

Sustainability of fisheries -The catch and beyond

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Overview

- MATÍS
- What is the purpose of sustainable food production?
- Chain perspective
- CO₂ miles
- LCA
- Traceability
- Projects
 - LCA on cod from Iceland
 - Sustainable Food Information
 - Ecolabels: pros and cons
 - SustainFood





Matis

Food Research, Innovation &

Safety

- Food research institution
- **•**1.1.2007

Fish (Icelandic Fisheries Lab) Ministry of Fisheries Other food (Matra) Ministries of Industry & Agriculture

Safety (UST) Ministry for the Environment.

- Staff: approximately 100
- •3 main areas

Food Processing and product development

Biotechnology and novel products

Food Safety

Environmental research/promote sustainable utilisation of resources







- Food is essential. How many of us stop to wonder about the way it was grown / processed, or transported?
- How many do stop to think about how our decisions might be affecting the environment or standards of living of people involved elsewhere in the food chain?





Why do we need sustainability?

- There are limits to the earth's capacity to absorb pollution and provide natural resources
- Developed countries versus developing countries in consumption and production could not be replicated worldwide: some calculations suggest that such patterns require three planet's worth of resources.





New approach

We need:

- Better products and services
- Cleaner and more efficient production processes
- Shifts in consumption towards goods and services with lower impacts





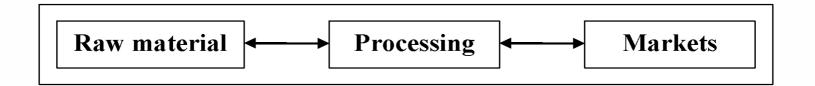
• But *how* do we obtain this?





Chain perspective

- Not enough to focus on only one link in the chain
- Need the overview —> Traceability
- The ability to trace the "steps" of the product







CO₂ Emission-FoodMiles

- Food miles / Carbon miles
- Consumers in UK are the driving force
- How much CO₂ is emmitted when producing the product?
- Really only a part of a larger analysis (LCA)





What is LCA

Ecobalance of a product

- Interaction between product and environment
- Material, energy and waste flow from cradle to grave How much;...

Energy use

Raw materials

Water use

Emissions

Effluents

Land use

Impacts from products and services

Re-use/recycling/incineration/landfilling

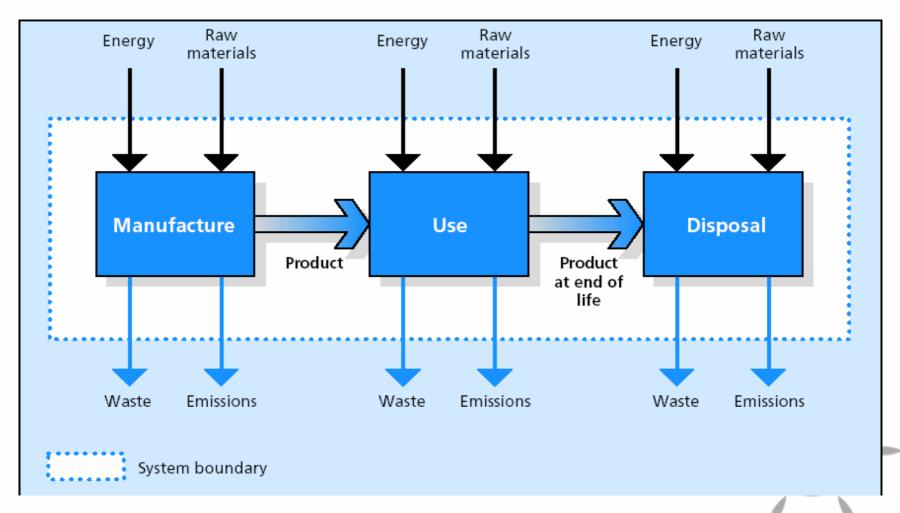
Human health/child labour

... For 1 kg of final fish product for example



What is LCA?

