

VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON FOOD SYSTEMS AND NUTRITION
COMMENTS FROM CHILE
May 28, 2020

CHILE PART1	
21	<p>Par. 21, As Chile has expressed in writing and in previous meetings, and as it has been said by USA, Brazil, Argentina and Russia, we believe that the focus of sustainability should be in the production of foods, in the agricultural processes, and not in the diet itself. Diets must be healthy and nutritious, not sustainable. Healthy diets should be provided by sustainable food systems. Therefore, we request the deletion of the term “sustainable healthy diets” along ALL the document, and replace it with “sustainable food systems for healthy diets” or just “healthy diets”, whenever appropriate.</p> <p>Chile support the concept of "Healthy Diets", since it is an accepted and commonly used concept by various international organizations and the scientific community as well, in addition to being a concept widely disseminated in the common and specialized language of the literature in the area of public and clinical nutritional health.</p>
22	<p>Par. 22, we believe that nutritious foods must be low in sodium and free of added sugars, saturated fats and trans fats. Foods that are high in these elements contribute to malnutrition and obesity, problems that a vast majority of the countries are facing. Therefore Chile reinforce the importance of promoting the consumption of healthy foods, without or low in the elements mentioned before: sodium, sugars, saturated and trans fats.</p>
18	<p>Chile support the reference to the UN Decade on Family Farming, on par. 18, as it has been previously said by our colleagues from Argentina and Dominican Republic, it is highly relevant to our country and our region.</p>
PART 2	2.2 NATURE OF THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES AND THEIR INTENDED USERS
30	<p>Chile proposed to refer to: “multisector, evidence-based and inclusive public policies”, since malnutrition and food security should be addressed by all sectors based on scientific evidence.</p>

<p>32 d</p>	<p>Is there a definition agreed on the concept of "quality food products"? How is quality defined? Chile want to keep the term "biodiversity" Chile request to change the phrase "support mitigation of and adaptation to climate change" for the following: "support mitigation and ensure adaptation to climate change"</p>
<p>PART 3</p>	<p>TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE OF FOOD SYSTEMS.</p>
<p>CHILE 3.2.1.b 3.2.1.d 3.2.2.c 3.2.4.d 3.2.4.e 3.5.1.a</p>	<p>Paragraph 3.2.1.-B We believe that government actors, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and private sector actors should support and help farmers and other food producers to reduce the environmental impact of food systems. To this end, the adoption of appropriate technology and on-farm management practices should be encouraged with a view to improving crop yields "and sustainable pesticide management".</p> <p>In the same paragraph, we wouldn't be in the position to support the inclusion of NDCs. Through NDCs, countries sovereignly define in which sectors and how they intend to reduce their GHG emissions. The Paris Agreement does not define any economic or productive sector in which countries should act as a priority to mitigate GHG emissions, as it understands that it depends on the reality and opportunity costs for each country.</p> <p>Parragraph 3.2.1-d, as previously mentioned, we would request the deletion of the words "and sustainable", and leave the sentence reflecting "sustainable food systems for healthy diets".</p> <p>In par. 322 c, we would like to keep the reference to: including agroecological and other innovative approaches.</p> <p>par. 324-d its very important to keep, as well as keep the references to front-of-pack labels. We also value identifying foods "high in", since this promotes food reformulation and eventual less consumption of processed and highly processed food.</p> <p>Par. 3.2.4 e Chile consider that food reformulation should move towards eliminating industrial trans fats in foods, as well as reducing the excessive content of sodium, sugar and saturated fats.</p> <p>Par 351 a Chile agree with the development of general Food Based Guidelines and Food Based Guidelines for different age groups including young children.</p>

