

Ecological principles of circularity

Economic Perspectives for a Circular Food System

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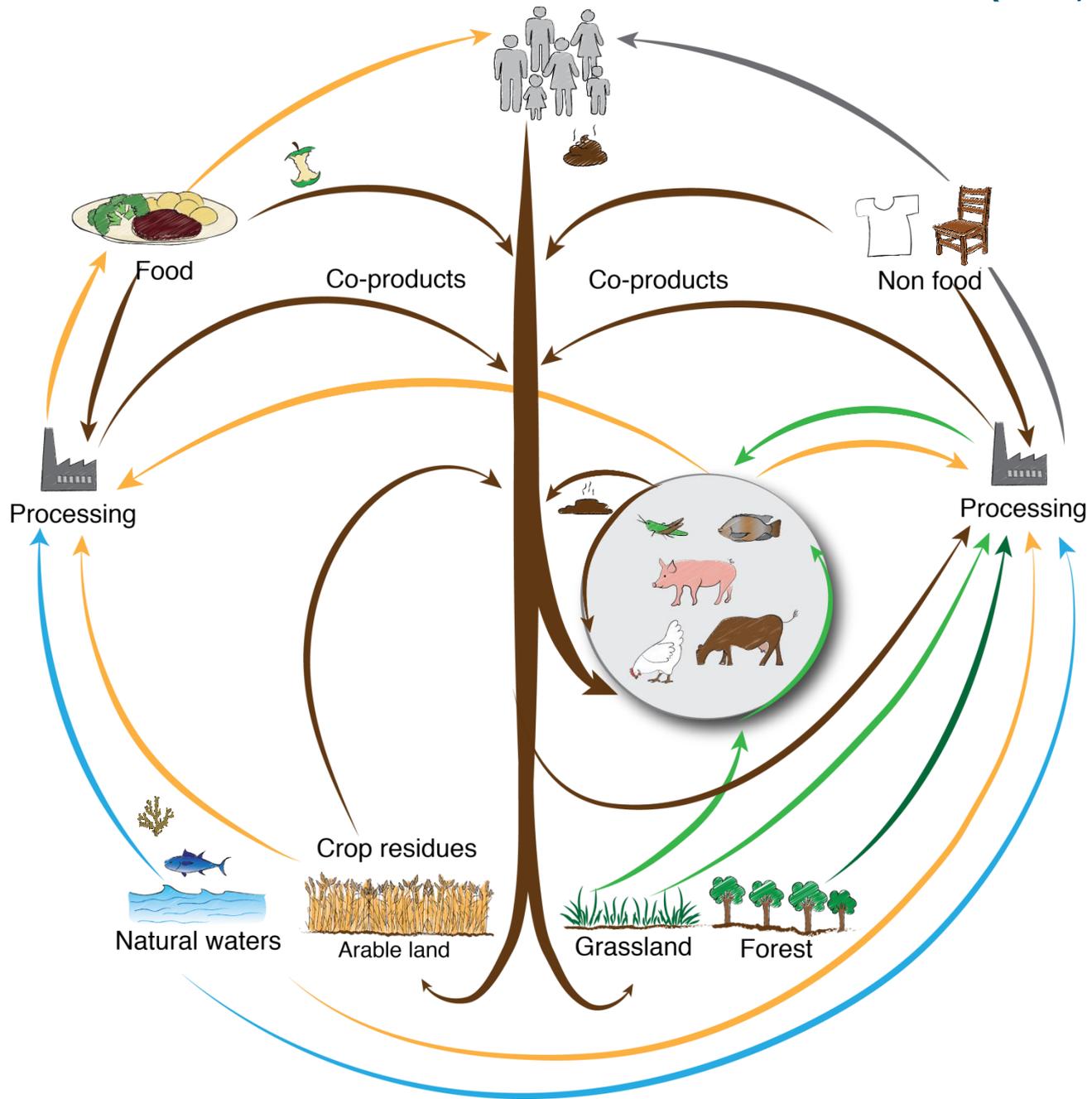


A healthy planet



What if ...





