

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE FOOD SECURITY AND FOOD SYSTEM RESILIENCE COMMUNICATION

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COMBINING LONGER- AND SHORTER-TERM CHALLENGES

“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.”

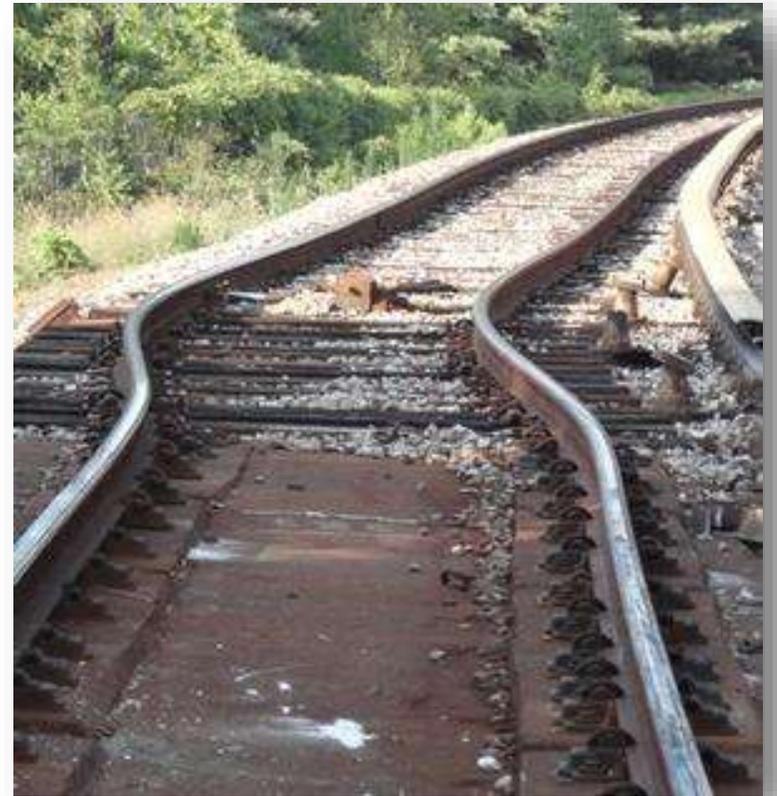


[SAPEA report](#) on Sustainable Food Systems

WE CANNOT EXPECT THIS TO BE AN EASY JOURNEY

Important to keep the overall direction to make our food system more sustainable and integrate the learnings:

- New vulnerabilities of our food system exposed.
- Dependence on key imports for farming, such as fossil fuels, fertilisers, feed.
- Impacts of high prices (farmers, consumers).
- High risks for lower-income countries.
- The EU is less exposed, but can take stronger action.

