

Summary Workshop Report

Diversifying Food Systems in the Pursuit of Sustainable Food Production and Healthy Diets

Third workshop

Paris, 14th May 2019

10.00 – 16.30

The French Ministry of Agriculture and Food

78 rue de Varenne, PARIS 75007, France

Chair: Monique Axelos, FR

Co-chair: Minna Huttunen, FI

Rapporteur: Floor Geerling-Eiff, NL

Task leaders: Minna Huttunen (FI), Monique Axelos (FR), Christophe Cotillon (FR), Ruairi Colbert (IE)

Table of contents

I. Presentations	3
1. Welcome speech and presentation – <i>Jean-Marc Chourot, French Ministry of Agriculture and Food</i>	3
2. Introduction and purpose of the workshop- <i>Monique Axelos, chair of SCAR FS SWG</i>	3
3. Why do we need to strengthen diversity in food systems? Focus on the production side - <i>Jean-Marc Touzard, Research, INRA</i>	3
4. Why do we need diversifying interactions between stakeholders all along the food chains? <i>Yuna Chiffolleau, UMR Innovation</i>	4
5. Diversity and food consumption - <i>Eric Verger, IRD and Marie Plessz, INRA</i>	4
6. Recommendations on how to increase diversity in food systems - <i>Minna Huttunen senior officer, food policy Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry</i>	5
II. First Round Table Discussion	6
III. Second Round Table Discussion	7
IV. Conclusion	10
V. Annex	11
1. Agenda	11
2. List of Participants	12

I. Presentations

1. Welcome speech and presentation – *Jean-Marc Chourot, French Ministry of Agriculture and Food*

In France which is a country of culinary traditions, the following changes occur:

- 1) consumers expect more and more
- 2) there are less farmers and they become poorer
- 3) the food system has to deal with recent crises (i.e. food safety)
- 4) there is a decrease in the consumers' trust
- 5) climate change and environmental concerns are reaching the mind of the consumers and of the policy makers.

All this leads to the organisation of a vast and major consultation at national level. The French National Food Conference has two broad work areas: an initial area devoted to the creation and distribution of value and a second area of work on food that is healthier, safer, more sustainable and affordable for all. This resulted in a law (Loi EGALIM 2nd October 2018):

- to pay right prices to producers,
- to allow them to live worthily from their work
- to strengthen the sanitary, environmental and nutritional quality of products
- to promote a healthy, safe and sustainable diet for all

It contains a strategic agenda and several underlying action plans and roadmaps. The French Ministry of Agriculture strongly supports the SCAR SWG Food Systems and this workshop.

2. Introduction and purpose of the workshop- *Monique Axelos, chair of SCAR FS SWG*

The purpose of this final workshop was to share the recommendations from the previous workshops, collect opinions and proposals to improve the policy brief on Diversity Food Systems in the Pursuit of Sustainable Food Production and Healthy Diets, which is being developed. The brief aims at delivering strategic advice to the EU R&I under the framework of FOOD2030.

- In the first part of the workshop, experts answered the question: why do we need to strengthen diversity in food systems?
- The second part contained the presentation of the recommendations and
- in the third part two round table discussions were held.

3. Why do we need to strengthen diversity in food systems? Focus on the production side - *Jean-Marc Touzard, Research, INRA*

The key message of his previous presentation in the second workshop was that diversity in and between food systems can contribute to food security & sustainability. This calls for new **research questions**:

- to define/describe what is diversity in and between food systems,
- to understand the processes that generate the evolution of diversity in/between food systems
- to assess the impacts of diversity on food security and sustainability and
- to analyse and support strategies, policies and debates that promote/orient diversity in/between food systems.

New key messages, focusing on the production side of food systems are:

- 1) diversity of production can generate economic gains to farmers and firms in food systems,
- 2) diversity of production can reduce negative externalities, procure positive externalities and promote more sustainable food systems,
- 3) diversity of production can be a source of flexibility, innovations, adaptation and creativity.

However, the valorisation of diversity in food system is not a given fact. It may be available under many conditions.

