## TEMPLATE FOR PRESENTING DOCUMENTS IN THE PLATFORM – SECTION

## Reports and Scientific Publications 7 documents

1. **TITLE: Foscollab Data Quality Working Group. Guidance Document for the Integration of Data in Foscollab**

ABSTRACT:

## Food safety is a global issue requiring global solutions. A resolution1 was passed at the 63rd World Health Assembly in May 2010 reaffirming this and outlining key actions needed to advance food safety in the coming years. One of the key elements to ensure global food safety is the ability to share data from food monitoring and other sources to better inform the development of preventive control strategies and risk-based approaches to food safety.

FOSCOLLAB is a platform accessible from internet and displaying together within dashboards various data (quantitative and qualitative) and information (e.g. expert advice) useful for food safety professionals. FOSCOLLAB allows linkages between databases based on 4 criteria: food name, hazard name, country of origin and year for data generation.

The overarching objectives for FOSCOLLAB are to assist food safety professionals by: Overcoming the fragmented availability of current food safety data and information; Providing easy access to global food safety data and information; Saving time by not needing to search and sift through numerous resources Bringing together data and information coming from animal/agriculture, food and human health areas to improve assessments linked to global public health Strengthening the underlying data sources by promoting awareness and increased utilization. (Source: Foscollab “*Background”* and “*Objectives”*)

1. **TITLE: Transforming Europe's food system — Assessing the EU policy mix, EEA report, 2022**

ABSTRACT

Food systems in Europe and across the world are currently unsustainable. Globally, they account for almost one‑third of GHG emissions, drive biodiversity loss and harmful health impacts, and fail to ensure fair economic returns and livelihoods for all actors. According to the EAT‑Lancet Commission (Willett et al., 2019), addressing these failings and achieving healthy diets within planetary boundaries will require nothing less than a 'great food transformation'. Recognising the scale of change needed, in 2020 the EU adopted the Farm to Fork (F2F) strategy, with the goal of enabling and accelerating 'the transition to a fair, healthy and environmentally‑friendly food system' (EC, 2020c).

## While the need to transform Europe's food system is clearly acknowledged in both research and EU policy, the challenges are equally obvious. Europe's food system is hugely complex and interwoven with its societies, economies, cultures and landscapes. Such interdependencies create diverse barriers and resistance to change, which are often magnified by the influence of powerful vested interests. (Source: document “*Executive Summary”*).

1. **TITLE: A Sustainable Food System for the European Union**

ABSTRACT

Sustainability and food security are amongst the greatest challenges facing the world today. The evidence confirms the view that radical system-wide change is required, with ‘business as usual’ no longer a viable option. Insofar as evidence allows, this Report attempts to identify workable paths towards a more socially just and sustainable food system, adopting a social science perspective to ask ‘What works and why?’. Evidence is taken from peer-reviewed scientific papers, as well as reports from international organisations, government agencies, and other relevant advisory bodies, maintaining a clear division between academic research and policymaking. Expert judgement has been used to identify the highest quality and most reliable evidence available from the social sciences.

Adopting a systems-based approach helps recognise synergies and trade-offs, moving beyond linear ‘farm-to-fork’ approaches, to more circular, inclusive systems. The approach also seeks connections across the food system, including waste reduction and stimulating healthier diets. Power asymmetries, complex governance arrangements and regulatory challenges are also identified as hindering the development of more joined-up systems thinking. (Source: document “*Executive Summary – A global challenge”*).

1. **TITLE: Special Eurobarometer 97.2 Food safety in the EU, 2022**

ABSTRACT

EFSA is committed to conduct periodic Eurobarometer studies to generate data that can guide its communication strategies as well as support those of the Member States. The data is also expected to assist audience segmentation, considering models developed as part of the scientific report on Technical assistance in the field of risk communication. 10 The Communication Experts Network (CEN)11 will remain EFSA’s key partner when designing, implementing and analysing results of research conducted across the EU. The Special Eurobarometer on Food safety in the EU was part of the Eurobarometer wave 97.2 and was conducted between 21 March and 20 April 2022. Where possible, the methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit). 12,13 That is, CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing), with interviews conducted face to face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. The Special Eurobarometer on Food safety covered the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over, with a total of 26,509 respondents. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Kantar network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals. (Source: document *“Introduction”*).

