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Report Highlights:

This exporter guide provides an economic overview of the Finnish food industry, and provides exporters who are interested in entering the Finnish market with background information on the current trends and demands of the Finnish market. It also includes references to useful legislation and resources.

Executive Summary

Finland is a stable and sustainable economy, with a highly educated population of 5.6 million. In 2021, Finland's GDP reached \$273.6 billion (Statistics Finland), ranking it the 59th largest economy in the world.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

The United States is Finland's 15th largest foreign supplier of agricultural and related products, accounting for \$97.0 million in imports in 2021 (1.2 percent of the value of Finnish imports of agricultural and related foods). Finland is highly self-sufficient for grain and dairy, quite self-sufficient for meat products (less so for beef). It imports certain vegetables and fruits, not available due to either the relatively short cultivation season or geographical location.

Food Processing Industry

As of 2020, Finland's food processing industry was comprised of 2,893 registered companies -- approximately 90 percent of them were small companies with less than 20 employees. Turnover in 2020 was \$12.5 billion, highest in the meat processing, dairy processing and beverage manufacturing branches, collectively accounting for 52.2 percent of the total turnover.

Food Retail Industry

Finland's food retail sales reached \$22.7 billion in 2021, according to the Finnish Grocery Trade Association (PTY). The market is very consolidated, with S Group and K group accounting for a combined 82.7 percent of the retail market.

Food Services Industry

According to Euromonitor®, the Finnish consumer food service industry was valued at \$4.75 billion euros, and there were 12,258 food service outlets in Finland.

Quick Facts CY 2021¹

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Products (\$8.25 billion)

Selection Growth Products (in terms of value/percentual growth over 2017-2021, *= 2018-2021)

1/ Denatured ethyl alcohol	N/A
2/ Div. wood products (see attachment)	91.3 percent
3/ Mineral, sweetened or flavored waters	267.5 percent
4/ Scallops and oysters	41.4 percent
5/ Rice	41.3 percent
6/ Glucose (syrup)	53.8 percent
7/ Beer without alcohol	102.7 percent
8/ Bread, pastry, cakes, and biscuits	31.4 percent

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion) 2021

Food Processing Industry Turnover	\$12.5 billion
Food Exports	\$7.05 billion
Food Imports	\$8.25 billion
Food Retail	\$22.7 billion
Online Grocery Shopping	\$583 million
Food Service	\$4.75 billion

Finnish Retailers by Market Share

1/ S Group	46.1 percent
2/ K Group	36.6 percent
3/ Lidl Finland	9.6 percent
4/ Tokmanni Group	3.3 percent
5/ Minimani	0.6 percent
6/ M-ketin	0.3 percent
7/Others	3.5 percent

GDP/Population

Population (2022)	5.56 million
GDP	\$273.6 billion
GDP per capita	\$49,378

Sources: Statistics Finland, PTY, Trade Data Monitor (TDM), World Fact Book, Euromonitor, Finnish Food Information Association

Exporter Advantages

Affluent population, with affinity for high-quality products, importing products it cannot grow itself. Positive perception of American products.

