

## Best-ReMaP

Healthy Food for a Healthy Future

# M7.3 Pilot protocol development 

## Grant Agreement Number 951202

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30 / November / 2022


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## Contributors and Acknowledgements

The preparation of this report/list was coordinated by the Slovenian National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ).

Additionally, we would like to highlight the invaluable contributions that have gone into preparing the materials discussed in this document. Within this particular work, we would like to thank all Work Package 7 (WP7) partners, who contributed to achieving goals within the M7.3 Pilot protocol development, especially for their efforts.

Our sincere gratitude goes to the following Work Package 7 partners, who contributed in achieving the second Work Package 7 milestone (M7.3): Karin Schindler, Judith Benedics, Adelheid Weber (The Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection - BMASGK), Gabriele Antony, Jennifer Antosik, Carina Marbler, Rita Kichler, Sandra Ecker (The Austrian National Public Health Institute - GOeG), Sophie Hesina (AGES), Eda Bicer (Austria), Ivana Trifković, Vedrana Janjetovic-Cojo (Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina - MCA), Dragana Stojisavljević (PHI Institute for Public Health of the Republic of Srpska - PHI-RS), Aida Filipović Hadžiomeragić, Sanela Tukulija (Institute for Public Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina - PHI-FBH), Betina Bergmann Madsen, Mette Svendgaard Høgholm and Dennis Lars Olof Steffensen (Copenhagen Municipality - CPHMUN), Eeva Rantala, Heli Kuusipalo, Susanna Raulio and Tiina Sirkjärvi (Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare - THL), Ilja Saralahti, Milja Virtanen (Finland), Venetia-Maria Vraila, Eleftheria Papachristou, Meropi Kontogianni, Adamandia Xekalaki, Christos Barbaresos and Mary Yannakoulia (Institute of Child Health - ICH), Anita Varga, Kinga Lucia Miháldy, Leonóra Zámbó, Annamária Berna Csáki, Tamás Strahl (National Institute of Pharmacy and Nutrition NIPN), Katarzyna Brukało and Oskar Kowalski (Medical University of Silesia in Katowice SUM) and to Charlene Vassallo and Mariella Borg Buontempo(Ministry for Health - Department Health Regulation - MFH).

We would like to extend our thanks to the subcontractor Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia - the owner of the best practice - Catalogue of Foods for their active engagement in the Joint Action within Work Package 7, especially in providing sufficient instructions and information on the Catalogue of Foods to participating Member States and active involvement within bilateral meetings. In addition, important thanks belongs to Copenhagen Municipality (CPH-MUN) from Denmark (Betina Bergmann Madsen), who has guided participating WP7 Member States in understanding the public food procurement processes and actively joined within bilateral meetings.

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## 1 Introduction

The main focus of the Best-ReMaP JA is to adapt, replicate and implement effective health interventions, based on practices that have been proven to work, also in the area of public procurement of healthy food in public settings.

WP7 activities contribute to the Best-ReMaP long-term overall objective to improve food choices for children, thus adding to increased healthy life years at the MS and EU level. Specific objectives of the WP 7 are as following:

- To support the establishment of the intersectoral working group for the public procurement of foods in public institutions, in the participating MS,
- To increase the understanding, knowledge and skills regarding public procurement of food/food products in selected public institutions,
- To enable more choice of quality food stuffs for balanced menus in selected public institutions, from at least one type of public institution (types of public institutions: kindergartens, schools, retirement homes, hospitals), by piloting the Catalogue of foods in the public procurement procedure,
- To recommend further institutionalised implementation of the public procurement procedures for foods, based on quality standards, in EU MS.

One of the major tasks is Task 7.3 Pilot procurement tool and joint public tender. Objective of the Task is following:

Task 7.3 PILOT PROCUREMENT TOOL AND JOINT PUBLIC TENDER Task Leader: NIJZ, Participating partners: BMASGK, GoeG, MCA, PHI-FBH, PHI-RS, NCPHA, CPH-MUN, THL,ICH, SU, MFH

Task 7.3.2 The national/regional/local pilot study will be developed and implemented, based on the task 7.3.1. outcomes. A Pilot English-language Catalogue of food products, for selected food groups (minimum one selected food group, harmonized in the participating MS), will be designed jointly with a selected subcontractor, bringing in practical experiences from the field work:
(1) food groups for the implementation of the pilot study will be selected, harmonized for all the participating countries (priority - milk and milk products)

WP7 leaders prepared a template that served as a guidance (instructions with steps - e.g. to Member States). In addition, the provisional questions with answers were included.

Within 7.3.2 Task eight Member States have participated: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Poland and Malta. All Member States prepared excel sheets and entered the milk and milk product types in the Catalogue of foods. Instead of milk and milk product types Finland entred fish products in the Catalogue of foods.

## 2 Pilot protocol development (M7.3)

### 2.1 Austria: BMASGK and GOeG

### 2.1.1 First steps

Procurement of food in kindergartens and schools is in the competence of the regions and even more often municipalities. As we figured out that many schools and kindergartens procure whole meals, e. g. from catering companies or local restaurants, we followed two strains: (a) gaining deeper insights in procuring / tendering for catering services and creating quality criteria that could be included in tenders and contracts and (b) collecting feedback to the Slovenian Procurement Tool from Austrian procurement experts and persons who are responsible for food procurement in public institutions.
We had some meetings with the persons in charge for regional procurement in Austria and found out, that procurement criteria like the Austrian recommendations for school cafeterias are already used for procuring food in some regions/municipalities. These criteria are seen as very useful for the cafeterias which are more or less kiosks. That's one of the reasons we plan to define quality criteria for tenders.
Interviews with representatives from municipalities show that contracts often were in place for a longer time period and were timely unlimited. Selection criteria were mainly pragmatic, like ability to deliver the meals on time from Monday to Friday. Often the municipalities face the challenge to even find a local restaurant / service provider.
From interviews with representatives from a restaurant and a community kitchen that provide meals for schools and kindergartens we got the information that a platform with information on local food producers would be helpful, esp. when starting into that catering business. But they also mentioned that they already have established good relations with produces and order their food directly by telephone - because it is the easiest way for them both (kitchen staff and producer). The Representative from the community kitchen mentioned that they do not have the obligation to perform a tender because of the (smaller) amount of meals they prepare. And private businesses as restaurants do have a contract for the service they deliver without any obligations where they buy their food.

### 2.1.2 Experience using the Catalogue of foods

Since no data from producers was available until recently, the test run was carried out with our own data (data from another project). Therefore, we created categories for the products on our own, without feedback from the producers. Collaboration and support from the Slovenian Chamber of commerce was valuable.

### 2.1.3 Collaboration with public institutions

To date, we have received feedback from one milk producer in Austria in form of product lists. However, as we only received this data at the beginning of November, the catalogue has so far only been tested with our own data. Our approach was that we tried to assign each product to the given categories. In most cases, however, an assignment was difficult and new categories had to be defined. Especially in the area of fruit and dessert yoghurts, there were many differences in terms of ingredients. At the moment, for the purpose of creating food types, we did not collaborate with public institutions, because most of them have contracts with catering providers like local restaurants or community kitchens. Also we received data just recently.

In general, collaboration went well, we gained valuable information from interviews with representatives of municipalities and service providers as mentioned above. Main challenge was to identify, what we as Austrian team could do realistically, because of the fact that food or meal procurement in schools and kindergartens is done often individually by the municipalities and often via direct tenders.

### 2.1.4 Recommendations

We learned that procurement processes in Austria differ widely. In many meetings and telephone calls we learned a lot about the different aspects and we are pretty sure that defining quality criteria for tenders is an important next step.
In general, the Catalogue is very clearly laid out and user-friendly. However, the given categories for milk and dairy products are often confusing and the categories are often too narrow. A broader or structured classification would make it easier to enter the Austrian products. Often, products on the Austrian market differ only slightly, but as a result they no longer fit into the given categories and new categories have to be defined.

### 2.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina: MCA, PHI-FBH

### 2.2.1 First steps

We started the development of the pilot protocol with the formation of a working group from the FBiH Institute of Public Health headed by Dr. Aida Filipović Hadžiomerović, Dr. Aida Vilić Švraka, Sanela Tukulija, Mirsada Hadžović, Vesna Pažin Vrtić Čapljina, nutritionist. We also included a lawyer who should give us support for public procurement.
The beginning was that we initially selected potential producers from the list of producers of milk and dairy products by geographical location. We have selected manufacturers: Meggle Bihać, Milkos Sarajevo and ZEM Zenica.

### 2.2.2 Experience using the Catalogue of foods

It would be good to have a pilot flow of the Food Catalog in our official language, as well as information about products to make it as easy as possible for manufacturers to enter their products.
When creating the product type as well as the catalog, we had problems because there was insufficient training for entering data into the catalog. We sent our list of products and received a response about the correction of some products. We are currently preparing data for entry into the Catalog by assigning the administrator role to the head of our team from the Institute of Public Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sanela Tukulija. All members of the working group are maximally involved and work hard to continue the activities.
We have the greatest support from all relevant participants participating in this task. We are satisfied with the producers, but it would be better if all producers of milk and milk products participated in this project. A big obstacle is adapting the language to manufacturers, because they could fill in the official language themselves for their products.
Cooperation with the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce is excellent. They are very accommodating and give us full support for all the tasks we do.

### 2.2.3 Collaboration with public institutions

We sent selected manufacturers a propaganda program and a request for cooperation. Given that we had a very short deadline and vacation time, we had to act quickly. Shortly after 10 days we received feedback. We got in touch by phone first with the producer Milkos from Sarajevo and Dr. Aida Filipović and I arranged a meeting and a tour of the production. We were met there by friendly staff who gave us information and pictures for 54 products. We sorted all the data according to the instructions, translated it into English and prepared it in excel files for entry into the catalog. The next manufacturer is Meggle Bihać, which has 107 products where it was impossible to go to Bihać in time, so they sent us their list of their products, which we also processed, entered into an excel file, translated into English and prepared for entry into the catalog. And finally, the third producer is ZEM Zenica, with whom we also achieved excellent cooperation. They themselves entered 40 products into an excel file, translated them into English and prepared them for inclusion in the catalog.
We have an idea to perhaps include small producers of milk and dairy products, but the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina must give us the contact information because there is also a great potential for this type of product.

### 2.2.4 Recommendations

Recommendations would be that it would be good if the education and data entry for the Catalog lasted longer. For a better understanding of the tasks, however, more communication and meetings are needed. The instructions for the catalog would also be good in the official language because it would be easier for all participants to use it. Geographical locations could be adjusted for each country for an easier and better overview of manufacturers and products.

### 2.3 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Repulic of Srpska: PHI-RS

### 2.3.1 First steps

In the first phase, we formed a working group for the task of catalog piloting. The working group consists of a graduate food technologist, a graduate agricultural engineer, a graduate economist who knows public procurement and a doctor of medicine, nutrition specialist and we conducted market research and selected three dairies that produce milk and dairy products in the territory of the Republic of Srpska.
We chose three dairies from different geographical areas of Republic Srpska and with different geographical distribution of their products.
After selecting three dairies: 1. Dairy "Mlijekoprodukt" Kozarska Dubica, in the north of Republic of Srpska, dairy Pađeni, Bileća, in the south of Republic of Srpska, and dairy "Dule", Bijeljina, in the east of Republic of Srpska.
We contacted all three producers and prepared a letter intention in which we introduced them to the project task, the importance of the data that we need and the importance of their inclusion in the project.
We had to contact all the producers several times, since it was the vacation period, both by phone and by e-mail. The time of data collection was four to six weeks from the moment of the first contact.
Of the three selected dairies, two submitted their data, dairy "Mlijekoprodukt", Kozarska Dubica and dairy "Pađeni", Bileća. While dairy Dula refused to submit data without explanation, we had several contacts with it, we used the Internet and collected data about the products of this dairies.

### 2.3.2 Experience using the Catalogue of foods

Two of the three selected dairies entered data about their products directly into the tables that we sent them, after which we checked and asked them to make certain corrections. For the third dairy, the "Dule" dairy, members of the working group entered data into excel tables.
We forwarded all the data for all three dairies to the colleagues from the Chamber of Commerce of Slovenia for review and approval, in order to proceed to the second step, creating our catalog of dairy products.
After the approved data, in accordance with the instructions, we started cleaning the base in the catalog and preparing our catalog of dairy products for the next phase, piloting our catalog of dairy products by kindergartens and dairy product manufacturers

### 2.3.3 Collaboration with public institutions

The communication with the producers of dairy products was not ideal, but it can be evaluated as good, since it was the vacation period and we have to take that as a limiting factor.
On the other hand, the communication with partners, the Chamber of Commerce of Slovenia, was excellent.

