

Unofficial translation

**TOWARDS THE UNITED NATIONS  
FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT:  
RUSSIAN PRIORITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND TARGETS**

Outcomes of the National Dialogue in the Russian Federation

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The Russian Federation is committed to the targets determined by the international community in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda). On the national and international levels, we have been taking efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) as an integral component of the goals and targets laid down in the 2030 Agenda.

We see the upcoming United Nations Food Systems Summit as a key international event in the industry for the coming years, intended to make a practical contribution to addressing multiple food security challenges, as well as set the vector for the transformation of global food systems, including in the context of overcoming the effects of the coronavirus pandemic. We hope that the Summit will add momentum to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In recent years, the Russian Federation has made progress towards the achievement of each SDG (the Voluntary National Review was presented at the Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2020). Among the most successful areas are the healthy and balanced diet of the population, the promotion of a healthy lifestyle and human well-being. At the same time, a whole range of challenges in several areas remain to be met with joint efforts of the State, the business sector, and the society.

The Russian Federation looks forward to a successful United Nations Food Systems Summit and expects Russian approaches to be reflected in its outcomes. With this in mind, during the National Dialogue with the participation of the broadest possible range of stakeholders, we sought to examine the condition of the national food sector, set out the goals and targets for the future development of the Russian agricultural sector, as well as update national priorities regarding international sectoral cooperation.

Even in emergencies, our country keeps working to ensure national and global food security. For example, during the coronavirus pandemic, Russia has continued to actively provide food assistance to those in need, as well as help in

the creation of sustainable food systems and the strengthening of agricultural capacities of other countries. We are implementing a set of national measures to minimize negative effects that restrictive measures introduced to combat the spread of the coronavirus might have on the population and the business sector.

## **NATIONAL LEVEL: MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS**

The Government of the Russian Federation takes efforts to reduce all forms of malnutrition in the population, as well as strengthen the agricultural sector, which is the source of economic growth, increased employment rates, and sustainable development of the country.

Comprehensive national work on agriculture development is yielding results: we can say that we have reached import substitution within the country, agricultural enterprises, as well as large and small farms are developing and new ones are established, agriculture workers are successfully exploring new markets outside Russia.

The growth rate of the national agricultural sector has made it possible to increase the production of virtually all types of goods and meet a large share of national needs. In 2020, 133.5 million tonnes of grain were produced, record harvests of rice, rapeseed, vegetables, fruit, and berries were gathered. Livestock production has increased, the production of sugar, sunflower oil, butter, cheese, and pasta has grown significantly. By the end of 2020, our country has reached self-sufficiency in many sectors: grains and grain legumes – 167.6%, vegetable oil – 195.9%, pork – 106.6%, poultry – 100.1%, sheep and goat meat – 104.7%.

In January 2020, the **new Food Security Doctrine** was approved. It aims to prevent possible internal and external risks, ensure the country's full self-sufficiency in the main types of agricultural products, and increase affordability of quality food. The central objective identified in the document is

to provide anyone irrespective of their social position and income with a nutritious, healthy, and affordable diet.

The national approach to **food quality** is based on the Strategy for the Improvement of Food Quality in the Russian Federation up to 2030. It aims to provide adequate nutrition, prevent diseases, increase life expectancy, and improve the quality of life of the population, promote the production and trade in foodstuffs of adequate quality.

In 2020, Federal Law on Food Quality and **Food Safety** as well as Federal Law on Education were amended. The changes included the introduction of the concept of a healthy diet and its principles, and specifics on enabling access to quality, safe, and healthy food for children, older persons, patients in health-care settings, etc.

Under the Federal Improvement of Public Health Project, the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing together with the Nutrition and Biotechnology Institute have been working extensively to prevent unhealthy diets in the population and reduce the number of **obese and overweight** people. A number of regulatory documents have been prepared and adopted, training programs on healthy diets are conducted, covering over 5.2 million people in the country. Food labeling is being improved for clear demonstration of sugar, salt, and fat content.

On 3 June 2021, on the margins of the 48<sup>th</sup> session of the Committee on World Food Security, the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing presented a Report on the Healthy Diets in Russia. It contains a comprehensive analysis of the population's dietary patterns, overweight and obesity rates, the spread of diet-related diseases, the situation and trends in the development of national dietary policy.

