

42nd Session of the Conference
Written Correspondence Procedure – inputs from Members - English version

Item 15 - Biennial Theme 2022-23

Member Name	Comments	Suggested Response
<p>New Zealand (Fri 21/05/2021 8:17 AM)</p>	<p>New Zealand strongly supports the Biennial Theme “Agriculture Food Systems Transformation: From Strategy to Action”.</p> <p>Sustainable Food Systems are central to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda. Continuing a focus on the theme of “Action” in 2022/2023 will build on progress made at the United Nations Food Systems Summit in September 2021, help ensure there are tangible outcomes and results from the discussions and proposals made this year.</p>	<p>Continuous efforts will be needed to build the technical capacities and institutional supports at both national and international levels to sustain collective action for a truly transformative agenda.</p>
<p>Australia (Fri 21/05/2021 11:51 AM)</p>	<p>Australia welcomes the proposal to name ‘Agriculture Food Systems Transformation: From Strategy to Action’, as the theme for the 2022-23 FAO Biennium.</p> <p>Indeed, this biennium represents a crucial period for global action towards building more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable food systems, and we must aim to harness the momentum generated by the UN Food Systems Summit 2021. This is especially pertinent as we are swiftly moving towards the deadline for achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, yet we are facing major setbacks as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Slower economic activity in the wake of the pandemic is expected to cause a widespread increase in food insecurity.</p> <p>This will be felt strongly by countries that are highly reliant on tourism income, such as the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Due to the remote location of these SIDS, sustained investments in improving the collection and analysis of quality data will be necessary to inform more efficient and effective responses to COVID-19 and related challenges at the country level.</p> <p>Despite such challenges, global agri-food systems have proven remarkably resilient in the face of COVID-19, supported by platforms such as Agriculture Market Information System to improve market transparency. COVID-19 has underscored the importance of predictable and rules-based international agricultural trade for assuring food security and economic prosperity for farmers globally. In tandem, local and regional food systems with strengthened short value chains where there is a focus on reducing food loss and waste have also been a major contributor to food security at a local and regional scale. The COVID-19 pandemic has also highlighted the need for a strengthened One Health approach that recognises the interactions and interdependencies between human, animal</p>	<p>Investment in food systems transformation can be a powerful accelerator for both COVID-19 recovery and progress against the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>The Hand-in-Hand Initiative (HHI) is giving priority attention to improving the collection and analysis of quality data and using this data to develop better targeted programmes and investments to improve nutrition, incomes and resilience.</p> <p>An open, predictable and rules-based agri-food trading system is an essential pillar of ensuring sustainable, resilient access to healthy diets.</p>

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	<p>and environmental health. Over the next biennium, this approach must guide global efforts to prevent the next zoonotic pandemic, and it will be critically supported by FAO’s partnership with the World Health Organisation (WHO), The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) under the Quadripartite arrangement.</p> <p>Another defining feature of the next FAO biennium should be concerted efforts to improve food systems sustainability.</p> <p>However, not all food systems need to be radically transformed to be sustainable. Australia believes that for all Members to contribute to and benefit from sustainable food production, access to the use of different innovative production methods will be required, tailored to individual countries’ unique circumstances, including climate, biodiversity and production environments.</p> <p>There are no one-size-fits-all solutions to food systems challenges, and any new approaches must be not only appropriate to national contexts and priorities but also informed by scientific evidence. The normative and standard setting work of FAO will play a key role in informing effective and actionable food systems policies over the next biennium.</p> <p>Australia looks forward to working with FAO on the important themes we have highlighted above, including through sharing of knowledge and Australian expertise coming from programmes such as the Agriculture Stewardship Program, which will form an integral part of transforming strategy to action.</p>	<p>FAO is making a major commitment to providing full access to the data, science, knowledge and information, required for all of its Members to make fully informed policy and investment choices and to provide norms and standards to guide collective action at all levels.</p>