Exporter Challenges

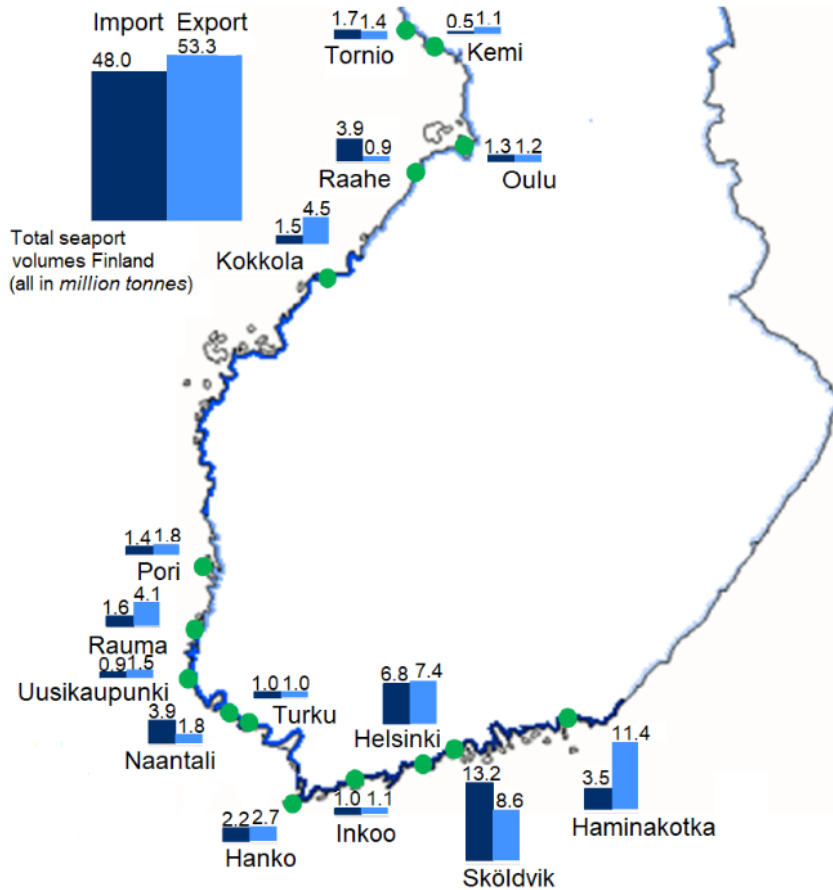
Highly (price) competitive market, not allowing all ingredients (i.e., additives, GMO, or novelties), with transport challenges as of 2022.

¹ Conversion rate: 1 euro = 1.0879 dollars.

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Introduction to Finland

Figure 1. Map of Finland showing its 15 largest seaports, and their import/export volumes (in million metric tons), adapted from [Maritime market survey 2021, Ministry of Transport and Communications](#)



The fifth largest country within the European Union (EU), by area, Finland is a highly modernized country, with a professional and competitive business climate where English is widely spoken. Finland joined the EU in 1995 and it is the only Nordic country that uses the euro as its currency. It is the most forested country in the EU, with 66 percent of its land forested – accounting for the country’s largest agricultural sector.

The country has a cold temperate climate, with the typical temperature in its capital Helsinki ranging from -6.6 °C (20.1 °F) to 21.5 °C (70.7 °F). Access for goods can be provided via air (the main cargo airport

being Helsinki), or through one of its seaports – 90 percent of Finnish container traffic passes through the ports of Haminakotka, Helsinki, and Rauma. The three largest seaports for dry bulk are Kokkola, Raaha, and Haminakotka.

Demographic

There are 5.56 million people residing in Finland (as of the end of 2022). In 2018, 61 percent of Finland’s population lived in the core urban area of Helsinki. Slightly less than half of the country’s population resides in the South, within the triangle of the municipalities of Helsinki, Tampere, and Turku. Finland’s population is ageing -- in 2021 one in ten of its inhabitants was 75 years old or more. There is also an increasing number of one-person households. In 2020, 0.54 million people between the ages of 30 and 64, and 0.46 million people 65 years or older were registered as one-person households.

Key Economic Facts

Based on data from [Statistics Finland](#), the gross domestic product (GDP) of Finland rose by 3.0 percent in 2021, and the number of employed persons was a record 72.2 percent. Finland also realized an increase in imports-- 15.6 percent more goods and services were imported in 2021, and the import

volume grew by 5.6 percent. Private consumption also grew in 2021. Compared to 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic started, notable growth was seen in food service activities in 2021 (after it had fallen in 2020). Output of this sector was €4.37 billion (\$4.75 billion), according to Euromonitor®. Seemingly connected, food and alcoholic beverage expenditures also grew in 2021.

Post-Covid Market and Impact of War in Ukraine

Both in 2020 and in 2021, like many countries, Finland saw increased spending on groceries due to COVID-19 pandemic-related lockdowns. In 2022, Finland saw significant increases in prices for agricultural inputs -- such as fertilizers, energy, and animal feed -- resulting in high inflation. Finland saw a 10 percent increase in food prices from 2021 to 2022 according to the Finnish Natural Resources Institute. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Finnish economic growth is projected to slow in 2023, but is expected to recover in 2024. A short-lived recession is predicted by the Finnish Ministry of Finance for 2023.