### 2.3.4 Recommendations <br> SWOT analysis

## STRENGTS

- Examples of good practices of colleagues from Slovenia and Denmark and well-prepared instructions, trainings and working meetings by the Chamber of Commerce of Slovenia and colleagues from work package 7
- The motivation of the established project team for the implementation of the BestReMap project and the working group for piloting the food catalog
- Exchange of information with other project partners in WP7 (the industry of milk and milk products kindergartens, Ministry of Education and Culture, Chamber of Commerce and other relevant stakeholders)
- Prior knowledge and cooperation with some of the milk producers
- Good communications with two of three diary producers


## OPPORTUNITIES

- Easy-to-use food catalog - user-friendly
- Simple and easy to understand instructions for food catalog
- Partners from the Chamber of Commerce of Slovenia are always available for any clarifications and organization of the meeting
- The present motivation and interest of kindergartens in piloting the food catalog


## WEAKNEESSES

- Fear of new documentation and "additional papers,"
- Differences in the legal regulations for public procurement of food and the limitations of our law
- Misunderstanding the purpose of piloting the food catalog the industry of milk and milk products
- Lack of motivation to provide information/data about products and participate in piloting


## THREATS

- Misunderstanding the purpose of piloting the food catalog the industry of milk and milk products
- Lack of motivation to provide information/data about products and participate in piloting


### 2.4 Denmark: CPH-MUN

### 2.4.1 First steps

The city of Copenhagen has the role as affiliated entity in work package 7 (WP7) representing Danish interests. The WP7 work is carried out with high involvement of an experienced procurement lawyer who is employed in the city of Copenhagen. The procurement lawyer has many years of practical experiences with public food procurement and as the chair of the Danish network of public food procurement officers she has the knowledge about current state and the different perspectives of public food procurement in Denmark.
In February 2022, the municipality of Copenhagen arranged the inter-sectorial meeting, which led to knowledge sharing and engagement across sectors. The organization GS1 participated and was very interested in the pilot. The engagement from GS1 has been discussed and evaluated in closed collaboration with the lead beneficiary (NIJZ) of WP7 and opportunities and risk has been evaluated. The openness shown by the lead beneficiary (NIJZ) is highly appreciated and has inspired the CPH team to take the opportunity to test and evaluated the use of GS1 barcode data as the primary input data source. The procurement lawyer responsible for public food procurement (PFP) has been involved in the whole process and it has been valuable for the pilot.

### 2.4.2 Experience using the Catalogue of foods

It has been a challenge for the Danish team to understand the different viewpoints from the two Slovenian partners: NIJZ team and Slovenian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIS). In respect to the cooperation with the Slovenian Chamber of commerce it was valuable to meet the team in Ljubljana in May 2022 as it gave an even better understanding of the Catalogue of Food. The Danish team asked for more detailed information about the backend of the Slovenian Catalogue of Food as the Danish team would like to test an integration with GS1 data into the Slovenian Catalogue of food. Unfortunately, the visit did not give sufficient technical knowledge about the backend of the Slovenian Catalogue of Food. Hence, it has not been possible to test if the GS1 data could be read directly into the Slovenian Catalogue of Food. Luckily, NIJZ team has showed flexibility and been open for an alternative solution, which enables the Danish team to test the use of GS1 data in public food procurement.

### 2.4.3 Collaboration with public institutions

The deep knowledge and good relations with wholesalers have been helpful in the process of the pilot. The public institutions decide what food to buy themself and the municipality is doing the tender. Hence, no individual tenders are made in the city of Copenhagen.
Asking the producers to write in product information has been the most challenging barrier for the Danish team in the pilot. As the project team had knowledge about the products from former public dairy procurements it was agreed to let the food data analyst create the food types and sets based on that. On top of this the procurement lawyer arranges working groups with the kitchens staff to include their requests in the tender material.
In the GS1 part of the pilot, there have been new situations where it was necessary to ask some of the dairy producers to contribute in another way than they are used to. As an example, the project needed permission to get access to the data in the Danish GS1 database. In the database, producers choose to have their data either public or private. For producers who have marked data as private, the project needed to ask the producers for permission to get access to the data. Due to good relations and a shared interest in working towards a more digitalized solution it has not been a challenge to get access to the data. The greatest challenge has been
to agree on the conditions with GS1. There have been many discussions between the municipality of Copenhagen and the Danish GS1 office before an agreement were made. Much of the work is handled through telephone conversations and informal meetings.

### 2.4.4 Recommendations

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### 2.5 Finland: THL

### 2.5.1 First steps

The national inter-sectoral public procurements working group (task 7.1.2) and the national stakeholder workshop (task 7.1.3) paved the way. The national inter-sectoral public procurements working group (WG) that was established in WP7, identified the inclusion of small local producers a key challenge in the public food procurement (PFP) in Finland. The WG concluded that the Finnish Best-ReMaP WP7 pilot should aim at supporting the identification and inclusion of small local producers in PFP. The WG includes representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Hansel Ltd-the central purchasing body for central and local governments in Finland, the National Nutrition Council of Finland, Finnish Heart Association, Motiva Ltd-a government-owned sustainable development company, Finnish Environment Institute, the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities, municipalities, and public kitchens.
In the national stakeholder workshop that was organized in October 2021 and that involved over 60 professionals of PFP in Finland, the experts evaluated that the Slovenian Catalogue of Foods application might be feasible for the Finnish context and could provide added national value in the identification of small local producers and in finding locally produced foods that would be suitable for PFP.

To design the Finnish pilot, we organised a meeting with the pilot participant-the catering service of the municipality of Muurame, Central Finland-and representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Hansel, the central purchasing body of Finland. Hansel cares for the public procurement of most food product categories for a substantial proportion of public kitchens, including our pilot participant, the catering service of Muurame. This means that the catering service per se mainly conducts minor purchases directly from local providers. Since dairy, bakery, and meat products are procured centrally by Hansel, and since the dairy product market in Finland is dominated by few large producers, with these three product categories, procurement from smaller local producers would be challenging, if not impossible. Moreover, meat is a problematic food category from the perspectives of public health and environmental sustainability. Rather than fostering meat consumption, we ought to promote a shift towards healthier and environmentally more sustainable protein sources, including local fish.

Building on the discussions with the national inter-sectoral public procurements working group and the national stakeholder workshop, we decided to propose fish as the selected food category in the Finnish pilot. Providers to be contacted would be local fishermen and fish vendors in the Muurame region, and targeted fish products should preferably comply with the nutrition criteria of the Heart Symbol of the Finnish Heart Association and the Finnish Diabetes Association (https://www.sydanmerkki.fi/en/), and hence the nutritional quality criteria of the Finnish nutrition and meal recommendations (https://www.ruokavirasto.fi/en/themes/healthy-diet/nutrition-and-food-recommendations/). The Heart symbol is a voluntary, positive nutrition label that EU-Regulation (EC No. 1924/2006) acknowledges as a nutritional claim. In addition, targeted fish species should be listed as "green" (i.e., sustainable) in the WWF Finland's sustainable seafood guide (https://wwf.fi/ruoka/kalaopas/).

## Rationale for choosing fish as the pilot food category

Fish is a nutritionally high-quality and health-promoting source of numerous essential nutrients, including protein, unsaturated fatty acids, vitamin D, and lodine. The national nutrition recommendations of Finland recommend the consumption of various fish species 2-3 times per week, which few achieve. With sustainable, domestic fish species, fish is also an environmentally sustainable alternative for meat. In Finland, however, the utilization rate of
local fish is low, and the galloping inflation threatens to further decline the provision of fish in public catering services, including canteens in schools and early childhood education and care.

Promoting the procurement and consumption of local fish supports the achievement of the Finnish Government's objective to achieve a carbon neutral Finland by 2035, and the implementation of several ongoing government programmes, including

- the local food programme (https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/handle/10024/163175),
- the promotion programme of local fish (https://mmm.fi/kalat/strategiat-ja-ohjelmat/kotimaisen-kalan-edistamisohjelma, information unfortunately only in Finnish), and
- the Climate Food Programme that supports a just transition to a sustainable food system (https://mmm.fi/en/climatefriendlyfoodprogramme). One of the aims of the Climate Food Programme is to increase the per capita consumption of fish in Finland from the current 1.7 portions per week to 2.5 weekly portions by 2027.

The national sustainability goals and programmes support the implementation of:

- the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development,
- the European Green Deal,
- the EU Farm to Fork strategy, and
- the EU Green Public Procurement (GPP) criteria.

Moreover, the pilot participant, the catering service of Muurame, would benefit from finding a local fish provider.

### 2.5.2 Experience using the Catalogue of foods

Using the catalogue worked out fine with the instructions provided by CCIS and with a video recording from the knowledge sharing training in Ljubljana in spring 2022 (task 7.2.2). Yet, learning to use the Catalogue required substantial time and effort. In the Finnish pilot, THL conducted the data collection, created the categorisation of fish products, and entered all data to the Catalogue. We fear the application might be rather challenging for (small) providers to use. Similarly, the head of our pilot participant (i.e., the catering service of Muurame), who participated in the knowledge training workshop in Ljubljana, considered the Catalogue very complex to use. Using the Catalogue in Finland would require translating the entire application in Finnish and providing comprehensive training and local support for providers and public kitchens. Currently, we have not identified an actor in Finland that could take the responsibility and that would have sufficient resources for such efforts.
THL created the categorisation of fish products based on products identified on the market and entered all data to the Catalogue.
We had bilateral meetings and exchanged emails with CCIS during the process of creating food types and entering product data to the Catalogue of foods, and while creating the tender document. In addition to THL and CCIS, one meeting involved also the head of the catering service of Muurame (i.e., the pilot participant) and a procurement officer from Hansel. The meetings supported in finding a common language and in identifying the key differences between the public procurement process in Finland and Slovenia. Additionally, the meetings supported us in understanding the purpose of the Catalogue, its role in the Slovenian public procurement process, and the way in which food types should be created in the Catalogue.

The greatest barriers were the differences between Finland and Slovenia in the public procurement process and in the circumstances in which public procurers operate. These differences made it slightly challenging for us to understand the purpose of the Catalogue and its role in the public food procurement process. In Finland, national legislation, authorities, and comprehensive inspections guide the operations and production of domestic food industry operators and monitor the quality of imported products. The system ensures food safety and correctness. As a result, it is safe to say that there are no bad quality food products on the Finnish market; quality referring to risk factors, such as microbiological safety, hygiene, and food adulterations. Hence, public procurers in Finland do not have to worry about such issues.
The central procurement body, Hansel, conducts the procurement of most food product categories for a substantial proportion of public kitchens in Finland. Hansel defines the minimum quality criteria of procured products. In this context, quality refers to fairly detailed specifications, such as product-specific nutrition criteria, the dimensions and measures of product packages, or the level of processing, meaning whether, for example, a cucumber is delivered whole, in cubes, or in slices. Then, the industry and wholesalers must adapt to the defined minimum criteria. If they cannot meet all requirements, they cannot compete. As a result, all the providers that remain in the competition meet all set requirements, and the only factor that the procurers must compare is price. Hence, the public procurers of Hansel do not compare individual food products. In this respect, the operating logic in the procurement process of Finland differs from that of the Catalogue of foods. Regarding public kitchens that are not customers of Hansel, the municipality or an alternative joint procurement body typically conducts the PFP. Moreover, the procurement process of Finland is already digitalised, and all product information is available in digital databases.

### 2.5.3 Collaboration with public institutions

The pilot participant emailed their contacts and received the contact information of nearly 30 fish providers fairly close to Muurame. The pilot participant contacted the providers via email, introducing the Best-ReMaP project and inviting them to collaborate. Four providers responded, and three providers with the most promising products were selected to the pilot.
Product data were collected from the three providers via email and via their websites. Nutrition composition data were complemented using the Finnish food composition database, Fineli. Product-category specific nutrition criteria were retrieved from the website of the Heart Symbol, and sustainable fish species were checked on the website of WWF Finland's sustainable seafood guide. THL conducted the data collection with the help of the pilot participant.
Contact has worked excellently, mainly via email and Teams. THL was responsible for developing the categorisation of fish products, however, the pilot participant and a procurement officer from Hansel were consulted in the process.
Collaboration with the pilot participant has worked out excellently. To our understanding, the communication and collaboration has worked well also between the pilot participant and the collaborating fish providers. THL has not communicated directly with the fish providers.
Facilitators:

1. The head of our pilot participant, the catering service of Muurame, is very active and committed to the project and has good contacts/networks and relations with local producers.
2. Muurame is a small municipality with approximately 10400 residents and belongs to the region of Central Finland; the fifth largest region of Finland with 22 municipalities and altogether approximately 275000 residents. The relatively small size of the municipality and the surrounding region may have facilitated the identification of local fish providers.
3. The catering service of the municipality of Muurame is a relatively small public kitchen with 25 employees and nine kitchen units: one central production kitchen, seven service kitchens, and one meal distribution kitchen. The compact size of the catering service makes it agile to participate in various research and development projects.

