



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
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**National Economic Supply FONES
Secretariat of Food Security Unit**

European Economic and Social Committee
Section for Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment

„The Swiss approach - what are the best practices and key elements of the security of supply in the food sector in Switzerland“

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Helsinki, 31 May 2010

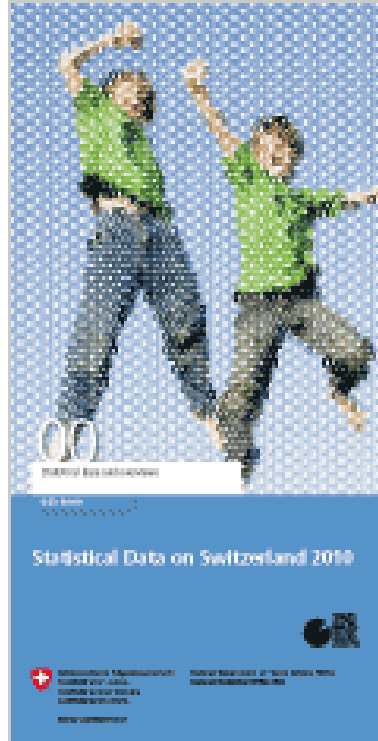


Statistical Data on Switzerland



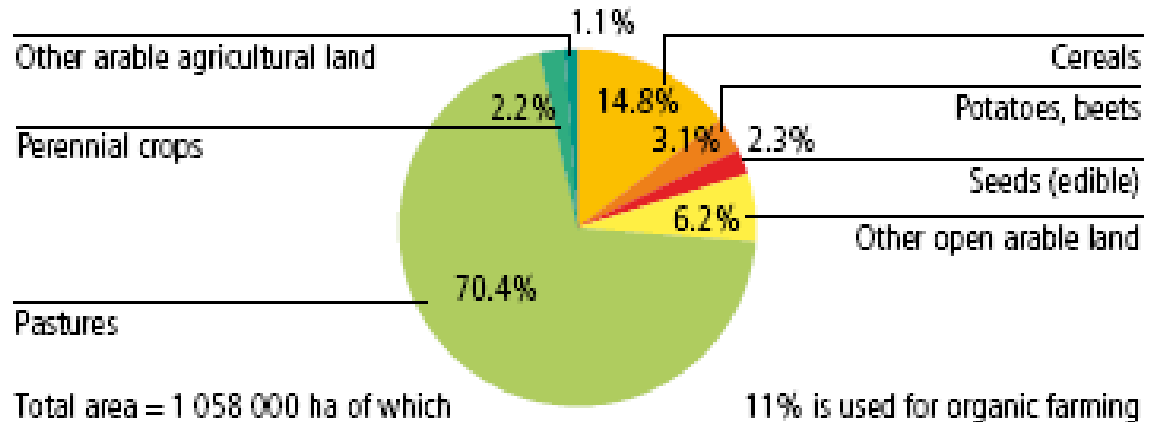


Statistical Data on Switzerland



Agricultural area used, 2008

Agricultural area used, 2008
Excl. summer pastures





Statistical Data on Switzerland



Output of agriculture*, 2008

in % of production value

Crop output	41.4
Animal output	49.8

*Total value = CHF 11 billion



Statistical Data on Switzerland



Permanent resident population

- 7.7 million people
- 74 % in urban areas

Employees by economic sector

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| • Agriculture | 3.8 % |
| • Industry | 22.9 % |
| • Services | 72,9 % |

Gross Value Added (GVA)

Part of the GVA of agriculture on the total GVA of economy	<1.0 %
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Background of supply in agriculture and in the food sector

- Swiss agricultural production currently covers roughly 60 % of our food requirements
- Dependence on imports of foodstuff like rice, hard wheat, coffee, cocoa, fats and oils, but also of seed, fertilizer for the production in field, antibiotics for the animal production



Risk analysis

Scenarios

- Drought
- Radioactivity
- International scarcity
- Animal disease
- Pandemics
- Flood



Risks for food supply

- Falling out of the native production
- Falling out of imports

„Actors in times of crisis“



Normal situation

Extraordinary situation (in a part of the country)

disruption of food supply with national dimension

Ensuring the provision of adequate food for the population

Protecting the population and its vital resources

Ensuring that supplies of foodstuff to the population are maintained in times of (national) crisis

Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG

Federal Office for Civil Protection FOCP

Federal Office for National Economic Supply FONES



Mandate of National Economic Supply

Federal Constitution

- *The Confederation ensures the country is supplied with essential goods and services in the event of ... severe shortages that the economy cannot counteract by itself*
- *If necessary the Confederation is entitled to derogate from the principle of economic freedom*



Principles

Subsidiarity

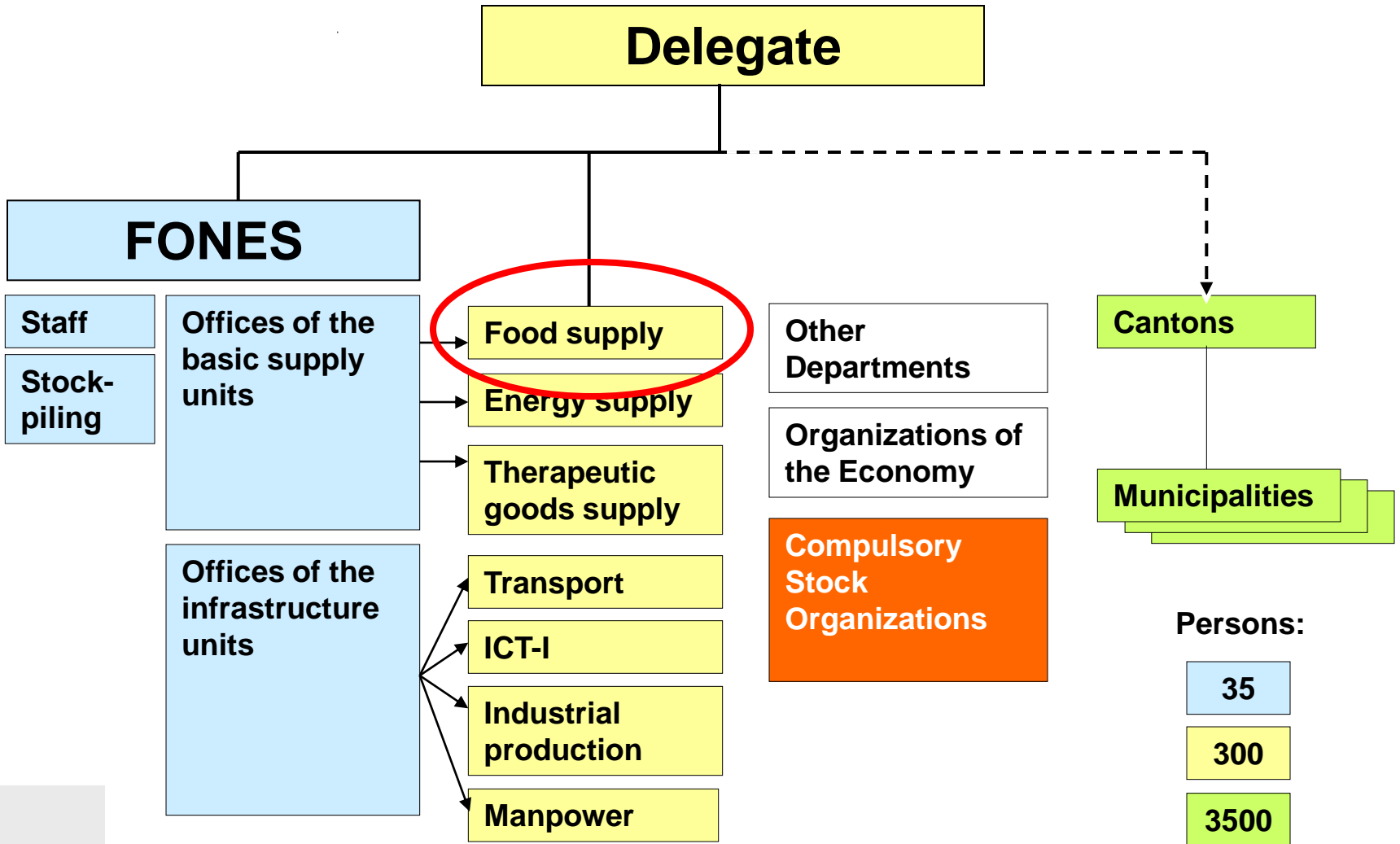
- Supplying the country with foodstuff is primarily in the responsibility of the private sector
- Authorities will only intervene to manage the situation if the private sector is no longer able to fulfil its normal supply function