Purchasing Power & Consumer Behavior

[Statistics Finland](#) estimates that the 2021 average net adjusted Finnish household disposable income was €31,050 (\$33,779). In 2021, according to [Statistics Finland](#) the median Finnish salary was €3,314 (\$3,605), and an average of 12.5 percent of individual income was spent on food according to the [Finnish Natural Resources Institute](#). On average, Finns shop about three times per week. On the weekend they buy most of their groceries while buying perishable and fresh items during the week. Although e-commerce grocery shopping saw a relative increase during the COVID-19 pandemic, its market share in total retail shopping is still very small (i.e., 2.6 percent of the total grocery market in 2021, according to the Finnish Food Information Association). An explanation for this low number might be that Finns prefer to see their food before they buy it, and that supermarkets (in sizes varying from small to large) are easily accessible throughout towns and cities, offering Finns an array of shopping opportunities near their homes. When considering exporting to Finland, there are several advantages as well as challenges to consider in the market, see Table 2.

Table 2. Advantages and Challenges for U.S. Producers exporting products to Finland

Advantages	Challenges
<i>The Finnish are affluent consumers who are interested in high-quality products.</i>	<i>Finland is a highly price-competitive market, focused on quality, uniqueness, and innovation.</i>
<i>The Finns have a positive perception of American products and are curious to try or experience new American products.</i>	<i>U.S. products will need Swedish and Finnish language labeling (or stickering).</i>
<i>Continued demand for products fitting into a healthy lifestyle. The market for organic food products is growing.</i>	<i>Certain ingredients (such as additives, but also GMO foodstuffs), and some food novelties are not approved in the European Union (and therefore Finland)</i>
<i>Finland imports products it cannot grow itself (due to its geographical location and/or its short cultivation period), providing opportunities for many products</i>	<i>As of 2022, transport routes have been busy, with transport to Finland taking more time, creating challenges with shelf life and contracting. Additionally, costs for transport and energy (e.g., for storage) are on the rise.</i>
<i>Finns are increasingly accustomed to American food and drink products through exposure to American pop culture (via social media or streamed content).</i>	<i>The Finns are proud of and oftentimes prefer local food products that are produced in Finland. Additionally, there is increased competition from other (nearby) countries, that can compete due to lower (transportation) costs and/or not being subject to tariffs</i>

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Before engaging in business with Finland, it is good to be aware of all regulatory requirements pertaining to the product. These requirements are mostly set by EU regulation. See Section III for more resources.

Additionally, market research is important, and a detailed analysis should be made of the type of sector you are targeting (e.g., processing industry, retail, or hotel, restaurant and institutional (HRI)) and the type of customer. Researching the price-competitiveness of your product in the market is crucial, especially if a product shipped from the United States to Finland incurs import duties, taxes, and shipping costs. Although Finland is an affluent country, analysts anticipate individual Finnish consumption to decline in 2023 due to diminished purchasing power and reduced consumer confidence. Therefore, affordability of products is expected to become even more important for consumers.

Finns, in general, show a strong preference for high-quality products, and consumers increasingly seek out sustainably and responsibly sourced products, including paying attention to the environmental impact, animal welfare, and working conditions of the producers. This interest helps bolster the goal of the [Finnish Ministry of Environment](#) to have Finland become carbon-neutral and the first fossil-free welfare society by 2035 (and is in line with diverse EU regulatory initiatives). The aforementioned factors might even be a prerequisite set by a retail chain to be considered for inclusion in their retail portfolio.

A thorough examination of the government-owned alcohol stores (i.e., [Alko](#)) and its sales system should be conducted by exporters looking to export alcoholic beverages to Finland. Finland has one of the strictest regulations pertaining to alcohol in the EU. Alko, operating in 368 stores across the country (and 143 pick-up points), is the only enterprise in the country permitted to sell alcoholic beverages above 5.5 percent alcohol by volume (ABV) (a level that was last increased in 2017, from 4.7 percent ABV). Supermarkets are allowed to sell alcoholic beverages up to 5.5 percent ABV and are obliged to stop selling these items after 9 p.m. Alko stores also carry non-alcoholic beverages.

