

# R5

## **Issue: All developed countries reduce their current food waste by 50% by 2030 and support less developed countries to cut global food waste by 50% by 2035**

A Resolution to Implement the second United Nations Sustainable Development Goal: “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture” by reducing food waste and loss throughout the food production, distribution and use process, and for each Member State to set these targets as a high priority and be integrated into both domestic food security and environmental policy.

Submitted by Pakistan

*Noting* with concern that in Lower-Middle Income Countries (LMICs), about 40% of food is discarded in production, storage and distribution stages even before they reach the consumer,

*Guided* by the Sustainable Food Systems Programme developed by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Sustainable Development Goals 12.3 calls upon nations to halve food waste on all levels.

*Aware* that food waste is not just an economic loss but also an environmental concern. With 1/3 of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) resulting from agriculture and 30% of this food never consumed, it is incredibly concerning on a global scale,

*Deeply concerned* by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reporting in 2013 that an estimated 1/3 of food made for human consumption globally is wasted, creating about 1.6 billion tons of waste per year,

*Recalling* the assessment of the UN Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit in 2021 that the global food system must be reshaped in order to create access to sustainable and healthy foods for all persons.

*Emphasizing* that such improper use of natural resources and agricultural areas can cause future food insecurity due to depleted agricultural productiveness of their environment forcing up prices globally and impacting unduly on economically less developed countries,

*Recalling* the words of Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon who stated in 2013: “One way to narrow the hunger gap and improve the wellbeing of the most vulnerable is to address the massive loss and waste inherent in today’s food systems. Currently at least one third of all food produced fails to make it from farm to table. This is foremost an affront to the hungry, but it also represents a massive environmental cost in terms of energy, land and water”,

1. Calls upon all UN members states to create legislation and implement programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, with developed countries taking the lead so that food waste in those countries is cut by 50% by 2030, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries so that a global cut of 50% in food waste can be achieved by 2035;
2. Requests that by 2030, developed countries achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment;
3. Further encourages developed countries to encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability

information into their reporting cycle; those that do not comply will be barred from tendering for local, national and international government contracts;

4. Further requests that all Member States promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities;
5. Authorizes the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to facilitate the Agricultural Extension process whereby developed countries contribute funding to ensure the ready supply of up to date information about meteorological forecasts, agricultural science, and market rates for food supplies to less developed countries, thus helping reduce inefficiencies in the production process and facilitating market access for smallholder farmers, reducing the time from production to consumption and the consequent losses in those supply chains;
6. Establishes a sub-committee within the UN Food and Agriculture Organization called the Food and Agriculture Transnational Strategy Obligations Group (FATSOG) to assist and provide funding for making existing technologies that keep food fresher for longer, and with the use of fewer resources to do so during the handling, storage, and processing phases accessible for smallholder farms and the distribution of these technologies across rural areas in developing countries to ensure all can benefit from them
7. Requests broad membership in FATSOG, which will set and impose goals, provide funding through the proceeds of an Air Miles Tax of 10% on all food products that crosses international borders during its processing or distribution, and enact oversight into food sustainability projects for developing countries;
8. Recommends that member states of FATSOG be held accountable to obligations such as specific food waste goals and deadlines approved by FATSOG, so as to prevent misuse of FATSOG funding;
9. Further requests that in order to ensure there is no domestic or international incentive to relocate production of food or the processing of food to regimes more permissive of food waste, and thus encourage wherever possible local food production and lower global transportation emissions,
  - a) An Air Miles Tariff shall be charged for goods entering UN member states from countries that do not meet the internationally agreed minimum levels of food waste reduction. Air Miles Tariffs shall be used to increase the price of exports from such countries;
  - b) FATSOG will determine rebate amounts and exemptions, if any and;
  - c) be responsible for distributing the resulting revenues in the manner suggested in previous clauses.