Cooperation

- The National economic supply system (NES) is based on cooperation between the private sector and the State
- The strength of NES lies in bringing together leaders from a wide range of branches of the Swiss economy



NES system - Organization





Goods (food) supply strategy

Orientation

- NES today focuses its efforts on managing short and medium term disruptions to supply by sector

Supply management

- 100 % of the market supply in basic goods is ensured for up to six months wherever possible. These include cereals, sugar, cooking fats and oils, rice, coffee, medicine (as well as natural gas and liquid fuels for transport and heating)




Demand management

- In the event of a prolonged supply shortage, additional demand management measures can come into effect after six months



Instruments and measures to guarantee food supplies

Supply management

- Compulsory stocks  release of stocks
- Imports/Exports  import promotion
- Agricultural/industrial production  regulation of production

Consumption management

- Quota restrictions
- Sales restrictions
- Rationing



Stockpiling - principles



- Cooperation public/private sector
- Ownership of goods = private economy (stock keeper)
- Fiscal advantages for the stock keeper



Compulsory stocks - nutrition



cereals

rice

sugar

oils/fats

coffee



to cover demand for 4 months



Compulsory stocks - nutrition



animal feed



to cover demand for 3 to 4 months



fertiliser



to cover one third of the requirements for one growing season



antibiotics for
vetererinary
use



to cover demand for 4 months



Emergency provisions at home



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Swiss Confederation
Federal Department of Economic Affairs FDFA
Federal Office for National Economic Supply FONES

FONES

All homes should stock a week's worth of emergency provisions for times of shortages that

- lend themselves to storage without being astronaut food
- correspond to family preference and eating habits
- Additionally: 9 litres of water per person



The new flyer of FONES can be downloaded from our homepage www.bwl.admin.ch/documentation/publications



Import promotion

- New markets
- International treaties
- Facilitation of imports
- Financial aid
- Logistic capacities
- Counter-trade





Regulation of production

- Increase of acreage
- Recultivation of ecological compensation surfaces
- Revaluation of ecological efficiency statement directives
- Financial incentives
- Description of use of resources
- Regulation of use
- Directive for manufacturing quantity
- Prioritization of feeding





Quota restrictions at the level of importers and distributors

- Can be put in place quickly and without a great deal of administrative effort
- Product choice and percentage reduction in supplies along the supply chain is set by the federal government
- No possibility to control distribution at the level of the final consumer



Sales restrictions at the level of the final consumer

- Can be put in place quickly and without a great deal of administrative effort
- Product choice and quantity of allowed purchase per person/day is set by the federal government
- No effective possibility to control sales at the level of the final consumer/at the point of sale



Rationing

- Final resort in a crisis
- Every individual is issued with a ration card entitling him or her to a fixed amount of basic food
- The precise amounts are set by the government
- Rationing is socially equitable
- Enormous amount of administrative effort, which means that preparations take longer



Crisis management: Data processing by Decision Support Systems (DSS)

- Data processing applications provide a total overview of the routine sequence of operations aiming at ensuring the food supply
- Optimisation of instruments and measures is based on a series of prioritised objectives
- Solutions are obtained through close and systematic co-operation between experts, representatives of the affected branches and departments in charge of implementation
- Results and solutions are available in a very short time
- Main data regarding the supply of food is currently recorded on a regular basis and will be re-recorded in the event of a crisis



Services and infrastructure

Transport and logistics systems

- Establishment of a transport platform
- Safeguard of various means of transport
- Support on a own Swiss maritime fleet



Information and Communication Technologies

- Improve the the security of IT and communications in economic sectors important for our country's supply
- Prevent ICT system failures by establishing and bringing together crisis staffs in the relevant sectors
- Conclude sector-wide agreements for mutual provider support
- Safeguard key communications with other countries through Bernradio, an independent shortwave radio station



International Networking

- International Energy Agency (IEA)
- NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP) programme: Food and Agriculture Planning Committee (FAPC)



Thank you for your attention

For more information please visit our homepage:

www.bwl.admin.ch