### 2.5.4 Recommendations

GDPR statement should be added, since producers and public institutions are asked to provide identifiable data, such as IBAN, tax, and registration numbers, and contact information. For adoption in Finland, the catalogue should be translated in Finnish to enable easy access for Finnish users. As for the food subcategory it is unclear what the 3-letter label for subcategories should be. The VAT-rate of food in Finland is $14 \%$. Currently, the only alternatives in the Catalogue are 0\%, 9.5\%, and 22\%. The data fields "Mass/volume" and "Estimated mass/volume per unit of measure (kg/l)" are difficult to understand. Certificates: it is unclear what "suitable for protocol" means. The "Order code" field should not be mandatory, since smaller producers/providers may not have such codes for their products.
It is good that the food product cards contain a field for additional information, for example, if the product is seasonal and hence available only during a specific time of the year, or if the nutritional content can be modified according to the procurers' needs (e.g., lower salt content). Not all certificates have issuers, certificate numbers, or defined dates of validity. E.g., the WWF Finland's sustainable seafood guide. Adding certificates in the Catalogue is somewhat challenging and frustrating without these data. The logic is not quite intuitive that certificates must first be added to producers before they can be added to products.

### 2.6 Greece: ICH

### 2.6.1 First steps

First of all, we decided and contacted potential institutions that might be interested in the pilot protocol. After some discussions, 3 institutions expressed their interest and were included in the pilot process. Our next step was to organize the National Workshop for Public Food Procurement and the creation of a working group. All the procurement officers of the interested institutions attended the workshop and participated in the working group.

### 2.6.2 Experience using the Catalogue of foods

Food Catalogue seems to be a very useful tool, easy to navigation and to use. Though it depends on the National legislation if it would be applicable or not.

In addition to their help trough the WP7 meeting, we did have 2 more meetings with the Slovenian Chamber of commerce, in order to discuss some issues and questions. Moreover, we had great communication through e-mail and they were very prompt and helpful with everything we need.

### 2.6.3 Collaboration with public institutions

The establishment of contacts with institutions was successful and the National Workshop for Public Food Procurement gave us the opportunity to meet the representatives of the institutions face to face. We believe that this made our collaboration much easier.
Once we knew what the public institutions procure, we created food types based on lists of procured milk and milk products that they gave us and the market analysis for Greece.
Concerning the industry of milk, the first contact with dairy companies was unsuccessful because of timing (summer vacation period for the nominated person), but we managed to contact them and collaborate with them a little bit later. We explained thoroughly the task to them, and they provided us with excel files with their products and product information. We then filled the data in the Catalogue of foods with the products.
It was a fruitful collaboration, taking into consideration their heavy workload. The personal contact with the Institutions was determining for our collaboration. The contact with the right person was the main difficulty with the industry. We have to indicate that industry found this new tool really attractive, and that was very helpful.
In most of cases, we managed to meet the needs of public institutions. The exception to this is cheese. The dairy companies we included in the Catalogue of foods produce more traditional types of cheese, while kindergartens often procure types of cheese originated from Europe (e.g. Edam, Gouda, Regato).

### 2.6.4 Recommendations

The task was a little bit overwhelming at first, but the knowledge transfer workshops in Ljubljana and the bilateral meetings with Slovenian Chamber of Commerce were very helpful for our understanding of the task.
Food Catalogue seems an interesting tool. This effort will be fruitful only if the engaged stakeholders recognize its necessity. That is our conclusion through our contact with Slovenian Chamber of Commerce. The contact of Slovenian Chamber of Commerce with the National Chamber of Commerce may be helpful to the dissemination of Food Catalogue.

### 2.7 Hungary: NIPN

### 2.7.1 First steps

In Hungary, we have many regulations and guidelines which have direct or indirect effects on public food procurement and public catering.
Public catering is really important for us (NIPN). In the last decades we conducted many surveys on this field, we took part in the preparation of the public catering decree and we also made many booklets and publications. We regularly educate the food managers, and last year we launched a public catering working group for the relevant professionals - there are consultations regularly, focusing on different topics - despite this, we have zero level of expertise on the field of public food procurement.
In the WP7 after the situation analyses and the small meetings we saw the complexity of the whole procurement procedure, and we decided to contract with an external expert (who is Lawyer, Public Procurement Specialist) during the implementation of the Best Remap project. There is also an ongoing contact and professional consultation with the food coordinator of the institutions selected for the project.
Our first intersectoral meeting was really succesful, we got many useful comments. In the end of the meeting we held a roundtable discussion on the current situation and future possibilities regarding PFP in Hungary. It was a really great and fruitful day. All participants appreciated the intersectoral meeting and the possibility of consultation. They found the Best Remap project promising and the roundtable discussion very useful to hear the aspects of each other.

Some difficulties related to public food procurement in Hungary:

- Low proportion of local, organic, handmade and trademarked products
- The exemption rule in PFPs (similarly to Slovenia) is not well-known in Hungary
- It often occurs that the tenderer doesn't deliver the products that was defined in the contract and/or in time
- Public caterers are not involved from the beginning to the end of the process (lack of in-depth insights to the whole PFP process)
- In general public caterers don't have enough information about their own rights (education, trainings are needed)
- Administration is a huge burden. The procedure itself is quite long, slow, complicated
- It often happenes that product specifications are not detailed enough


### 2.7.2 Experience using the Catalogue of foods

The knowledge transfer training in May was very useful for us, we received a lot of useful information about the food catalogue and its practical role in the PFP.
In the weeks following the knowledge training, we reviewed the food catalogue user guide and related presentations that project team sent us in details, as well as the recording of CCIS presentation. During this period many questions arose about the food catalogue. We always made notes about our questions, discussed together and then shared with Slovenian project team and CCIS.
Over the past months, we have collected hundreds of dairy products from the online marketplace (including the websites of large supermarket chains and smaller domestic/local producers) and from manufacturers. Of these, 180 products have been reviewed and categorised in the Slovenian food category system or a new dairy product category has been proposed. Modifications in the food types might be needed later by merging the categories
according to the net weight or fat/added sugar content (eg. creating ranges). As we're collecting data continiously, we'll probably have more new food types, and we'd like to record them also in the food catalogue. The data recording in the catalogue is still in process, but since we couldn't make proper contacts with the food industry, data will be filled by us (NIPN).
Before the knowledge transfer training in May, we did not have enough information and knowledge about the exact applicability of the catalogue and how it could be used in the Hungarian public procurement system. Sometimes we were confused about the tasks, because we didn't know about some of them in advance. It also happened that some tasks were not so clear for the first time, because we thought that we would need more details, but we could overcome these obstacles by asking our questions to Slovenian project team and CCIS. We collaborated with the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce via email and also via Teams. We always had many questions related to the catalogue and the tasks, and they always provided answers for which we are very thankful.

### 2.7.3 Collaboration with public institutions

Relations with the selected institutions (nurseries) are excellent, and the food coordinator is always on hand to help. For the products collected, she always helps us decide whether or not they are relevant for public catering. Unfortunately, building a close relationship with dairy producers is not easy.
Cooperation with selected institutions is much smoother than with the manufacturers. We have regular meetings with the food coordinator of the nurseries. This may be due to the fact that the food coordinator is very direct, helpful and has a passion for feeding children.
The lack of communication with the industry inhibited the process, but it is true, that we had to assign a tight deadline for them to give us information on their food types. And also the timing (August) of this task was an inhibiting factor.
The lower level of cooperation of the food industry/manufacturer may be due to the fact that Hungary declared a state of war immediately after the end of the coronavirus epidemic, due to the Ukrainian-Russian war, and an energy emergency from August, which led to many restrictive measures, while inflation in Hungary is rising at an extremely high rate, with food alone currently rising by $35 \%$. Food prices are constantly rising, and the summer droughts have ruined many crops. This also has a significant impact on manufacturers and on public catering also, where it is becoming increasingly difficult to provide certain foodstuffs and suppliers can only provide their products at higher prices. This often leads to the need to modify or even cancel public procurement contracts. We also see that in many cases, instead of increasing the price, some manufacturers choose to try to keep the price of the product, but starts to produce smaller pack sizes (e.g. from 125 grams to 100 grams of yoghurt).
Ten manufacturers were contacted, of which only two indicated that they would provide us with information on their products for the project. Of these, 1 helped us to develop possible dairy food categories for the food catalogue based on their own products. (This 1 sent back the excel table, but it was incomplete because it did not specifically name the products that require a new subcategory, but only wrote a comment next to the Slovenian food categories, e.g. that the fat content value or the range of the presentation unit should be changed in the category name.) We could reach out one more dairy company with the help of the food coordinator of the institutions selected for the project. This company provided the specifications of their milk, and dairy products.

### 2.7.4 Recommendations

In a nutshell, we had some difficulties during the tasks but we could overcome them with finding the suitable solutions. We have to be more flexible and accept that we could not complete the
tasks according to "ideal way" (e.g. we could make contact with the food industry, etc.), but this a learning process for us as well and it gives us many experiences that we can learn from. Now we really should to think it over that how we could manage better those challenges that we had to face with during the whole process.
If you could explain our next tasks as clear as you can, and with as many details as you can, it would be really helpful. This way we could plan our tasks more efficiently.

### 2.8 Malta

### 2.8.1 First steps

The development of the public food procurement tool (PFP) is an initiative aimed to ensure that government institutions (e.g. schools and hospitals) are able to purchase food and regulate food to promote more sustainable food development in offering a healthy diet.
The Slovenian team are leading the BestReMap project. Numerous meetings were organised and initiated in April to strengthen communication and give out information. The tasks assigned to the Maltese team were discussed. The Maltese working group was created consisting of 2 Senior Researchers, 2 Researchers and 1 Junior Researcher. A stakeholder meeting is being organized. The aim of this project is to allow public procurement using the list of healthier and nutritious food which fall in the nutrient criteria.

### 2.8.2 Experience using the Catalogue of foods

A transfer of knowledge meeting was organized by the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce yielding a clearer view to ensure that the training is relevant and tailored to what is required. During this meeting there was the launch of the pilot protocol of the Catalogue. Malta participated online. Access was given to be able to make use of this tool. The training focused on how to use, edit, manage and test the tool https://pilot.katalogzivil.si/en-us/. This was immediately tried and tested. Malta opted to include milk and dairy milk products in the pilot as this is being produced locally.

### 2.8.3 Collaboration with public institutions

The chosen public institution to work with is the Ministry for Education. Establishing the contact with the School institution and the milk industry was successful where both key personnel were willing to help.
To better explain this EU BestRemap initiative an online meeting was planned and relevant personnel were invited. In return the persons in charge provided the current situations in the Maltese schools whereby the mode of procurement was more centrally procured. There are 10 colleges in Malta and Gozo with each college having 6-7 primary schools and some secondary schools. An excel sheet was provided by the EU project leader where this was sent to the Ministry for Education to provide the necessary information. The persons involved were from the Ministry for Education, HSEC, Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Directorate and the Superintendence of Public Health.
Contacts were initiated with the one local milk producer. The methodology applied to develop the food types was adapted from the Maltese National Food Consumption Survey (2015) in collaboration with IARC/WHO. Following this step: 1 food category milk and dairy milk products, 7 subcategories were identified including: Milk, Milk based beverages, Yoghurt, Desserts, Cream, Butter and Cheese. The information on milk and dairy milk products were collected from the Malta Dairy Company website www.benna.com.mt. A total of 57 products were used to build the nutrition composition for milk and dairy milk product. The prepared food types were inputted into the food catalogue upon approval. The food types were formulated in accordance with the current market situation which will help in the creation of the data set and for public tender. All progress was verified by the Slovenia Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting with both the milk industry and the public institution was an opportunity to improve collaboration. This was attributed to the frequent meetings, determination and to the
commitment of the personnel to conduct this pilot study. The Slovenian team were supportive in this task such, offering several bilateral meetings that were held online. Collaboration with the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce was successful. They were always ready to offer guidance and support throughout the task.

### 2.8.4 Recommendations

It is a new concept to achieve this task for its implementation besides All stakeholders needed to get on board and identify the usefulness of the food catalogue. It took us a while to try to understand the objective of the whole project concept especially being a small country where food procurement in schools is more based on centrally procured. This initiative is very challenging and interesting but to implement it may not be exactly easy or straight forward and may not be sustainable as only limited meals are provided in schools in Malta. It is satisfying that we were able to use the tool and apply it to local products. This tool should be useful as another scientific measure to halt the rise of obesity in children.