1. **FAO Guide to Ranking Food Safety Risks at the National Level, 2020**

ABSTRACT

Risk analysis is internationally accepted as a key component to support decision-making around food safety. Several countries have started implementing risk-based food safety systems. Central to the risk-based approach is an assessment of food safety risks. Food safety risk ranking is the systematic analysis and ordering of foodborne hazards and/or foods in terms of public health risks, based on the likelihood and severity of adverse impacts on human health in a target population. Risk ranking provides national food safety authorities with the scientific basis to make informed regulatory decisions; enhance disease surveillance; determine how food inspections are allocated; oversee inspection and enforcement food safety efforts; inform the public of food safety threats; and continue to improve the safety of the foods produced and consumed in the country based on the public health impact of hazards and/or foods. The use of risk ranking to identify which food safety issues have the greatest public health impact facilitates objective, evidence-based, transparent decision-making and planning. (Source: document *“Executive Summary”*).

1. **Food and feed safety vulnerabilities in the circular economy, 2022**

ABSTRACT

In March 2020, the European Commission adopted the new Circular Economy (CE) action plan. The aim of the European Union’s (EU) transition to a CE is to reduce pressure on natural resources and create sustainable growth and jobs. It is also fundamental to achieving the EU’s 2050 climate neutrality target, halting biodiversity loss, and is a prerequisite to the EU’s is commitment to achieving the global Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 12.3 to halve per capita food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030, and reduce food losses along the food production and supply chains. The Commission will propose legally binding targets for food waste reduction by 2023, as called for by the Farm to Fork Strategy. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) is undertaking a 2-year project on “Food and feed safety vulnerabilities in circular economy” (2021-2022). As part of this project EFSA requested an extensive literature review to gather and evaluate the evidence for vulnerabilities in the CE approach for food and feed safety, plant, animal and human health and the environment. Three specific objectives were requested: Objective 1: To identify and categorise current and envisaged CE practices within all stages of the food and feed production chain in Europe. Objective 2: to identify emerging risks for plant, animal and human health and the environment related to CE, resulting from new hazards and new exposure pathways leading to increased exposure, by conducting an extensive literature search of the scientific literature and monitoring on-going research projects. Objective 3: to characterise the identified emerging risks by providing the available information justifying the definition of emerging risk, relevant for EFSA’s prioritisation and risk assessment activities. Specific objectives for each of the three main objectives were agreed with EFSA at each stage of the project. (Source: document “*Summary - Background*”)

1. **FOOD 2030. PATHWAYS FOR ACTION. Research and innovation policy as a driver for sustainable, healthy and inclusive food systems**

The global food system is facing a range of challenges from malnutrition, climate change, resource scarcity, biodiversity loss, soil degradation, a growing and ageing population, urbanisation, food waste and food poverty. COVID-19 has shown the pivotal importance of functioning food supply chains and the need to further increase their resilience to emergencies and crises like pandemics, climate change and geopolitical forces. To address these challenges, a food system transformation is required which shifts towards more sustainable and healthy diets and aims to ensure food and nutrition security for all. This requires a better understanding of the interactions between the different components of the current food systems to maximise co-benefits, and to accelerate such a system-wide transformation.

The European Commission (EC) is now leading the way to future-proof our food systems for sustainability, health and inclusion. Through its Farm to Fork strategy and its broader European Green Deal policy it commits to ambitious food systems objectives that will be decisive in ensuring a just and fair transition that respects planetary boundaries. These important policy advances also align with the recommendations set out in the EC strategic advice mechanism opinion towards a sustainable food system, which highlights the need for food to be considered as a common good and not just as a trading commodity, and that ‘business as usual’ is not a viable option as it will eventually endanger our natural resources, our health, the climate and the economy. (Source: “*Introduction - Fixing our Food Systems”*).