

Brief on the National Food Plan Green Paper

Introduction

This document provides an **overview of the [National Food Plan Green Paper](#)**. The green paper is the second discussion document to be released during the development of the National Food Plan¹ and will inform the development of a white paper, planned for release in late 2012.

The aim of this document is to assist you in responding to the green paper and in on-going advocacy in relation to the development of the National Food Plan. **[Submissions to the green paper](#) are due by 30 September 2012.**

Background

The National Food Plan aims to be **Australia's first 'whole of government' food policy**, integrating policy related to all aspects of the food system. Its development follows calls for a national food policy from key Australian stakeholders over recent years² and the development of whole of government food policies in several other countries, particularly [the UK](#), [Scotland](#) and [Wales](#).

The National Food Plan green paper outlines the Australian Government's **long term vision and objectives** for the food system, based on its analysis of likely developments **over the next 20 years**. The development of the [National Food Plan](#) is being led by a National Food Plan Taskforce within the **Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)**. A [National Food Policy Working Group](#) has been advising on the development of the Plan. This group is comprised primarily of food industry stakeholders, including representatives from the National Farmers Federation, the Australian Food and Grocery Council, Graincorp and Simplot Australia. Only one health representative and one consumer representative sit on the 12-person working group. The Food Alliance was critical in its [Brief on the National Food Plan Issues Paper](#) about the process for developing the National Food Plan, including its narrow stakeholder involvement, lack of public engagement and lack of transparency.

The Food Alliance argued in its [submission to the National Food Plan issues paper](#) that the National Food Plan “**must aim for transformational rather than incremental change** in the way that Australia produces, processes, distributes and consumes food”. Transformational change is needed because:

- **over 75% of Australian men and women are likely to be overweight or obese by 2025** if current trends continue, and the increase in associated chronic diseases, such as type 2 diabetes, will cost the nation billions in additional healthcare³

¹ The [Issues paper to inform development of a national food plan](#) was the first discussion document released.

² See the [Food Alliance's Brief on the National Food Plan Issues Paper](#)

³ Haby, M and Marwick, A (2008) Future prevalence of overweight and obesity in Australian children and adolescents, 2000-2025, Victorian Department of Human Services.

- over **70% of Australia's family farms don't earn enough to support the family on them**⁴. The prices that Australian farmers receive have dropped significantly over the last four decades, and their costs have increased⁵. As a result, many are leaving the land⁶
- **climate change** is likely to affect all aspects of food production in Australia⁷ and **may lead to a 92% reduction in irrigated agriculture in our main food bowl**, the Murray-Darling Basin⁸
- at least **23% of Australia's carbon emissions are attributable to the food system**⁹
- intensive agricultural practices have **severely degraded the land and water systems** on which Australian agriculture depends¹⁰
- our **food system is overly dependent on oil**, an increasingly scarce and expensive resource¹¹

Structure of the green paper

The green paper is structured around the key themes addressed in the policy's objectives, and each theme lists consultation questions. The consultation questions may be used as a guide to structure submissions to the green paper, but there is no obligation to do so.

The overarching vision or '**key outcome**' of the National Food Plan is:

A sustainable, globally competitive, resilient food supply, supporting access to nutritious and affordable food

The **seven objectives** of the National Food Plan are:

- Support the global competitiveness and productivity growth of the food supply chain, including through research, science and innovation
- Reduce barriers food businesses face in accessing international and domestic markets
- Contribute to economic prosperity, employment and community well-being in regional Australia
- Identify and mitigate potential risks to Australia's food security

⁴ Waters, C (2012) The end of the family farm? 72% of family farms don't earn enough to support the family on them. Smart Company 26 June 2012

⁵ Hogan, L and Morris, P (2010) Agricultural and food policy choices in Australia. ABARE-BRS conference paper 10.15.

⁶ PMSEIC (2010) Australia and food security in a changing world. Canberra: The Prime Minister's Science, Engineering and Innovation Council.

⁷ PMSEIC (2010) As above.

⁸ Garnaut, R (2008) The Garnaut Climate Change Review. Final report. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

⁹ Larsen et al (2008) Sustainable and secure food systems for Victoria: what do we know, what do we need to know? VEIL research report No. 1. April 2008. Victorian Eco-Innovation Lab, University of Melbourne.

¹⁰ Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability (2008) State of the Environment Report, Victoria.

