	1	9	2	0	13
■ Distribution: Packaging, transport and consumer	9	7	0	1	4	9	4	2	0	0	0	0	19	1
■ Preparation: Chillled storing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Preparation: Ensilage production	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
■ Preparation: Gutting	13	14	0	5	6	21	6	3	0	1	1	0	5	22
■ Production: Well boat transport	5	0	0	4	7	0	6	7	0	1	0	0	0	3
Production: Grow out (fish farm)	4	3	1	11	6	4	4	4	95	74	1	0	3	8
■ Production: Juvenile production	4	17	0	2	5	27	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	26
■ Production: Feed transport	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Production: Feed (Feed pilot)	57	49	98	75	59	35	69	74	5	22	87	98	69	26

Processing Scope: Life cycle stages (system boundaries) **Scope of Marine Fish PEFCR** transport and packaging) **Feed PEFCR** Fishing for human consumption Distribution Consumption Preparation Retail oroduction production material Feed Aquaculture based on feed **Direct** to retailer