

SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS Strategic Working Group,

Qualitative mapping of Food and Nutrition Security relevant policies in EU
Member States and Associated Countries

Dear Members,

The main rationale for the SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS Strategic Working Group – (SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG) is that the SCAR member states provide strategic advice and support to the EU Research & Innovation (R&I) policy framework FOOD 2030¹ as well as to the review of the Bioeconomy Strategy in which food plays a central role given the 'food comes first' principle.

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for this SWG, was endorsed at the SCAR Plenary of 6 December 2016. The ToR mentions that the main task in 2017 is to "provide strategic intelligence (EU 28) including the mapping of R&I funding done at National and regional level related to Food Systems and provide insight into the type of existing policies and strategies that are linked to Food and Nutrition security and the priorities of FOOD 2030".

The expected delivery date for qualitative mapping is end April 2017.

This task is further complemented by a quantitative mapping of R&I public funding at EU Member State and Associated Country level (expected delivery June 2017). This task has started with four pilot countries.

Thank you very much for your involvement.

With my best regards,

Monique Axelos ,

Chair of the SCAR Food Systems SWG

¹
http://ec.europa.eu/research/conferences/2016/food2030/pdf/food2030_conference_background.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none

SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG

Qualitative mapping questionnaire

Participating country in SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG's:	FINLAND
Representative(s) first and last name:	Minna Huttunen
Representative's organization:	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
e-mail:	minna.huttunen@mmm.fi
Telephone:	+358505957848
Date of submission of questionnaire:	

Please submit the questionnaire below to the chair of the SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG:

Dr. Beatrice Darcy Vrillon

Senior scientist at INRA (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique)

beatrice.darcy-vrillon@inra.fr, phone number: +33 1 42 75 91 49

PART 1 – FNS related policy:

1. List the relevant national/regional policies or strategies that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security (e.g.: agriculture, health, food safety, climate, fisheries, etc).

A. Weblink to the policies/strategies:

- 1) Government report on food policy 2030
http://mmm.fi/documents/1410837/1923148/lopullinen03032017ruoka2030_en.pdf/d7e44e69-7993-4d47-a5ba-58c393bbac28
- 2) Nutrition recommendations: Nordic <https://www.norden.org/en/theme/nordic-nutrition-recommendation/nordic-nutrition-recommendations-2012>
- 3) (In Finnish) National nutrition recommendations (food based) and recommendations for specific groups (families with small children and pregnancy, school meals, secondary school, aged people, drink guidelines,

nutrition care) <https://www.evira.fi/elintarvikkeet/terveytta-edistava-ruokavalio/kuluttaja-ja-ammattilaismateriaali/julkaisut/>

- 4) Government resolution on development guidelines for health enhancing physical activity and nutrition (2008) <http://circhob.circumpolarhealth.org/item/government-resolution-on-development-guidelines-for-health-enhancing-physical-activity-and-nutrition/> , Food for health, Finnish nutrition policy in action (2008) <https://valtioneuvosto.fi/documents/1271139/1449208/FOODFORHEALTH-content-compressed.pdf/341ca705-d7e4-4f8f-be06-d70b277cb004>
- 5) National climate change adaptation plan 2022 <http://mmm.fi/en/nature-and-climate/climate-change-adaptation>
- 6) Steps towards climate friendly food http://mmm.fi/documents/1410837/1867349/Climate_programme_agriculture_WEB_03072015.pdf/1a6f135c-068c-48aa-ad00-787562628314
- 7) Aquaculture strategy 2022 and The strategy for the fisheries administration 2014–2018 <http://mmm.fi/en/fisheries/strategies-and-programmes/aquaculture-strategy>
- 8) CAP and rural development programme
- 9) The Finnish Antimicrobial Resistance strategy focuses on zoonoses and animal disease control, herd health programmes and legislation on the use of medicines in animals. One health -approach ie. systematic multidisciplinary actions involving all parties are necessary to promote prudent use of antimicrobials. This work contributes to the FNS through human and environmental health.
- 10) The Berry Master Plan 2017-2027 for wild forest products industry <http://www.arctic-flavours.fi/binary/file/-/id/19/fid/3255/>

B. What issues do each of them cover?

- 1) Government report on food policy has the vision for 2030 and it sets out the policy objectives and key priorities of the activities. Vision of Finnish food policy: “The best food in the world. In 2030, Finnish consumers eat tasty, healthy and safe Finnish food that has been produced sustainably and ethically. Consumers have the ability and possibility to make informed choices. A transparent, highly skilled, flexible, internationally competitive and profitable food system that responds to demand. The growth and advancement of the sector are supported by well-coordinated, high-level research, development, innovation and teaching. There is a high level of marketing and communication skills in the sector. Finland is a significant exporter of high quality and safe foodstuffs and food sector skills.”

