The case for a food 'omni-label' it's time to give consumers what they need to know

Tim Lang
Centre for Food Policy

t.lang@city.ac.uk

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At present... competing appeals

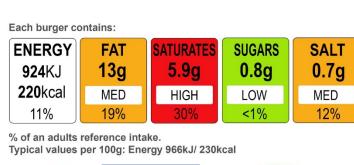
Look for the logo? - Ethical Consumer's choice - but many logos; not all for food

CARD



Ethical Consumer Research Association

https://www.ethicalconsumer.org/promote-your-business-ethical-consumer/best-buy-label-for-business







Some info is stronger than others: some gaps... country / region variations

MANDATORY

- Ingredients (e.g. EU QUID format)
- Health / nutrition

PARTIAL

- Allergy
- Packaging

LOGO APPEALS

- Mostly environmental and animal welfare
- Franchised / commercial / licensed

WEAK OR MISSING

- Carbon / CO₂e
- Water / H₂O
- Biodiversity
- Social conditions

What matters?

- Who sets standards?
- Who checks data?
- Who is responsible?
 - Delivery?

NB. FOOD IS A TRUST RELATIONSHIP

Consumers need some order brought to this messiness....

- 1. Clear
- 2. Graded (1-5 or traffic lights or $A \rightarrow G$?)
- 3. Evidence-based (simple up-front \rightarrow more info on demand)
- 4. One system for coherence
- 5. Trusted
- 6. International and national

Multi-Criteria Approach

17 goals → 6 headings

HEALTH

Safety; Nutrition; Equal access; Availability; Social status/ affordability; information & education

SOCIAL VALUES

Pleasure; Identity; Animal welfare; Equality & justice; Trust; Choice; Skills (citizenship)

SUSTAINABLE GOALS DEVELOPMENT GOALS 17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORL

































ECONOMY

Food security & resilience; Affordability (price); Efficiency; True competition & fair returns; Jobs & decent working conditions; Fully internalised costs Sustainable diets from Sustainable food systems

QUALITY

Taste; Seasonality; Cosmetic appeal; Fresh (where appropriate); Authenticity

GOVERNANCE

Science & technology
evidence base;
Transparency; Democratic
accountability; Ethical values
(fairness); International aid &
development

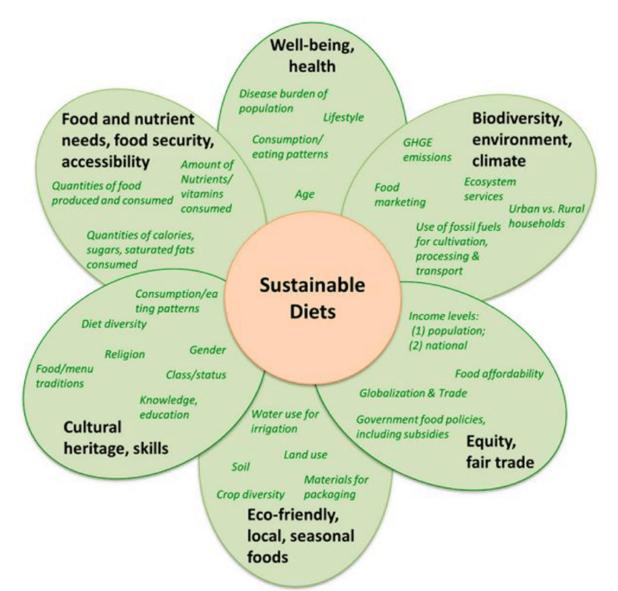
ENVIRONMENT

Climate change; Energy use; Water; Land use; Soil; Biodiversity; Waste reduction

Source: Mason P & T Lang (2017) Sustainable Diets

Routledge

multi-criteria approach



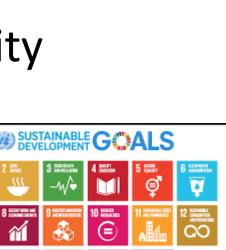
...mostly translated into sustainable diet advice (i.e. culture influence)