4. Why do we need diversifying interactions between stakeholders all along the food chains? *Yuna Chiffolleau, UMR Innovation*

In the past Food Systems were more diverse. We went through a trend towards homogeneity. Our food system has been replaced by an agro-industrial system with mass production and processed food. Currently, local food systems (as analysed) are a major upcoming trend in Europe and developed countries, mainly from a democratic perspective.

Why do we need to (partly) re-embed food systems in closer interactions between producers and consumers? To address :

- the political issue of rebalancing power and invention of democratic devices,
- the food security issue,
- the innovation issue,
- the economic issue of revenue diversification and
- the social issue of learning and self-esteem.

Remaining challenges are:

- 1) access by low-budget consumers to diversity of
- 2) access by middle-agriculture producers to diversity and
- 3) regulatory frames which are not adapted to small-scale structures (such as local slaughter houses).

5. Diversity and food consumption - *Eric Verger, IRD and Marie Plessz, INRA*

Diversity in packaged supermarket products is far from healthy. A **positive aspect** of dietary diversity is that consuming a wider variety of different foods or food groups, is associated with higher chances to cover nutrient needs, whatever the context (from LIC to HIC).

Some **negative aspects** are that consuming a wider variety of dissimilar foods (e.g. fruits, vegetables, baked goods, snacks, soda) is associated with a higher gain in waist circumference, as indicated in the USA (Oliveira Otto et al. 2015). Furthermore, exposure to a variety of foods may increase energy intake and food consumption (Science Advisory From the American Heart Association. 2018). Hence, dietary diversity cannot be a stand-alone recommendation for a healthy and nutritious diet.

Gaps in current knowledge are:

- optimal levels of diversity in diet for better nutrition and health and
- compatibility between healthy diets and locally and seasonal food productions.

Consumers work at reducing diversity and its negative effects by trying not to purchase particular products. However, short food chains require more work and food choices are often based on routines and tastes. Acquiring food requires, work, time, energy, skills and coordination. These

factors might cause to fail purchasing diverse food. Furthermore, it is often the women that take care of the food.

Diversity helps to accommodate citizens' tastes and living conditions (social cohesion) but policies focusing on helping citizen to make the right choices often lead to stigma and blame on the most vulnerable citizens.

(Why) do we need to strengthen diversity in food systems? We need to rethink the concept of diversity in food systems. There is already a high level of diversity/variety but it is not a balanced system. We ought to focus on more diversity in plant-based food and less variety in redundant ultra-processed foods. We should avoid mental burdens generated by diversity and ensure gender equity and avoid stigma and blame on the most vulnerable citizens.

6. Recommendations on how to increase diversity in food systems - *Minna Huttunen senior officer, food policy Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry*

Effective genetic resources conservation and use, healthy diets from sustainable food systems and productive and resilient farms, forests and landscapes should all lead to the impact of improved ecosystems, nutrition, income and other livelihood benefits. The EU could play the role of frontrunner in the global food systems' approach.

The SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG policy recommendation include

- 1) general main challenges related to diversity and
- 2) solutions to better address diversity.

Ad 1. The challenges are formulated in the following questions:

- how do innovation processes combined with changes in eating habits, policies and ecosystems, influence the diversity in and between Food Systems; how to assess and compare the impacts of different 'levels and modalities of diversity' in and between Food Systems, according to food security and sustainability goals
- how to co-design governances of Food Systems that promote, guide and value their diversity at different territorial scales (local, national, European, global)?

Ad 2. Solutions are:

- a better interaction between stakeholders all along the food chain;
- diversifying primary production;
- diversity of the diets and of food consumption practices and
- a better integration of diverse proteins sources.

The advice from FOOD SYSTEMS SWG contains the following recommendations to food authorities and **policy makers**: develop new regulatory frames and governance devices and unite and harmonise policies on food, health, agriculture, climate and AMR one-health.

Recommendations for **Research & Innovation** include: the development of new indicators and approaches, new business models, standards and logistics (including ICT), securing the integration of end-users, industry and – as a new actor – retail (supermarkets, WEB companies, catering) in R&I programs and diverse proteins sources.