Plant biomass is the basis



Key ecological principles

- 1. Safeguard** the health of our agroecosystems
- 2. Avoid** non-essential products, losses & wastes of essential ones
- 3. Use** biomass effectively
- 4. Recycle** inevitable & unavoidable biomass streams
- 5. Minimize renewable energy use**

1. Safeguard

Conservation and regeneration of healthy ecosystems



Conservation
e.g. zero deforestation



Regeneration
e.g. polyculture

2. Avoid

Avoid comes before use/recycle to prevent upstream production processes and associated impacts

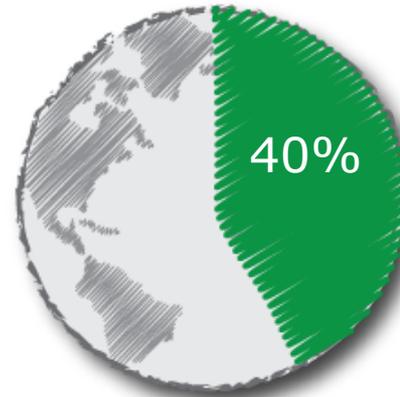


3. Use principle

Biomass and production resources should be used most effectively – human needs framework

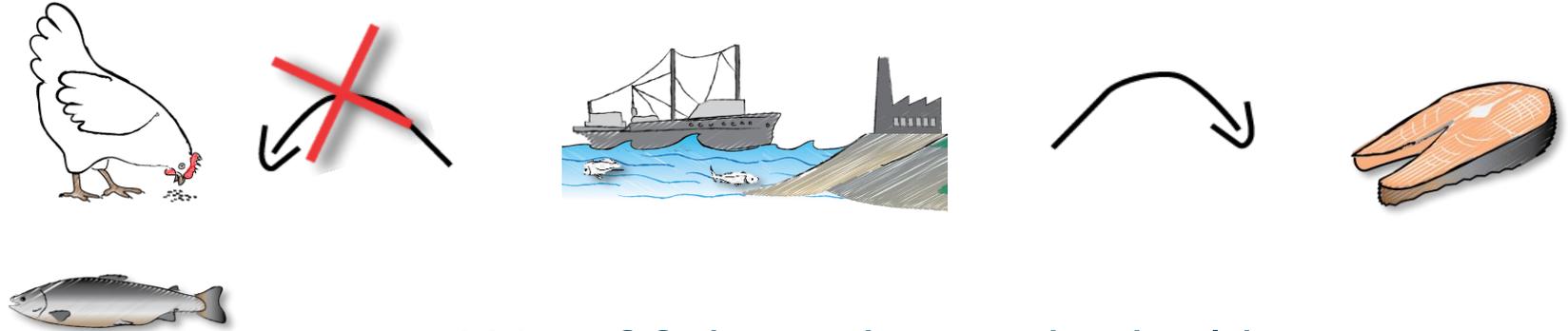


Global cereal production

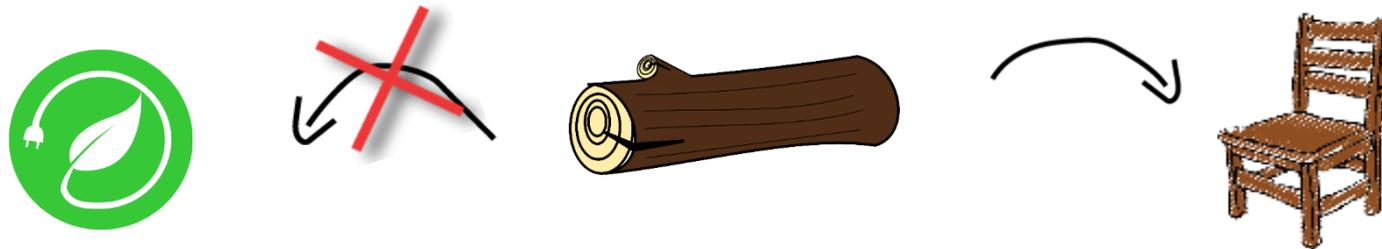


Global arable land

3. Use principle



- 60% of fish stocks need rebuilding
- 25% of global landings not used as human food
- 90% of fish meal is food-grade fish