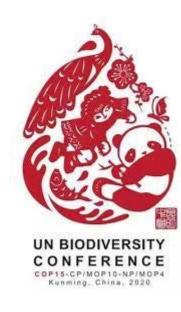


Why omni-label now? (1) a policy moment



- UN Food Systems Summit
- COP26 UN Framework on Climate Change
 - 31 Oct 12 Nov
- COP15 UN Convention on Biodiversity
 - 11-24 October
- Post-Covid-19 world
- Tracking the 2015 SDGs





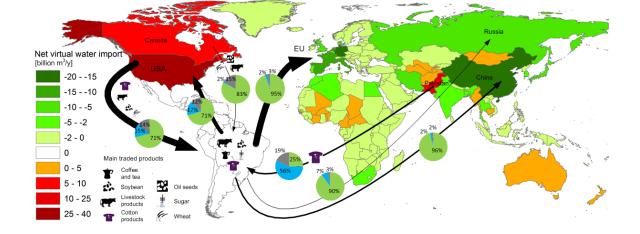


Why omni-label now? (2) clear direction for supply



Mekonnen & Hoekstra (2011) national water footprints – UNESCO https://waterfootprint.org/media/downloads/Report50-NationalWaterFootprints-Vol1.pdf

- C21st food challenge is...
- ... not selling more stuff
- ... but better stuff
- ... clarity about characteristics



Mekonnen, Pahlow et al (2015) https://waterfootprint.org/media/downloads/Mekonnen-et-al-2015-WFA-LAC.pdf

- ... reconnect production with consumption
- ... declaration of what is actually in food
- ... process, not just product ie total impact

Why omni-label now?

(3) unite NGOs / civil society

- Beyond sectionalism
- End policy cacophony -- 'me, me, me' interests
- Clear demands
- Filling gaps e.g. H20









CO - Footprint















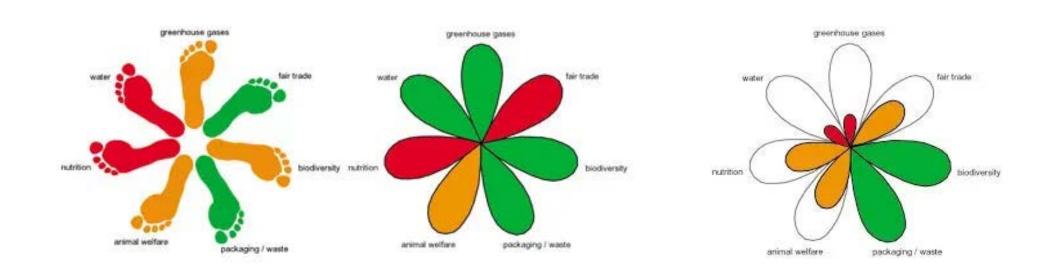








What it could look like? (UK NGO experimentation 2010s)



https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2008/sep/09/food.ethicalliving

Huge challenges face food system: can labels really do all this?

Market economics

- Efficiency from *information* flow to consumers → block / control 'green-/ health-wash'
- Righting *imbalance of power* between consumers and producers

Democracy

- The people have too little information about what matters in food
- encourage behaviour change

Diet change

- Health: over-, under-, mal-consumption \rightarrow ill-health and premature death
- Environment: food big factor in BD, CO2e,
- Social justice: food is major driver of inequalities between & within societies

Production methods:

- Disclosure of hidden processes eg. animal welfare
- Source of food e.g. distant factories and production

Connecting up = the challenge for consumers and supply systems

- Bring order to fragmentation of labels, messages and interests
 - Must be evidence and data based
 - Must have clear governance trust is key
- Technology possible
 - Apps emerging
 - Use of QR code
- Multi-criteria / omni-label mooted in 2010 –13
 - Lang BAAS 2010 https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2008/sep/09/food.ethicalliving
 - Defra 2010 ttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/324603225 Effective approaches to environmental labelling of food products Final report for Defra project FO0419
 - Dendier (Univ Manchester) 2013 https://www.research.manchester.ac.uk/portal/files/54535926/FULL TEXT.PDF
- Time to relook?