<p>Switzerland (Fri 21/05/2021 3:45 PM)</p>	<p>Switzerland supports “Agriculture Food Systems Transformation: From Strategy to Action” as the Biennial Theme for the 2022-23 biennium.</p> <p>The Theme increases the focus not only of the 42nd Session of the Conference but also of the Governing Bodies and their intersessional work on the priorities and strategic global issues contained in the Strategic Framework where the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems is at the heart of all strategic actions.</p> <p>The Theme equally relates to the UN Food Systems Summit 2021 that places the transformation of food systems centre stage in order to significantly accelerate progress towards the achievement of Agenda 2030.</p>	<p>Appreciate the comments on adopting systemic and holistic approaches, working in multi-stakeholder partnership, and putting innovation at the center of FAO work.</p>

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	<p>The topic expresses a determination of the Organization to transform the way our food is produced and consumed today in order to accelerate the shift towards more sustainable and resilient food systems. The transformation of food systems will be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through a systemic and holistic approach that takes into account all socio-economic and environmental aspects; • by working in multi-stakeholder partnerships, as challenges are complex and systemic and cannot be dealt with in a top-down and linear way; • by promoting all innovations especially co-creation of knowledge, farmer-to-farmer innovations and prioritising systemic approaches such as Agroecology and; • by putting young people as key agents of change in the transformation towards sustainable food systems at the centre of actions. <p>For FAO to work in tight, efficient and synergetic interaction with relevant UN organizations and in the spirit of the United Nations development system (UNDS) Reform.</p>	
<p>Brazil (Mon 24/05/2021 4:36 PM</p>	<p>Brazil takes note of document C 2021/28, which provides the view of FAO Management on the proposed Biennial Theme 2022-23. Regarding paragraph “c” of the suggested action by the Conference, Brazil proposes that it is changed to “support FAO’s multi-pronged approach of putting knowledge into action, including in developing knowledge products, providing data and offering technical support to help countries promote agri-food systems transformation.”</p> <p>Brazil believes that, as a guidance on the Biennial Theme, the Conference should convey general messages, and not single out some approaches or initiatives to the detriment of other equally relevant ones.</p> <p>With regard to the document itself, which is supposed to be a concept note on the Biennial Theme, Brazil believes it needs some corrections and adjustments to become more balanced and science-based. To this end, Brazil provides the following comments and suggestions:</p> <p>In paragraph 33, Brazil notes that the first sentence is incorrectly quoted and calls FAO to change it. The original sentence, contained in the referred UN publication (UN, 2020, The Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition, page 4), is, "Globally, food</p>	<p>FAO continues to develop knowledge products, and to provide data and technical support to help countries promote agri-food systems transformation, including through the Hand-in-Hand Initiative, which provides integrated technical, policy and investment support using a food systems lens and combines with other approaches to accelerate progress toward achieving SDGs 1, 2 and 10.</p> <p>Achievement of Global Sustainable Development Goals for conservation and restoration of biodiversity</p>

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<p>systems remain a driver of climate change and the planet’s unfolding environmental crisis." There is an enormous difference between being "a driver" and "the major driver". While recognizing that food systems can contribute to the global efforts against environmental challenges, according to national priorities, Brazil believes that overemphasizing this role in a disproportionate way can take attention away from other economic sectors where deep change is urgent. Brazil requests that the introductory presentation on item 15 be reviewed accordingly, as well.</p> <p>In paragraph 10, Brazil appreciates the acknowledgment of the major role of fossil fuels in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and of the need to adapt agriculture and food systems to climate change impacts. However, for the sake of coherence, the topic on climate change should be under "Drivers regarding environmental systems", as it is in the Strategic Framework, not under "Systemic (overarching) driver".</p> <p>In paragraphs 5 and 71, Brazil believes “certification schemes” should not be singled out as a possible solution. They can exclude smaller producers due to their high costs, generate barriers to trade and result in price rises that consumers might not be able or willing to cope with. There are many other ways to promote market access for small producers and more sustainable food systems, according to each context.