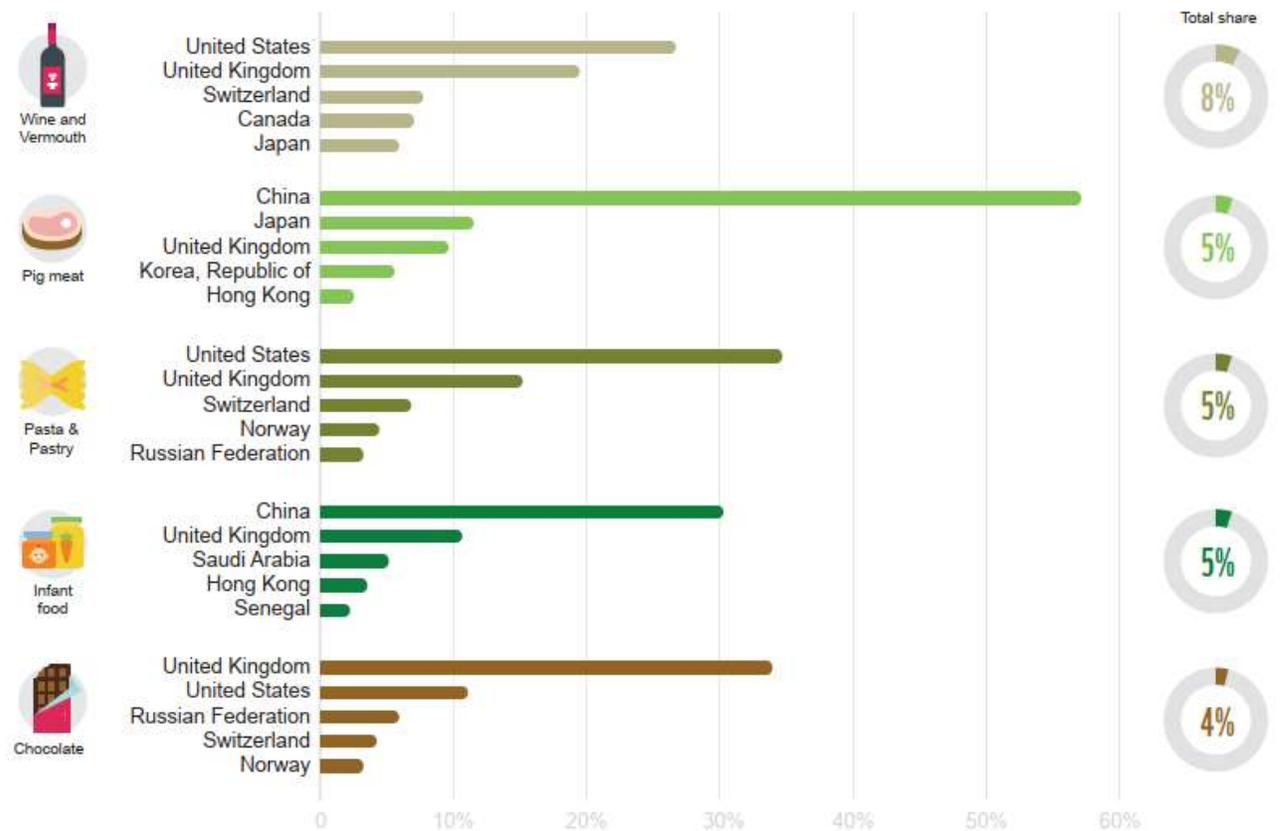


IS IT A MATTER OF FILLING IN THE SUPPLY GAP?

EU is an agri-food net exporter in economic terms...

- Our primary markets are also powerful economies.

The top five destinations absorb two-thirds of exports in these product categories.

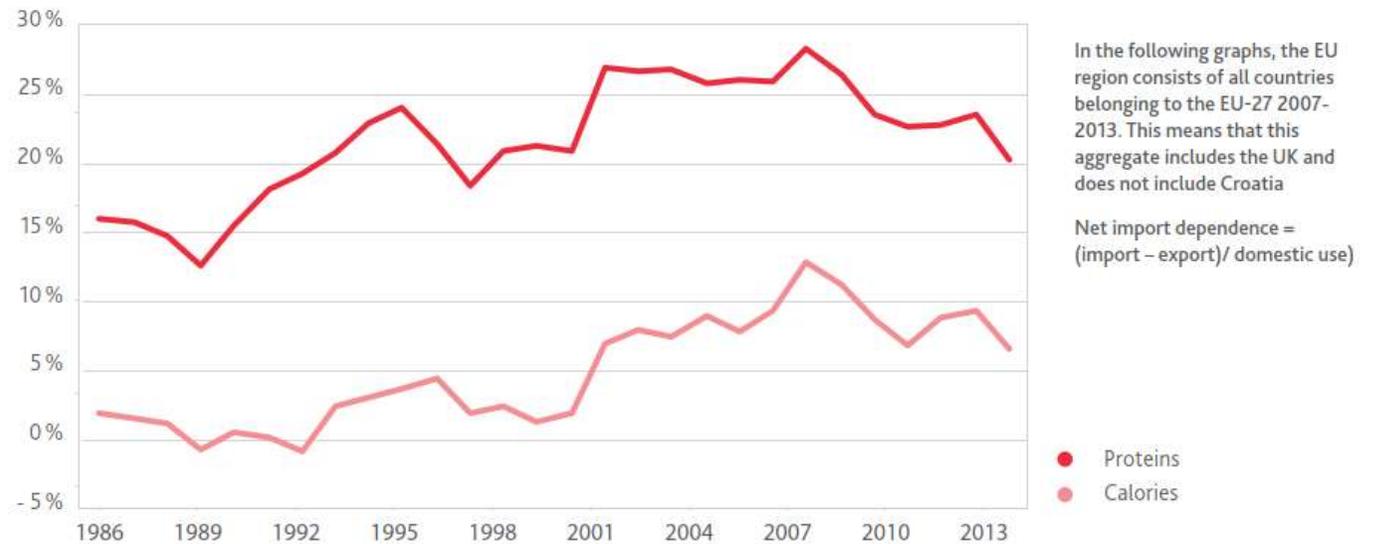


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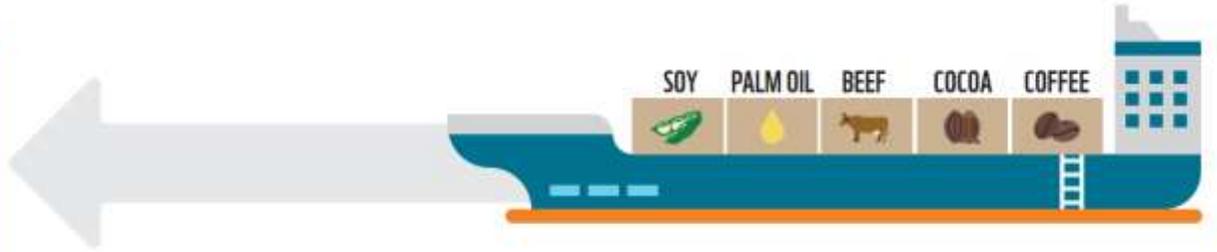
- Our primary markets are also powerful economies.
- Net importers when we look at calories or proteins.