¹¹ Larsen et al (2008) As above.

- Maintain and improve the natural resource base underpinning food production in Australia
- Reduce barriers to a safe and nutritious food supply that responds to the evolving preferences and needs of all Australians and supports population health
- Contribute to global food security

See the appendix for a table that compares the proposed objectives of the Australian National Food Plan with the objectives of the UK and Scottish national food policies.

Our view of the National Food Plan green paper

The plan outlined in the green paper does not deliver the transformational change needed to address the serious environmental, health and economic challenges facing Australia's food system. This is a **'business as usual' plan** that benefits the Australian processed food industry and large corporate farms, but will deliver little for Australian consumers or the majority of Australia's farmers:

- **Sustainability is defined primarily in economic terms**, not in environmental or ecological terms (see the definition on p 48). There is an over-emphasis on economic sustainability throughout the document, and a failure to grasp the significance of ecological sustainability to Australia's future food security
- **There is no effective plan for improved access to nutritious food** or to deal with Australia's growing obesity problem. In fact, there are no new proposals under the policy area of 'safe and nutritious food'. Government proposes to continue the failed obesity prevention strategy of educating consumers to make healthy choices and working with the food industry to voluntarily re-formulate foods
- There is **no recognition of the need for a fundamental shift to a healthy *and sustainable* diet**
- The proposal to "take advantage of growing markets in Asia" (p2 and p223), by increasing exports of meat, dairy, sugar, wheat and processed foods, represents **a plan to export the Western diet and associated chronic diseases to Asian countries** whose healthcare systems are ill equipped to cope with the effects
- The **proposed target of doubling the value of food exports by 2030** (p187) is unrealistic given natural resource constraints and climate change predictions and has been [criticized by the WA Department of Agriculture and Food](#)
- The **view that Australia is 'food secure'** (p60-62) is simplistic. It fails to recognize the vulnerabilities in the supply of some food groups, such as fruit and vegetables, and the potential impacts of environmental constraints on production¹²
- **Government does not see a significant role for itself in intervening to correct market failures** related to the effects of Australia's food system on its natural resource base or population health, commenting that it, "does not seek to favour particular production or

¹² See Larsen, K., Turner, G., Ryan, C. and Lawrence, M (2011) Victorian Food Supply Scenarios: impacts on availability of a nutritious diet. Victorian Eco-Innovation Lab and Soebels et al (2010) Summary of Research into the Long-term Physical Implications of Net Overseas Migration to Australia in 2050. National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University: Adelaide.

land management systems as a general matter of principle” and that “government’s policy is to allow businesses to respond to consumer preferences” (p114-116 and p201).

- A **national strategy on the consistent application of modern biotechnology (including GM crops) in agriculture** is proposed. Low consumer acceptance and the GM moratoria that exist in some states are seen as constraining the adoption of GM crops in Australia (p153-154)

There are **some positives** in the document. These include:

- a proposal for whole of government co-ordination of food policy (p 53). However, this approach comes with the risk that if the underlying food policies are flawed, it may simply provide a mechanism to promulgate flawed policies across government
- a focus on soil health (p 202 and p212)
- further investigation of options to better manage supermarket/supplier relationships (p181-183)
- a proposal for a State of the Food System report to regularly monitor and report on issues affecting Australia’s food security (p54 and p78)

A key aim for the National Food Plan is the development of ‘whole of government’ or ‘integrated’ food policy. However, the policy approach proposed in the green paper is not integrated in a meaningful sense, despite the inclusion of objectives that focus on nutrition and Australia’s natural resource base.

The green paper **fails to integrate the proposed policy objectives**, delivering a **narrow policy that prioritises economic objectives over other objectives** and leaves tensions around health and environmental constraints on food production unresolved:

- the paper recognizes that climate change could reduce agricultural productivity by almost 20% by 2050 (p63), but proposes a target of doubling Australia’s food exports by 2030
- the paper recognizes the challenge to global food security of the shift to high animal protein diets (p 241), but proposes to double exports of livestock products to Asia
- the paper recognizes that over 75% of Australian adults could be overweight or obese by 2025 (p 96), leading to a huge increase in chronic diseases and healthcare costs, but proposes to continue the failed policy of industry self-regulation that contributed to the crisis

Australia’s food system faces serious environmental and health challenges, and the nation’s food policy needs to deliver more than ‘business as usual’. The **National Food Plan must tackle environmental and health challenges**, as well as supporting the competitiveness and productivity of the food industry. In other words, the National Food Plan should set out a vision for **a prosperous food industry that provides nutritious and sustainable food**.