4. Recycle principle

By-products should be recycled back into the system if they are inevitable or unavoidable



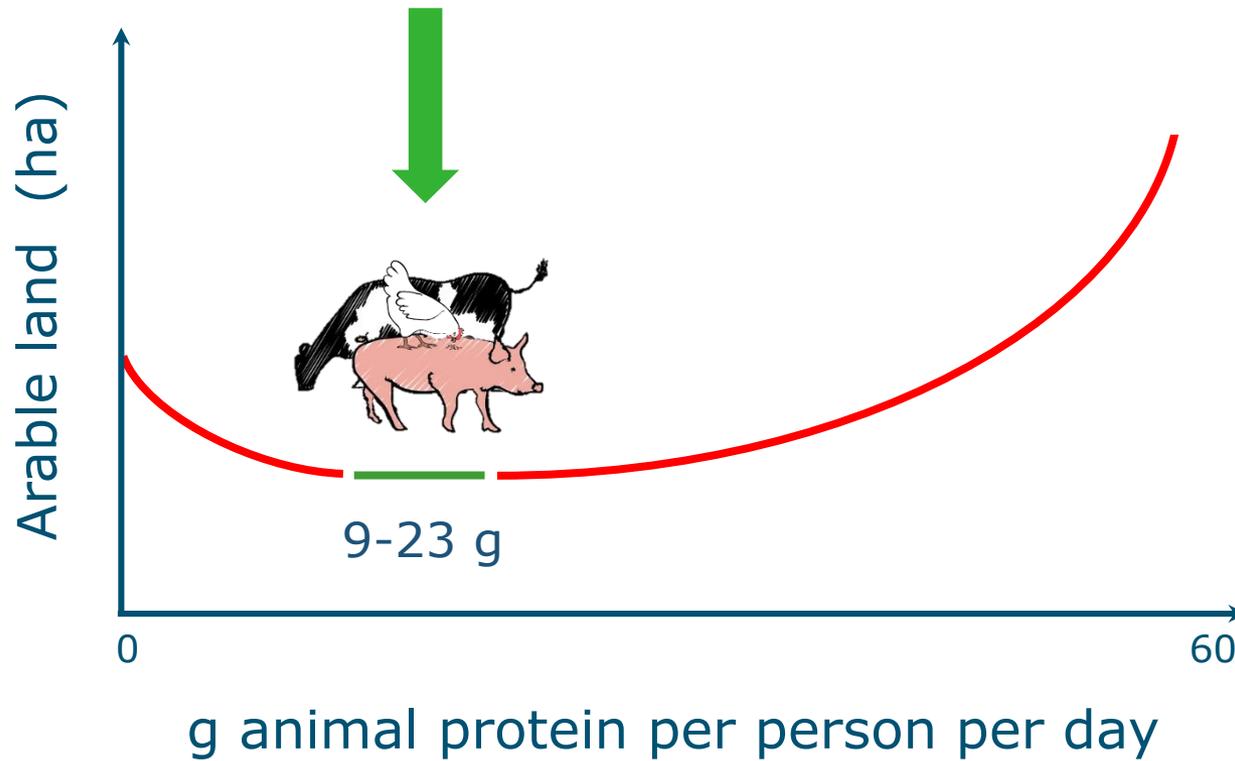
Farm animals



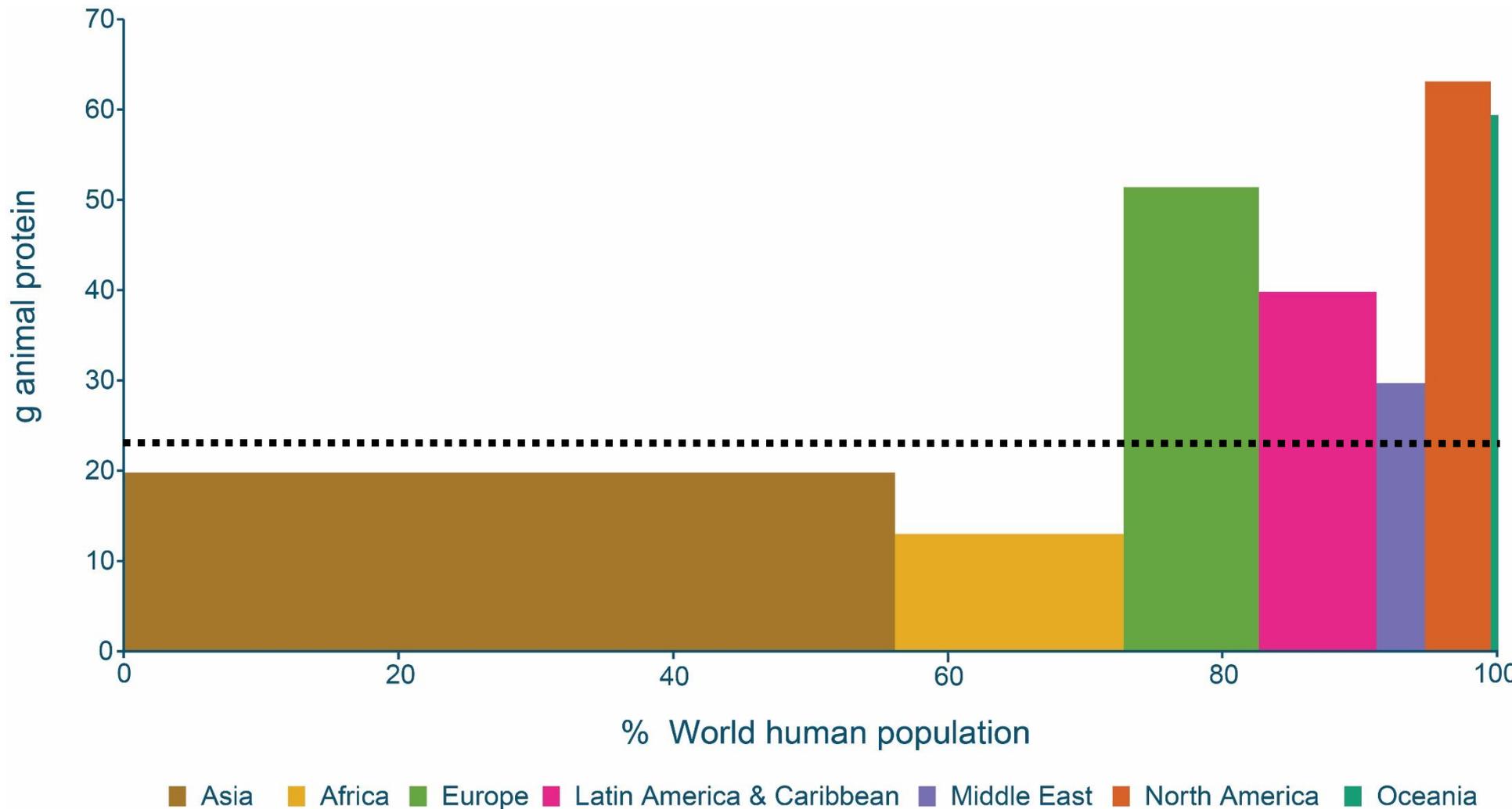
- Food
- Manure
- Other ecosystem services

Animals?