### 2.9 Poland: SUM

### 2.9.1 First steps

At the level of working group formation, we initially identified 80 potential partners - institutions. That's a lot, because we decided that the group should be as interdisciplinary as possible, so that its influence and outlook were as broad as possible. Therefore, we did not close the list of invitations only to people strictly related to public health, but we also expanded it to include institutions from the development, education, economy and even transport sectors.
As expected, only 20 invitations were accepted, and 16 external participants from 14 institutions attended the 1st Inter-sectoral working group meeting in Poland. The main challenge was finding „the right people" and lack of interest from other sectors (mainly ministries. We decided to use strategy "by the people, to the people" - a method of such informal networking. In terms of reaching public institutions for pilot, a huge intermediary role was played by the City Hall of Rybnik with which we cooperate under the Best Re-MaP Project. Their side was the recruitment of participants and the identification and encouragement of authorizing officers to cooperate.

### 2.9.2 Experience using the Catalogue of foods

We are very impressed with this tool. At the same time, I would like to strongly highlighted that work in our international WP7 group allowed me to see how different and separate are the state regulations concerning public food procurement among participated countries.
From the Polish perspective, ordering / facilitating the public procurement process will be extremely beneficial (both in terms of savings in financial resources and time). The usefulness of the application under the present conditions will be limited to this range.

Slovenian Chamber of commerce is always ready and willing to cooperate. Bilateral meetings are useful and concrete.

### 2.9.3 Collaboration with public institutions

In accordance with the adopted methodology, we contacted the 7 largest dairies in the country. Unfortunately, they were not interested in direct cooperation (as I indicated in the point above, the actual usefulness of this solution from their perspective is limited). Nevertheless, they remain on standby when consultation is needed.
Public institutions (in our case, nurseries, kindergartens and schools) are very interested and very active. They participate in the substantive process - defining product groups, and consult information on the applied procedures and regulations. From their point of view, the application is definitely more useful (apart from the language barrier). An additional profit, which we did not assume at the beginning, is that individual institutions share their experiences among themselves, which allows them to expand their knowledge and tighten contacts. SUM acts as a coordinator and moderator of actions and discussions.

We have collected detailed information on products that public institutions ordered earlier. This allowed us to define the product catalog and consult it among the authorizing officers. Cooperation with public institutions is at the highest level. They are committed, willing and genuinely interested. The key seems to be the fact that the public food procurement officers are aware of real benefit from the project and application.

Working with industry is definitely more difficult. But also, according to Polish law, it should not be too strict, especially when it comes to public procurement.
In terms of milk and dairy products we manage to meet the needs of public institutions for the products they wanted to procure. However, they do not see it as a need, but as another solution to facilitate their work. While in the working group we have established, we feel a little unsatisfied. Because in our opinion, it is necessary to work really at the very first steps. Even in the form of defining individual food products, so that they are of the highest quality (e.g. gouda cheese, not cheese type gouda).

### 2.9.4 Recommendations

In our opinion the main barrier is the different level of advancement of states in ordering public procurement and the regulations in force. Maybe we should adjust our activities to the levels of advancement.
Thanks to the Best Re-MaP project, we started the arduous and long work on a revolution in public food procurement. We are still at the beginning of the road, but since a number of people have been interested in these activities and have been "infected" with the will to act (in bottomup approach), we would like to continue this work. Thanks to international work, we can use good practices from other countries and consult the solutions taken. The enormous support of both the WP7 Team and the partners is invaluable to us.

## 3 Conclusion

The process of preparation of the pilot public tender within WP7 has allowed many partners to experience how different and separate are the state regulations concerning public food procurement among participated countries.
The subcontractor, Slovenian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, organized many bilateral meetings with every Member State in order to support individual participating countries in the preparation of the national list of food products aligned with national distributors, researching and testing national pilot version and facilitate the development of the procurement testing tender and templates.
Bilateral meetings were held in two parts. The first meeting was intended for countries to present their national food types, from category milk and dairy products, which they managed to obtain from selected public institutions and national distributors. The purpose of the meetings, was also for the countries to present their collaboration with national distributors and local producers - how they connected with them and what kind of cooperation they managed to establish. Most countries managed to establish cooperation with national distributors, only Hungary and Poland have problems to establish contact with them, because national distributros did not want to cooperate. Hungary managed to obtain data on dairy products itself, from the online marketplace (including the websites of large supermarket chains and smaller domestic/local producers) and from manufacturers. While Poland managed to obtain a list of products from selected public institutions, as they work very well with them. Austria, however, failed to established cooperation with public institutions, because of centralised PFP - most of them have contracts with catering providers like local restaurants or community kitchens. All countries, except Finland, have created food types and products list with descriptions for milk and dairy products. Finland has substitute the mentioned food group with fish and fish products. The dairy product market in Finland is dominated by few large producers, so in this case procurement from smaller local producers would be challenging, if not impossible.
At the end of the task, the participating countries shared the opinion that the cooperation with public institutions and national distributors proved to be successful, fruitful and something that is beneficial for both sides.
The process of creating the sets using the Catalogue is quite complex. Because there was a fear that the countries will not be able to create the sets on their own, two rounds of individual meetings were proposed in second part. In the first round of meetings, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia (CCIS) explain, according to every country individual situations, how to design the sets in order to avoid confusion. The second round of meetings was devoted to reviewing the sets, that countries have already created in the Catalogue, and to help them with additional questions. Countries had the most difficulty in importing data from Excel spreadsheet to the Catalogue and vice versa, exporting data into an Excel spreadsheet, accessing food types (inserting estimated quantity, price, value), creating sets and creating public tender from food types. CCIS is through all meetings provided support to all countries, and provided all the necessary instructions. As part of bilateral meetings, partners were able to explore the principle of how the Catalogue works and will thus be ready to next step simulation of the public tenders.
Most Member States found the Catalogue of Foods to be a very useful tool, which was easy to navigate and to use. Some of the greatest barriers in using the Catalogue of Foods were the differences between Member States and Slovenia in the public procurement process and in the circumstances in which public procurers operate. These differences made it slightly challenging for them to understand the purpose of the Catalogue and its role in the public food procurement process. The Catalogue of Foods could be further adapted to even better suit individual needs of Member States. Some of the suggestions were:

- Geographical locations could be adjusted for each country for an easier and better overview of manufacturers and products;
- GDPR statement should be added, since producers and public institutions are asked to provide identifiable data, such as IBAN, tax, and registration numbers, and contact information;
- Translating the Catalogue of Foods in national language.
- Providing comprehensive training and local support for providers and public kitchens;
- More training for entering data into the catalog and creating a broader or more structured classification.

Member states reported they gained deeper insights in procuring in their country and found more local providers. In the task itself the most challenging obstacle Member States highlighted was collaborating with producers to write in product information. They emphasized that knowledge transfer training was very helpful for them and they hope all stakeholders will identify the usefulness of the food catalogue. Especially benefits in terms of savings in financial resources and time by facilitating the public procurement process.
At the end of the task all countries reported good cooperation and support throughout the process from the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Slovenian National institute of public health.

## 4 Attachments

### 4.1 Proposal to choose fish as the targeted food category in the WP7 pilot in Finland

Joint Action Best-ReMaP<br>WP7 Public procurement of food in public institutions - a pilot EU approach

Task 7.3.2 Development and implementation of the national/regional/local pilot study

## Proposal to choose fish as the targeted food category in the WP7 pilot in Finland

Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) proposes fish as the selected food category in the Best-ReMaP WP7 pilot in Finland. Providers to be contacted would be local fishermen and fish vendors in the Muurame region in central Finland (number of providers to be confirmed). The public institution that participates in the pilot and that will conduct the simulated procurement with the Slovenian >>Catalogue of foods<< application is the catering service of the municipality of Muurame.

In the Finnish pilot, targeted fish products should preferably comply with the nutrition criteria of the Heart Symbol of the Finnish Heart Association and the Finnish Diabetes Association (https://www.sydanmerkki.fi/en/), and hence the nutritional quality criteria of the Finnish nutrition and meal recommendations
(https://www.ruokavirasto.fi/en/themes/healthy-diet/nutrition-and-food-
recommendations/). The Heart symbol is a voluntary, positive nutrition label that EURegulation (EC No. 1924/2006) acknowledges as a nutritional claim. In addition, targeted fish species should be listed as "green" (i.e., sustainable) in the WWF Finland's sustainable seafood guide (https://wwf.fi/ruoka/kalaopas/).

## - Rationale for the proposal

Fish is a nutritionally high-quality and health-promoting source of numerous essential nutrients, including protein, unsaturated fatty acids, vitamin $D$, and lodine. The national nutrition recommendations of Finland recommend the consumption of various fish species 2-3 times per week, which few achieve. With sustainable, domestic fish species, fish is also an environmentally sustainable alternative for meat. In Finland, however, the utilization rate of local fish is low, and the galloping inflation threatens to further decline the provision of fish in public catering services, including canteens in schools and early childhood education and care.

Promoting the procurement and consumption of local fish supports the achievement of the Finnish Government's objective to achieve a carbon neutral Finland by 2035, and the implementation of several ongoing government programmes, including

- the local food programme (https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/handle/10024/163175),
- the promotion programme of local fish (https://mmm.fi/kalat/strategiat-ja-ohjelmat/kotimaisen-kalan-edistamisohjelma, information unfortunately only in Finnish), and
- the Climate Food Programme that supports a just transition to a sustainable food system (https://mmm.fi/en/climatefriendlyfoodprogramme). One of the aims of the Climate Food Programme is to increase the per capita consumption of fish in Finland from the current 1.7 portions per week to 2.5 weekly portions by 2027.

The national sustainability goals and programmes support the implementation of:

- the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development,
- the European Green Deal,
- the EU Farm to Fork strategy, and
- the EU Green Public Procurement (GPP) criteria.

Moreover, the pilot participant-the catering service of the municipality of Muuramewould greatly benefit from finding a local fish provider.

## - Background for the proposal

The national inter-sectoral public procurements working group (WG) that was established in WP7 task 7.1.2 identified the inclusion of small local producers a key challenge in public food procurement (PFP) in Finland. The WG concluded that the Finnish Best-ReMaP WP7 pilot should aim at supporting the identification and inclusion of small local producers in PFP. The WG includes representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Hansel Ltd-the central purchasing body for central and local governments in Finland, the National Nutrition Council of Finland, Finnish Heart Association, Motiva Ltd-a governmentowned sustainable development company, Finnish Environment Institute, the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities, municipalities, and public kitchens.

In the national stakeholder workshop that was organized as part of task 7.1.3 in October 2021 and that involved over 60 professionals of PFP in Finland, the experts evaluated that the Slovenian Catalogue of Foods application might be feasible for the Finnish context and could provide added national value in the identification of small local producers and in finding locally produced foods that would be suitable for PFP.

Otherwise, the Slovenian application does unfortunately not hold much potential in Finland because the professional enterprise resource planning software (ERP, e.g., Aromi, Jamix) that public catering services currently use are already integrated and function well with the Finnish GS1/Synkka food product database that provides extensive information (including nutritional values and quality certificates) on all EANcoded food products available on the Finnish market. In Addition, the ERP software are integrated with the national food composition database Fineli, with the national nutrition and meal recommendations that are tailored to diverse customer groups, as well as with the wholesalers and suppliers. In this respect, the baseline situation of PFP in Finland differs quite substantially from the circumstances in Slovenia and many other EU member states.

In WP7, food categories suggested to be included in the pilot were dairy, bakery, or meat products. In Finland, the procurement of dairy and bakery products is highly centralised. With these product categories, procurement from smaller local producers would be challenging, if not impossible. Meat, in turn, is a problematic food group from the perspectives of public health and environmental sustainability. Rather than fostering meat consumption, we ought to promote a shift towards healthier and environmentally more sustainable protein sources, including local fish.

Sincerely on behalf of the Finnish Best-ReMaP team, Eeva Rantala (MSc, Researcher) and Susanna Raulio (PhD, Senior Researcher) Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare

### 4.2 Instruction for partners

We have divided tasks into the following steps.

1. Creating food types - so far you have created food types and products list with descriptions for milk and milk products. If you are missing any data or still haven't completed this step, please collaborate with the food producers and/or with public institutions who procure food and are familiar with the public tender. Such institutions (for example public schools, children hospitals, children refugee camps ...) usually have a vast list of food products which they procure and this list can help you with the market overview (find attached the example of created food types by CCIS Slovenia). Most likely, chosen competent institutions from T7.2.1 can help you. Team from Finland has asked for an exemption for milk and dairy products, therefore Finland will substitute the mentioned food group with fish and fish products (confirmed).
2. When the food types are created and the necessary data gathered, you must enter the products into the pilot version of the Catalogue. B. Lončarek from CCIS provided you with the necessary instructions for using the Catalogue, accessing as administrator (also attached). B. Lončarek is available for assistance by appointment, bilateral one-on-one meetings will be arranged.
3. By step 3 the Catalogue should be filled with your data - data from the products from the discussed food category - milk and milk products.
For better understanding of the task, a chosen public procurement officer from your MS should be present. We had bilateral meetings with CCIS Slovenia and all countries participated.
The following steps should be completed by 17th October. Our next WP7 partners meeting will be on 21st October, where partners will present the prepared food types in the Catalogue of food.
Kind regards,
WP7 NIJZ

### 4.3 Question guidelines

M7.3 - Pilot protocol development (deadline for partners 10th November 2022)

## 1. Introduction, warm up questions:

- How did you start pilot protocol development (first steps)? Please describe the process of how did you tackle the task from the beginning (creating a working group, including (or not) public procurement officers, gathering stakeholders information etc.).