The over-arching aim of the National Food Plan should be to encourage a shift to a food system that is **healthy, sustainable, fair and prosperous**¹³, and the plan should define a clear role for government in:

- promoting the availability and accessibility of healthy, sustainable food
- leading by example e.g. by introducing mandatory health and sustainability criteria for food purchased by the public sector
- using regulatory and economic approaches where voluntary approaches fail (e.g. restricting junk food advertising to children)
- providing advice to encourage consumers to eat a sustainable, as well as healthy, diet
- establishing a national framework for the mapping and protection of productive agricultural land

Comments on specific sections of the National Food Plan green paper

Australia's food policy framework

Summary

The paper **invites feedback on three possible options** for “improving leadership and stakeholder engagement on food-related policy issues” (p53):

- a **Ministerial Food Forum** of relevant Australian Government ministers “to improve the integration and co-ordination of food policy issues”
- a **Ministerial Food Forum** (as above) **plus a Stakeholder Committee on Food**, “comprising agriculture, fisheries and food business representatives, with participation by health, community and partner representatives”
- an **Australian Food Council**, comprising relevant Australian Government Ministers and representatives of agriculture, fisheries and food businesses together with health, community and partner representatives”

Neither the Stakeholder Committee, nor the proposed Australian Food Council, would have decision-making powers. Their roles would be to “facilitate a strategic dialogue between key groups” (p53).

A **State of the Food System report** (p54) is also proposed. It would include statistics on the food industry and information about how government's food policies are helping to achieve its objectives.

Food Alliance comment

Any mechanism for facilitating whole of government food policy must have decision-making powers, and should report directly to the Prime Minister. The **proposed Australian Food Council would not meet these criteria.**

A **Ministerial Food Forum** has the potential to deliver useful whole of government food policy if it focuses on genuine integration of policy objectives and resolving key policy tensions around environmental sustainability and health. This forum should be **led by the Minister for Health**, rather than the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, as the primary purpose of food is (or should

¹³ See the [Food Alliance's Submission to the Issues Paper to Inform Development of a National Food Plan](#)

be) to support the health and well-being of the nation¹⁴. The forum should report directly to the Prime Minister.

The **Stakeholder Committee on Food** is likely to function as a channel for dialogue with key **industry representatives**, marginalizing the role of other stakeholders. Government should adopt the principle that the food industry has a role in the implementation of food policy, but not in the making of policy. The Stakeholder Committee should be replaced by an **Advisory Council on Food**, whose main function is to provide expert advice to the Ministerial Forum rather than acting as a channel for dialogue. The Council's remit should be to advise government on how to achieve key objectives related to a prosperous, healthy and sustainable food system. It should be comprised of representatives from environmental, public health and consumer groups, as well as food policy experts. Environmental, public health and consumer groups should be represented on the Council in equal numbers to any representatives from the food industry.

Transparency in the development of food policy is critical to public confidence in the food system. Government should commit to transparency in all decision-making processes related to food policy in line with its commitment to 'openness and transparency', as expressed in the Declaration of Open Government and in the Government Response to the Report of the Government 2.0 Taskforce. This should include a **public register of decision-making processes** and the **publication of workplans, meeting agendas and meeting minutes** for the Advisory Council/ Stakeholder Committee on Food.

The **State of the Food System report** should assess progress in delivering the National Food Plan. Indicators should be set to measure progress against each objective, including indicators for a sustainable, nutritious food system.