Environmental impacts in the product chain





Why LCA? LCA is for smart companies

Reducing the use of resources – **cost savings**

- Procter and Gamble: 50 million GBP savings in material costs and waste disposal
- Smithkline Beecham: 30.000 tonnes/year in package reductions

Governmental regulations; Kyoto protocol, EuP (ecolabels)

Consumers and marketing; Comparison of products due to their environmental impact

Consumers and producers; Transparancy

Environmental certification ISO 14000, green markets

Database for public, universities and governments

References: Uk Environmental Agency European Parliament







Traceability

- Tool that gives food information
- Increases transparancy
- Sustainability parameters, CO₂ emissions
- Legislation: Sustainability, legal catch/landing
- Certification: HACCP





Projects at Matis

- LCA on cod from Iceland
- Sustainable Food Information
- Ecolables: Pros and cons
- SustainFood





LCA on cod from Iceland

ship leaves the harbour in Iceland and its product ends on the consumers dish in a fish & chip's restaurant in England,

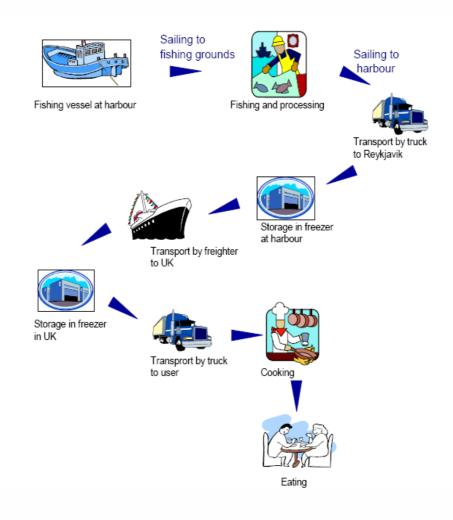
The aim of this project was to examine the viability and limitations of LCA with respect to:

- Evaluation of environmental impacts of cod production
- Environmental labelling
- Eco friendly product development
- Streamlining LCA for SME's





The product chain





LCA on cod from Iceland

The main results were:

- Greatest environmental impact was traced to the oil consumption during the fishery phase
- 70% of the total oil consumption is used to operate the fishing gear in a fishing trip
- 0,65L of oil per 1 kg of cod ~ 400 g of fish fillets on the consumer's dish
- CO₂ emission 1759 g/kg in Iceland versus 3782 g/kg in Sweden
- NOx 43,2 g/kg in Iceland versus 87,4 g/kg in Sweden
- Data for material-and energy usage for cod products from cradle to grave



Sustainable Food Information

- Cooperation between Iceland and Faroe Islands
- Workshop on sustainability in seafood production 14.06.2007
- Participants from the fishing industry (catch, processing and marketing), research communities and legislative authorities
- The objective was to obtain commitment from all the key stakeholders for further collaboration on sustainability in the value chain of seafood products





Ecolabels

- What are ecolabels?
 - Market based incentive for companies to produce environmentally friendly(-er) products
 - Informed consumer choice





Ecolabels

- First party labelling schemes
 - "Self-declarations"
- Second party labelling schemes
 - Created by industry associations for their member' products
- Third party labelling schemes
 - Established by an independent initiator that sets criteria
 - Producers, distributors, retailers etc. apply for certification
 - Independent "auditor" examines whether the product meets criteria



Ecolabels

Pros

- + Better informed consumer choice
- + Economic efficiency
- Market development
- + Continues improvements
- + Promoting certification
- + Monitoring of environmental claims

Cons

- Claims can be misleading or fraudulent
- Uninformative, trivial or irrelevant "green" information
- Divergent methodologies
- Economic feasibility





Ecolabels in fisheries

- MSC and others
- Will we have one (possibly two) universal ecolabels in fisheries that everyone knows









Ecolabels in fisheries

or many labels that customers will have difficulties to tell apart





SustainFood

- Big European Project
- Want to avoid confusion between consumers and producers
- Traceability,LCA and more
- 1 stage already submitted





Thank You For Your Attention!