</p> <p>In paragraph 23, reference should be made to unsustainable patterns of consumption, especially in high-income countries, which pose an enormous burden on natural resources and GHG emissions. Moreover, carbon labelling should not be singled out in this paragraph. Although labelling is often presented as a "silver bullet" solution, it can lead to exclusion of many producers and unjustified barriers to international trade and may lead to results opposite to those intended. Complex challenges, such as fighting climate change, require partnerships between producer and consumer countries in order to address those challenges according to national legislation and realities in producer countries. In paragraph 24, "unsustainable patterns of consumption, especially in high income countries" should be added to the list of factors that pose pressure on natural resources, along with those already cited (“population increase, urbanization and industrialization”). As mentioned by our delegation in the last FAO Council, it is unfair and unbalanced to single out developing regions such as Latin America and Africa in this paragraph, while not mentioning the historic responsibilities of developed countries for degradation of natural resources and GHG emissions. The principle of "common but</p>	<p>and natural resources, protection of ecosystem services, and climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as the objectives of Paris Agreement, are unlikely without significant changes in the ways that food is produced and consumed.</p> <p>Certification schemes are not singled out, but identified among several options that could be improved through application of digital technologies to benefit small producers. We agree that what is appropriate will depend on context.</p> <p>Carbon labelling is provided as an example of how strengthening consumer choices and expression of preferences can create market incentives for transition to a low-emissions economy. We agree that other possible measures exist.</p> <p>The increasing demand for animal products creates undeniable pressure on natural resources, and</p>
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<p>differentiated responsibilities" is a cornerstone of UN environmental agreements and must be acknowledged here.</p> <p>In paragraph 25, it is important to include "invasive alien species, lack of appropriate food safety measures and other factors beyond food systems" when listing elements that may contribute to the risk of epidemics. Instead of "the increasing production and consumption of animal products", it would be more accurate to say "the unsustainable production of animal products, especially wild meat." It is important to rely on consolidated scientific knowledge and to avoid generalizations and misleading information, which may result in bias against specific products, such as meat, instead of targeting unsustainable or inadequate practices (within and beyond food chains).</p> <p>In paragraph 31, affirming that agri-food systems are the largest economic system in "planetary impact" is questionable and not science-based. In terms of GHG emissions, for instance, fossil fuels and industrial processes respond for the larger share, by far. While recognizing that food systems can become more sustainable and play a role in the global efforts against environmental challenges, according to national priorities, Brazil believes that overemphasizing this role takes attention away from other economic sectors where deep and urgent change is needed.</p> <p>FAO should avoid unclear and non-multilaterally-agreed concepts, such as "carbon footprint", "carbon food print" and "environmental footprint" (as in paragraphs 32 and 39). Those can be replaced with "GHG emissions" or "environmental impacts", as appropriate.</p> <p>In paragraph 33, there is no reference to the source of the information according to which agriculture "emits more greenhouse gases than all cars, trucks, trains, and airplanes combined." Unless there is an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reference to this information, it should be deleted. It is important to keep FAO documents sound and based of the best available science. Still in paragraph 33, Brazil makes reference to the sentences "The coronavirus pandemic is a wake-up call on the urgent need to transform agri-food systems. This is because COVID-19 and climate change are intimately linked. COVID-19 and other diseases are rooted in environmental change." Brazil calls FAO to cite precise, evidence-based data from appropriate sources and to address this issue in accordance with its multi-dimensional nature, avoiding simplistic affirmations. Brazil notes that the conditions for the emergence of a zoonotic disease, and</p>	<p>increases contact between wild and domesticated animals, both of which contribute materially to the increasing risk of epidemics. These risks are compounded by climate change and by certain practices associated with intensified meat production – practices that are best addressed, we believe, through a One Health approach.</p> <p>GHG emissions are only one, albeit very important, aspect of the planetary crisis. Agriculture is a primary contributor to biodiversity loss and mass extinction of species, ecosystem destruction, loss of natural habitat, and destruction and degradation of land, soil, water and marine resources.</p> <p>Several conditions must work together to enable local outbreaks of disease to become pandemics. Agricultural production practices and impacts cannot be the sole cause, but are nonetheless necessary and enabling factors for the production of contagious diseases that, in combination with other circumstances, can lead to pandemics. Again, we believe a One Health approach is essential to preventing and containing the outbreaks of future pandemics.</p>