Australia's food security

Summary

The main emphasis of this section is on the security of the national food supply, with a minor focus on community and household food security. The green paper takes the view that Australia has a high level of food security (p62), which it will be able to maintain in the long term:

"Even with a projected population of 30.9 to 42.5 million people by 2056..., the government considers that food availability is not likely to become a problem for Australia (p60)"

The paper also expresses a high degree of confidence that the market will compensate for any shortfalls in food supply:

"If for some reason there was an inadequate supply of a particular type of food or food group in Australia, this would result in increased prices creating an incentive for producers to supply more" (p 61)

¹⁴ See Lang and Rayner (2002) *Why health is the key to the future of food and farming*. A report on the Future of Farming and Food and Lang. T. (2005) *What is Food and Farming for? – The (Re)Emergence of Health as a Key Policy Driver*, in Frederick H. Buttel, Philip McMichael (ed.) *New Directions in the Sociology of Global Development (Research in Rural Sociology and Development, Volume 11)*, Emerald Group Publishing Limited, pp.123-144

The paper acknowledges that climate change is likely to reduce agricultural productivity, but there is an assumption that ‘innovation’ will reduce the impacts (p 63). Long term reductions in water availability are acknowledged but are expected to have only a minor impact due to “continuing improvements in agricultural productivity” (p 69), and declining supplies of fossil fuels are also seen as a minor issue (p70):

“Australia is the world’s ninth largest energy producer with abundant renewable and non-renewable energy resources, which will allow Australia to reliably meet its future energy demands (p70)”

The only new proposal related to food security is monitoring and assessment through a State of the Food System report (see above).

Food Alliance comment

The National Food Plan expresses confidence that innovation, agricultural improvements and ‘the market’ will overcome future food security challenges. This confidence is misplaced. The National Food Plan should acknowledge the real, long term risks to Australia’s food security posed by climate change and dwindling supplies of natural resources such as land, water, oil, fossil-fuel based fertilizers and phosphorous¹⁵, and Government should outline a strategy for dealing with these risks by encouraging a shift to sustainable production systems.

The plan needs to be underpinned by a more sophisticated understanding of food security which recognizes that:

- while Australia exports around 60% of the food that it produces, **parts of our food supply, such as fruit and vegetable supplies, are, nonetheless, vulnerable.** These vulnerabilities are related to future limitations in the availability of natural resources¹⁶ and will not simply be solved by the market, as the green paper suggests
- long term food security that protects the food security of future generations is **dependent on sustainable food systems**
- food insecurity in Australia often takes the form of **a lack of nutritionally adequate food, rather than an inadequate quantity of food**¹⁷

Safe and nutritious food

Summary

The problem of obesity, and associated chronic diseases such as type 2 diabetes and cardio-vascular disease, is framed largely as a problem of poor food choices by the Australian public, and the

¹⁵ These risks are well-documented. See PMSEIC (2010) Australia and food security in a changing world. Canberra: The Prime Minister’s Science, Engineering and Innovation Council, and Larsen et al (2008) Sustainable and secure food systems for Victoria: what do we know, what do we need to know? VEIL research report No. 1. April 2008. Victorian Eco-Innovation Lab, University of Melbourne.

¹⁶ See Larsen, K., Turner, G., Ryan, C. and Lawrence, M (2011) Victorian Food Supply Scenarios: impacts on availability of a nutritious diet. Victorian Eco-Innovation Lab and Soebels et al (2010) Summary of Research into the Long-term Physical Implications of Net Overseas Migration to Australia in 2050. National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University: Adelaide.

¹⁷ Friel, S (2010) Climate change, food insecurity and chronic diseases: sustainable and healthy policy opportunities for Australia. NSW Public Health Bulletin 21.

solutions to the problem are seen in terms of educating consumers to make better food choices. The Government proposes to continue its current approach of:

- working with industry to voluntarily reformulate foods and reduce children’s exposure to junk food marketing
- educating and informing consumers on healthy food choices and nutrition

A national nutrition policy and a new Healthy Weight Guide are also being developed. The Plan contains no new proposals to reduce the prevalence of obesity or promote access to nutritious food.

Food Alliance comment

The National Food Plan offers no effective plan to address Australia’s obesity crisis, proposing a continuation of current policy approaches. This strategy is out of step with the widely accepted theory that obesity trends are the result of an ‘obesogenic’ environment¹⁸ and contradicts the recommendations of the National Preventative Health Taskforce¹⁹, which focused on the need for urgent action to reshape Australia’s food supply. The National Food Plan should follow the recommendations of the National Preventative Health Taskforce, which included regulatory measures to tax unhealthy foods/subsidise healthy foods and to protect children from inappropriate advertising of unhealthy foods and beverages.