If interested in pursuing market access for alcoholic products, generally speaking, Alko does not import directly from abroad but works with local, specialized, established, and licensed importers that can [conduct business with Alko](#). Producers and importers alike can respond to [tenders](#) that Alko issues every six months, which are issued by segment (Alko recognizes the main segments wine, beer, distilled spirits, which are divided into 19 subcategories and subdivided into 222 segments based on price, special certification, grapes, packaging, styles, alcohol percentage etc.). Pricing of the products is important, as the Finnish consumer is generally price-driven in its choice of alcoholic beverage. It should be noted that alcoholic beverages in Finland are subject to excise duties and Value Added Tax (VAT). To calculate an estimated retail price, Alko supplies a functional [price calculator](#) on its website.

SECTION III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

Most Finnish food legislation is determined at the EU level by EU directives and regulations. For more information on the requirements pertaining to importing foodstuffs into the EU, see the [EU Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\) Report](#) and the [EU FAIRS Export Certificate Annual](#).

Additionally, Finland is allowed to set extra requirements or enforce local legislation on certain topics (if mandated by EU law or in the absence of EU law on a topic), which imported products must adhere to as well. Non-exhaustive examples of local Finnish measures that exporters should be aware are [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1688/2005](#), relating to additional Finnish sampling measures for Salmonella in (imported) meat and egg products, and obligatory labeling of products high in salt with a warning per [Finnish regulation 1010/2014](#). Moreover, as a country where both Swedish and Finnish are official national languages (Finnish spoken by 86.5 percent of the population, and Swedish by 5.2 percent of the population), a bilingual label is mandatory in almost all cases.

It is recommended to verify import requirements with your buyer(s) (i.e., in many cases a specialized importer or company). In case of further inquiries, the buyer and local freight forwarder are in the best position to supply more information from local authorities. Imports at the time of entry are subject to approval of Finnish border officials at the [Finnish Food Safety Authority](#) (Ruokavirasto) and [Finnish customs](#) (Tulli).

SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Finnish Food Retail Sector

Finland’s food retail sales reached \$22.7 billion in 2021. The market is very consolidated, with S Group and K group jointly accounting for 82.7 percent of the retail market. There were 2,799 supermarkets in Finland in 2022, of which the number of smaller supermarkets is declining and that of bigger supermarkets is increasing. See Table 3 for an overview of the largest retail chains in Finland. Finnish supermarkets offer a selection of products under their own private label, oftentimes offering both a low-cost and high-end private label.

Table 3. Overview of largest Finnish supermarkets in 2022



S group is the largest retail chain, with a market share of 46.1 percent. A Finnish cooperative, it was founded in 1904 and is headquartered in Helsinki. It has over 1,800 stores and operates with retail chains such as S-market, Prisma, and Alepa. Private labels carried include [Kotimaista](#), [Rainbow](#), [Xtra](#), [Makula](#), [Herkku](#), [Änglamark](#), and [Amarillo](#).



K group, the second largest chain, has a market share of 36.6 percent, and is a Finnish public listed company founded in 1940 (headquartered in Helsinki). It has over 1,200 stores and operates with retail chains such as K-supermarket, K-citymarket, and K-market. Private labels carried include [K-menu](#), [Pirkka](#), [Pirkka Parhaat](#), and Euroshopper.



Lidl has a market share of 9.6 percent. The German headquartered company opened its first Lidl in Finland in 2002. It has close to 200 stores in Finland, and Lidl offers the most private label products, accounting for three-quarter of its selection.



Some of the smaller food retailers include [Tokmanni](#) (196 stores, market share 3.3 percent), [Minimani](#) (market share 0.6 percent), [M-
ketju](#) (market share 0.3 percent), and [R-kioski](#). Private labels for these chains include *Eldorado*.