- 2) Nordic Nutrition Recommendations (2012) are published every eight years since 1980. These set the guidelines for dietary composition and recommended intake for nutrients based on the most recent global scientific research.
- 3) The Nordic recommendations set the basis for the national dietary recommendations. The national recommendations take into account local dietary pattern and foods consumed. Both, Nordic and national, recommendations also take sustainability into account, i.e. diets' long-term impacts on the environment. Sustainable diet and food consumption is the only way to secure food and nutrition for the generations to come and official recommendations need to take this aspect into account.
- 4) The government of Finland launched development guidelines for physical activity and nutrition in 2008 to highlight the importance of both in enhancing the nation's health. The resolution includes targets and development guidelines for different age and population groups (children and young people, students and people of working age as well as elderly people) that can be used in local decision making, other developing of the everyday environment, training of different occupational groups as well as in monitoring and research. Health should be taken into account in all decision-making and at different arenas so that the living environment becomes healthier and healthy choices are possible, easy, and attractive. The second link to the book on Finnish nutrition policy gives good overview of the nutrition policy development in Finland. From early on, prevention through improving access to healthy food as well as information and education was thought to be a better long term investment into national health than building yet another new hospital.
- 5) National climate change adaptation plan 2022 The aim is that the Finnish society has the capacity to adapt to changes in the climate and manage the risks associated with them. Climate change has impacts on the development of the global economy, raw material and food supply and prices, stability of societies and human migration these all influence FNS.
- 6) Steps towards climate friendly food, The Climate Programme for Finnish Agriculture prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry aims to further enhance the sustainability of the Finnish food system, which is founded on profitable food production and responsible consumption. Amongst other issues programme includes food waste reduction and recommendation to increase the consumption of vegetables in the diet.
- 7) Aquaculture strategy 2022 The vision of the Aquaculture Strategy is that Finland offers a competitive operating environment, encouraging and supporting the growth and development of sustainable aquaculture and related industries. The objective of the strategy is to enhance the competitiveness of the sector, support its continuous renewal and ensure the ecological, economic and social sustainability of aquaculture. Quantitative indicators include the production volume in Mainland Finland increasing to 20 million kilograms and its value exceeding €100 million. The growth of aquaculture must be compatible with water quality requirements and other environmental objectives. Note, we also have strategy for the fisheries. The strategy for the fisheries administration 2014–2018 aims to contribute to ensuring that fish stocks are used in an ecologically, economically and socially sustainable manner.
- 8) CAP and rural development programme are key in FNS: Profitability and the competitiveness of the agricultural sector are very much dependant on CAP. The rural development is key for maintaining long-term and future FNS. Both contribute to the sustainability (or unsustainability) of our food system.
- 9) The Finnish Antimicrobial Resistance strategy focuses on zoonoses and animal disease control, herd health programmes and legislation on the use of medicines in animals. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) monitoring

program called Finres for human AMR, and Finres-Vet for animal AMR. One health -approach ie. systematic multidisciplinary actions involving all parties are necessary to promote prudent use of antimicrobials. This work contributes to the FNS through human and environmental health.

10) The berry master plan is developed around wild forest produce (edible and pharma use). The four pillars include: Competitive local business development (around wild forest produce), Supply of raw materials to innovative processes (R&I development), enhance local produce awareness in Finland and abroad and enhance cooperation within the field of wild forest produce (build networks).

C. Which institutional actors are responsible for each policy/strategy?

Policies 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has the lead (CAP & rural development EU). However, all the stakeholders have responsibilities. The government, parliament and all the actors in the food system must be committed to the objectives of the common food policy in order for them to be achieved.

Policies 2 and 3 Nordic nutrition recommendations are based on most recent scientific knowledge on human nutrition and done together with the other Nordic countries every 8 years. In Finland the contact is National Nutrition Council which is an expert body under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. National recommendations are food based recommendations done by the National Nutrition Council.

Policy 4 is from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, currently under construction as the time-span was until 2015. (Waiting for update) The implementation of the resolution is coordinated and followed up by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in their spheres of authority as well as by the Committee for Health-Enhancing Physical Activity and the National Nutrition Council as advisory bodies.

D. Are these policies/strategies focussed on your country only, on Europe or do they target International cooperation and development?

FNS always has international aspects: imports and exports traceability needs, food safety issues, economic aspects. Food production and environmental issues (climate change and AMR) go beyond country borders and challenge the whole world.

E. Do any of these policies/strategies contain an R&I focus? If yes, describe.

All of the policies have some research topics. The most recent Food policy has entire chapter on the research needs in the food system. This question is so wide-ranging, that it goes beyond the scope of this questionnaire. I'm happy to discuss further if needed.

- F. Are there any new relevant national/regional policies or strategies being currently developed that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security? If yes, describe.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry research strategy 2017-2022:

<http://mmm.fi/documents/1410837/1516675/Research+Strategy+2017-2022/8eb990cf-6b3b-40e3-a150-b06669d0925e>

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's support for research and development is specifically targeted to themes included in the strategic objectives of the administrative branch. For food sector it means e.g to ensure conditions for competitiveness and growth of business based on bioeconomy and food, sustainable use of renewable natural resources and the viability of the rural areas.