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	<p>for its unfolding into a global pandemic, go well beyond food systems and the mandate of FAO. Even if many emerging infectious diseases are of zoonotic origin, not all of them become pandemics.</p> <p>In paragraph 36, Brazil cautions against the approach of overplaying the role of forests as carbon sinks in the fight against climate change. For the sake of balance, this paragraph should include reference to the need to reduce emissions economy-wide.</p> <p>In paragraph 58, Brazil notes that short value chains are not necessarily more sustainable, and asks for the deletion of such reference.</p> <p>In paragraph 63, a narrow way of evaluating "efficiency" in food production is presented, which does not address sustainability in its three pillars nor the multidimensional nature of diets. It conveys the misleading idea that fish is necessarily a better food than other sources of protein from sustainable food systems. For this reason, Brazil asks for the deletion of part of the paragraph, from "Fish are" to "280 g of feed".</p>	<p>Stopping and reversing climate change will require transformative action on many large fronts, including the agri-food production systems.</p> <p>Paragraph 63 does not speak to the quality of fish as food, but only to the comparative efficiency of fish production in converting feed to consumable food.</p>
<p>Indonesia (Mon 24/05/2021 7:20 PM)</p>	<p>Indonesia notes with appreciation the Biennial Theme 2022-23 "Agriculture Food Systems Transformation: From Strategy to Action". The Theme is timely as it will be part of FAO's contribution to support UN Decade of Action to achieve the Strategic Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>As we only have nine years left to achieve the SDG targets, our agrifood systems still need further refinement, as current estimates reported that nearly 690 million people are still hungry and the number of people that are affected by severe food insecurity are still on an upward trend.</p> <p>Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic is estimated to have pushed an additional 83-132 million into chronic hunger in 2020. However, we are unable to concur and support with the Secretariat's opinion that our agri-food systems are the single largest driver of climate change and the planet's unfolding environmental crises, including biodiversity loss and deforestation. We view that the environmental crises are multidimensional and links to various local, national, and international factors as well as issues including international trade. Given the world is not on track to defeat hunger and malnutrition, FAO has its strategic comparative advantage as the main UN Agency dealing with the efforts to reduce significantly the rate of hunger and malnutrition. In addition, the strategic</p>	

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	<p>narrative of the four betters has reflected the interconnected linkages between economic, social and environmental dimensions in the FAO Strategic Framework.</p> <p>In this regard, we request FAO to ensure this interconnectedness be fully reflected in the action implementation in a balanced manner. Furthermore, considering the fact that technologies and innovation will certainly help farmers and governments take full advantage of new agricultural technology, we encourage the FAO Secretariat to create an enabling environment, including through capacity building and the technical assistance programme. In summary,</p> <p>Indonesia encourages FAO to set priorities in the implementation and development of the Biennial Theme, “Agriculture Food Systems Transformation” which should be developed in this particular order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. reduce hunger, putting it back on a downward slope; ii. increase investment in rural transformation and vulnerable populations to reduce inequality, leaving no country and no person behind; and iii. transform agri-food systems to nourish people, nurture the planet, and build resilient livelihoods and ecosystems. 	<p>We confirm that the interconnectedness will be reflected in a balanced manner in action implementation.</p> <p>We confirm FAO’s effort to creating an enabling environment for all key stakeholders in addition to efforts to develop national capacity and provision of technical assistance.</p> <p>Given that the SDGs are indivisible and universal, the interconnected impacts of action on poverty reduction, and on biodiversity, natural resources, the environment and climate change must be factored in.</p>