Finnish Wholesale & HRI Industry

There are several wholesalers that mainly distribute food and beverages to the Finnish HRI sector. The large wholesalers are also member of the Finnish Grocery Trade Association (PTY) of which the contact details are listed in Section VI. Examples of Finnish wholesalers include Kespro, [Wihuri](#), Patu, Heino, Meiranova, Arvo Kokkonen (Seafood), Vihannespörssi, and Hartwa/Trade. It is estimated there were 12,258 HRI food service outlets in Finland in 2021 -- 3,385 cafes/bars, 3,591 full-service restaurants, 3,614 limited-service restaurants, 809 self-service cafeterias, and 859 street stalls. Although the COVID-19 pandemic challenged the HRI industry, some improvements were realized in 2021, according to Euromonitor[®]. Moreover, [quarterly data of Eurostat](#) for both food and accommodation service activities, indicated turnover increased in 2022, on par with the average in the European Union. Although exact turnover figures for the Finnish HRI industry are not publicly available, Euromonitor[®] estimates that Finnish consumer food service industry sales totaled €4.37 billion euros (\$4.75 billion) in 2021.

Established Products

There are several U.S. product categories that have found their way to Finland in recent years. See Table 4. Examples of such products include wine, spirits, beer, raisins, and prunes. In addition, several other U.S. products can be found in Finnish retail, including soft drinks, almonds, barbecue sauces, other condiments, and more.

Table 4. U.S. Products Established in Finnish Import Market

Code	U.S. Product	U.S. Share of Finnish Imports in 2021	Value of U.S. imports
BICO Wine	Wine	1.9 percent	\$5,083,844
HS:080620	Raisins	66.6 percent	\$3,800,125
HS:081320	Prunes	53.1 percent	\$2,994,110
BICO Distilled Spirits	Spirits	1.9 percent	\$1,828,381
BICO Almonds	Almonds	5.9 percent	\$445,293
BICO Beer	Beer	0.9 percent	\$382,291

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Alcoholic Beverages

As previously noted, Alko, the state-owned monopoly with the sole right to sell alcoholic beverages above 5.5 percent ABV, carries roughly 11,500 products, sold 89 million liters, and its turnover was €1.3 billion (\$1.4 billion) in 2021. Stores are divided in section per type of alcoholic beverage, and thereafter divided per country. See section II. Exporter Business Tips for more information on how to conduct business as a foreign exporter with Alko.

Wine

Finland does not produce wine² and is therefore dependent on imports. Finnish imports of wines totaled \$263.3 million in 2021, with a U.S. market share of 1.9 percent in 2021 (accounting for \$5.1 million of imports) making it Finland's 11th largest foreign wine supplier. Among non-EU wine suppliers to Finland, the United States trails Chile (\$22.1 million – the fifth largest supplier), Australia (\$11.5 million – the eight largest supplier) and South Africa (\$6.2 million – the tenth largest supplier). More than half of Finnish wine imports are supplied by the top three suppliers – Italy, France, and Germany. Most U.S. wines are from California and, to a lesser extent, Washington. There are ample opportunities for conventional and organic wines from states such as California, Idaho, New York, Oregon, Virginia,

² See, e.g., <https://www.winemag.com/2021/11/19/finland-wine-guide/>.

and Washington. Alko's 2020 [sales data](#) indicates sales are nearly equal among red and white wines. According to Euromonitor®, 2021 saw an increased interest among consumers in environmentally friendly packaging and vegan wines (with a 50 percent increase in sales). Wine in boxes and bags have been very popular for years in the Nordics and have good prospects in the Finnish market.

Beer

Beers from Finnish microbreweries are increasing in popularity, with these breweries showcasing American-style IPAs among other types. However, in terms of sales volumes, lager dominates the market and accounts for 90 percent of the total volume of beer sold in Finland, according to Euromonitor®. Finnish beer imports totaled \$41.4 million in 2021. U.S. beer exports totaled \$382,291, accounting for 0.9 percent of the market in 2021. Beer sales have declined in recent years, with sales falling 2.6 percent between 2020 and 2021. Younger consumers are increasingly turning to non-alcoholic alternatives -- a category that shows prospects for further growth.