II. First Round Table Discussion

Panel: Jean-Marc Touzard (INRA), Eric Verger (IRD), Mona Gravningen (Research council of NO), Akos Kristof (Ministry of Agriculture, HU) and Itziar Tueros (AZTI)

Facilitated by Christophe Cotillon (ACTIA)

Conclusions from the panel on diversifying food systems:

- There are so many drivers based on what food is available and accessible. It could be either a food desert or a food swamp. There are people that have limited transport options who mostly have access to solely food with low nutritional value. It is really about the question of diversity in food supply. Furthermore, the private sector should be supported to improve access to healthy food.
- Public private cooperation should be the key word, in particular collaborating with companies that focus on issues such as circularity, sustainability, access, etc.
- To achieve a more diverse food system, every part of society has to participate and contribute.
- It is not only about the quantity; it is also about the quality of food.
- Communication is important: it is difficult for consumers to reduce the right fats e.g. in their diets because of insufficient or contradictory information.
- If we look at different sources of developing and introducing new proteins in our food system, we need to take into account many factors food security, the effects on our ecosystem, on ethics, on the social impact, etc.?
- Our main concern should be the environment, in particular stimulating and creating biodiversity, to leave our earth to other generations.
- The food system is part of the bioeconomy which is a complex systems and operates on a global level. It is important to stick to the right question about diversity. It can be difficult to operationalise between nations. What is good for one nation, could be bad for another nation.
- There should be focus on what kind of diversity is needed. Food variety can lead to better nutrition but can also lead to overweight. Food systems are to be considered as a whole which ought to bring balance. This also means anticipating the most important disadvantages. If we want to reap the benefits of more diversity, we also have to consider the negative side effects. We need to think of these negative side effects and their impact on society first. Some possible benefits are that a push towards diversity might lead to the development of new technologies and IT solutions which could also answer other questions in society. Biodiversity and genetic diversity make us less vulnerable to climate change or other kinds of crises. It also leads to more diverse diets, stimulates innovation and the development of novel foods. It can enhance competition and the spreading of power. It leads to more cards at hand, more opportunities and more options.
- If there is more diversity, there will also be another landscape but do we not focus too much on self-supporting systems? We also have to look across countries. If you become fully dependent on export such as some countries, how can diversity help these people; how can we cover diversity in that sense, if you are depending much on other countries?
- We should also consider the reintroduction of forgotten fruits and vegetables. This can help to balance diets, avoid a lack of nutrients and ensure there are specific vitamins during the year. Rediscovering and reintroducing these old or forgotten foods is also a political issue. It requires a big political push at local, regional, national and international level to reshape our production system and to push the cultivation of forgotten fruits and vegetables.
- Regarding the growth and development of new proteins, there is a synthetic need. We need more research and insight on the impact on both health and the environment.

- There are also the JPI's that launch knowledge calls. We have knowledge on production on the one side, on climate change on the other side, the nutritional value on the third side and impact on the health side. Two month ago a map on cross-sectoral issues was launched to build up a programme on cross-sectoral activities and to build up strong commitment for R&I knowledge on food systems.
- We should be aware of 'fake' diversity such as marketing strategies which are only making it seem like there is more diversity when it is actually only about more variety.
- There are different ways to support transition. There can be multiple actions. The question is how information rationally leads to optimal diversity. We have to focus on niches. What are preferential options, which diversity in which contexts? One can argue which sectors need diversity and which do not. This depends on context and location.
- If we want to organise an ideal food system, we have to think of what we want with fruits, cereals, vegetables, etc. It will be a radical shift compared to how consumers get their food at this moment. In some fields we have to change the system completely compared to how we have organised it up until now. For example, we cannot eat as much red meat anymore but we can decrease the consumption of red meat and increase diversity in other parts of the food system.
- It is a global problem. Unhealthy food is highly available. We can think of legislation or making it harder to get access to unhealthy food. There are a lot of solutions to reduce the total quantity of junk food but it is a tough job.
- It is difficult to anticipate impact. There are so many influential factors and drivers. E.g. raising the diversity of artificial meat can have good or bad consequences.
- Seasonality is linked to diversity and the benefits and challenges that this poses. We don't know enough about the effects of processed food and its consumers. What is the tension between seasonality and diversity?
- Studies on this aspect are limited. One study focuses on modelling a sustainable diet. It might be challenging. People need to be happy with little variety and acceptance of this diet. We need to investigate the potential for local production more. There is a long history of agricultural chains to look into.