Ministry of Environment is working on the national implementation of waste directive and climate policy implementation - these both include FNS related aspects. Also UN SDG 2030 implementation is very relevant. However, these originate from EU or international agreements.

PART 2 – Bioeconomy Strategy

2. Does your country have a national Bioeconomy Strategy?

- A. If yes, what does it cover?

The vision of the first Finnish Bioeconomy Strategy is that Finnish well-being and competitiveness will be based on sustainable bioeconomy solutions. The objective of the Finnish Bioeconomy Strategy is to generate new economic growth and new jobs from an increase in the bioeconomy business and from high added value products and services while securing the operating conditions for the nature's ecosystems. The leading idea of the strategy is that competitive and sustainable bioeconomy solutions for global problems will be created in Finland, and that new business will be generated both in the Finnish and international market, thus boosting the welfare of the whole of Finland.

Also note the Finnish road-map to circular economy 2016-2025 describing the concrete actions needed to accelerate the circular economy in Finland.

- B. Does it have a food related pillar? If yes, describe.

Food is included as bioeconomy boosts food industry turnover. The bioeconomy will enable conventional food industry businesses to grow and expand their exports. Our food industry companies derive almost one half of their turnover from the international market. New business opportunities are constantly opening up in the food system. Bioeconomy and food are linked through 1) resource efficiency and better side-stream utilization, 2) technological innovations to enhance product health properties so. functional foods, 3) clean and plentiful water resources and 4) ecosystem services including food.

The road-map to circular economy includes sustainable food system. Key element is that consumers choose food that has been produced through the wiser use of raw materials that starts in primary agricultural production. Emissions and resource consumption will be lower.

C. Weblink to the Bioeconomy strategy:

http://biotalous.fi/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/The_Finnish_Bioeconomy_Strategy_110620141.pdf

Road-map to circular economy <https://media.sitra.fi/2017/02/24032659/Selvityksia121.pdf>

D. If there is no Bioeconomy Strategy yet, is there one being developed at the moment?

PART 3 – Research and Innovation Policy and Programming

3. List specific national/regional **R&I** policies/strategies/funding programmes relevant to food and nutrition security (e.g.: agriculture, health, food safety; climate, fisheries, etc).

A. Weblink to the R&I policies/strategies/funding programmes:

Links in **Part I 1A**, research focus can be found in **1, 5, 6, 7, 9** and **10** as well as the **bioeconomy strategy** and **road-map to circular economy** (links in **PART II 2C**).

B. What FNS relevant issues do each of them cover?

C. Which institutional actors are responsible for each R&I policy/strategy/funding programmes?

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

- direct funding
- MAF supervises MAVI (Agency for rural affairs)
- European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
- European Social Fund (ESF)

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Ministry of Environment

Ministry of Economics

- ME supervises Tekes is the Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation, the most important publicly funded expert organization for financing research, development and innovation in Finland.

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture

- MESC supervises Academy of Finland, mission to fund high-quality scientific research, provide expertise in science and science policy, and strengthen the position of science and research. In 2017, funding for research amounts to 437 million euros.

Sitra, independent fund established by the government 1967, reporting to the parliament, pioneer of sustainable well-being

Raisio Research Fund, independent food focused research fund

D. Who does what and how do these actors cooperate?

(see previous respond)

E. Are these R&I policies/strategies focussed on your country only, on Europe or do they also target RI & for international cooperation and development?

F. Are there any new specific national/regional R&I policies/strategies/funding programmes being currently developed that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security? If yes, describe.

Food and nutrition security related national policies/action plans under preparation (in addition to the food policy report):

- National preparation for the CAP 2020
- EU roadmap for action on food product improvement requires national action plan, under preparation

- Finnish climate policy (page 41
http://www.ym.fi/download/Infographics_on_Finnish_climate_policy/a725b1d9-d872-4117-b2fe-e85d32020810/110013)
- The Programme to Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production, “Getting more from less”, (2005) is currently being revised at the Ministry of Environment <http://www.ym.fi/download/noname/%7B11E6CBCF-402F-4338-848A-A6F7676D0ADD%7D/58318>
- Innovative Food Systems research program supports a sustainable, profitable and innovative food chain at every stage. Objective is to produce healthy and sustainably produced food, support a circular economy in the food system and use digital and smart technologies at different stages of the chain.
<https://www.luke.fi/en/research/>
- One Health National Action Plan under way (will be ready spring 2017) for tackling antimicrobial resistance, where human, veterinary and environmental parties are all involved, (includes food production practices).
- Dairy cattle research strategy 2017-2025 The role of dairy cattle research is to produce knowledge, methods and new innovations that will provide the basis for a diverse range of products and services based on milk production to promote resource efficiency, accountability, profitability and consumer satisfaction in the milk-based production chain and competitiveness in emerging domestic and export markets