

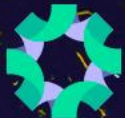


Huoltovarmuuskeskus
Försörjningsberedskapscentralen
National Emergency Supply Agency

Food Security in Conflict

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Vision

Shockproof Finland

Key phenomena in the operating environment

Changes in the
security environment

Climate change

Requirements for
critical infrastructure

Changes in the
regulatory environment

Economic preconditions
for security of supply

Mission

We work together to build a crisis-resistant society so that even in a crisis, Finnish society will keep functioning and life will continue with minimal disruptions.

Focus areas during the strategy period



Energy supply



Transport and
supply chains



Digital security and
security of information



Food and
water supply



Industrial engineering
arrangements for serious crises

The significance of the civilian sector for national defence



- 90 % of the military transport is conducted by private companies
- 85 % of the military supply is carried out commercially
- 75 % of the host nation support is acquired commercially or by civilian authorities
- 70 % of the military communication is implemented through commercial channels



Resilience plays an increasingly important role in NATO

- Finland joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 2023. NATO membership will strengthen Finland's security as well as the security and stability of the Baltic Sea region and Northern Europe.
- In addition to military defence and national security, NATO promotes civil preparedness and the resilience and crisis preparedness of Allied societies.
- Although resilience is primarily a national responsibility, NATO members also work together to improve resilience.
- Supply chain interdependencies gas, oil, electricity and other types of fuel (energy infrastructure) are all essential to making sure the production plants can function without emergency generators. As such all major disruptions to energy infrastructure in general may have the potential to cause problems for the food and water sector.





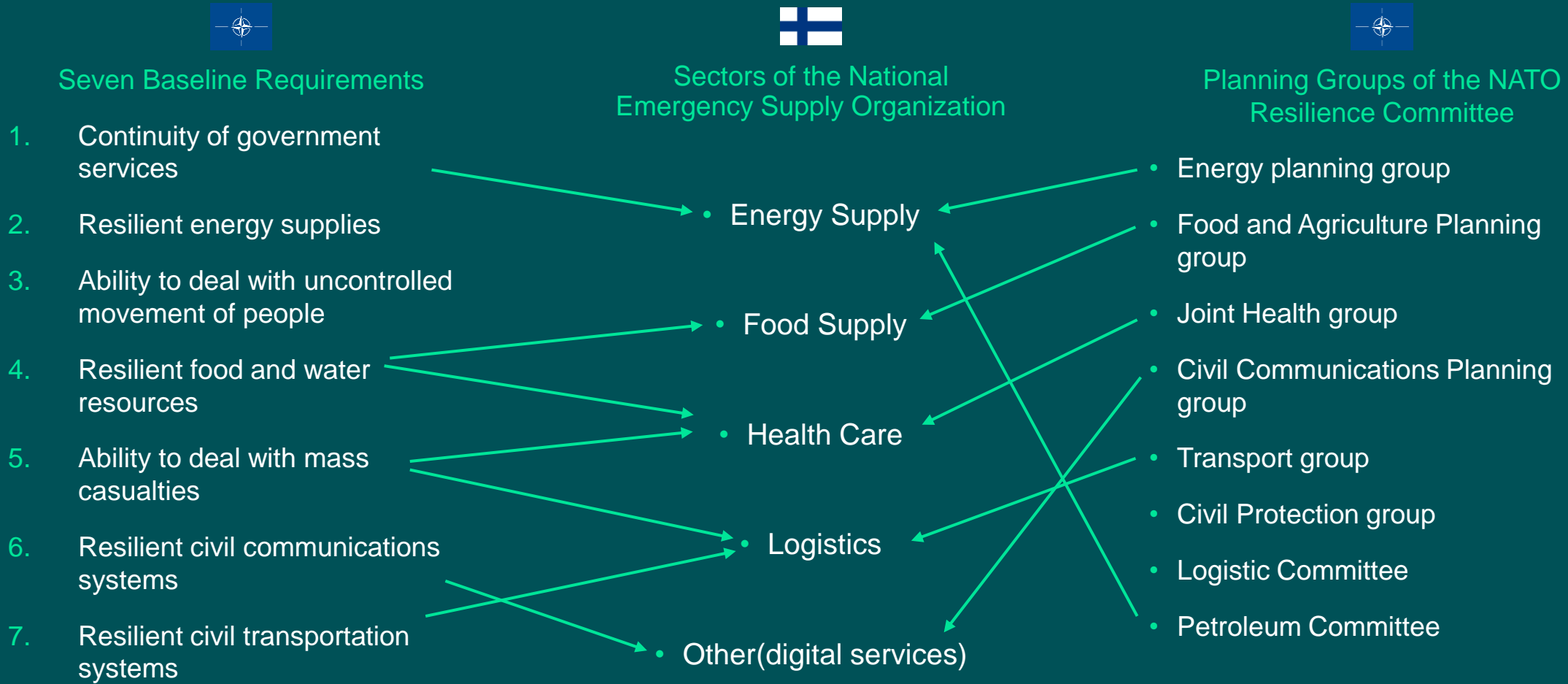
NATO and NESA

- NATO membership was a huge change for Finnish security policy
- The NATO definition of resilience (“Society’s ability to resist and recover from shocks, such as a natural disaster, failure of critical infrastructure, or a hybrid or armed attack”) is close to Finnish thinking.
- NESA is mainly active within the Resilience Committee:





NESA is well-aligned with NATO's resilience work



Statutory stockpiles remain vital

Emergency stockpiling of grains

- Bread grains (oats, wheat and barley) for at least six months; the NESA is currently in the process of increasing stockpiles for an additional 2.5 months.
- Commercial stockpiles: farms, wholesalers, industries.
- Seeds for sowing. In spring 2022, Finland released 8,500 tonnes of barley, oat and spring wheat seeds from stockpiles.