III. Second Round Table Discussion

Panel members: Anna Maria Marzetti (MIPAAF), Pawel Chmielinski (ERDN), Karin Boquet (Food National Council FR), Jonas Lazaro Mojica (FoodDrinkEurope), Paolo Patrino (CLITRAVI) and Ondina Afonso (SONAE MC)

Facilitated by Ruairi Colbert (Ministry of Agriculture, IE)

Conclusions from the panel on diversifying food systems:

- The major challenge is that our food system is already so diverse, also in actors. There are start-ups, SMEs, multinationals. Hence, it is a very diverse field. SMEs and start-ups are very good drivers for innovation but we need bigger companies to make innovation mainstream. The key word in the SCAR FS policy brief should be the **multi-actor approach**.

The milestone which we have to achieve is **cooperation** and **collaboration**. That may sound logical, but it has not always been so. It should be about harmonisation. We still have a lot of work to do.

The first step is to define different actions. Smaller companies invest more at local level. Companies should work more in line together based on common grounds and common messages. Corporate Social Responsibility works better. Europe is very good at creating public-private environments or contexts, which bring different actors together in the value chain. However, we have to better involve SMEs and start-ups.

Furthermore, we have to be critical on health claims. We should not provoke the consumers in thinking that all processed food is bad. If the consumer distrusts the retailers or the food processors, then we have a problem (and it is already a problem). So we should reduce this distrust and stigmatising certain foods. It is more about creating the right balance. The consumer should not excess but he/she should obviously have a food choice. It is a very difficult matter and the stakeholders tackling this problem should be praised.

Why do consumers behave like they do? It is all quite complex. Stimulate more local products? We operate in a global market. That makes it challenging. If we want to grow coffee in Europe, would that be sustainable? Patterns vary between EU MSs also. For example, the H2020 project Smart Chains looks at local to local production, legislative issues and how it relates to diversity. There are certain trade-offs e.g. mass production for food security versus healthy and sustainable food production. We need innovation to cover the gaps. The investments are huge but there are certainly gaps where we can improve efficiency.

How much improvement can we make? Communication is very important. Ultra-processing does not sound good. Maybe it's not as bad as often claimed but it certainly has a bad connotation which reaches many consumers. We have to be very careful about making and communicating (false) conclusions and its impact. For example, do we want to remove coffee from our diet?

- According to the The Liaison Centre for the Meat Processing Industry in the EU (CLITRAVI), we must set an appropriate climate to promote innovation. When we speak about innovation we must not forget that the meat processing sector is based on a balance between tradition and innovation. There are a couple of cases in which the legal regulatory framework was not ready yet, referring to some ingredients, natural ingredients or food additives that were not registered as such. So this business had to stop and now they have to wait for legislation.

Setting up the appropriate innovation climate is also about education, about promoting diversification, public campaigns for balanced diets, etc., in order to match the future challenges. One of the principles is: 'eat less but better'. We should work together on this. Another important area is the issue of local versus global production and consumption. This requires a good compromise. Diversification is about proposing new ingredients from all over the world but it is also a question of restoring local systems to circulate best practices that have worked for a long time on a local level. Fundamentally, diversification already exists. The problem is how to address and divide it properly. If you go to some regions in Italy, you see a lot of different products but in other supermarkets the supply is not so broad.

- Diversity is certainly an opportunity for food systems and there are triggers. E.g regarding the campaign 1,5 years ago on forbidding palm oil, a first reaction was what would happen to the whole chain. However, within half a year the industry had fixed it. Consultation, communication and cooperation are essential to create a sustainable food system for the future.
- However, in the example of palm oil, there are palm oil free products for the EU and products which contain palm oil for other markets. This is a problem of diversity and *how should we design policy on this?*

First of all, we have to diversify the law. The industry is very competitive. We should support diversity and technologies to develop new products. We also have to focus on education and raising awareness among consumers. In Africa e.g. consumers are not free to choose what they eat. Developing diversity is a huge task and it takes long term goals to achieve it.