<p>Canada (Mon 24/05/2021 11:04 PM)</p>	<p>Canada welcomes the proposed Biennial Theme, noting the importance of tailoring approaches to sustainable food systems to the geographic and socio-economic contexts of Member States.</p> <p>Canada would recommend greater clarity and nuances around some of the statements asserted in paragraph 12, such as:</p> <p>“This commodity-dependence makes economic systems fragile and negatively impacts people’s lives”. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) 2019 states, “80 percent of the countries (52 out of 65) with a rise in hunger during recent economic slowdowns and downturns are countries whose economies are highly dependent on primary commodities for export and/or import”.</p> <p>Furthermore, commodity-dependency may increase the difficulty of addressing environmental and social concerns, partially because multilateral trade agreements create uncertainties. Canada would like to underline that correlation does not imply causation.</p> <p>There are numerous factors contributing to hunger, including conflict and climate change. The SOFI 2019 Report explains that “marked declines in primary commodity prices have</p>	<p>The association of rising hunger with commodity import or export dependence is too strong to be discounted, even where additional factors may come into play. Agro-economic diversification and structural transformation are the proven pathways for reducing the vulnerabilities of commodity dependency and for increasing the competitiveness of commodity production.</p> <p>We strongly endorse the importance of trade for contributing to the availability, accessibility and affordability of food and were energetic in our support for maintaining free movement of agri-food</p>

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<p>contributed to economic slowdowns and downturns during the 2011–2017 period, mainly affecting countries highly dependent on primary commodity exports and/or imports.” The Committee on Commodity Problems, in paragraph 10 of the Report of its 74th Session, acknowledged “the importance of trade for contributing to the availability, accessibility and affordability of food, as well as the stability of markets and the limitation of extreme food price volatility”.</p> <p>Furthermore, the document unduly links multilateral trade agreements to “the difficulty of addressing environmental and social concerns”. A rules-based trading system is a critical component of ensuring access to food, but also of establishing environmental and social disciplines. In this sense, trade agreements do not create uncertainties. Quite the opposite, they create predictability. Moreover, taking domestic policy action to improve environmental and social outcomes is in no way incongruous with adhering to multilateral trade rules. The Committee on Commodity Problems, in paragraph 10 of the Report of its 74th Session, underlined “the importance of a freer, fairer, predictable, and nondiscriminatory, rules-based multilateral trading system, under the World Trade Organization (WTO) and consistent with its rules, for promoting agricultural and rural development and contributing to achieving food security and improved nutrition for all”.</p> <p>We find footnote 7 somewhat misleading. It quotes from The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets (SOCO 2018): “Since carbon footprint is not in essence a physical part of products . . . the implications of the TBT [Technical Barriers to Trade] Agreement requirement for the equal treatment for imports of ‘like’ products remain untested”.</p> <p>However, this quote is actually preceded by the following in the SOCO 2018 Report: “If a country were to require that all domestic and imported products be labelled on the basis of their carbon footprint – since labelling is required for both domestic and imported products – this would seem to be in line with the national treatment provisions of the TBT Agreement.” A hypothetical scenario not yet specifically tested does not change the fact that these multilateral agreements decrease uncertainties as they layout clear disciplines to follow. In this case, the key element is whether these measures are deemed necessary to meet a legitimate objective and whether the measures are more trade-restrictive than necessary to achieve those objectives.</p> <p>We believe gender should be further strengthened in the formulation of this theme to ensure that it is effectively mainstreamed throughout the four better and the Programme Priority Areas. Specifically, the central role of women in sustainable food systems, and</p>	<p>commodities to contain and minimize the economic and health impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. We believe that these and others efforts contributed materially to preventing the health and economic crisis from engendering a food crisis.</p> <p>We fully agree with the importance of mainstreaming Gender across the Four Better and have placed Gender as both a Programme Priority Area and as a priority theme in the New Strategic Framework.</p> <p>We recognize the important link between biodiversity loss and the need for more support and involvement of Indigenous Peoples as stewards of biodiversity.</p>
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	<p>the role of gender equality in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals should be reinforced in paragraph 17.</p> <p>In paragraph 34, Canada would welcome an explicit reference to the link between biodiversity loss and the need for more support and involvement of Indigenous Peoples as stewards of biodiversity.</p> <p>In paragraph 41, Canada requests the mention of the need for inclusive and gender sensitive data, and would suggest the following addition: “It is critical that technology, innovations, and data are inclusive and gender-sensitive, [add: continuously monitored for gender-related impacts], and are used to spur development”.</p>	<p>We are committed to systematically improving the quality of FAO data, including through the disaggregation of data by gender and age and through recognition of indigenous peoples and, within the UN framework, identification of vulnerable populations.</p>