We still need to reduce the caloric intake of the population and increase the nutrient density of diets by introducing more vitamins, minerals, and other biologically active compounds through the production of specialized foodstuffs

with low level of unsafe nutrients (sugar, salt, saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids).

At the same time, the Federal Science and Technology Programme for Agriculture Development for 2017–2025 is already under way, establishing such policy priorities in this area as the transition to highly productive and **environmentally friendly agriculture and aquaculture**, the storage and effective processing of agricultural products, as well as the production of safe and quality food.

On 1 January 2020, a Federal Law on the Regulation of the **Organic Produce** Market has entered into force in Russia. It establishes the key concepts of organic produce, organic agriculture, organic producers; introduces a label for organic produce; establishes the main requirements for organic produce, provides for voluntary confirmation of production compliance.

In order to create protected Russian **brands of environmentally friendly agricultural products**, raw materials, and food, a draft federal law on agricultural products, raw materials, and food with improved characteristics has been developed. Its adoption will contribute to the provision of quality food to the population on the basis of environmentally sound technologies, as well as to environmentally friendly production of improved agricultural products, raw materials, and food. The new segment of agricultural products certified under the law will be called the Green Standard. As opposed to a more expensive segment of organic food, the Green Standard will be oriented towards a wide range of customers and at the same time satisfy high environmental requirements.

The requirements for the production of such products are:

- The production of improved agricultural products, foodstuffs, industrial and other products should be separated from the production of other products;
- Application of agro-industrial and other technologies in production of improved agricultural products, foodstuffs, industrial and other products,

which meet the established environmental, sanitary-epidemiological, veterinary and other requirements, and have minimal negative impact on the environment;

- A ban on the use of cloning and genetic engineering methods, genetically engineered/modified and transgenic organisms, and the use of products made using genetically engineered/modified and transgenic organisms;
- A ban on the use of ionizing radiation;
- Use of recyclable and/or biodegradable packaging and packaging materials.

To combat the sale of counterfeit or substandard products capable of harming human health, a food labeling procedure has been introduced to track products from the manufacturer to the consumer. On January 2021, the voluntary labeling of dairy products has begun in order to test the effectiveness of the mechanism in practice. In the second half of 2021, mandatory labeling of dairy products, ice cream and cheese will be introduced.

In 2019, the Long-Term Strategy for the Development of **Grain Sector** of the Russian Federation up to 2035 was approved. Its goal is to form highly efficient, science- and innovation-oriented and investment-attractive balanced system of production, processing, storage and sale of major grain and leguminous crops. Grain production is the backbone of the agricultural sector of the Russian Federation and one of the largest sectors of the economy. The state of grain production and the situation on the grain market are taken as the main indicator of food security. The significant role of grain is determined not only by the volume of its production, but also by the availability of technical and technological capabilities to create reserves and stocks of grain designed to guarantee the country's supply, taking into account the agro-climatic and geographical features of the regions.

On 26 November 2019, the Strategy for the Development of **Fishery Sector** up to 2030 and the Plan of Measures for its implementation were approved, providing for the implementation of the following tasks:

- increasing the total amount of private investment in the sector, gross value added through the development of deep processing production, the total number of jobs in the fishery sector and labour productivity in the sector by 1.4 times by 2030;
- ensuring food security in terms of achieving an average per capita consumption of fish products in Russian households of not less than 22 kg per year in live weight;
- developing and implementing a national system for ecological certification of harvested (captured) aquatic bioresources and the fish and other products made from them;
- increasing the volume of cargo handling of domestic fish and other products from aquatic bioresources through the Russian sea ports to 3 million tons per year and up to 80 per cent of the share of domestic fishing fleet services in the Russian ports;
- construction of 43 fishing vessels, 35 vessels for harvesting pelagic aquatic bioresources, 20 fish-farming and 26 fish-processing plants.

**Family farmers** are an important element of sustainable food systems. They are not only producers of a variety of food products, but also the driving force behind the sustainable development of their region.