What can we improve now within EU regions? EU consumers are very aware of what they eat. There are lots of niches and the market for quality and more expensive food is big. Often consumers want to buy what they see.

- We don't communicate efficiently with certain actors. The food system depends on communication. *How to deal with that?*
We can easily claim that 50% about food and nutrition is fake news, which influences our health system. The consumer often buys food without any scientific background. Therefore, education and awareness are important as well as transdisciplinary R&I approaches. We have thought of it all but we need new researchers who are prepared not to work in siloes but with other actors and in multiple disciplines. Education also means training farmers to (co-)develop and implement innovation and renewing their business approaches.
- We have to listen to the consumer and at the same time we have to take into account the trends. We applaud the importance of retailers in taking initiatives to test new concepts and products which contribute to diversity. This is great. It was mentioned before that different countries need their own flexibility in food choices and approaches but there should be common ground too. We should have a part that is more flexible in food choices, next to the promotion of healthy food and dis-promoting unhealthy food. It is important to look at the food chain as a whole. It might be dangerous to introduce and utilise taxes. We should focus more on education and stimulate a more democratic supply. It is important in the food system transition e.g. regarding new protein sources and different meat consumption, to propose different options.
- We also have a diversified communication system. Fake news is indeed dangerous. We want the system to be consumer driven but scientifically proof (evidence based). Consumers do not trust scientists that much anymore. The example on palm oil teaches us that there is an opportunity for diversification. However, if we replace one product by another we have to think carefully how we will substitute it and which side effects this will cause. More evidence is needed. Regarding nutrition, it is undecided if every country should define its own guidelines. This might make the system too flexible, so maybe we should decide on more common ground in the EU. We could analyse for example how it works in the USA.
- It is also debatable whether taxing has a positive or negative influence. The sugar tax in Ireland did influence the industry for example.
- Diversification can offer opportunities for everybody. It can help to face global challenges and lead to different types of consumption patterns. There is a study indicating that diets are changing and we see different trends in diversity. Furthermore, the availability of products should be coherent with the concept of diversity and the possibility to develop and market new products. Availability of different sources of proteins in particular.
- We should organise a public debate on what kind of agriculture the people want and we should develop a balanced structure based on what the industry supplies and what is scientifically proven regarding health and claims.
- We need new indicators and more KPIs that we are going in the right direction. Diversity in itself is good but you don't know where it's going. Which allergies do we have to take into account? KPIs are difficult to define but it's a good approach. There are many opportunities. How do we make the system efficient? We can be innovative and it is a good thing to stimulate innovation but what is the right way to look forward? Cultural heritage is also very important which we have to take into account.
- As a source of inspiration, it would be useful to better understand what kind of agriculture the consumer wants. This concept can probably help us more than persuading which foods are good and which are not.
- Regarding the policy brief, do not focus too much on proteins. Furthermore, animal diets are important too. It might be better to rephrase this recommendation.
- Regarding false implications, in France there are different applications which consumers can use on different kinds of food which show you all the additives. The only thing is that these apps are developed by private initiatives so it not always known what their

background is or how reliable they are. This is something the public sector should investigate.

- There are also examples of apps which started off as public initiatives but resulted in spin-off products on the private market.
- We do need to address the issue of access though. How many and which people use these apps? How can diversity be managed to avoid risks of gaps in society and between classes? The driver of the food system should be to reduce the gap between different parts of the population.
- Regarding taxes and subsidies, this is a recommendation in terms of research. We should explore the fact if taxes and subsidies could be instruments to improve our food system and what are its effects? We could possibly explore synergies between effects. There is not much evidence what works best so we should investigate it. Communication should focus on how consumers will make healthier choices. We have to learn how this works compared to communication and marketing by food companies. Also, when we look at different budgets, how can we find a good balance?
- Regarding exploring the introduction of taxes and evaluating their impact, there might not be enough cases available.
- We cannot expect that all consumers will become more aware. Accessibility and affordability are important. We also have to take into account the effects of the CAP and align with this EU policy. Policy on food systems should naturally also be evidence based.
- If we are increasing diversity, we are also increasing circularity or biodiversity, so we should also look into that. It is about food but also about non-food. The second is more related to storage and conditions. What are we going to do with products that have to be stored for a long time? Will the industry be able to handle this? Regarding education, the challenge will be how to rebalance our education system and not only at university level, to be able to deal with all this complexity. If we want to confront students with this complexity we do not even understand yet, how are they going to deal with it?
- Start introducing elements of the food system approach in curricula.
- The Food 2030 strategy has the image of a complex system. Integrating all areas might become too complex. We have to think in terms of possible outcomes and think systematically.

