

Thank you, Mr Chair,

1.- Chile thanks the Council for preparing and circulating document CL169/3, entitled “Impact of the Ukraine-Russia conflict on global food security and related matters under the mandate of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)”.

2 The document describes the medium- and long-term implications of this conflict now and in the future for trade in food and agricultural products, including seeds, fertilizers and fuels, as well as its impact on the world food market and therefore on our people’s access to food for consumption.

3.- Chile reminds the Council that we are in the Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028) and the Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025). We therefore urge that actions to address this global food crisis should have direct consequences in terms of greater access, availability and quality of food for the most vulnerable groups, with priority given to children, women and the elderly.

3.- In light of the data in the report, as well as the current circumstances (which are affected not only by the conflict in Ukraine, but also by the COVID-19 pandemic and trends that have been making themselves felt since 2019), there is no doubt that we are facing one of the most dramatic multilateral challenges of recent times. We cannot ignore the underlying governance of our Nations.

4.- We must therefore propose concrete solutions. Food cannot wait.

Chile calls for:

- 1.- trade in food and fertilizers to be kept open under agreed World Trade Organization (WTO) rules. Different, alternative supplies must be sought at the same time.
- 2.- a crucial stepping-up of scientific and expert cooperation in this field to help implement alternative solutions in the short term, especially solutions that seek to support the work of family farming.
- 3.- international cooperation and the search for joint solutions to be strengthened within the subregions, promoting the formation of partnerships and cooperatives.
- 4.- sanctions and other measures that may restrict food trade, circulation, availability and access to food not to be applied because they contravene the principles of food security.
- 5.- school feeding arrangements to be strengthened within the Nations, because in many cases school meals may constitute the only daily food source for thousands of children.
- 6.- the technical assistance of academic and research groups to be provided in certain areas, for example the use of natural fertilizers such as humus and compost for horticultural crops and the development of hydroculture techniques.

Thank you