In the Russian Federation, the State Programme for the Comprehensive Development of Rural Areas for the period 2020-2025 is intended to promote the comprehensive, all-round development of agricultural production and rural infrastructure and to bring the quality of life of the rural population closer to urban standards. Its measures include the formation of a database and indicators of the level of socio-economic status of rural areas, increasing the involvement of rural residents in the implementation of projects to develop rural areas, improving housing conditions and promoting rural employment, and expanding the engineering and transport infrastructure in rural areas.

The key objectives of the State Programme are as follows:



- To maintain the proportion of the rural population at 25.1 per cent;
- To attain a ratio of rural and urban households' disposable resources of 68.5 per cent;

- To increase the proportion of comfortable housing to 45.9 per cent.

A number of departmental projects have been developed and are being implemented:

- "Development of housing in rural areas and improvement of household amenities" is aimed at improving the living conditions of the rural population;

- "Improvement of rural areas" (creating a comfortable living environment);

- "Modern image of rural areas" (construction of social and engineering infrastructure);

- "Development of transport infrastructure in rural areas";

- "Promotion of rural employment".

In 2019, in order to provide vocational guidance, the educational project "Human resources for the agricultural sector – from the school bench" was launched (creation of agricultural classes in educational institutions for children who wish to live in the countryside in the future).

As part of the State programme, a **youth project** is being implemented aimed at increasing the social and entrepreneurial activity of rural youth. Provision is made for information and advisory support for young specialists on matters of employment and for potential employers on the opportunities for attracting young specialists to work in the countryside.

Grant support is provided at the State level for small-scale farming to increase production and sales of agricultural products.

A new **nutrition education cluster** is currently being formed in Russia, involving research institutes and food universities. In the future, a closed system of

interaction between agribusiness organizations will be created, within which there will be an ultra-fast exchange of information, mobility of scientific and engineering staff, implementation of joint research and innovation projects, rapid introduction of innovations into production, and constant analysis of food market conditions. Qualified veterinary and sanitary expertise and personnel are able to ensure implementation of food safety and functionality objectives, which, in turn, is a priority in implementing a public health strategy.

To ensure that children in Russia are well nourished, measures are being implemented to **provide free hot meals to schoolchildren**, with a particular emphasis on quality and safety indicators. While in 2015 88.7 per cent of school students received hot meals, including 96.4 per cent of primary school students, in 2018 this figure rose to 90.2 per cent and 97.3 per cent respectively. As of 1 September 2020, some 7.3 million pupils in grades 1-4 in all educational institutions across the country began to receive free hot meals.

Measures applied in the Russian Federation to **overcome excessive food price volatility** include a mechanism of State procurement and commodity interventions. In addition, Russia has a policy of regulating the prices of socially important food items: certain types of meat, dairy products, cereals, fruit and vegetables, eggs, sunflower oil, sugar, salt, wheat flour, tea and bread. Restrictions may be imposed for no more than 90 days if the price rises by more than 30 per cent within three months.

## **INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:**

### **THE RUSSIAN CONTRIBUTION AND PRIORITIES**

As a major exporter of food to global markets, Russia contributes globally to improving food security, developing sustainable agriculture, reducing all forms of undernutrition and ensuring adequate food quality.

Russia's agribusiness exports increased by 19 per cent to USD 30.5 billion in 2020. Russia has retained its position as the world's leading exporter of wheat.

Over the past 6 years, Russia has shown the highest growth rate among the top 20 exporters of food and agricultural raw materials.

At the same time, the Russian Federation is the only country in the world that is 100 per cent self-sufficient in mineral fertilizers, ranking second in terms of its production and first in terms of supplies to the global market.

We support international humanitarian response efforts. We are consistently involved in food assistance, both through the UN system organizations and bilaterally. Russia significantly exceeds its minimum annual obligations under the Food Assistance Convention, to which our country acceded in 2014.

The UN World Food Programme (WFP) is the key multilateral channel through which Russia renders **food assistance**. Every year, we allocate USD 40 million in food assistance, excluding earmarked contributions, including a ten-million-dollar package to Africa.

We consider **technical assistance projects on the development of sustainable school feeding** to be one of the most effective forms of food assistance. Lying at the intersection between humanitarian assistance and development, such projects become a tool to combat hunger, ensure a healthy diet, and increase the general level of education and, consequently, the degree of competitiveness of young people in the labour market. They also contribute to poverty alleviation, reduction of childhood morbidity and mortality, and reduction of child labour.

