

Sustainable sourcing

How will certification support the 'green transition' of seafood?

Marta Kalinowska, Country Manager, Poland and Central Europe Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) 5th March 2025, Prague

We are here to help you



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What can you expect from today?



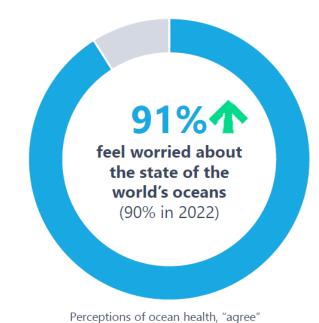
- 1. Global trends Regulatory / Consumer
- 2. EU Green Deal relevance to certification & impact on sustainable sourcing
 - > Role of certification
 - ➤ Empowering Consumers in the Green Transition (ECGT) Directive
 - > Green Claims Directive (GCD) (under negotiation)
 - Corporate Sustainability Reporting (CSRD / ESRS / ESG)
- 3. Recap / MSC support for partners

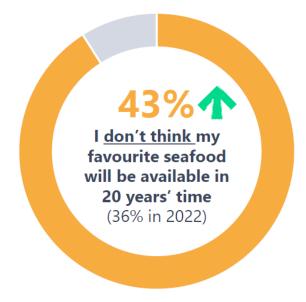
Increased worry about ocean issues



More worry about the oceans and increased pessimism about future availability of seafood



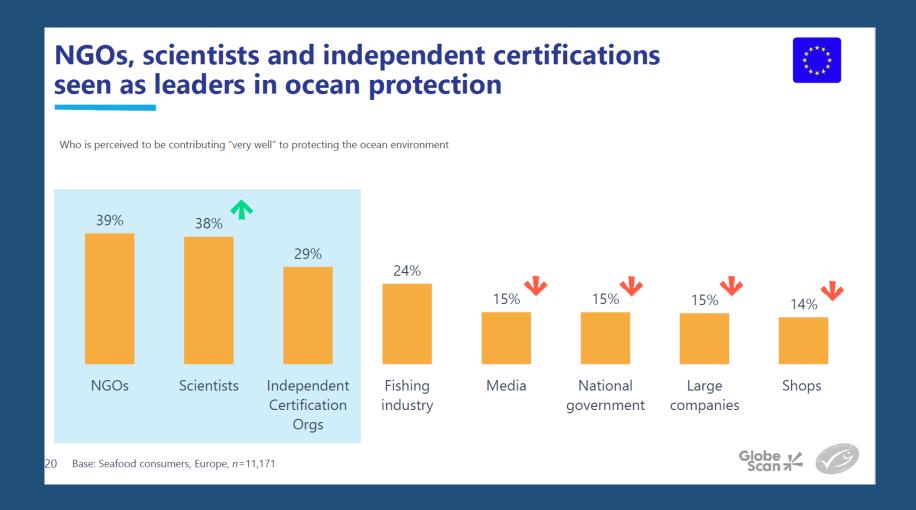




Perceptions of fish availability, "describes opinion well"



NGOs seen as independent and leaders



Motivators for purchasing seafood



When asked what would encourage them to eat more seafood, people say lower prices are key



Ways to encourage people to eat more fish/seafood per week



Lower price



Fish produced without harming the ocean



More availability when I shop



Knowing it could lead to a longer more active life



Context: European Green Deal (EGD)





Burden or...
Opportunity?

European Green Deal – MSC key files





Consumers'

Rights

Empowering

consumers

Green Claims LCA -

PEF

Farm to

Marketing Standards

Fork

EU biodiversity Strategy 2030

Sustainable Food System Corporate sustainability and responsibility

Corporate Sustainability Reporting (ESRS)

Due Diligence

EU Taxonomy on Fisheries and Aquaculture

Sustainable financing

linked to corporate responsibility, sustainability, and ethical business practices

Relevance of EU market for MSC



EU is single largest seafood market in the world

EGD will impact all MSC/partner operations in EU and international supply chains

MSC is an independent 3rd party certification programme – supporting partners in fulfilling and verifying their sustainability claims

MSC supporting the green transition



Process of certification connects primary harvesters, seafood processors, retailers, and consumers

Primary production:

Fisheries standard

Processing and retailing:

CoC standard

Empower consumers:

MSC Ecolabel

Certification as tool to deliver sustainable seafood



Green Claims and Empowering Consumers

EU's regulatory framework for tackling green washing

Greenwashing: EU Findings



- EU Impact assessment and consumer surveys (2021)
- 230 label on EU market (proliferation of claims)

53%

of green claims on products and services make **vague**, **misleading**, **or unfounded information**





40%

of claims have **no supporting evidence**





1/2

Half of all green labels offer weak or non-existent verification



Empowering Consumers in the Green Transition (ECGT)



Timeline: Adopted and currently in transposition, in effect in April 2026 (grace period runs until September 2026)

Scope: All B2C claims and sustainability logos (env and social)

Aim:

- ✓ Ban generic claims (eco, sustainable, responsible, natural, carbon offsetting etc.)
- ✓ A ban of generic environmental claims where excellent environmental performance cannot be demonstrated
- ✓ Ban sustainability labels not based on certification schemes or public scheme
- ✓ Certification schemes must include third party verification

Objective: Weed out all unreliable, unsubstantiated claims, tackles unfair competition and remove unreliable logos/schemes from the market

Green Claims Directive



GCD Objective:

- Prevent companies from misleading consumers with false environmental claims
- Set out minimum standards on making claims.
- Weed out 'greenwashing'

MSC's role to support partners:

- Ensure MSC meets draft minimum requirements for schemes
- Verify programme and claims at national level
- **Secure registration** for MSC license holders

Benefits: ECGT / GCD



For Consumers...