## 2. Sub questions

- What is your experience in using the pilot protocol of the Catalogue of foods? How did you manage to use/test the pilot?
- How successful were you in establishing contacts with public institutions and the industry of milk and milk products (or fish for Finland)? How did you approach the task of creating food types, establishing contacts, filling the data in the Catalogue etc. within your institution?
- How have you collaborated with public institutions for the purpose of creating food types and how successful have you been in making contacts with them?
- How would you rate your collaboration with the public institutions who procure food and with the industry? What factors did contribute to the fruitfulness of your collaboration and/or what were the inhibiting factors? What/who supported you the most while creating food types?
- Did you manage to meet the needs of public institutions for the products they wanted to procure?
- How have you collaborated with the Slovenian Chamber of commerce and how successful were you in making contact with them?
- What were barriers and the factors that contributed to your understanding of the task? Please, use these questions as guidelines in describing your process of pilot protocol development (to give you an idea of what kind of answers/descriptions we are expecting from you). Feel free to add any information you deem relevant.


## 3. Wrap up

- Final thoughts and lessons learned.
- Recommendations from your side.


### 4.4 Meeting minutes of bilateral meetings with CCIS-CAFE and MSs

| Member State | Date of the meeting |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First round | Second round | Third round |
| Austria | October 17 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2022$ | November 9 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2022 | November 21 ${ }^{\text {st }}, 2022$ |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina with Republic Srpska | October 11 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2022$ | November 11 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2022 | November 30 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2022 |
| Denmark | October 14 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2022$ | November 9 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2022 | November 14 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2022$ |
| Finland | October 18 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2022$ | November 8 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2022 | November 21 ${ }^{\text {st }}, 2022$ |
| Greece | October 13 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2022$ | November 8 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2022$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { November } 22^{\text {nd }} \text {, } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ |
| Hungary | October 12 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2022$ | November 11 $1^{\text {th }}, 2022$ | November 25 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2022$ |
| Malta | October 11 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2022$ | November 7 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 2022$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { November } 22^{\text {nd }} \text {, } \\ & \text { 202? } \end{aligned}$ |
| Poland | October 17 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2022 | November 7 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2022 | November 15 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2022 |

### 4.4.1 Austria

## First bilateral meeting with Austria

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: October 17th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Sophie Hesina , Judith Benedics, Eda Bicer, Gabriele Antony, Barbara
Lončarek, Polona Kamenšek, Petra Kravos

## Agenda

S. Hesina presented Austrian products and explained their products consist of yogurts with added sugars and sweeteners because they are from the base they already collected in 2018. Plain yogurts were not collected. They collected the data by taking photos in the supermarket. The document is also not translated in English.
B. Lončarek asked if they also contacted milk companies and S. Hesina shared that they contacted 2 main producers and they did not provide any information yet. Producers have 1 data from products in the supermarket and 1 data only for catering/big kitchens. They are not sure information will be provided based on previous experience.
B. Lončarek suggested that for plain yogurts and other missing items they use Slovenian examples in the Catalogue of foods and make changes further (if producers will provide data).
G. Antony explained the main problem in Austria is that institutions order meals not ingredients because they use catering system. They are not sure they will be able to finish pilot testing (creating public tender on which producers will apply).
B. Lončarek presented in detail how food types are inserted in Food Catalogue. Later they will be able to insert products into the food type. B. Lončarek also shared instructions for that.

Next steps will be explained in the next bilateral meetings, which will be set after Friday's meeting.
S. Hesina will start with inserting food types and E. Bicer will attend the meeting on Friday.

## Second bilateral meeting with Austria

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 9th, 2022 at 12:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Sophie Hesina, Judith Benedics, Gabriele Antony, Rita Kichler, Barbara
Lončarek, Lea Raztresen

## Agenda

S. Hesina explained that they got a list of milk products from one of the Austrian producers.

At the moment their team is checking the list of products and is adding some products they
found during their own research. Before the end of December they will have a complete list of milk products on the Austrian market.
S. Hesina asked some questions regarding Catalogue of Foods:

- Should they delete slovenian food types or should they just adjust them? They can adapt Slovenian food types if small changes are needed. If it is a completely different product type, they should add a new product type, and delete the Slovenian product types they do not need.
- Is it possible to import data from excel tables to the Catalogue of Foods? It is possible, they have to copy the table and then import it into the Catalogue of Foods. B. Lončarek showed the Austrian team how to do that.
- How to define the content of added sugar? B. Lončarek explained this using the example of fruit yoghurts. In Slovenia they had national market reserach on the content of naturally present lactose in yoghurts. When they had this information they calculated the content of added sugar from the declared nutritional value of individual product.
B. Lončarek checked if they have a username and password to enter the Food Catalogue as a public institution. As the Austrian team did not have this access yet, it was arranged together with $B$. Lončarek during the meeting. Afterward, $B$. Lončarek presented what a Catalogue of Foods looks like if you sign in as a public institution. She also explained how to export data to an excel spreadsheet.

The Austrian team explained that they have a different public procurement system as they procure mostly catering services in public institutions. Instead of participating in joint pilot tender, they will therefore prepare a list of criteria to be taken into account in the public food procurement. B. Lončarek explained that this is not a real procurement tender, just a simulation, and that they should nevertheless investigate the possibilities in the Catalogue of Foods and prepare a pilot tender for which the producer who had sent them the food types should apply. In this way, they will be able to explore the principle of how the Catalogue of Foods works.

The Austrian team agreed and decided to prepare a workshop in which they will prepare the pilot tender and explore other possibilities of the Catalogue of Foods. Later they will provide written feedback on the experience.
S. Hesina pointed out that no one from the Austrian team would be able to attend the meeting with the partners on 28th November, and she would only be able to attend for one hour. It was agreed to adjust the agenda of the meeting so that Austria could present first.

## Third bilateral meeting with Austria

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 21st, 2022 at 09:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Barbara Lončarek, Sandra Ecker, Sophie Hesina, Gabriele Antony, Polona
Kamenšek

## Agenda

S. Hesina started with milk and milk products categorization and had some questions:

1. How categories were made in Slovenia, was there used Food codex?
2. How specific should categories be? Will small business owners understand categories-are that many details practical (example, butter: different qualities).
B. Lončarek explained the first step was to create main categories. That continued in workgroups with providers where they gave products they produce. Based on that they created subcategories. Legislation was also used. Producers should know the properties of their products. This information is important for public institutions to choose the product based on properties and price. The aim of subcategories is that even smaller providers can apply.
S. Hesina will create main categories by the end of the week and continue with sets. S. Ecker won't be able to present at the meeting 28.11.2022. S. Ecker will attend the meeting and report on the Austrian team. Implementation of food categories is up to S . Hesina.
B. Lončarek proposed to arrange another meeting after starting the sets to discuss any questions.

### 4.4.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina with Republic of Srpska

## First bilateral meeting with Bosnia and Herzegovina with Republic Srpska

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: October 11th, 2022 at 12:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Aida Filipović Hadžiomeragic, Dragana Stojisavljević, Petra Kravos, Barbara
Lončarek, Polona Kamenšek, Lea raztresen, Neža Fras, Petra Ožbolt

## Agenda

Republika Srpska (RS) and FBIH will create a seperate public tender, while using the same law. RS and FBIH will create seperate food types, but they are using the data bases from both countries, because both markets have pretty much the same products
B. Lončarek shared the sent excel tables, all present overviewed the data. The products which didn't classify under Slovenian food types are in the table named Market analyses. The list of ingredients is only needed to double-check the classification under food types.
B. Lončarek provided future instructions for FBIH and RS: arranging food types under one list of food types and transferring food types into the Catalogue, explaining while sharing the screen with the Catalogue. RS was wondering if each food type has to be inserted seperatly or they can all be imported at once? B. Lončarek replied they need to be inserted seperatly, each food type - one by one. The Catalogue needs to be filled with food types by the next WP7 Meeting on 21st October.

FBIH prepared the overview of the milk and milk products from 3 different producers. A. Filipovic confirmed that their team understood the instructions and the asingment. Everything will be prepared by the next WP7 meeting.

## Second bilateral meeting with Bosnia and Herzegovina with Republic Srpska

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 11th, 2022 at 12:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Aida Filipović Hadžiomeragic, Sanela Tukulija, Barbara Lončarek, Polona
Kamenšek

## Agenda

A. Filipović shared that they will send questions for Milestone 7.3 today. B. Lončarek explained how they will create public tender from food types. For that, they need public institution access. B. Lončarek showed the process and suggested to create lots until the next meeting . Next meeting will be on 25th November at 12:00.

# Third bilateral meeting with Bosnia and Herzegovina with Republic Srpska 

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 30th, 2022 at 09:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Barbara Lončarek, Polona Kamenšek, Sanela Tukulija


#### Abstract

Agenda S. Tukulija reported they enterd food types for 3 producers and asked how producers put in the information about products. B. Lončarek shared her screen and showed how to log in as administrator, how to enter legal entety data and how to imort products. B. Lončarek also explained how to corectly create lots so providers will be able to apply and also how to edit orders if needed. After all that public tander is created, which will be sent to providers to fill in. This is all regarding the task untill January.


### 4.4.3 Denmark

# First bilateral meeting with Denmark 

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: October 14th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Lea Raztresen, Barbara Lončarek, Jana Ramuš, Neža Fras, Betina Bergmann
Madsen, Mette Svendgaard Høgholm

## Agenda

B. Bergmann Madsen from CPH-MUN shared an excel table with milk products in danish language. Currently the Excel sheet is filled with 275 milk products and its divided by columns, each column representing a different feature of the product (main group. position number, tonnage, product group, sub sub category, packing etc.). B. Lončarek and J. Ramuš from CCIS emphasized that food type (in the Slovenian Catalog) means the name of the food + grammage/volume of food + specific parameters/features. CPH-MUN should just merge the two columns from the shared Excel sheet (columns H and K ) to get the list of food types. B. Lončarek explained how food types should be inserted into the Catalog manually, food products can then be directly exported from the Excel sheet.
B. Bergmann Madsen expressed that CPH-MUN and GS1 managed to come to an agreement, therefore Denmark will continue to evolve their own version of Catalog of foods, going forward with the real public tender. B. Bergmann Madsen believed that the agreement within WP7 was that CHP-MUN does not have to enter the data into the Slovenian pilot, because of their collaboration with GS1. CCIS was not aware of this agreement, therefore the WP7 NIJZ team and CPH-MUN must firstly discuss the topic with M. Gabrijelčič. B. Bergman Madsen expressed that CPH-MUN can forward the list of food types to CCIS and asked if CCIS can enter the food types into the Catalog for them. CCIS disagreed and emphasized the need to discuss everything with M. Gabrijelčič.

## Second bilateral meeting with Denmark

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 9th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Dennis Lars Olof Steffensen, Barbara Lončarek, Petra Kravos

## Agenda

D. Steffensen presented that food products from the milk and dairy products category were inserted in the pilot application and warned that they cannot insert their own suppliers into the application, they can only choose Slovenian ones. B. Lončarek answered they will fix it, so that partners can also insert their own suppliers.
D. Steffensen does not yet have his own access to the application, B. Lončarek presented public institutions access (under user login they search for Denmark partners) and how to copy the PIN and create a new password and username. After registration, it is necessary to confirm the link received by email.
B. Lončarek showed how to access food types - click on Public procurement - Orders Denmark milk and dairy products. By clicking food type (green basket) the estimated quantity and price can be inserted, and by clicking on green pencil their value can be changed. She also presented how a new set (food type in another lot) can be added. The sets are always marked in grey.

Barbara presented how to create public tender, insert food types into lots, that food providers could applied. She showed how to export an excel table and presented instructions for fulfillment public tender document - pro forma invoice.

Regarding Milestone 7.3 Dennis will ask Betina and Mette about the submission of the answers to the questions and remind them that they must be submitted by November 10th.

The second bilateral meeting with Denmark will take place on 14th November at 9h.