IV. Conclusion

1. At the agro level it is necessary to develop agro-diversity in order to adapt to climate change, including reduction of pesticides. Perhaps the question should be how to benefit, coming from agriculture all along the food chain to the plate of the consumer. Starting with diversity in agriculture.
2. About the trade-off between mass production and diversity, we should address this question by looking at new business models. Focus on diversity could also lead to new forms of food processing. The challenge is to maintain the quality and it addresses the question how to adapt logistics and legislation. Hence, we should formulate different questions around trade-off.
3. Diversification is dependent on communication. Fake news forms a risk.
4. It is also about mixing different types of innovation opportunities.
5. Diversification needs flexible and not too rigid legislation, preserving EU common ground.
6. We also spoke about a better balance of public private cooperation which focuses on consumers' demands and better food choices.
7. Regarding taxes, subsidies and equities, there is a need for research to explore the potential benefits and disadvantages.

Closure of the workshop.

V. Annex

1. Agenda

Diversifying Food Systems in the Pursuit of Sustainable Food Production and Healthy Diets

Workshop

Paris, 14th May 2019

10.00 – 16.30

The French Ministry of Agriculture and Food

78 rue de Varenne, PARIS 75007, France

Room: Gambetta

Chair: Monique Axelos, FR

Co-chair: Minna Huttunen, FI

Rapporteur: Floor Geerling-Eiff, NL

Task leaders: Minna Huttunen (FI), Monique Axelos (FR), Christophe Cotillon (FR), Ruairi Colbert (IE)

09.00-10.00	<i>Registration and welcome coffee</i>	
10.00-10.15	Welcome speech	- <i>Jean-Marc Chourot, The French Ministry of Agriculture and Food.</i>
10.15-10.30	Opening – Introduction and purpose of the workshop	- <i>Monique Axelos - Chair of SCAR FS SWG.</i>
10.30 -11.30	Diversifying Food Systems – Why do we need to strengthen diversity in food systems?	<i>Scientific experts.</i>
11.30-12.00	Presentation of recommendations on how to increase diversity in food systems	- <i>Minna Huttunen- Co-chair of SCAR FS SWG.</i>
12.00-13.00	Round table 1 : What is the expected impact when diversification in Food Systems increases? Discussion <i>Moderator: Christophe Cotillon</i>	Scientific experts - <i>Jean-Marc Touzard – INRA.</i> - <i>Eric Verger – IRD.</i> Representatives of Public sector - <i>Mona Gravningen Rygh -The Research Council of Norway.</i> - <i>Akos Kristof - The Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary.</i> Representatives of private sector - <i>Itziar Tueros – AZTI.</i>
13.00-14.00	<i>Lunch break</i>	
14.00-15.45		Representatives of Public sector - <i>Annamaria Marzetti- MIPPAF, Italy.</i>

	<p>Round table 2: What improvements are required in order to achieve these objectives?</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p><i>Moderator: Ruairi Colbert</i></p>	<p>-Paweł Chmieliński - The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Poland</p> <p>- Karine Boquet - Food National Council, France.</p> <p>Representatives of Private sector</p> <p>- Jonas Lazaro Mojica- FoodDrinkEurope.</p> <p>- Paolo Patruno - CLITRAVI.</p> <p>- Ondina Afonso - SONAE M.C</p>
15.45-16.00	Coffee break	
16.00 -16.30	Findings from the sessions – Closing the workshop	- Monique Axelos - Chair of SCAR FS SWG.