Unlock inedible or unwanted biomass



Animal protein available for consumption



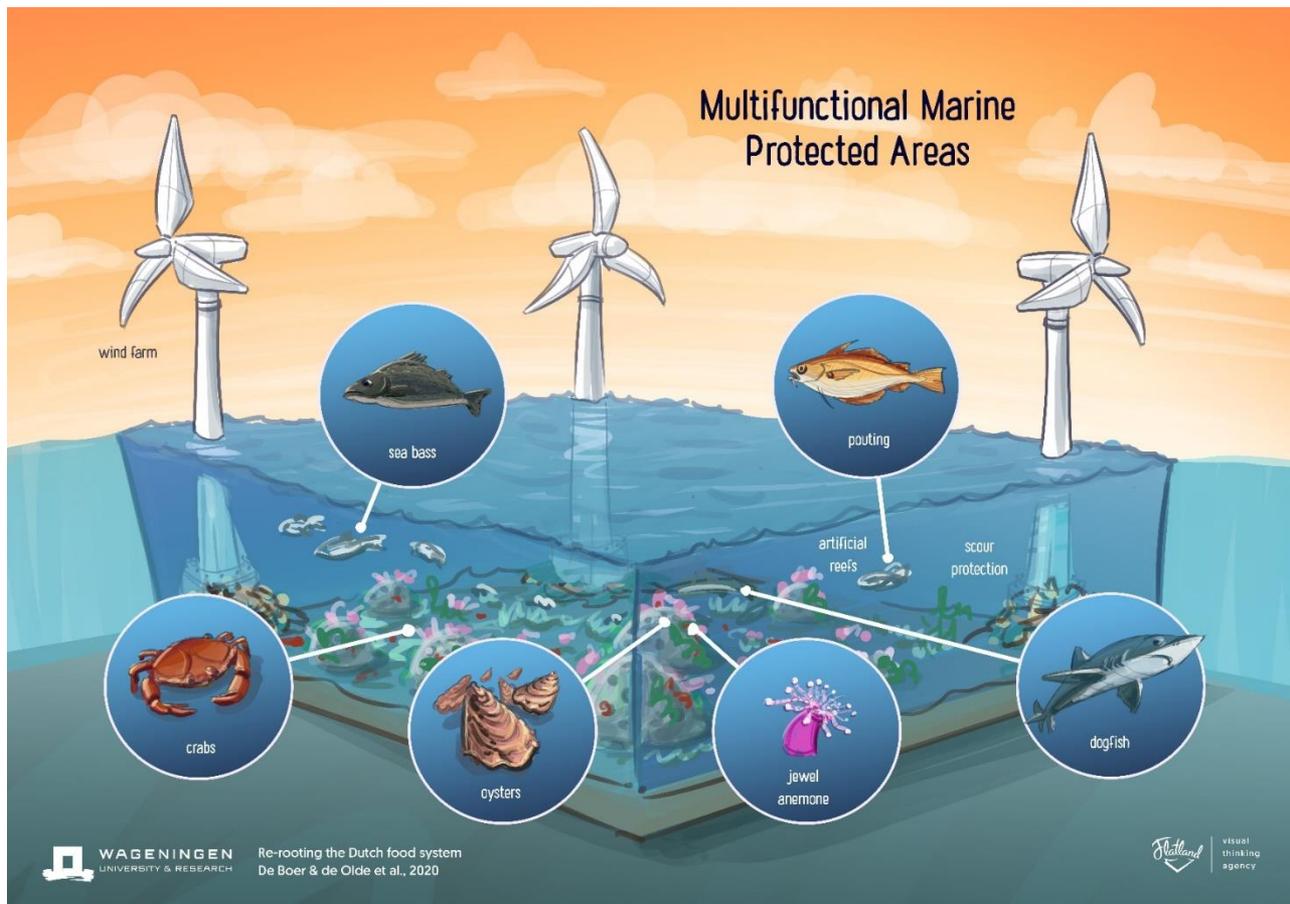
5. Energy Principle