## Third bilateral meeting with Denmark

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 14th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Dennis Lars Olof Steffensen, Betina Bergmann Madsen, Barbara Lončarek, Lea
Raztresen

## Agenda

B. Lončarek summarised the instructions she had provided at the last bilateral meeting with Denmark.
D. Steffensen showed the invoice he made using the Catalogue of Foods. He raised the concern that they usually only procure organic food. B. Lončarek showed how to label organic food in the Catalogue of Foods. D. Steffensen also included the quantity and estimated value of the products. He estimated the value from their procurement last year.
B. Bergmann Madsen asked for the next steps, which B. Lončarek happily provided:

1. Meeting with partners is on the 28th November. All partners will present their work so far at this meeting.
2. Simulation of the public tender. Partners will send prepared invoices to the producers. Producers will apply to the tender. In this way we will test the working of Catalogue of Foods.
3. We will prepare the list of criteria which partners use in public tenders.

Finally, B. Bergmann Madsen advises that the core team need to clearly explain the difference between the list of food types they have to make for the simulation of the public tender and the list of foods they are making for the EU database (with the brand name and nutritional value of the food).

### 4.4.4 Finland

# First bilateral meeting with Finland 

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: October 18th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Barbara Lončarek, Jana Ramuš, Neža Fras, Eeva Rantala, Ilja Saralahti, Susanna Raulio, Milja Virtanen

## Agenda

E. Rantala from Finland shared their prepared list of food types for the food category Fish \& seafood. E. Rantala explained the categorisation, which followed the Global product classification of GS1. Finland prepared 2 subcategories and 6 food types in close cooperation with two fish \& seafood providers from the Muurame region (10 fish products in total). B. Lončarek from CCIS explained the point of creating food types and remarked that under 1 food type, very similar food products should be listed. E. Rantala explained that the Slovenian approach is very different in comparison to Finlands, so they had some difficulties adapting, but did what they thought was best and most logical from the food procurement officers point of view. Team from Finland asked CCIS for an explanation regarding the meaning and differences between data fields in the Catalog (example - what is the difference between Quantitative unit and Mass/volume). B. Lončarek explained that quantitative units are grams or liters (units of product, if it's liquid or solid food), mass/volume is the grammage of a certain food product (package of the product or a range of packages). E. Rantalo also emphasized that the VAT \% is different in Finland, but B. Lončarek explained that this does not matter in the simulation process. Currently, Finland is using its own database for food procurement and instead of food types, they are using specifications. J. Ramuš from CCIS explained why the specifications didn't work for the schools in Slovenia - because they were not accurate enough, schools did not know how to accurately describe what kind of products they need. J. Ramuš then explained what different quality schemes and certificates in the Catalog mean. E. Rantala mentioned two different certificates that are very important to the finish team - Hearth label and Sustainable green/fish species according to WWF. J. Ramuš suggested that Finland can add the names of the 2 certificates into the title of the food type (thereby making it obligatory). M. Virtanen emphasized that the biggest difference is the law for public procurement in Finland and the fact that Finlands' market quality level is high, so they do not need to eliminate poor quality products (because there is none). All present concluded that they are looking forward to the findings of the pilot development, mostly because of the differences between Finland and Slovenia. Next steps will be explained in the next WP7 partners meeting on 21st October and in the next bilateral meetings.

## Second bilateral meeting with Finland

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 8th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Eeva Rantala, Neža Fras

## Agenda

E. Rantala presented what Finland has done in the Catalogue so far and had questions about naming the sets and about prices per unit. CCIS wasn't able to attend the meeting, so Finland suggested they ask the questions with additional screenshots by email.

M7.3 questions are nearly complete, Finland will forward them by the 10th November at the latest.

The next date for the second round of bilaterals was chosen - 18th November at 12h.

## Third bilateral meeting with Finland

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 21st, 2022 at 14:30 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Barbara Lončarek, Eeva Rantala, Polona Kamenšek

## Agenda

E. Rantala shared her screen. Public institution that works with them in this pilot created a list of products they would like to procure in the simulation. E. Rantala created order for them (products, amounts, prices ...) she also used sets. She exported the excel template and explained it in detail. B. Lončarek had no special comments only to export different excel document (it is very similar so it can be copied, not a lot of additional work).

The task will be presented at the next meeting 28.11.2022. E. Rantala explained there are still two products that need to be confirmed (price and size of package). For ordering code that is not available from some producers for the purposes of test B. Lončarek suggested using a random number. That is important for public institutions, it's easier for them when ordering.

After, B. Lončarek briefly explained some information regarding packaging in excel template. E. Rantala explained they can be flexible with packaging since they usually work with individuals, she adjusted excel template and inserted ranges (1-10kg). Currently E. Rantala inserted VAT manually, B. Lončarek informed they will make more options for VAT for different countries.

At the end E. Rantala shared how criteria for food producers work in Finland-how they are specified by law. B. Lončarek explained the system in Slovenia.

### 4.4.5 Greece

## First bilateral meeting with Greece

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: October 13th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Barbara Lončarek, Lea Raztresen, Venetia Vraila, Christos Barbaresos,
Eleftheria Papachristou

## Agenda

The Greek team firstly presented Christos Barbaresos, Food Technologist at Nursery of Municipality of Athens and a member of public procurement network.

The Greek team successfully collected food data from one food supplier. They are still waiting for data from two other food suppliers. Only 3 or 4 foods correspond to Slovenian food types, the others are unique foods specific to the Greek market.
B. Lončarek advised them to also contact public institutions, which can give them a list of milk and milk products they usually order.

They can start by creating new types of food (based on the information provided by the food supplier) and insert them in the Catalog of Foods. Once they have received information from two other suppliers, they will insert them subsequently.

They have to insert the newly formed food types and adjusted food types into the Catalog of Foods.

Participants also discussed the aim of this data collection:

1. The food types are needed for simulation of public tender (they need to include the products that public institutions need).
2. The branded food products are needed for EU data base (not all food types need to be linked to actual branded food products)

The Greek team asked following questions:

- How to design a food type for foods that are only available on the Greek market? They can use the Greek name of the product (public institutions need to know which product the food type refers to) and then they need to specify the characteristics of the product.
- How to define the grammature of a product, can they use a range in the food type? For yogurts they have to use the unit in pieces. When they put out a tender, the food supplier will offer the grammature weight of the product.
- How to design the food type for milk desserts? As follows - dessert, fat content, added sugar content (if available)

At the end of the meeting B. Lončarek demonstrated how to insert new food types into Catalog of Foods.

## Second bilateral meeting with Greece

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 8th, 2022 at 12:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Venetia Vraila, Eleftheria Papachristou, Barbara Lončarek, Petra Ožbolt

## Agenda

Greek team is struggling with food products. They have food types. As for the price of the products, B. Lončarek said they could take last year's prices for foods and add $10 \%$. Second round of bilateral meetings with Greece is on the 22nd November at 12:00.

## Third bilateral meeting with Greece

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 22nd, 2022 at 09:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Eleftheria Papachristou, Barbara Lončarek, Polona Kamenšek

## Agenda

E. Papachristou and B. Lončarek clarified how access to application can be made for institutions. Further on E. Papachristou shared screen and B. Lončarek gave some useful information regarding access for institutions. E. Papachristou asked what to do with lots that won't apply to this tender, because producers don't have items in the lots. B. Lončarek explained for the purpose of the test it's better to insert products that are possible to provide. Sets will be ready for the meeting on Monday 28.11.2022. B. Lončarek explained how to export excel document after finishing the order and clarified question about packaging of products (for example yoghurts).

### 4.4.6 Hungary

## First bilateral meeting with Hungary

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: October 12th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Anita Varga, Barbara Lončarek, Lea Raztresen, Leonora Zambo, Annamária Berna-Csáki, Tamás Stráhl dr

## Agenda

The Hungarian team introduced dr. Tamás Stráhl, who is a public procurement specialist and a dietitian Annamária Berna-Csáki, who is coordinating food menus in selected public institution.

Hungarian suppliers were not interested in cooperation to prepare a list of food types, so the Hungarian team used previous public tenders to draw up a list of food types. L. Zambo went through food types, asking following questions:

- Where should lactose-free dairy products be classified? Lactose free products should be inserted in a new subcategory of milk and milk products. (when the new subcategory is created in the Catalog of Foods, the admin should untick the box for valid products only, otherwise the subcategory will not be visible).
- Could ecological products also be added in Catalogue of Foods? Ecological and unecological food products are included in the same food type. The only difference is in addition of ecological certificate. When an eco-certificate is added, the E mark appears before the product type.
- To which food type should "turo", a product similar to cottage cheese, be added? If the Hungarian team considers that turo has different characteristics than cottage cheese, they should create a new food type for this product.
- What is the meaning of I. category in butter food type? I. category to the water content in butter. The Hungarian team should check their legislation on milk and milk products and what contents of water they have in butter products.
- How to determine the added sugar content? In the Slovenian Catalog of Foods, the added sugar content is indicated for yogurts and soft drinks. Suppliers can be requested to provide information on the added sugar content or the Hungarian team can also calculate the added sugar content using the nutritional value.
B. Lončarek demonstrated how to add new subcategories and new food types into the Catalog of Foods.

Currently the national pilot Catalogs are visible to all included Member States, but CCIS is working on a solution, to make the national pilot Catalog visible to only one Member State.

As the Hungarian team will not be able to attend the meeting with WP7 partners on 21st October, they will send the completed list of food types on 17th October and present it at the next meeting with WP7 partners. The core team WP7 will send the Hungarian team all information on the next steps by email.

## Second bilateral meeting with Hungary

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 11th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Anita Varga, Leonora Zambo, Barbara Lončarek, Polona Kamenšek

## Agenda

Hungarian team did not enter all the food types in the catalogue yet. B. Lončarek explained they will use the types to create public tender. Hungary had problems with getting in touch with dairy providers, the types they created were filled in as a test user not as a real producer. B. Lončarek confirmed that is okay and asked about public institution access. B. Lončarek showed how to create sets and public tender. Next meeting will be on the 25th November 2022 at 9:00.
Third bilateral meeting with Hungary
Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 25th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Anita Varga, Leonora Zambo, Barbara Lončarek, Polona Kamenšek

## Agenda

Instructions for creating sets out of food types were clear to the team. L. Zambo shared the screen and $B$. Lončarek checked the types and grammage. Further on B. Lončarek helped to export the document and explained how process will continue (what will the provider need to fill in). Hungarian team informed that the price increase is not $10 \%$ but estimated at $30 \%$. B. Lončarek said they can increase the price accordingly. L. Zambo shared in the task they used test provider and asked if they can continue with products (used from websites). B. Lončarek agreed and shared how to sign in as administrator and create legal entities that will make the process easier.

### 4.4.7 Malta

First bilateral meeting with Malta
Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: October 11th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Charlene Vassallo, Mariella Borg Buontempo, Petra Kravos, Barbara Lončarek,
Polona Kamenšek

## Agenda

C. Vassallo showed examples from Catalogue of food for different categories: milk, yogurt, butter, cream, cheese.
B. Lončarek explained how to correctly use unit of measure for ordering yogurts. If they are in packages for one person ( $150 / 180 / 200 \mathrm{~g}$ ) unit of measure is pieces (pcs), if package is bigger, correct use is liter. In the next step (if unit of measure is pcs) mass volume is divided by 1000 $(150 / 1000=0,15)$ and this is estimated mass/volume per unit of measure. This is important for program to automatically calculate the correct price at the end.
C. Vassallo continued with presentation of Excel document, where they collected all the data of products (producer, food category, nutritional value, ingredients, allergens...).
B. Lončarek presented how to import all the information to Catalogue of foods. A new Excel document will be sent to $C$. Vassallo. She will fill it with her data as $B$. Lončarek explained in detail and import products to Catalogue of foods.
C. Vassallo and B. Lončarek went over important dates: 21st of October create food types, next insert food products. For year 2023 B. Lončarek explained how work will continue (creating public tender, simulation of public procurement).
C. Vassallo and M. Borg Buontempo asked if intersectoral meeting / public procurement workshop group will be online and what is the aim of meeting. Answer will be provided by the NIJZ team.

## Second bilateral meeting with Malta

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 7th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Charlene Vassallo, Barbara Lončarek, Neža Fras

## Agenda

C. Vassallo from Malta shared the screen while accessing the Catalogue of foods. Some problems with the access to the Catalogue occurred, although B. Lončarek was able to see the products with the help of the administrator's view. B. Lončarek will contact CCIS programmers about the access issues.

Malta also reported problems with the green cart/basket creation. B. Lončarek arranged that Malta was able to sign in as a Public institution, providing new access data. After that, Malta was able to show its data and create sets in the Catalogue.
B. Lončarek guided C. Vassallo through the process of creating sets. B. Lončarek also explained the meaning of different baskets - green basket only means public tender, Malta does not have to click on the other baskets. Malta has only one producer so B. Lončarek suggested they can sort all the food types under one set. Creating separate sets is only important for producers because they can not apply if they don't offer all of the products from one set.
B. Lončarek also explained how to export data into an Excel spreadsheet and how to use already created sets as a template for the new order. Malta learned to add butter and cheese to the set for the public tender.