- ✓ Prevention of greenwashing
- ✓ Reliable, comparable and verifiable environmental information on products accessible to everyone
- ✓ Environmental labels and claims are credible and trustworthy
- ✓ Consumers to make better informed purchasing decisions and contribute to green transition
- ✓ Stop the proliferation of environmental labels

For Business...

- ✓ Common approach for green claims across the EU companies to compete on a level playing field
- ✓ Boosting competitiveness of economic operators who increase the environmental sustainability of their products and activities
- ✓ Increasing credibility for EU businesses trading across the EU
- ✓ More demand for greener products and solutions

Recap: ECGT / GCD



Certification as tool to support partners:

- ✓ MSC meets definitions and min requirements for certification schemes in EU law
- ✓ In wild capture seafood assurance, MSC is only ISEAL accredited third party scheme to meet all draft requirements
- ✓EU team working with 'Brussels institutions' to ensure **MSC and partners** positioned well in EU 'green transition'
- ✓ Working cross-depts and cross-outreach teams to ensure effective support



Mandatory ESG Reporting

35 nations and regions representing 56% of the global GDP are rolling out mandatory ESG reporting



What is the Directive?

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) aims to provide investors, consumers, and policymakers with a clear understanding of a firm's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance.

- Replaces existing Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)
- Phasing in from early 2024 to 2028.
- More companies will be subject to requirements
- Increased scope and breadth of reporting via the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

Key reporting concepts



Double materiality

Reporting companies must conduct a double materiality assessment, determining whether a topic and its sub-topics represent financial or impact (people and planet) materiality, or both.

Interoperability

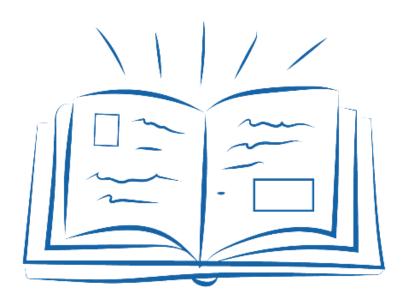
CSRD has worked closely with other reporting frameworks (e.g. GRI) to reduce the reporting burden on companies.

Mandatory assurance

CSRD reports must receive limited assurance for their sustainability data, with reasonable assurance expected in later years.

Disclosure requirements

CSRD is made up of 1,178 different disclosure requirements under 12 different standards. This number reduces as companies set out their materiality scope.

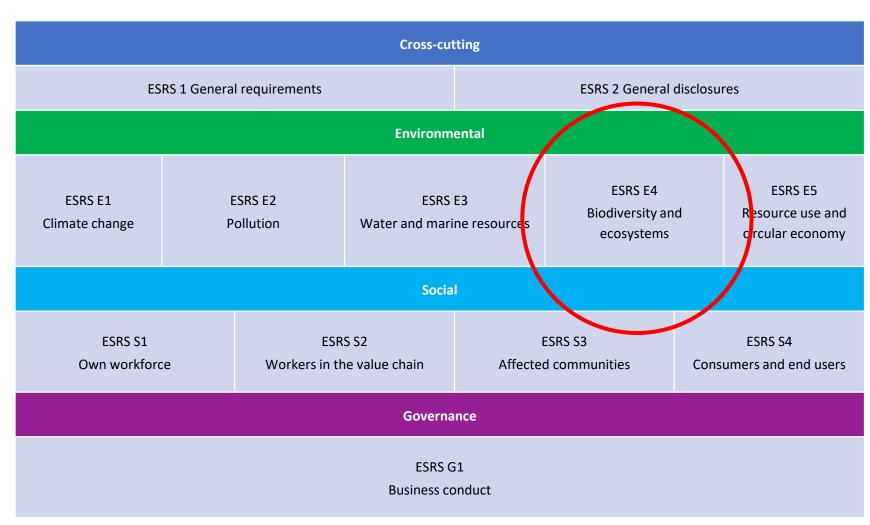


European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)



ESRS 1: general reporting requirements

ESRS 2: general disclosures on their ESG reporting.



Recap from today



- ✓ EGD will impact MSC/partner operations
- ✓ MSC's horizon scanning of the everchanging complex EGD policy landscape
- ✓ MSC influencing to ensure
 - ✓ integrity of third-party verification systems
 - ✓ Public policy sustainability criteria raise bar and align with MSC standard
 - ✓ policy makers recognise the value of credible assurance systems in driving change
- ✓ MSC is prepared for upcoming regulatory changes
- ✓ Being MSC certified for a high proportion of seafood turnover can facilitate compliance with emerging EU regulations