<p>The United States of America (Tue 25/05/2021 12:18 AM)</p>	<p>The United States of America supports the proposed Theme on Agriculture Food Systems Transformation. The agriculture sector is the backbone of developing economies and has the greatest potential to reduce poverty.</p> <p>Agricultural transformation does not just benefit the farmer; everyone stands to benefit. Transforming agriculture by making the sector more productive and efficient is key to achieving lasting inclusive economic growth. In the process of generating more income for everyone across the food system, agricultural transformation encourages more participation in markets, greater access to and affordability of nutritious food, stronger resilience and more jobs both in and out of agriculture.</p> <p>At the same time, the United States emphasizes that the end goal must be on alleviating hunger, poverty, and all forms of malnutrition: transforming agri-food systems to be more sustainable across all three pillars – social, economic and environmental – is a means to that goal. Simply referring to food system transformation as the end goal does not correctly identify the major challenges that we must overcome in the 21st century. Ending global hunger requires solutions beyond just the farm. While we agree agriculture and food systems can be improved, the United States recognizes the critical role that these systems play in sustainable development and the importance of taking a systems approach for comprehensively assessing trade-offs and identifying pathways towards more sustainable systems. We encourage FAO to continually evaluate its programmes for progress across the three dimensions of sustainable development against measurable</p>	<p>We agree that the primary objective of food systems must be to alleviate poverty, hunger and all forms of malnutrition. The concept of agri-food systems transformation goes beyond this, however, to making sure that food systems are as fully aligned as possible with all three pillars of sustainable development. This is a demanding, but achievable task to which we have an obligation to contribute.</p> <p>We have committed to developing the technical means and capacities to evaluate programmes in near real time against numerous measurable outcomes</p>

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	<p>outcomes on food security and nutrition, food safety, food affordability and accessibility, farmer income and wellbeing.</p> <p>We also urge FAO in its pursuit of innovative and creative partnerships, especially with the private sector, in transforming agri-food systems. These partnerships and implementation of FAO’s recent Private Sector Strategy (2020) can help address long-standing challenges faced by all agricultural producers in developing countries, as well as small-, medium- and large-scale food systems actors, and amplify FAO’s ability to improve food security, especially among the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Strong, well-functioning markets connect farmers and fishers to business opportunities and ensure families can get safe, nutritious and affordable food year-round. In times of crises, including during the current pandemic, global trade helps countries to combat hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition. With access to innovative tools and approaches, farmers can increase agricultural productivity, embrace adaptations to climate change, increase their incomes and improve sustainability in food systems. The United States sees valuable opportunities to build more sustainable, resilient food systems, while also addressing the exacerbating effects on hunger, of conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change.</p>	<p>associated with all four betters, including those vital measures mentioned by the United States.</p> <p>Partnerships, including with the private sector, are being systematically mainstreamed in FAO programmes and as a core principle of FAO’s new ways of working.</p> <p>Well-functioning and inclusive markets are essential to creating connections and opportunities for farmers and fishers and to enabling innovations necessary for accelerating achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.</p>
<p>Japan (Tue 25/05/2021 9:02 AM)</p>	<p>Japan welcomes the Biennial Theme 2022-23 of "Agriculture Food Systems Transformation: From Strategy to Action".</p> <p>On the other hand, with respect to the concept note of the Biennial Theme, as mentioned in the Report of the 166th Session of the Council on the Strategic Framework 2022-31,</p> <p>Japan underlines the importance of digitalization in agriculture food systems with appropriate protection of data privacy and intellectual property rights and requests to add "Recognizing the importance of digitalization in agriculture food systems with appropriate protection of data privacy and intellectual property rights", at the beginning of the digitalization paragraph in the concept note.</p>	
<p>Cuba (Tue 25/05/2021 9:52 AM)</p>	<p>Cuba supports FAO’s new vision to push for the <i>four betters</i>: better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life. This vision is aligned with our country’s policy of producing more with less, bringing down food prices and reducing the risk of epidemics, through technology and innovation.</p>	<p>Appreciate the support and endorsement of FAO’s new vision around the Four Betters.</p>