To date, Russia is implementing, together with the WFP, a series of such projects worth more than USD 120 million. The largest are in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. There are also projects launched for Cuba, Jordan, Nicaragua, and Syria.

In Mozambique, the Russian school feeding project is being implemented using an innovative scheme and involves a five-year phased conversion of the country's USD 40-million debt towards Russia into a WFP school feeding project.

To **support agricultural development in developing countries**, we finance about 20 technical assistance projects in the Central Asian region, as well as in Armenia, Serbia, and Cuba, within the UN Development Programme (UNDP). Their target is to strengthen the resilience of the agricultural sector to climate change in developing countries with harsh climatic conditions. In practical terms, drought adaptation measures are being implemented through the introduction of modern technologies for agricultural water management, reconstruction and modernization of existing irrigation systems in order to increase the area of arable land and reduce the risks of water-related disasters.

Activities are also underway to promote trade in the agricultural sector by encouraging green production, improving market access and skills of small entrepreneurs, introducing digital financial instruments, and building sustainable value chains. The ultimate goals of these efforts are to create permanent sources of income for farms, to establish a favourable economic environment in focus States for the development of agribusiness, and to expand economic opportunities of rural youth for entrepreneurship development.

A 'package' of projects to support developing countries, particularly their agricultural sector, in overcoming the negative socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was launched within the UNDP-Russia Trust Fund for Development in 2020.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) also implements technical assistance projects to ensure food security and nutrition, including school feeding; to strengthen social protection, and improve the regulatory frameworks of beneficiary countries. For example, in several Central Asian states, FAO activities related to the procurement and installation of school greenhouses are being financed by our country, educational materials on a healthy diet are developed, and targeted assistance is provided to the population for personal subsidiary economic activity (seeds, seedlings, fodder, small and large cattle, etc.). In Syria, a post-war reconstruction of the agricultural sector is being

co-financed by us. In 2020, Russia joined a large-scale humanitarian operation to eradicate locust infestations in Africa and support the agrifood sector in the region.

Among **Russia's priorities** in the field of **international sectoral cooperation** are the following.

The state of the **soil as the principal means of production** in agriculture will largely determine humanity's capacity in global food security.

In our view, the soil cluster is one of the most successful areas of sectoral cooperation within the FAO. We actively support the work of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP) established by FAO in 2012. Russian representatives are traditional members of the GSP advisory body, the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils.

With Russian funding and expert assistance, the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management elaborating the main provisions of the World Soil Charter (1981) and the International Code of Conduct for the Sustainable Use and Management of Fertilizers (2019) were developed, and the World Soil Prize named after Konstantin Glinka, Russian soil scientist, was established in 2016. It is timed to coincide with World Soil Day and is awarded on an annual basis for significant contributions to raising the profile of applied soil studies. Other joint FAO practical and awareness-raising projects on sustainable soil management, including the introduction of the best agricultural technologies that maintain soil capacity, prevent soil degradation, and increase yields, are being implemented. We expect that UN system organizations and Member States will continue to increase cooperation on sustainable soil management as a guarantee of sustainable development, introduction of innovations that help to reduce the negative impact of agriculture on the climate while ensuring the safety of agro-industrial products.

Ensuring **food** quality and **safety** is one of the most important components of food security, a prerequisite for health, physical activity, longevity, and the

basis for a successful economy. Russian experts actively participate in the work of specialized bodies within the UN system (FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission and the International Plant Protection Convention) on such issues as a healthy diet, food safety, and development of appropriate international standards and norms.

Within the framework of the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, we advocate the creation of a group of nutrition experts tasked to develop recommendations for optimal consumption of various foodstuffs, with the possibility of taking into account regional and economic characteristics of foodstuffs, as well as standard educational programmes for various groups of the population on healthy diet with their subsequent implementation at the national level, taking into account national, cultural, and other specificities.

We suggest that all governments develop national programmes (strategies) aimed at promoting a healthy diet model, as well as the development of the agro-industrial sector, supplying the population with optimal food of plant and animal origin. We urge relevant international organizations to accumulate and disseminate the best national practices for mainstreaming and promoting a healthy diet.