Political steps now

- Governance
 - How would this be managed? By whom? Process leadership?
- Data
 - Multi-disciplinary collaboration
- Design experimentation
 - Graphics
- Public acceptability
 - Test different versions

Priority for those interested....

- Discuss
- In and outside UN FSS
- Experiment
- Build common approach
- Bottom-line: must be more than Ingredients + Health
- Essential to inject SOCIAL + ENVIRO criteria

Arguments against omni-labels

- An avalanche of new technologies confounds consumers
 - Reply: an omni-label would be an anchor for truth
- Too complex / keep it simple (eg CO₂e + kcal)
 - Reply: Complexity has to be faced e.g. H₂O + BD + social
 - Reply: Consumers juggle complexity all the time
- Data are not there (2011 Defra report)
 - Reply: Abundant data now
 - Reply: now many methods eg footprint, LCA
- No support
 - Reply: test it!
 - Reply: company creep is below the radar or as marketing

Food labelling - overview

- Labels are 'entry level' change mechanisms
 - 1st step on the Nuffield 'Ladder of Intervention' (see right)
- They are a blunt instrument!
- Some +ve impact on health
 - eg. Ni Mhurchu, Eyles et al (2018) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2017.11.105
 - eg. Clarke, Pechey et al (2020) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2020.104744
- Some +ve evidence on environmental choice
 - eg. Potter, Bastounis et al (2021) https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/001391652
- They can lead to reformulation
 - embarrasses producers to change recipes

Eliminate choice: regulate to eliminate choice entirely.

Restrict choice: regulate to restrict the options available to people.

Guide choice through disincentives: use financial or other disincentives to guide people to pursue certain activities.

Guide choice through incentives: use financial and other incentives to guide people to pursue certain activities.

Guide choice through changing the default: make 'healthier' choices the default option for people.

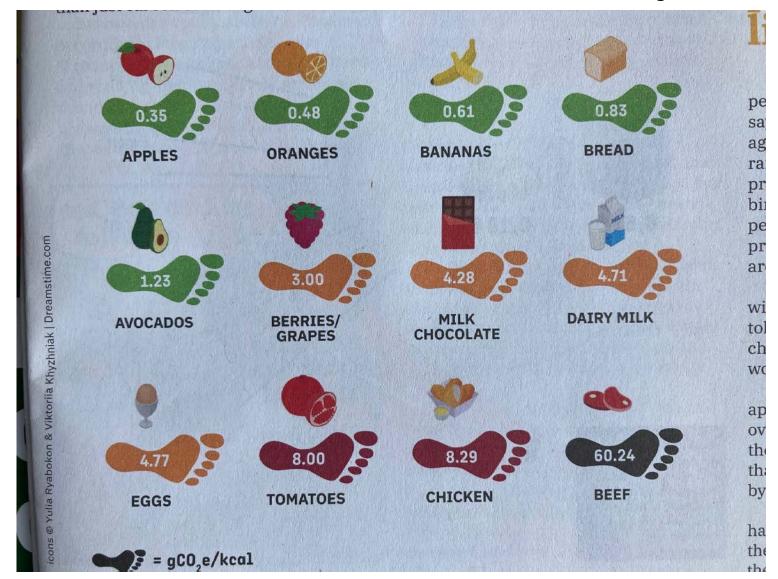
Enable choice: enable people to change their behaviours.

Provide information: Inform and educate people.

Do nothing or simply monitor the current situation.

Greater levels of intervention

Why it matters... even on a product basis – which consumer knows these carbon footprints?



Source: *Ethical Consumer* 2020

Thank you! t.lang@city.ac.uk