Bourbon and Whiskeys

Finland has recently witnessed an increase in locally produced whiskeys. Nevertheless, imported bourbon and whiskeys remain popular in Finland. According to Euromonitor®, 2.1 million liters of whiskey were sold in Finland in 2021, a total of 8.9 percent of total Finnish spirit sales. During this period, Finland imported 163,800 liters of American bourbon and whiskey. American whiskeys are offered between €40 (\$43.52) to €160 (\$174.06) for high-end whiskeys, and €12 (\$13.05) to €26 (\$28.29) for mid-range whiskeys, and between €40 (\$43.52) and €76 (\$82.68) for bourbon in Alko stores. As of 2022, Alko is selling 51 different types of American bourbon and whiskeys [online](#).

Consumer Trends

The Finnish consumer is curious and open to trying new foods. Products that have gained shelf space in recent years include (natural) protein/cereal bars and innovative non-alcoholic soft drinks (particularly those with new flavors or functionalities). [Statistic Finland](#) reports that households spent €458 million (\$498.3 million) on soft drinks in 2021, a 12.5 percent increase in value (and a 10.8 percent increase in volume) compared to 2020. The country also has seen a surge in the variety of chilled ready-to-eat meals available since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, with an increasing selection in retail stores. This may also be a result of the increasing number of one-person households (see section I. under demographics). In 2021, Euromonitor® reports €569.7 million (\$619.8 million) in sales of these foods, an increase of 18.7 percent in value from the previous year. Finns also traditionally love confectionary products, with a wide selection on prominent display in Finnish retail outlets, and a highly established group of Finnish producers. Some stores also choose to offer a selection of American confectionary within these aisles, in which there are opportunities for confectionary not yet known in Finland.

Opportunities in Growth Sectors

There are a few product categories that saw notable growth in imports in the past five years, see attachment. Except for wood products, and bread, pastry, cakes, and biscuits, these are products that Finland typically does not produce on a large scale. With logistics changing over the past two years as well, the product categories might offer ample opportunities for U.S. exporters:

- Denatured ethyl alcohol saw notable growth over the past five years, mainly due to its use in biofuel production. With a 97.8 percent market share for U.S. imports, there are established supply chain arrangements for this product.

- Wood products (including wood pellets, chips, veneer sheets, sawdust (pellets), sawn wood, oak wood, and casks and barrels of wood) saw growth in the past five years. These products represent a combined import value of \$278.1 million in 2021. The largest import category is coniferous wood in chips (HS code 440121), where imports total \$169.1 million in 2021. Oak wood (HS code 440791) was the largest import from the United States -- \$3.4 million in 2021.
- Rice imports are predominantly sourced from EU Member States, but the United States was the leading non-EU supplier, with imports having grown by 41.4 percent over the past five years.
- Since 2022, scallops and oysters from select U.S. states (i.e., Massachusetts and Washington) [are permitted to be imported into the European Union](#). Given the surge in imports of scallops and oysters in Finland over the past five years, there may be opportunities for specialized exporters to supply the growing demand for these products in Finland.

Table 5. Trade Data on Products with Growth Opportunities (in terms of value/percentual growth over 2017-2021(= 2018-2021))*

HS code	Product	Total Finnish imports 2021	Growth 2017-2021 (*=2018-2021)	Growth 2020-2021	Value of US imports 2021	Share U.S. in overall Finnish imports 2021
220720	Denatured ethyl alcohol	\$58,980,337	67668%*	76.8%	\$57,653,880	97.8%
440121, 40122, 440131, 40140, 440791, 40797, 440799, 40810, 440890, 41600	Diverse wood products	\$278,073,167	91.3%	8.8%	\$4,077,056	1.5%
220210	Non-alcoholic beverages: mineral, sweetened or flavored waters	\$98,467,952	267.5%	62.2%	\$18,013	0.02%
160552	Scallops and oysters	\$54,704	145.1%	41.4%	\$0	0%
100630	Rice	\$ 29,485,902	41.3%	6.1%	\$94,354	0.3%
170230	Glucose (syrup)	\$25,163,576	53.8%	2.6%	\$1566	0.006%
220291	Beer without alcohol	\$9,789,181	102.7%	22.3%	\$1	0%
190590	Bread, pastry, cakes, and biscuits	\$262,327,401	31.4%	11.4%	\$21,166	0.008%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

SECTION V. AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

Overall, [the Finnish National Resources Institute reports](#) that imported agricultural products can be divided into several categories: food products (25 percent), beverages, confectionery, and tobacco (20 percent) and fruits, berries, and vegetables (14 percent). Finland imported most food (in terms of value) from the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, and Spain. The effect of Brexit was visible as well, with Finnish imports from the United Kingdom falling by 19 percent in 2021.