Another important aspect of ensuring food safety, which our country actively advocates in international fora, is the **fight against antimicrobial resistance** (AMR) and against the use of antibiotics to promote animal growth.

The FAO project to reduce the spread of AMR in food production and agriculture in Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan with the focus on establishing in these countries sectoral national strategies and taking preventive measures, is being implemented with Russia's financial and expert support.

In May 2017 in Sochi and in December 2019 in Moscow, Russia, in cooperation with FAO, held International conferences on food safety risk analysis. As a follow-up to these events, the need to develop a relevant legal

framework, ensure limited and prudent use of antibiotics, terminate the use of antibiotics as growth promoters, harmonize food safety standards, fights against falsified products emerging as a result of a developed trans-border and digital trade, was recognized. The primary importance of livestock husbandry and good hygienic practices in farming activities throughout the whole "farm to fork" process was noted. All these aspects are being substantively discussed by the relevant international community in the context of the "One Health" approach, a comprehensive concept to address threats to the health of human beings, animals, plants and environment.

In order to reduce **food loss and waste**, as well as the environmental impact of agriculture, we suggest the following:

- create and implement public educational programmes on conscious household food consumption, storage and use;
- based on risk assessment of consumption of food products that do not meet the established quality and safety criteria, to analyze and optimize at the international level the requirements to the procedure of assigning the shelf life to food products in order to exclude the possibility to consider the good quality food products as waste;
- update food safety standards established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission with due consideration of food loss and waste reduction problem, and develop new and more sensitive methods for accurate identification of food contaminants.

We support the development of international cooperation on **digitalization of agriculture and innovations**. We focus on deepening the exchange of experience in the use of innovative and digital technologies in agriculture in order to ensure a technological breakthrough and accelerate economic growth in agriculture. At the same time, new and emerging technologies, especially in agriculture, should always be accompanied by analysis of the risks to human health and the environment. It is important to consider

social, cultural and ethical aspects in the use of new technologies, in particular, with regard to GMO, biotechnology, cultured meat, etc.

Analytics and statistics in agriculture is another important aspect. We consider **Agricultural Market Information System** (AMIS) an effective tool of the relevant intergovernmental cooperation. We advocate for the continued use of this international platform in order to increase the transparency of the information on food markets and improve coordination of political measures in crisis situations. We monitor closely the new international initiatives to create databases and strengthen statistical and analytical capacities (Hand-in-Hand, the FAO International Platform for Digital Food and Agriculture, the FAO Geospatial data platform that brings together statistics and analytical materials, etc.).

We attach great importance to international cooperation on **sustainable forest management**. We believe that the forests play a crucial role in ensuring global food safety, including the fact that they supply pure water and clean air. We call for the integration of international efforts to carry out forest restoration activities, upon which the structure of future forests, their productivity, marketability, habitat-forming and environment-changing functions largely depend. Forest fire preventive measures, protection against pests and diseases, illegal logging prevention, introduction of biological methods of plant defense in order to develop organic farming carried out in a timely manner represent the most important aspects of forest management.

Livestock **husbandry, including poultry sector**, represents the most consumed source of protein in the world, supplies safe, healthy and affordable food products and, therefore, is a vital part of global food system. Oceans have capacities to feed the growing population of the planet. In this regard, we note the importance of developing international cooperation on livestock husbandry, fisheries and sustainable use of the oceans and seas.



We consider it necessary to develop international cooperation in the field of **veterinary and phyto-sanitary** by promoting effective balanced operational response to trans-border **epizootics and plant diseases**.

We support the expansion of **public-private partnership**. We recognize the considerable potential in the active involvement of **business** in the international food safety agenda, as well as in ensuring sustainable food system.

We consider cooperation between the Russian company PJSC PhosAgro (one of the world's leading phosphate-based fertilizer producers) and FAO to be a successful example of engaging experience and expertise of the national business. The company participated in the development of the international Code of Conduct for the sustainable use and management of fertilizers, was one of the organizers of the FAO Global Symposium on Soil Pollution (Rome, May 2018), jointly with FAO is strengthening the potential of developing States to establish regional soil testing laboratories in Africa, Latin America and Middle East, as well as implementing the Global Soil Doctors Programme to improve farmers' skills in sustainable soil management (boosting soil health).