A competitive and productive food industry

Summary

This section goes to the heart of the National Food Plan. The main objective of the Plan is clearly to increase agricultural productivity and foster the competitiveness of the food industry. Government proposes to continue its market-based approach and to work closely with the food industry (p133). Foreign investment is seen as having an important role in maximizing food production (p 128), and innovation is also regarded as key to increasing agricultural productivity (p149). Notable elements of this section include proposals to:

- develop a **national strategy on “the consistent application of modern biotechnology (including GM crops) in agriculture, including considering constraints to adoption and the path to market”** (p 154)
- further investigate **options for better managing supplier/supermarket relationships**, such as better voluntary arrangements or an oversight mechanism such as an ombudsman (p 183)
- set a target to double the value of Australia’s food exports by 2030 (p 187)

Food Alliance Comment

There is an over-emphasis in the National Food Plan on fostering a competitive and productive food industry at the expense of other objectives. The Plan represents a continuation of productionist food policy²⁰ that has already resulted in severe degradation of Australia’s land and water systems, and

¹⁸ Egger, G. and Swinburn, B. (1997) An ‘ecological’ approach to the obesity pandemic. *BMJ* 315, pp.477-480.

¹⁹ National Preventative Health Taskforce (2008a) Technical report No 1: Obesity in Australia: a need for urgent action. Prepared for the National Preventative Health Taskforce by the Obesity Policy Working Group.

²⁰ See Lang, Barling and Caraher (2009) *Food Policy: Integrating Health, Environment and Society*. UK: Oxford University Press

the target of doubling the value of Australia's food exports by 2030 is unrealistic²¹ given natural resource constraints and climate change predictions. Any production-related objective in the National Food Plan should include an emphasis on increasing food production *sustainably*.

The proposal to develop a national strategy on the consistent application of modern biotechnology in Australia is inconsistent with Government's stated approach of not seeking to favour particular production or land management systems, leaving individuals and markets to determine the best outcomes (p201). The GM moratoria that currently exist in some states are driven by the concerns of the market.

A strong natural resource base

Summary

The National Food Plan has an objective to 'maintain and improve the natural resource base underpinning food production in Australia', and the Plan includes some recognition of the environmental challenges to food production (p 193), the need to minimize food waste (p213) and a need to improve the management of soil and water systems (p202). However, Government "believes that commercial imperative, combined with other government measures...is adequate to ensure food production systems operate in a manner suited to Australia's natural resource base" (p116), and **does not propose to drive a shift to sustainable production systems**, indicating that it "does not seek to favour particular production or land management systems as a general matter of principle" (p201). Government has also stopped short of adopting a national approach to the mapping and protection of agricultural land.

Food Alliance comment

The National Food Plan must aim to encourage a fundamental shift to sustainable production systems that will protect Australia's natural resource base, and Government should take a leadership role in driving this shift. There is a **clear case of market failure that requires Government intervention**, because the cost of the damage to Australia's natural resource base from intensive production practices is not included in the price of food²².

Government should lead the shift to sustainable production practices by:

- funding research and agricultural extension services in sustainable production systems
- introducing mandatory health and sustainability guidelines for food purchased in the public sector
- providing advice to consumers about how to eat sustainably
- setting a target to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the food system

Government should also introduce a **national framework for mapping and protecting productive agricultural land**.

²¹ See Larsen, K., Turner, G., Ryan, C. and Lawrence, M (2011) Victorian Food Supply Scenarios: impacts on availability of a nutritious diet. Victorian Eco-Innovation Lab

²² See Pretty, J; Ball, A., Lang, T. and Morison, J. (2005) Farm costs and food miles: An assessment of the full weekly cost of the UK food basket. In Food Policy 30, pp. 1-19.

Food trade and market access

Summary

The emphasis of this section is on expanding access to international export markets through trade agreements, and on the long-term ‘opportunities’ for Australian agricultural and food businesses presented by growing demand for food commodities, particularly livestock products, in Asia. The consultation questions seek feedback on a target of doubling food exports to Asia by 2050 (p237).

Food Alliance comment

The proposal to “take advantage of growing markets in Asia” (p223), by increasing exports of meat, dairy, sugar, wheat and processed foods, represents **a plan to export the Western diet and associated chronic diseases to Asia**. The **proposed target of doubling food exports to Asia** (p237) is unrealistic given natural resource constraints and climate change predictions and would also accelerate damage to Australia’s natural resource base, particularly through an intensification of livestock farming²³.