Compulsory and emergency stockpiles of fossil fuels: at least five months' worth

- crude oil, diesel/light fuel oil, jet fuel and petrol.

Stockpiling of medicines and medicinal supplies

- NESA, commercial operators, hospital districts, pharmacies (compulsory stockpiling) – three – six – and nine months of normal consumption
- public authorities' own preparedness.





Stockpiling in support of food supply

- Product groups
 - grain
 - seed
 - fodder feedstock
 - disease and pest control substances
 - fertilizer feedstock
- Contracts
 - The contract partner is responsible for stockpiling and circulating of stock via grain trade and industry
- Typical features of food security stockpiling
 - strong political valence and interest
 - strong interest from citizens, NGOs and media





Current state of the Finnish food security

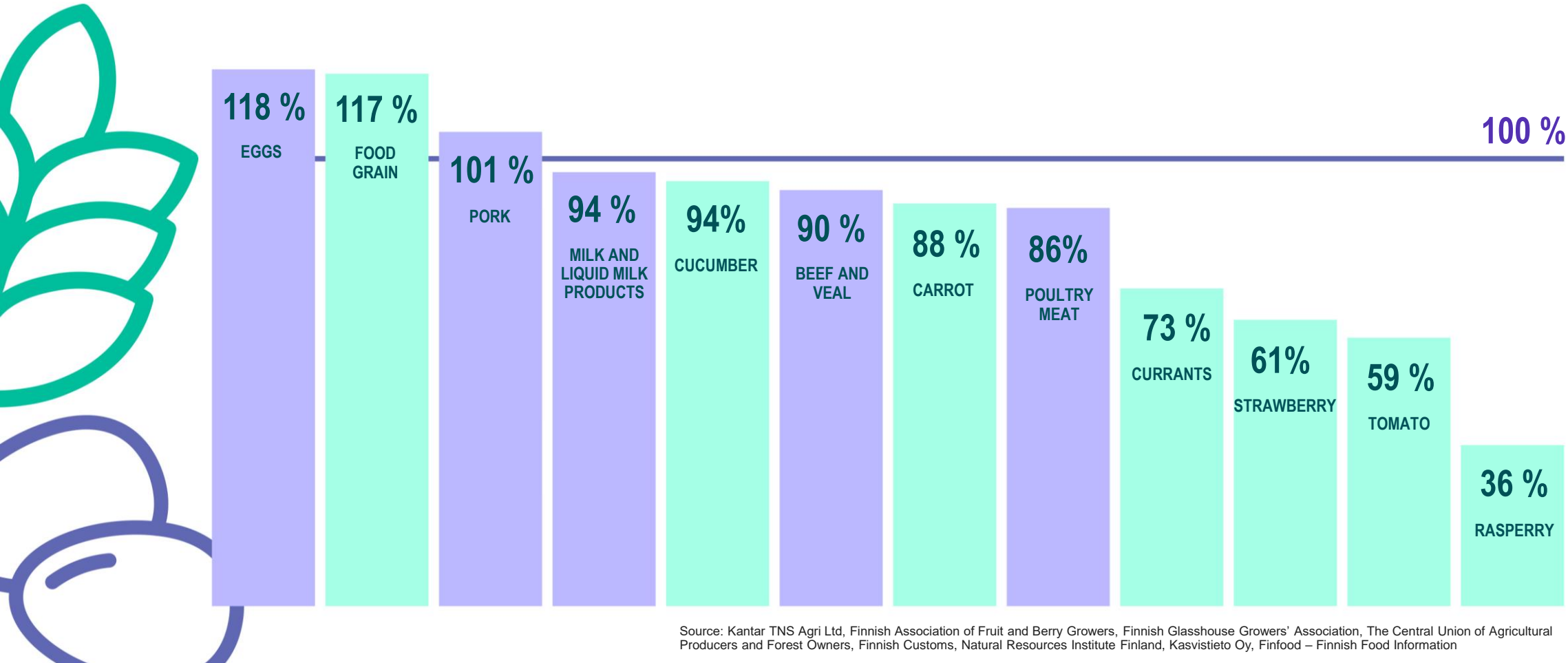
- The global food crisis is a threat to Finland.
- Finland is a small actor comprising only ~1 % of EU and ~0,01 % of global grain production
- Annual fluctuations in crops are large, which requires that the stockpiles have a good base level.
- The general situation is good, although:
 - The availability of agri-food inputs must be ensured
 - Finland and the EU are in a harsh situation regarding availability of energy, fertilisers, proteins
 - The continuity of food industry and grocery trade must be ensured
 - Low profitability is threatening the continuity especially in agriculture



Level of self-sufficiency in food products

Ratio of production to consumption, % 2023.

Total food self-sufficiency 80 %



Resilient Retail and Fuel Distribution Network

- A nationwide network of sites capable of independent operation, especially in severe power outage situations
 - approx. 300 retail grocery stores
 - approx. 120 fuel distribution stations
- Power back-up generators, secured ICT-, cash register- and payment systems, preparedness to continue services on a long-term basis
- Securing grocery and fuel distribution also in serious disruptions and exceptional circumstances
 - Supporting normal, market-based operations through public-private cooperation
- Ensuring that the basic needs of the population are met, maintaining the functioning and resilience of the society





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Thank you.

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