<p>Argentina (Fri 28/05/2021)</p>	<p>Firstly, regarding the Conference, Argentina generally reiterates what it has stated on several other occasions, including the 166th Session of the FAO Council, i.e. that the</p>	

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<p>11:50 AM)</p>	<p>focus should be on promoting and strengthening sustainable food systems in their three dimensions: economic, social and environmental.</p> <p>The degree of transformation will depend on the stage each system has reached, and generalizations should be avoided, as it cannot be argued that all systems are unsustainable. The need for "transformation" should arise out of an analysis of each specific context, which will also depend on national priorities and capacities. Argentina would therefore have preferred more precise and appropriate language for the biennial theme, considering the specificities of each case, otherwise the idea of radically transforming systems could simply become an empty slogan.</p> <p>Specific comments:</p> <p>Regarding document C 2021/28, entitled "Agriculture Food Systems Transformation: from Strategy to Action":</p> <p>We note that paragraph 10 on climate change comes under the heading Systemic (overarching) driver when it should be under the heading Drivers regarding environmental systems to agree with Strategic Framework 2022-2031 (document C 2021/27, page 10).</p> <p>Paragraphs 5 and 71 refer to the concept of "certification schemes". Argentina has drawn attention to possible de facto barriers to market access that certain certification schemes could engender, especially considering the additional costs that could arise for rural smallholders. Any certification measure should be compatible with WTO rules.</p> <p>Similarly, paragraph 23 states that carbon labelling could help shape consumer preferences, contributing to the transition to a low-emissions economy. We are concerned about this concept and believe the phrase should be deleted: it could conceivably encourage border measures related to the carbon content of products, which may not be consistent with WTO rules. Furthermore, no multilateral agreements are in place on this subject at present.</p> <p>Paragraph 24 suggests an imbalance by pointing to developing regions such as Latin America and Africa as drivers of natural resource degradation and GHG emissions but failing to mention the historical responsibilities of developed countries. It is therefore worth recalling the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, whereby developed countries must assume historical responsibility for the environmental degradation they have caused, considering their greater financial and technological</p>	<p>The word transformation is used in context to emphasize the importance of, and advocate for, a greater ambition and commitment to achieving the societal goals expressed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>We agree that any certification scheme should be WTO compliant.</p> <p>Any measures taken to provide consumers with information that they seek to make informed choices should be compliant with existing or future WTO rules.</p> <p>Carbon labelling is provided as an example of how strengthening consumer choices and expression of preferences can create market incentives for transition to a low-emissions economy. We agree that other possible measures exist.</p>
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<p>capacities to assist developing countries in achieving sustainable development, in line with the Rio Principles reaffirmed in the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>Paragraph 25 cites the "increasing production and consumption of animal products" as one of the causes of epidemics and ecosystem degradation. However, paragraph 31 states that agri-food systems are the largest economic system, measured in terms of [...] planetary impact. These expressions, which have no scientific basis, are confusing and can lead to generalizations and erroneous claims. They should therefore be removed. The measures that countries adopt should be designed on the basis of sound scientific evidence to comply with multilateral trade rules, because statements like these can result in an unfounded bias against commodities such as meat rather than targeting specific unsustainable practices. Such claims also fail to consider the nutrient content of many animal products, including red meat, which contribute to significantly improving food security and nutrition in many livestock-producing developing countries, and contribute to eradicating hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2, 2030 Agenda). Similarly, livestock plays a key economic role in many food production systems, providing income, wealth and employment and thus contributing to poverty eradication (SDG 1, 2030 Agenda).</p> <p>Regarding paragraph 26 of the document, because there is no international agreement on the concept of "blue economy", its meaning, scope and potential impacts in terms of trade are unknown. Similarly, the 2030 Agenda does not include this term generally or specifically in Sustainable Development Goal 14 "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development".</p> <p>For these reasons, Argentina has expressed reservations about this concept in all relevant multilateral forums, including FAO, specifically due to the lack of clarity about its implications and the fact that it could be used as a justification for adopting trade measures (para-tariffs).