

Appendix

A.1 Mapping Food Policies

Methodology

FIT4FOOD2030 has mapped more than 400 food policies adopted by European governments and at the Union level. The collected policies are classified according to policy goals, target (primary target & ultimate beneficiary), and instruments. The **policy goals** reflect the ultimate objective of the interventions and are classified as: Balanced and sufficient diets for EU citizens; Food safety; Reduced environmental impact; Viable and socially balanced EU agri-food business; Equitable outcomes and conditions. Furthermore, we include a cross-sectional R&I oriented goal, as several FNS R&I policies have more than one goal beyond the main purpose of increasing knowledge. These goals are also broken down into sub-goals for a more accurate classification of policy actions.

Each mapped policy is also classified in terms of the **target**, i.e. the societal groups that are affected by the policy. A distinction between the *primary target* (the group at which the policy is explicitly directed) and the *ultimate beneficiary* is also provided (e.g. a policy might act through the food industry with a view of benefitting consumers).

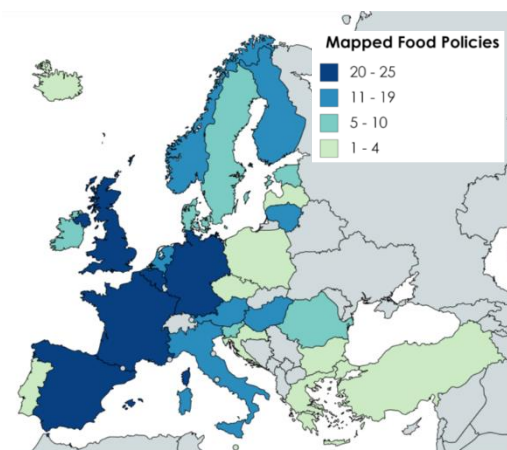
Finally, we consider **instruments**, that is the techniques or means through which policy makers pursue their goals (e.g. fiscal measures to promote private research, or food standards to regulate food production, etc.).

The sources for the policy mapping were: (a) already existing collections (NOURISHING database, SCAR qualitative mapping); (b) governmental web-sites of EU member states; (c) web-site of the European Commission; (d) academic databases (Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar).

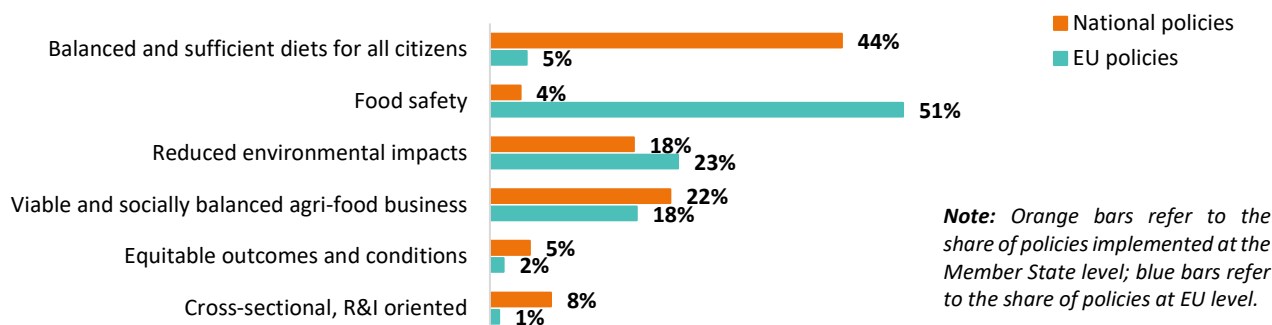
Results and their representitiveness

The dataset contains **460 policies** (as of 20th of March 2019), of which 281 have been implemented at the Member State level and 179 at the EU level.

Our policy mapping is comprehensive in scope (*i.e.* it includes examples for all policy goals, target and instruments), but not necessarily exhaustive, given the complexity and rapid evolution of the policy environment.

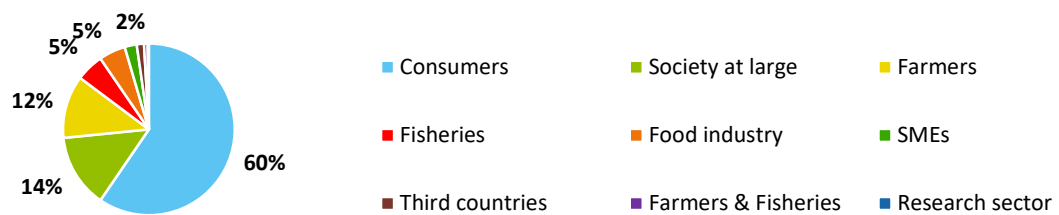


Proportion of mapped policies by GOAL



Would it be convenient to have a clearer **definition of roles** between the EU and member states (e.g. *Balanced and sufficient diets* vs. *Food safety*)? Does it help **coordination** across different goals?

Proportion of mapped policies by ULTIMATE BENEFICIARY

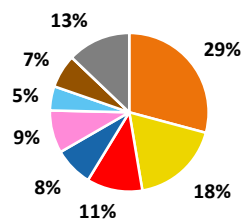


Note: *Consumers* are defined as citizen targeted in their act of consuming food (e.g. promoting a healthier diet), while the broader category defined as *society at large* includes benefits not necessarily associated with consumption (e.g. reducing greenhouse gas emissions). Other target beneficiaries should be self-explanatory.

Unsurprisingly, **consumers** and the **society at large** (total 74%) are the main beneficiaries of policies. *Is public intervention more likely to benefit the primary sector (farmers and fisheries, 17%) relative to the industry (7%)?*

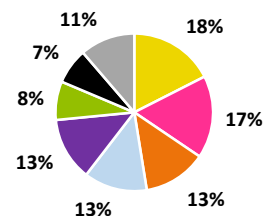
Proportion of mapped policies by PRIMARY TARGET

National policies



- Food industry
- Research sector
- Media
- Public authorities
- Others

EU policies

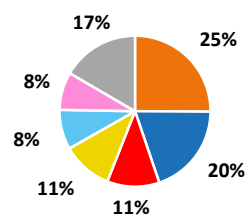


- Farmers
- Research sector for food industry
- Import/export companies
- Input suppliers
- School food services
- Consumers
- Fisheries
- Farmers & food industry

In general, most policies act through **farmers** and the **food industry**. National policies are mainly targeting the food industry. *Is it easier for national governments to act on the food industry?*

Proportion of mapped policies by INSTRUMENT

National policies



- Regulation
- R&I
- Border measure
- Information measure
- Food and agricultural standards
- Labelling measure
- Others

EU policies