Report on 7.3 was already sent from Malta. All present have chosen a date for the next bilateral meeting - 22.11. at 9 am, Malta will create sets until then.

## Third bilateral meeting with Malta

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 22nd, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Charlene Vassallo, Barbara Lončarek, Polona Kamenšek


#### Abstract

Agenda C. Vassallo shared screen and showed the process of ordering milk products. B. Lončarek helped and continued with the explanation on what to fill in the excel template. C. Vassallo explained that prices were collected in the supermarket, currently waiting for the producer to send the prices. B. Lončarek explained what members will need to present at the next meeting on Monday, 28.11.2022.


### 4.4.8 Poland

## First bilateral meeting with Poland

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: October 17th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Katarzyna Brukalo, Barbara Lončarek, Petra Ožbolt, Petra Kravos, Polona
Kamenšek

## Agenda

K. Brukalo presented the prepared excel documents. Detailed list of products was presented. While preparing the list of products, one problem was highlighted. In Poland it is very common that information about size and ingredients of products are not use as part of public procurement. That's why their intersectoral group would like to start from very beginning step. They contacted 10 biggest dairy companies in Poland. From companies they received a messages, that all the information about products they could find it on their webpages. Based on the obtained information they than created the list of products.
K. Brukalo showed examples from Catalogue of food for different categories: milk, yogurt and butter. B. Lončarek explained how to correctly use unit of measure for ordering yogurts and butter. If they are in packages for one person ( $150 / 180 / 200 \mathrm{~g}$ ) unit of measure is pieces (pcs), if package is bigger, correct use is liter. In the next step (if unit of measure is pcs) mass volume is divided by $1000(150 / 1000=0,15)$ and this is estimated mass/volume per unit of measure. This is important for program to automatically calculate the correct price at the end.
K. Brukalo pointed out, that is necessary to added the provider name in application, but they can not enter their Polish companies. CCIS will check this with their IT company and report back. B. Lončarek then presented how excluded sets can be removed, because in Poland they don't have them (click on Administration $\rightarrow$ Main food register $\rightarrow$ click on green pencil and tick off the excluded sets). The certificate information field can be left blank, because this information is now not important. For products, such as goat natural yoghurt and soy/oat drink B. Lončarek suggests to prepare subcategories.
B. Lončarek clarifies, that the Catalogue needs to be filled with food types by the next WP7 Meeting on 21st October, meanwhile food products can be entered into the application later.

## Second bilateral meeting with Poland

Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 7th, 2022 at 9:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Katarzyna Brukalo, Barbara Lončarek, Petra Ožbolt

## Agenda

K. Brukalo showed how they entered the products in the Food Catalogue. Then B. Lončarek showed under which username to log in and create the individual sets. Next meeting ill be on 17 November at 9:00 where K. Brukalo will present the inserted sets.

They will send the answered questions, for the Milestone 7.3 report, on the 9th of November.
Third bilateral meeting with Poland
Organizer: CCIS and NIJZ
Date and time: November 15th, 2022 at 10:00 (CET)
Meeting location: Microsoft Teams
Present: Katarzyna Brukalo, Barbara Lončarek, Petra Kravos

## Agenda

K. Brukalo showed prepared sets for one primary school. There was one problem, for the cream (e.g. sour cream) application requires to enter its quantity in kilograms. B. Lončarek explained that this is not a problem, as the cream is usually ordered in larger quantities and thus the quantity in liters or kilograms can be used.

Then B. Lončarek showed how the prepared public tender documentations can be viewed again (click on public procurement $\rightarrow$ history $\rightarrow$ use as template $\rightarrow$ create an order from the template). K. Brukalo inserted all the products in one set and B. Lončarek showed her how to save and export it. Then they reviewed inserted estimated amount and price for the individual food types.

The next step will be to defined offers and send them to suppliers. First it will be necessary to insert data about suppliers. K. Brukalo will prepare the list of producers until the 28th November, when the next WP7 partners meeting will take place and prepare sets for all other public institutions, that have been selected by their side, to participate in the demo execution of public tender.
4.5 Food types
4.5.1 CCIS-CAFE Slovenia - example

## Food types


4.5.2 Austria





### 4.5.3 Bosnia and Herzegovina with Republic of Srpska








| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Category } \\ & 07 \end{aligned}$ |  | Subcategory |  | food type Unit | Ranges | Ordering | Estimated | Type of VA Pu | Public tenc | cexcluded | s Cert. ECO | Cert. Quali | liFoods witt | Priority | Valid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | REPUBLIC | 07MLE | Milk | O7MLE004 Milk, steril ml | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 X |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O7MLE004 Milk, steril ml | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07MLE004 Milk, steril ml | $500 \mathrm{ml}-1,1$ |  | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O7MLE004 Milk, steril ml | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07MLE004 Milk, steril ml | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O7MLE004 Milk paste ml | 11 | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07MLE005 Milk, pasteml | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07MLE001 Milk, steril ml | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O7MLE001 Milk, steril ml | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07MLE002 Milk, steril ml | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 YES |
|  |  | 07MNF | Milk-basec | 07MNFOOz Milk based ml | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  | 07FEI | Yoghurt | 07FE10001 Yoghurt, plg | $150 \mathrm{~g}-18 \mathrm{C}$ |  | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07 FE 10218 Yoghurt, wg | 1,5 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FE10219 Yoghurt, plg | $900 \mathrm{~g}-1,5$ |  | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEIO220 Yoghurt, plg | 180 g | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEE10221 Yoghurt, plg | $170 \mathrm{~g}-18 \mathrm{C}$ |  | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07 FEI 10222 Yoghurt, plg | $250 \mathrm{~g}-50 \mathrm{C}$ |  | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07 FE10223 Yoghurt, plg | $950 \mathrm{~g}-1 \mathrm{k} / \mathrm{k}$ |  | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEE10224 Yoghurt, plg | 1,5 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07 FEI 10225 Yoghurt, plg | 1,5 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07 FE10226 Kefir, plaing | 250 g | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07 FE10227 Kefir, plaing | 500 g | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEIO228 Kefir, plaing | 1 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEIO229 Kefir, plaing | 1,5 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEIO230 Yoghurt, plg | 180 g | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEIO231 Yoghurt, plml | 5001 | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FE10232 Yoghurt, pl ml | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEIO233 Yoghurt, plg | 950 g | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEIO234 Yoghurt, plg | $150 \mathrm{~g}-17 \mathrm{C}$ |  | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEIO235 Yoghurt, plg | 250 g | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEIO236 Yoghurt, plg | 500 g | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FE10237 Yoghurt, plg | 1 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEIO238 Yoghurt, wg | 1 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FE10007 Yoghurt, plg | 500 g | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FE10008 Yoghurt, plg | 1 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FE10003 Yoghurt, plg | $200 \mathrm{~g}-25 \mathrm{C}$ |  | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FE10005 Yoghurt, plg | 1 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FE10014 Yoghurt, wg | 500 g | kg | 1 | 2 X |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 07FEIO149 Yoghurt, frg | 150 g | kom | 0,15 | 2 |  | x | $x$ | x |  |  | 46 YES |



|  |  |  | 07SME003 Sour creang | 700 g -85 ckg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 07SME003 Sour creang | 10 kg kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME003 Sour creang | 300 g kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME003 Sour creang | 850 g kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME003 Sour creang | $250 \mathrm{~g}-40 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME003 Sour creang | 750 g -900 kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME003 Sour creang | 5 kg kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME004 Sour creang | $400 \mathrm{~g}-41 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME004 Sour creang | $400 \mathrm{~g} \cdot 70 \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME004 Sour creang | 5 kg kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME004 Sour creang | 180 g kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME004 Sour creang | $700 \mathrm{~g} \cdot 85 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME004 Sour creang | 10 kg kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME002 Sour creang | 500 g -900 kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 4 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SME001 Cooking cr ml | 500 ml -11 | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 22 YES |
|  | 07MAS | Butter | O7MASOOC Butter, ravg | $250 \mathrm{~g}-1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{kg}$ | 1 | 1 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 07MASOOC Butter, ravg | $250 \mathrm{~g}-1 \mathrm{k}$ kg | 1 | 1 x |  |  | x |  |  | 2 YES |
|  |  |  | 07MASOOC Butter, ravg | $260 \mathrm{~g}-1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{kg}$ | 1 | 2 x | x | x | x |  |  | 3 YES |
|  |  |  | 07MAS00C Butter, ravg | $1,1 \mathrm{~kg}-10 \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  | 5 YES |
|  |  |  | 07MAS00C Butter, ravg | 25 kg kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 6 YES |
|  | 07SIR | Cheese | $0751 \mathrm{R0114}$ Cheese frcg | 400 g kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0115$ Cheese Tog | 400 g kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0116Cheese Kag | 400 g kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0117$ Cheese, seg | 400 g kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0118$ Cheese, seg | 250 g kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0119$ Cheese, seg | 400 g kg | 1 | 2 x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0001 Cheese, heg | $1 \mathrm{~kg}-2 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 | x | x | x |  |  | 3 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0092 Cheese, heg | 1 kg kg | 1 | $2 \times$ | x |  |  |  |  | 4 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0002 Cheese, he g | 2,5 $\mathrm{kg}-3 \mathrm{kkg}$ | 1 | $2 \times$ | x |  |  |  |  | 5 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0099 Cheese, heg | 1 kg kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 6 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0098 Cheese, hęg | 1 kg kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 7 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0019 Grated cheg | 40 g kom | 0,04 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 8 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0003$ Cheese, seg | $1 \mathrm{~kg}-1,5 \mathrm{kkg}$ | 1 | $2 \times$ | x | x | x |  |  | 9 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0004$ Cheese, seg | $2,5 \mathrm{~kg}-5 \mathrm{kkg}$ | 1 | 2 x | x | x | x |  |  | 10 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0005$ Cheese, sog | 250 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 11 Yes |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0006$ Cheese, sog | 1 kg kg | 1 | 2 | x | x | x |  |  | 12 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0007 Grated cheg | 1 kg kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 13 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0008$ Grated cheg | $300 \mathrm{~g} \cdot 33 \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  | 14 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0009 Grated cheg | $330 \mathrm{~g}-1 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{kg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  | x |  |  | 15 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0013$ Cheese, re g | $140 \mathrm{~g}-20 \mathrm{ckom}$ | 0,125 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  | 17 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0014 Melted chig | 1 kg kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 18 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0015 Grated che g | 5 kg kg | 1 | $2 \times$ | x |  |  |  |  | 19 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0018 Cheese, exg | $100 \mathrm{~g}-20 \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 20 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0020 Cheese, seg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-25 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 21 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0021 Cheese, seg | $300 \mathrm{~g}-55 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  | 22 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0090$ Cheese, seg | 300 g -55ckg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 23 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0022$ Cheese, seg | 50 g kom | 0,05 | $2 \times$ | x |  |  |  |  | 24 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0026 Cheese, seg | 150 g kg | 1 | 2 X | x |  |  |  |  | 25 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0028$ Cheese, seg | $300 \mathrm{~g} \cdot 50 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 26 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0029 Cheese serg | $300 \mathrm{~g} \cdot 50 \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 27 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0030$ Cheese, seg | 50 g kom | 0,05 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 28 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0031 Cheese, seg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-25 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 29 YES |
|  |  |  | 0771 0032 Cheese, seg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-31 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 30 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0033$ Cheese, seg | 150 g kg | 1 | $2 \times$ | x |  |  |  |  | 31 YES |
|  |  |  | $07 \mathrm{SIR0036}$ Cheese, seg | 150 g kg | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  | 32 YES |
|  |  |  | 0771 0038 Cheese, seg | $1 \mathrm{~kg}-1,5 \mathrm{kkg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 34 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0039 Semi-hard g | $1 \mathrm{~kg}-1,5 \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 36 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0040$ Cheese, seg | $2,5 \mathrm{~kg}-5 \mathrm{kkg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 37 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0041$ Cheese, seg | $2,5 \mathrm{~kg}-5 \mathrm{kkg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 39 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0042$ Cheese, seg | $2,5 \mathrm{~kg}-5 \mathrm{kkg}$ | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  | 40 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0043 Cheese, seg | 2,5 $\mathrm{kg}-5 \mathrm{kkg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 41 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0044$ Cheese, seg | $2,5 \mathrm{~kg}-5 \mathrm{kkg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 42 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0045 Cheese, sog | 150 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 43 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0046$ Cheese, sog | $150 \mathrm{~g} \cdot 50 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  | x |  |  | 44 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0047$ Cheese, sog | 150 g -50ckg | 1 | 2 | x |  | x |  |  | 45 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0048 Cheese, sog | $150 \mathrm{~g}-50 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 46 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0049 Cheese, sog | 150 g .50 kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 47 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0050 Cheese, sog | $1 \mathrm{~kg}-2 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  | x |  |  | 48 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0052 Cheese, prg | $125 \mathrm{~g}-20 \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 x | x |  | x |  |  | 49 YES |
|  |  |  | $07 \mathrm{SIR0053}$ Cheese, prg | $125 \mathrm{~g} \cdot 20 \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 50 Yes |
|  |  |  | 07IIR0054 Cheese, prg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-20 \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 51 Yes |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0055$ Cheese, prg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-20 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 X | x |  |  |  |  | 52 Yes |
|  |  |  | 0751 0056 Cheese, prg | $125 \mathrm{~g}-20 \mathrm{ckg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 54 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0058$ Cheese, seg | 60 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 55 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0059$ Cheese, seg | 80 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 56 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0060 Cheese, seg | 100 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 57 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0061$ Cheese, seg | 120 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 58 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0062 Cheese, sog | 60 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 59 Yes |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0063$ Cheese, sog | 80 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 60 Yes |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0064 Cheese, sog | 100 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 61 Yes |
|  |  |  | 075IR0065 Cheese, sog | 120 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 62 Yes |
|  |  |  | 075IR0010 Cheese, hag | 60 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 63 YES |
|  |  |  | 07SIR0066 Cheese, hàg | $80 \mathrm{~g} \quad \mathrm{~kg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 64 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0067$ Cheese, hà g | 100 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 65 Yes |
|  |  |  | 075IR0068 Cheese, hag | 120 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 66 Yes |
|  |  |  | 075IR0069 Cheese, seg | 60 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 67 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0070$ Cheese, seg | 80 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 68 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0071 Cheese, se | 100 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 69 Yes |
|  |  |  | 075IR0072 Cheese, seg | 120 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 70 YES |
|  |  |  | 0751 0073 Cheese, seg | 60 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 71 Yes |
|  |  |  | 075IR0074 Cheese, seg | 80 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 72 YES |
|  |  |  | 0771 0075 Cheese, seg | 100 g kg | 1 | $2 \times$ | x |  |  |  |  | 73 YES |
|  |  |  | 0751 0076 Cheese, seg | 120 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 74 Yes |
|  |  |  | 0751 R 0077 Cheese, seg | 60 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 75 Yes |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0078$ Cheese, se | 80 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 76 Yes |
|  |  |  | 075IR0079 Cheese, seg | 100 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 77 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0080$ Cheese, seg | 120 g kg | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 78 YES |
|  |  |  | 075IR0082 Cheese, seg | 1 kg kg | 1 | 2 | X | x | X |  |  | 79 YES |
|  |  |  | $0751 R 0083$ Cheese, hag | 1 kg kg | 1 | 2 | x | x | X |  |  | 80 Yes |
|  |  |  | 075IR0085 Cheese, seg | 1 kg - $1,5 \mathrm{kkg}$ | 1 | 2 | x |  |  |  |  | 81 YES |