The increased use of politically-motivated **unilateral restrictions** that pose a threat to global food safety has become today's reality. Such bad practice, especially the use of various "secondary restrictions", including extraterritorial use of national restrictive requirements, is essentially an infringement on the sovereignty of the States and an interference in their domestic affairs. Moreover, sanctions are used more and more often to disguise trade protectionism and aspiration to monopolize access to markets. Such actions lead to accumulation of confrontation potential in international relationships.

Russia has consistently maintained the position that unilateral restrictions as a way of exerting power on other countries are inadmissible. Coercive measures hinder economic development, prevent the establishment and strengthening of trade and investment ties.

Unilateral coercive measures are incompatible with the generally recognized principles of international cooperation, unreasonably limit it even in the areas where there is an urgent need and an objective interest in combining efforts aimed at addressing modern challenges, including in the area of global food safety. Such practice must be unequivocally condemned by the international community. We support the call of the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres to suspend such unilateral sanctions.

We focus **on the Russian initiative to create "green corridors"** free of trade wars and sanctions, primarily in relation to the supply of food and medical products, which was put forward by the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin on 26 March, 2020, during the G20 emergency summit.

We encourage our international partners to work together to lift sanctions in order to minimize negative impact of coronavirus-related restrictive measures on ordinary citizens.

### **Russia's vision of the Summit outcomes**

We note that the concept notes prepared by the Scientific Group on the five main **action tracks** contain, inter alia, ideas and concepts which are not intergovernmentally agreed. Such is the case with the concept of sustainable diets. The Russian position on this issue is that the key consideration for consumers when choosing diets should be the principles of a healthy, balanced and safe diet, and that sustainability, including environmental issues, should be considered in the context of food production. Furthermore, the implications of the practical implementation of this concept for the development of the livestock sector, especially in developing countries, are not entirely clear.

Moreover, we do not support proposals to replace animal products with plant products as part of a healthy diet. Such substitutions are problematic, especially in countries with cold climates, not only due to cultural and religious nutrition traditions and established eating habits, but also because of the indisputable usefulness of poultry, red meat and fish in providing protein, amino acids, easily digestible iron and vitamins.

The term “sustainable consumption patterns” also requires common agreement, assuming that consumption of renewable forest products by people is an example of a sustainable pattern, as well as the use of fuelwood for cooking.

In this regard, we **call on the organizers** of the Summit to **reflect** in the outcome documents only agreed and **universally supported relevant approaches** and proposals in a **balanced manner**. Otherwise, the global community will be sent the wrong message as to the optimal parameters for further international sectoral cooperation.

*Annex***List of events organized in preparation  
for the UN Food Systems Summit**

1. The inaugural event to launch a national dialogue in the Russian Federation in preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit 2021, organized by the Diplomatic Academy of the MFA, 24 November 2020.
2. FAO Special Session “UN Food Systems Summit 2021. SDG 2 and the Private Sector” in the framework of the Second Cooperation Forum “SDGs. Tools for Business Practices”, 26 February 2021.
3. Competition for youth to propose national contributions to the UN Food Systems Summit organized by the Rector of the Diplomatic Academy and the School of Sustainable Development and Green Economy, 1–14 April 2021.
4. Dialogue “Creating a Positive Image of the Countryside among Young People, Employment and Development of Rural Areas”, organized by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, 19 April 2021.
5. Independent business dialogue “Ensuring Sustainability: Contribution of the Russian Business to the Development of the Global Food System” organized by the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs and PJSC “Cherkizovo Group”, 23 April 2021.
6. National Dialogue on Food Systems organized by the Diplomatic Academy of the MFA, 26 April 2021.
7. Local Expert Dialogue of the Russian national network for the UN Global Compact “The Role of Industry and Business Community in Ensuring Sustainable Food Security”, 14 May 2021.
8. Independent dialogue “Different Routes, Similar Goals” within the framework of the Global Food Forum “Enhancing the Quality of Life and Ensuring Food Security – the Path to Peace”, organized by the International Union of Non-Governmental Organizations “Eurasian Peoples’ Assembly”, 18 May 2021. The Forum will become a permanent dialogue platform bringing together representatives of scientific and educational community, public authorities, business and civil society institutions to develop constructive solutions aimed at improving food systems at the national and international levels.