Non-renewable energy sources, minimise energy use



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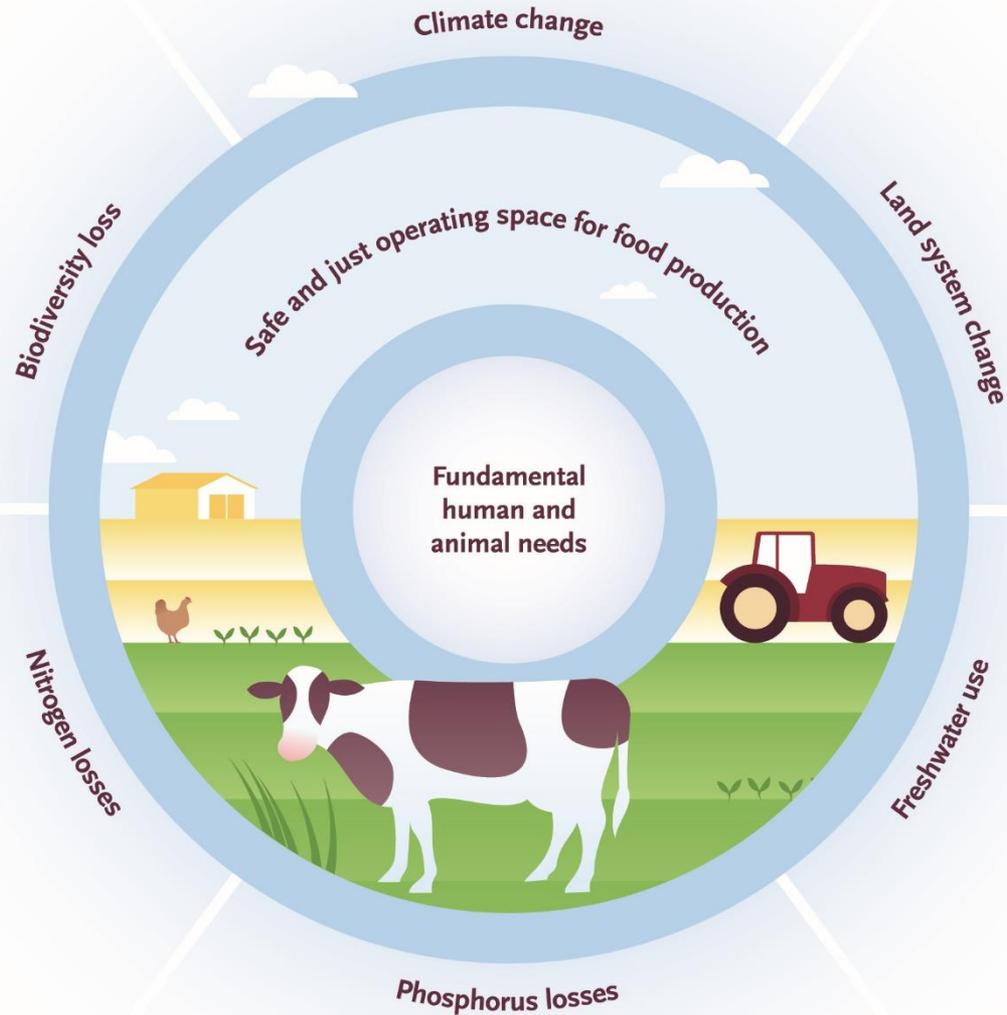