### 4.5.4 Denmark






### 4.5.5 Finland







### 4.5.8 Poland

| Category |  | Subcates |  | food type Unit | Ranges | Orderir | U Estimated T | Type of VAP | Public tenc | cexcludeds | Cert. ECO | Cert. Qualif | ifoods witt | Priority | Valid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 05 | Poland-Mi | 05bML | Buttermilk | O5BMLOOC Buttermilk ml | 11 | । | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  | O5CRD | Curd | 05CRD000 Semi-fat cig | 1 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05CRD000 Semi-fat cig | 250 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  | 05CRM | Cream | O5CRMOOCCream (12 mi | 250 ml | 1 | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O5CRMOOCCream (12 ml | 330 ml | 1 | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O5CRMOOC Cream ( 12 ml | 500 ml | 1 | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05CRMOOCCream (12 g | 180 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O5CRMOOC Cream ( 15 ml | 11 | I | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05CRMOOCCream (18 g | 180 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O5CRMOOC Cream ( 18 ml | 500 ml | 1 | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05CRMOOCCream (18 g | 400 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  | 05CSE | Cheese | 05CSE000: Cheese (blg | 1 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05CSE000:Cheese (slig | 1 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O5CSE000: Edam cheeg | 150 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O5CSE000^Edam cheeg | 250 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05CSE000! Gouda che g | 150 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O5CSEOOOG Gouda che g | 1 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  | 05GTD | Goat dairy | 05GTD000 Goat curd g | 150 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05GTD000 Goata nat Ig | 120 g - 12 | kom | 200 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  | 05KEF | Kefir | 05KEF0001 Natural ke g | 500 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05kEFO00: Natural ke g | 400 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O5KEFOOOミ Natural ke ml | 11 | 1 | 1 | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  | 05mas | Butter | O5MAS00C Butter $82 \%$ g | 200 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | O5MAS000 Calriffied Eg | 500 g | kom | 2 | 2 x | x | x |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  | 05MLK | Milk | 05MLK000 Milk ( $3,2 \% \mathrm{ml}$ | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 X | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05MLK000 Milk ( $2,0 \% \mathrm{ml}$ | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05MLK000 Milk (1,5\% mi | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  | O5PLN | Plant-base | 05PLN000 Coconut y y | 120 g - 15 | kom | 15 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05PLN000: Soy/oat dr ml | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  | 05YGT | Yoghurt | 05YGT000 Natural yo mi | 450 ml | 1 | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT000: Natural yog | 370 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT000: Natural yo mi | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT000. Natural yog | $330 \mathrm{~g}-40$ |  | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT000: Natural yog | 320 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT000 Natural yog | 1 kg | kg | 1 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT000 Fruit yoghig | 100 g | kom | 1500 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT000: Fruit yoghig | 150 g | kom | 800 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT000: Fruit yoghı | 180 g | kom | 18 | 2 x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT0011 Greek yogig | 330 g | kg | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT001 Greek yogig | $330 \mathrm{~g}-40$ |  | 1 | 2 X | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT001: Actimel yog | 100 g | kom | 24 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  |  | 05YGT001: Cream yog ml | 400 ml | 1 | 1 | 2 X | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |

### 4.5.9 Malta

| Category | Subcateg |  | food type Unit | Ranges Or | Ordering | Estimated | Type of VAP | Public tenc | Excludeds | s Cert. ECO | Cert. Qual | liFoods witt | Priority | Valid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 06 | MALTA - N 06MLE | Milk | 06MLE003 Milk, plair ml | 11 | I | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLE004 Milk, whol ml | 11 | I | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLE004 Milk, fresh ml | 500 ml | I | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLE004 Milk, skimr ml | 500 ml | 1 | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLE004 Milk, lacto ml | 500 ml | I | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLE004 Milk, skimı ml | 11 | I | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLE004 Milk, lacto ml | 11 | I | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLE000 Milk, frest ml | 11 | I | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 3 YES |
|  | 06MnF | Milk-basec | 06MNFo01 Milk basec ml | 500 ml | I | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MNFo01 Milk basec ml | 500 ml | I | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 Yes |
|  |  |  | 06MNFO01 Milk based ml | 500 ml | I | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MNFo01 Milk basec ml | 500 ml | I | 1 | 1 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MNFo01 Milk basec ml | 500 ml | I | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 Yes |
|  |  |  | 06MNFO01 Milk based ml | 500 ml | I | 1 | 1 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MNF001 Milk based ml | 500 ml | I | 1 | 1 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MNF001 Milk based ml | 500 ml | 1 | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MNF001 Milk based ml | 500 ml | 1 | 1 | 1 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MNFO0こ Milk based ml | 500 ml | 1 | 1 | 1 x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  | 06FEI | Yoghurt | 06FE10001 Yoghurt, $4 . \mathrm{g}$ | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO200 Yoghurt, 1 g | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO201 Yoghurt, glg | 150 g ko | kom | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06 FE10202 Yoghurt, gl ml | 101 | 1 | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06 FEIO203 Fruit yoghig | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO204 Yoghurt, n . ml | 500 ml - 1 I |  | 15 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO205 Fruit yoghig | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO206 Yoghurt, n . g | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FE10207 Fruit yoghig | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO208 Fruit yoghig | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO209 Fruit yoghıg | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO210 Fruit yoghig | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO211 Fruit yoghıg | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO212 Dessert, yg | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO213 Yoghurt, lag | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $06 F E 10214$ Yoghurt, lag | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 X | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $06 F E 10215$ Yoghurt, lag | 150 g ko | kom | 0,15 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO216 Fruit yoghig | 110 g ko | kom | 0,11 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06FEIO217 Fruit yoghı | 110 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $06 F E 10218$ Fruit yoghıg | 110 g ko | kom | 0,11 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  | 06MLD | Desserts | 06MLD002 Dessert, ycg | 150 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD002 Dessert, ycg | 150 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLDo02 Dessert, y g | 150 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLDooc Dessert, ycg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-18 \mathrm{ck}$ | kom | 0,14 | 2 |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLDooc Dessert, ycg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-18 \mathrm{cko}$ | kom | 0,14 | 2 |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLDooc Dessert, ycg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-18 \mathrm{ck}$ | kom | 0,14 | 2 |  | x | x | x |  |  | 4 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD001 Dessert, mg | $80 \mathrm{~g}-120$ ko | kom | 0,08 | 2 |  | x | x | x |  |  | 5 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLDo02 Dessert, mg | $200 \mathrm{~g}-25 \mathrm{ck}$ | kom | 0,2 | 2 |  | x | x | x |  |  | 6 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLDo02 Dessert, ycg | 1 kg kg | kg | 1 | 2 |  | x | x | x |  |  | 7 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLDooc Dessert, ycg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-18 \mathrm{cko}$ | kom | 0,14 | 2 |  | x |  |  |  |  | 8 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD001 Dessert, ycg | $80 \mathrm{~g}-120$ ko | kom | 0,08 | 2 |  | x |  | x |  |  | 10 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLDooc Dessert, ycg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-18 \mathrm{cko}$ | kom | 0,14 | 2 x | x | x | x | x |  |  | 11 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD001 Dessert, ycg | $200 \mathrm{~g}-25 \mathrm{cko}$ | kom | 0,2 | 2 |  | x | x | x |  |  | 12 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD001 Dessert, ycg | $500 \mathrm{~g}-1 \mathrm{k}$ kg |  | 1 | 2 |  | x | x | x |  |  | 13 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD001 Dessert, ycg | 10 kg kg | kg | 1 | 2 |  | x | x | x |  |  | 14 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLDooc Dessert, keg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-18 \mathrm{cko}$ | kom | 0,15 | 2 |  | x | x | x |  |  | 15 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD002 Dessert, k¢g | $200 \mathrm{~g}-25 \mathrm{cko}$ | kom | 0,2 | 2 |  | x | x | x |  |  | 16 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLDooc Dessert, keg | $500 \mathrm{~g}-1 \mathrm{k}$ kg |  | 1 | 2 |  | x | x | x |  |  | 17 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD001Dessert, keg | 10 kg kg | kg | 1 | 2 |  | x | x | x |  |  | 18 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD001Milk rice, fg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-18 \mathrm{ck}$ | kom | 0,14 | 2 |  | x |  |  |  |  | 19 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD001 Milk rice, cg | $140 \mathrm{~g}-18 \mathrm{cko}$ | kom | 0,14 | 2 |  | x |  |  |  |  | 20 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD001 Milk rice, $f \mathrm{fg}$ | $140 \mathrm{~g}-18 \mathrm{ck}$ | kom | 0,14 | 2 |  | x |  |  |  |  | 21 YES |
|  |  |  | 06MLD002 Dessert, hcg | $200 \mathrm{~g}-25 \mathrm{ckg}$ |  | 1 | 2 |  | x |  |  |  |  | 22 YES |
|  | 06SME | Cream | 06SME002 Crème frai ml | 101 | 1 | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | O6SME002 Crème fraig | 250 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 06SME003 Crème fraig | 500 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  | 06MAS | Butter | O6MAS00C Butter, ralg | 250 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | O6MAS00C Butter, ravg | 250 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 2 YES |
|  | 06SIR | Cheese | 06SIR0091 Cheeselet, g | 120 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0651 R 0103$ Cheeselet, g | 125 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0651 R 0104$ Cheeselet, g | 125 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0651 R 0105$ Cheeselet, g | 125 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0651 R 0106$ Cheeselet, g | 125 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0651 R 0107$ Cheese, Mg | 125 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0651 R 0108$ Cheese, Mg | 150 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 0651 R 0109 Cheese, Mg | 250 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0651 R 0110$ Cheese, Mg | 1 kg kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0651 R 0111$ Ricotta, frig | 250 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | $0651 R 0112$ Ricotta, frig | 250 g kg | kg | 1 | 1 x | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |
|  |  |  | 0651 R 0114 Cheese, Mg | 150 g kg | kg | 1 | 2 x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 YES |


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