Finland imported \$8.25 billion of agricultural and related products in 2021. Specifically, Finland imported \$97.0 million from the United States (see Table 6), making the United States the fifteenth largest foreign supplier to Finland. The leading imported U.S. agricultural and related products into Finland are listed in Table 7, and were dominated by consumer products (raisins, wine, dried prunes, mink furskins, food preparations, sauces, and preparations), but also included products for the food processing industry (fats and oils), animal feed (soybeans), wood products, and products for biofuel production (ethyl alcohol).

Table 6. Total imported Agricultural and Related Products Exported in Finland from the United States, for 2019, 2020 and 2021

Agricultural and Related imports	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Finland Total	\$7,127,892,900	\$7,831,015,316	\$7,361,278,535	\$7,444,521,437	\$8,254,813,706
From the United States	\$43,417,688	\$42,761,719	\$56,079,274	\$67,983,588	\$97,019,665
U.S. Share of Total	0.61%	0.55%	0.76%	0.91%	1.18%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Table 7. Top 10 imported Agricultural and Related Products Imported into Finland from the United States, for 2019, 2020 and 2021

	HS Code	Imported Product	2019	2020	2021	Growth 2020-2021
#1	220720	Ethyl alcohol and other Spirits	\$18,045,088	\$32,612,924	\$57,653,880	19.4%
#2	151800	Fats and oils	\$28	\$3,907,801	\$5,052,509	28.6%
#3	080620	Dried grapes (including raisins)	\$3,994,426	\$3,600,644	\$3,800,125	5.5%
#4	440791	Oak wood	\$2,986,024	\$3,001,084	\$3,446,469	14.8%
#5	220421	Wines	\$3,528,002	\$2,947,046	\$3,352,800	13.8%
#6	081320	Dried prunes	\$2,367,527	\$2,133,494	\$2,994,110	40.3%
#7	430110	Mink furskins	\$515,495	\$1,874,889	\$2,147,966	14.6%
#8	210690	Food preparations	\$2,926,604	\$2,177,871	\$1,835,621	-15.7%
#9	120190	Soybeans, other than seed	\$4,294,575	\$171,619	\$1,799,378	948.5%
#10	210390	Sauces, condiments, and seasonings	\$1,011,607	\$895,036	\$1,579,243	76.4%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

SECTION VI. KEY CONTACTS & FURTHER INFORMATION

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
Covering the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Iceland
Embassy of the United States of America
John Adams Park 1, 2244 BZ Wassenaar, the Netherlands
E-mail: AgTheHague@usda.gov Tel: +31 70 310 2428

Government

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland
PO Box 30,
FI-00023 GOVERNMENT, Finland
Tel. : +358 295 16 001
Website: <https://mmm.fi/en/>

Finnish Food Safety Authority (Ruokavirasto)
PO Box 100
FI-00027 FINNISH FOOD AUTHORITY,
Finland
Tel. : +358 29 530 0400
Website: <https://www.ruokavirasto.fi/en/>

Finnish Customs
Contact information depends on location.
Website: <https://tulli.fi/en/about-us/contact-information/customs-offices>

Business Finland
Porkkalankatu 1
00180 Helsinki, Finland
Tel. : +358 29 50 55000
Website: <https://www.businessfinland.com/>

Data

Finnish Food Information Association Statistics Finland
Website: <https://www.ruokavirasto.fi/en/>
Website: https://stat.fi/index_en.html

Research Organizations

The National Resources Institute (Luke)
PO Box 2, FI-00791 Helsinki, Finland
Tel. : +358 29 532 6000
Website: <https://www.luke.fi/en/>

Industry Organizations

Finnish Grocery Trade Association
PO Box 340. FI-00131 Helsinki, Finland
Tel. : +358 9 172 860
Website: <https://www.pty.fi/en/>

Attachments:

No Attachments.