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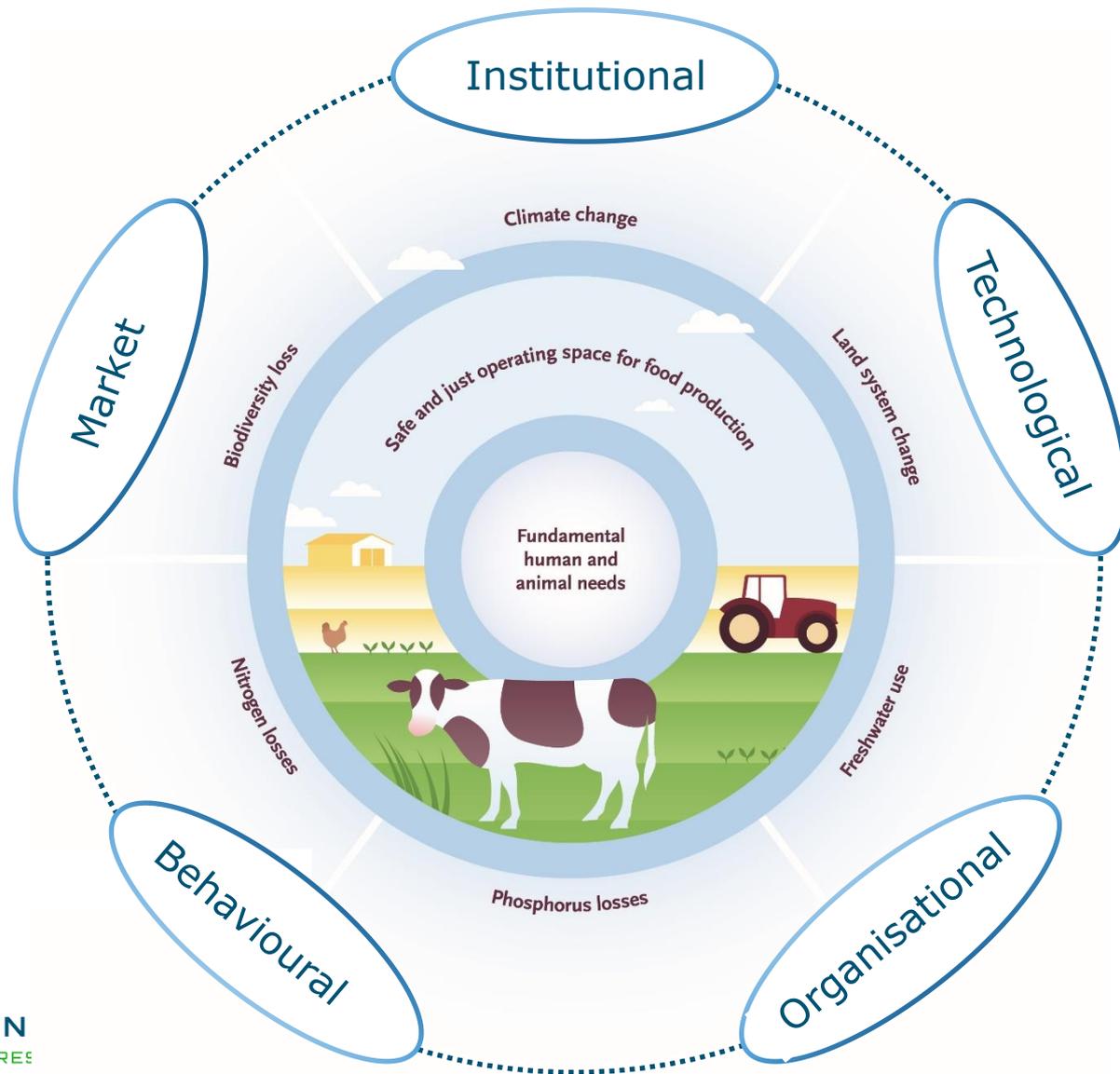
Non-renewable energy sources, minimise energy use



Safe-and-just operating space



Systems change



Economic perspectives?



Thank you for your attention



Re-rooting the Dutch Food System: from more to better

<https://media-openideo-rwd.oengine.com/attachments/daea677e-e90b-43de-a605-cf51b31d3293.pdf>