</p> <p>We therefore suggest replacing the reference to "blue economy" with "sustainable and inclusive ocean economies", which is the wording agreed within FAO upon the adoption of the Declaration for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture.</p> <p>Paragraphs 32 and 39 mention concepts such as "carbon footprint" or "environmental footprint" that are not agreed on multilaterally and could go beyond WTO rules, and we therefore suggest removing them.</p>	<p>The increasing demand for animal products creates undeniable pressure on biodiversity and natural resources, and increases contact between wild and domesticated animals, both of which contribute materially to the increasing risk of epidemics. These risks are compounded by climate change and by certain practices associated with intensified meat production – practices that are best addressed, we believe, through a One Health approach.</p> <p>The concept of “blue economy” is defined in the paragraph and is widely used to highlight the often neglected economic potential of sustainable use of ocean, coastal and other aquatic resources for economic development. The paragraph draws attention to the need to ascertain the risks of environmental degradation and biodiversity loss and assess the trade-offs of “blue economy” growth with the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>FAO has developed a PPA under the new Strategic Framework dedicated to Blue Transformation, a concept aligned to all three pillars of the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>GHG emissions are only one, albeit very important, aspect of the planetary crisis. Under historical and current conditions and practices, agriculture is a primary contributor to biodiversity loss and mass extinction of species, ecosystem destruction, loss of</p>
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<p>Paragraph 33 states that agri-food systems are the major driver of climate change and the planet’s unfolding environmental crisis. We suggest keeping the wording used in the document. The Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition (United Nations, June 2020) which states that globally, food systems remain a driver of climate change and the planet’s unfolding environmental crisis. We therefore suggest the following wording: agri-food systems are a driver of climate change and the planet’s unfolding environmental crisis. The contribution of other sectors – such as energy and industry – to environmental pollution should therefore also be fairly weighed in order to avoid penalizing the agricultural sector over other sectors.</p> <p>The same paragraph also makes statements without reference to sound scientific evidence. Expressions such as agriculture [...] emits more greenhouse gases than all cars, trucks, trains, and airplanes combined, or the coronavirus pandemic is a wake-up call on the urgent need to transform agri-food systems have no scientific basis and should therefore be deleted.</p> <p>Because the content and scope of the "blue transformation" referred to in paragraphs 44 and 62 of the document are unknown, our previous comments on the "blue economy" in paragraph 26 also apply in this case.</p> <p>Paragraph 58 states that e-commerce platforms can leverage market linkages and shorten the food value chain. We do not consider it relevant to promote only short (also known as local and regional) food supply chains on the grounds that they generate less loss and waste or that they generate resilience.</p> <p>The length of the chain does not in itself determine these factors. Indeed, “long” chains (involving international trade) can often harness national production complementarities and overcome local difficulties or shortages, including those related to access to nutritious, highquality food.</p> <p>Paragraph 63 is misleading because it suggests that fish is a better food than chicken, pork and beef. This statement also undermines chicken, pork and beef production, even though these meats also contribute to a varied and nutritious diet and to the achievement of food security due to their high protein, vitamin and nutrient content.</p> <p>It is also important to trade in a variety of foods because this contributes to the livelihoods of the large number of people who depend on such trade, generates income for those working along food chains, and supports rural development and the setting down of rural roots.</p>	<p>natural habitat, and destruction and degradation of land, soil, water and marine resources.</p> <p>Blue transformation is a subset of agri-food systems transformation and shares with the concept the same intentions as well as uncertainties. We believe it is an appropriate concept in the context of agri-food systems transformation for highlighting the specific challenges and approaches required to address the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the sustainable development of aquatic, marine and coastal resources.</p> <p>Paragraph 63 speaks to a narrow but important point – the comparative efficiency of fish production in converting feed to food. It does not speak to the nutritional quality of fish vs animal sources of food and nutrients, nor does it assess their respective roles and availability in the composition of healthy diets.</p>
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