2. List of Participants

	Family Name	First Name	Nationality	Organisation/ Institution
1	Afonso	Ondina	PT	SONAE MC
2	Alford	Heather	UK	The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
3	Alonso de Blas	María de los Angeles	ES	INIA. National Institute for the Agricultural and Food Research
4	Andeltova	Lucie	CZ	Federal Office for Agriculture and Food (Germany)
5	Axelos	Monique	FR	INRA
6	Basinskiene	Loreta	LT	Kaunas University of Technology
7	Boquet	Karine	FR	Conseil National de l'alimentation (Food National Council), France
8	Bosscher	Douwina	BE	Cargill R&D Centre Europe
9	Chiffoleau	Yuna	FR	INRA
10	Chmieliński	Paweł	PL	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Department of Strategies, Analyses and Development
11	Colbert	Ruairi	IE	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.
12	Cotillon	Christophe	FR	ACTIA
13	de Froidmont-Görtz	Isabelle	BE	European Commission
14	de la Bretesche	Gabriel		GreenFlex - Sustainable and responsible consulting solutions for companies
15	Denis	Margaux	FR	Conseil National de l'alimentation (Food National Council), France

16	De Vos	Liselotte	BE	Flemish Government
17	DE VRIES	HUGO	NL	INRA
18	Demirkesen Mert	İlkem	TR	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of Agricultural Research and Policies
19	Dr. Szűcs	Viktória	HU	Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture
20	Dussort	Pierre	FR	INRA
21	Flament	Guillaume	FR	INRA
22	Gaitán Cremaschi	Daniel	IT	Farming Systems Ecology, Wageningen University and Research
23	Geerling-Eiff	Floor	NL	Wageningen University and Research
24	Guichaoua	Adrien	FR	ACTA
25	Hassan	Nikola	DE	Jülich
26	Hippolyte	Isabelle	FR	ANR - French National Research Agency
27	Huttunen	Minna	FI	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
28	Kristóf	Ákos	HU	Ministry of Agriculture-Hungary
29	Laurent	Catherine	FR	EIT Climate-KIC
30	Lazaro Mojica	Jonas	ES	FoodDrinkEurope
31	Loconto	Allison	IT	Institut national de la recherche agronomique (INRA)
32	Macherez	Florence	FR	Animal Task Force
33	Marzetti	Annamaria	IT	Ministry of agricultural, food and forestry policies - MIPAAF, Italy
34	McMahon	Deirdre	IE	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
35	MICHEL	Valérie	FR	ACTALIA
36	Palin	Sophie	FR	INRA
37	Patruno	Paolo	IT	CLITRAVI
38	Petithuguenin	Philippe	FR	CIRAD
39	Pihlanto	Anne	FI	Natural Resources Institute, Finland
40	Pijls	Ludovicus	NL	Loekintofood
41	Plantinga	Martijn	NL	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food, Strategy Unit
42	Plessz	Marie	FR	INRA, Centre Maurice Halbwachs
43	Pozo	Rogelio	ES	AZTI Tecnalia- Transforming Science into Business

44	Redd	Tom	UK	JPI Oceans
45	Røsjø	Camilla	NO	Nofima
46	Rygh	Mona Gravningen	NO	The Research Council of Norway
47	Salaseviciene	Alvija	LT	Food Institute of Kaunas University of Technology
48	Soler	Louis-Georges	FR	INRA
49	Terzieva	Anastasiya	BG	INRA
50	TOUZARD	Jean-Marc	FR	INRA
51	Tueros	Itziar	ES	AZTI
52	TURRINI	AIDA	IT	CREA-Council for Agricultural Research and Economics]
53	Valderrama	Elisa	ES	Ctic Cita - Agri-food Technology Center
54	van Ansem	Wilke	NL	JPI HDHL
55	van Dis	Renée	NL	UPEM
56	van Geel	Sanne	NL	ZonMw/JPI HDHL
57	Verger	Eric	FR	IRD
58	Yven	Claude	FR	French National Reasearch Agency, France