FIGURE 3. EU-27 Net import dependence in calories and proteins (1986-2013)



Source: FAOSTAT, IDDRI treatment

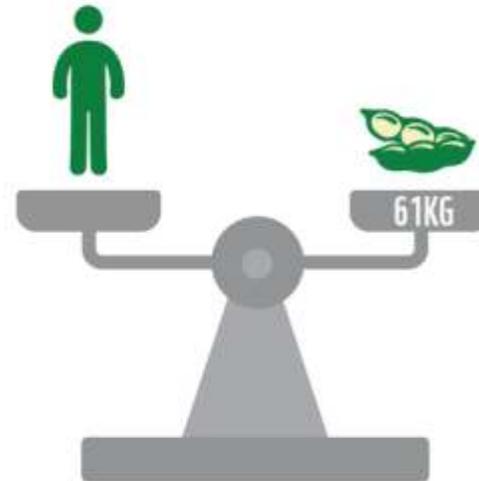
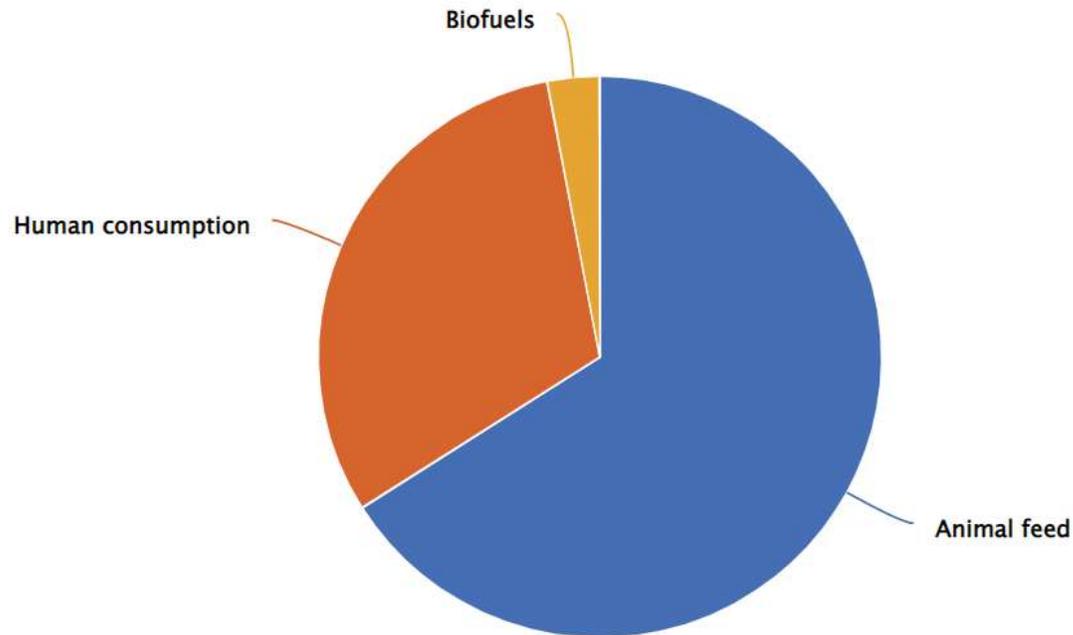
KEY IMPORTS



The EU is the second-largest importer of agricultural commodities associated with deforestation after China, responsible for 16% of tropical deforestation linked to international trade of commodities such as soy, palm oil, beef, cocoa and coffee in 2017

EU's cereals consumption

Source: European Commission

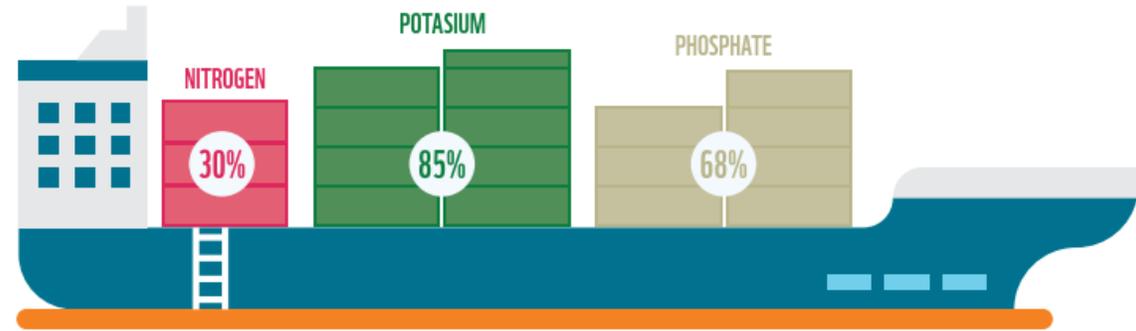


The average European consumes

61kg

of soy per year, with 90% of it "hidden" in the consumption of animal products.

KEY IMPORTS



The EU self-sufficiency rate for seafood, which measures Member States' capacity to meet demand with their own production, was

41.2%

in 2019.



4.4 MILLION KM2 OF LAND

is used to grow food which is lost on farms each year - an area the size of the EU

CAN WE POSTPONE ACTING ON CONSUMPTION?



Thank you!