Global food security

Summary

The National Food Plan includes the objective to “contribute to global food security” (p241). The green paper recognizes that Australia’s contribution to global food supplies is small (p 250), and that global hunger is largely caused by inequality in food purchasing power due to poverty, rather than inadequate food supplies (p241). It proposes that Australia’s contribution to global food security should take the form of technology and expertise transfers to developing countries, trade-related advocacy and short-term emergency food assistance (p250).

Food Alliance comment

The National Food Plan proposes that Australia’s key contribution to global food security should be the transfer of expertise and technology. However, it fails to acknowledge the types of policy approaches, technology and expertise that are widely regarded as effective in addressing global hunger. This includes an emphasis on supporting smallholder farmers, particularly women, to increase their productivity through agro-ecological farming practices and on encouraging the production of staple crops for local markets²⁴.

Stakeholder responses to the National Food Plan green paper

Some key stakeholders have responded to the release of the National Food Plan green paper:

- Members of the **Australian Food Sovereignty Alliance** have described the green paper as [a plan for large agribusiness and retailing corporations](#), rather than a plan for all Australians
- Leader of the Australian Greens, **Christine Milne**, has criticized the [lack of emphasis on health, environment and the well-being of Australian farmers](#)

²³ See Steinfeld et al (2006) *Livestock’s Long Shadow: environmental issues and options*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome 2006.

²⁴ Olivier de Schutter, 2010, *Agro-ecology and the Right to Food*. Report presented at the 16th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council [A/HRC/16/49]

- The director of the **WA Department of Agriculture and Food** has said the Plan's [aim of doubling food exports is 'a challenge'](#)
- The **Public Health Association of Australia** has released a '[scorecard](#)' against which it will evaluate the green paper
- The **National Farmers Federation** has [welcomed the green paper's focus on seizing new market opportunities](#) and the development of a national strategy for the consistent application of biotechnology, but has criticized the plan for [not doing enough to help farmers compete on international markets](#)
- The **Australian Food and Grocery Council** has also welcomed the green paper, saying that it [covers the issues that are affecting the industry and having an impact on the wider agribusiness environment](#)

Both the National Farmers Federation and the Australian Food and Grocery Council are represented on the [National Food Policy Working Group](#), which is advising on the development of the National Food Plan.

Making a submission to the green paper

The Food Alliance encourages organizations to submit a response to the National Food Plan green paper. **Even a short response of a couple of paragraphs that highlights key issues is valuable.** There is no obligation to respond to the consultation questions specified in the green paper, and we particularly encourage you to voice your concerns about the overall direction of the policy and its objectives.

Responses are due **by 30 September** 2012, and details of how to submit responses are [here](#). We also encourage you to [register to attend a public meeting](#) about the National Food Plan during August and early September 2012.

We expect the **National Food Plan white paper to be released by the end of 2012**. To be kept informed of developments related to the National Food Plan and opportunities for joint advocacy, please contact Kathy McConell or Rachel Carey at the Food Alliance:

03 9244 3802

Kathy.mcconell@deakin.edu.au

rachel.carey@deakin.edu.au

Appendix: Comparison of the proposed objectives of Australia's National Food Plan with the national food plans of other countries

Australia	UK²⁵	Scotland²⁶
Support the global competitiveness and productivity growth of the food supply chain, including through research, science and innovation	Increasing food production sustainably	Supporting the growth of our food and drink industry
Reduce barriers food businesses face in accessing international and domestic markets	Ensuring a resilient, profitable and competitive food system	Secure and resilient food systems
Contribute to economic prosperity, employment and community well-being in regional Australia	Increasing the impact of skills, knowledge, research and technology	Building on our reputation as a land of food and drink
Identify and mitigate potential risks to Australia's food security	Reducing, reusing and reprocessing waste	Sustainable food procurement in the public sector
Maintain and improve the natural resource base underpinning food production in Australia	Reducing the food system's greenhouse gas emissions	Food education learning about our food from plough to plate
Reduce barriers to a safe and nutritious food supply that responds to the evolving preferences and needs of all Australians and supports population health	Enabling and encouraging people to eat a healthy and sustainable diet	Healthier, sustainable choices
Contribute to global food security		Ensuring food is available and affordable to all

²⁵ Defra (2010) Food 2030. HM Government. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

²⁶ Scottish Government (2009) Recipe for success: Scotland's National Food and Drink Policy