

Chair's Summary
G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting
"Balancing Food Production and Trade to Fulfil Food for All"

1. The G20 Agriculture Ministers, met in Denpasar, Bali on 28 September 2022, and committed to step up efforts to enhance sustainable agriculture and food systems as well as to strengthen global food security and nutrition against current and future shocks.

PART I

2. The world is in the midst of an unprecedented global food security and nutrition crisis in the aftermath of Covid-19 pandemic, threatening the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The World Bank reported that between 75 million and 95 million additional people could be living in extreme poverty in 2022 and 255 million people lost their job because of the Covid-19 pandemic. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report 2022 estimates the Covid-19 pandemic has increased chronic undernourishment by 150 million people since 2019, and between 702 and 828 million people in the world were affected by hunger in 2021 and around 670 million people may still face hunger in 2030. The crisis is further exacerbated by the ongoing conflicts in many parts of the world, including the war in Ukraine. Many members expressed condemnation on Russia's war in Ukraine, while others viewed that the Agriculture Working Group (AWG) is not the proper forum to discuss geopolitical issues. Members further called for peace and an immediate end of the war. In this connection, members welcome the Türkiye and UN-brokered launch of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, a humanitarian maritime corridor to allow ships to export grain, other foodstuffs, and fertilizers as well as the Joint Coordination Centre in Istanbul to monitor the implementation as an important contribution to global food security.

PART II

The Agriculture Ministers have successfully reached a consensus on the following paragraphs:

3. We commend the consistent focus on enhancing food security and nutrition, and sustainable agriculture and food systems in the past G20 Presidencies. It is therefore vital that we continue to support the agriculture sector and rural population in managing agriculture and food systems sustainably. We underscore the importance of addressing the food crisis sustainably and to decisively address all existing crises with equal intensity. We commit to step up cooperation and coordination among G20 members to work closely with international organizations, the private sectors, civil society, and other

partners, for poverty alleviation and improvement of food security and nutrition, and work toward inclusive and sustainable development, leaving no one behind. Thus, we will promote: (i) resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems, (ii) open, fair, predictable, transparent, and non-discriminatory agricultural trade to expand food availability and affordability for all, and (iii) innovative agri-preneurship through digital agriculture to improve farmers livelihood in rural areas.

I. Promoting Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems

4. We highlight the urgency to accelerate the transformation to more resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems that have the ability to withstand shocks and stresses, striving to ensure food availability and accessibility in a manner consistent with our continued effort to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This calls for a better understanding of the relationship of agricultural policies and sustainability and take concrete action to achieve nature-positive outcomes. We are aware that agriculture and biodiversity are strongly interrelated and recognize the importance to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. The sustainability of agriculture is essential for improving food security and nutrition, eradicating hunger, and ensuring resilience as well as environmental, social and economic viability. The transformation demands leadership, innovation in all its forms, adequate finance, regional and international cooperation, and adaptation to local and indigenous capacities and necessities to sustainably increase productivity, promote resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems and supply chains, and increase accessibility of safe, affordable, diverse, and nutritious food for all. While recalling the importance of international trade, we highlight that diversifying food production and consumption in part based on local food sources is one of the means to strengthen the sustainability and resilience of local, regional, and global agriculture and food systems. This is in line with the principle of there is no one-size-fits all approach to agriculture and food systems transformation.
5. While sustainable increases of food production contribute to food security and nutrition, unsustainable agricultural practices contribute to land degradation and deforestation, as well as detrimental competition for land and water resources. Sustained funding, targeted and responsible investments are urgently needed to improve long-term food security and nutrition, including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. We call on the G20 Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientist (MACS), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development (OECD), and other institutions to increase their efforts to share information, technical guidance, and initiatives that can help farmers sustainably increase their agricultural production and productivity. We recall the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), which was established pursuant to a call by the G20. We welcome other global initiatives and efforts to accelerate achieving of food security in the context of the current global food crisis.

6. We reaffirm our commitment to reduce global food waste by half per capita at the retail and consumer levels by 2030 and to reduce food losses along production and supply chains. However, we acknowledge that there is a persistent lack of data on food loss and waste at the country level and guidelines used have not been harmonized. In this regard, we commit to intensifying efforts to collect relevant data to support evidence-based policies, including to further share best practices through the Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste (FLW). We recognize that reducing FLW calls for concerted actions and requires decision-making solutions. Therefore, we support the works of the FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as other relevant international organizations, such as the OECD, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the private sectors, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including the implementation of the FAO Voluntary Code of Conduct for FLW Reduction and relevant initiatives that sprung from the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS).
7. We emphasize the essential role of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, rural and local communities in contributing to resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems. We also recognize the important role of family and small-scale farming in achieving sustainable agriculture and food systems. We commit to promote diversified economic opportunities along the food value chains for these groups to help them improve their livelihoods through sustainable income-generating activities, among others through specialized training and capacity building programs. In this regard, we welcome the collaborative work to strengthen the role of these groups through an inclusive multi-stakeholder approach at the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).
8. We acknowledge the crucial and diverse contributions of agriculture and food-related micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to resilient, sustainable, and inclusive growth, particularly in the context of post Covid-19 pandemic economic recovery. There is a significant need for catalytic investments in line with the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) to support the availability and accessibility to finance, for small-scale farmers, fishers, ranchers/herders, and MSMEs. The public sector, working alongside agriculture and food related MSMEs, can support business hedging against risk and encourage investments throughout agriculture and food systems. We promote efforts to improve the accessibility of a diverse range of financing instruments, including blended finance model, especially those in rural areas.
9. Integrating and implementing the One Health approach to safeguarding human, animal, plant, and environmental health is essential. We reaffirm our commitment to implement the One Health approach to accelerate the global fight against Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in agriculture and food systems and to prevent, reduce, and manage biological threats and risks to agriculture and food security. The One Health approach recognizes the complexity as well as interlinkages between these systems and calls for improved cross-sector collaboration in designing and implementing programs, policies, legislation, and research. We recognize and encourage the work of the Quadripartite organizations to strengthen the implementation of the One Health approach to combat

AMR to reduce the risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases with pandemic potential and other threats to global public health security and welcome the One Health High-Level Expert Panel established by FAO, the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), UNEP, and the World Health Organization (WHO), and encourage the Quadripartite organizations to finalize their first One Health Joint Action Plan. We welcome the adoption of the Codex Alimentarius "Guidelines on Integrated Monitoring and Surveillance of Foodborne AMR" and the "Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Foodborne AMR" as important tools to address AMR in line with the One Health Approach and our commitment to the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents. In this respect, we are implementing the amended "Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Foodborne AMR".

10. Resilient and sustainable animal and plant health systems are important parts of the One Health approach and essential to reducing the risk and spread of AMR, emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases (EIDs), and zoonoses supporting ecosystem resilience. We, therefore, strive to build the resilience in the agriculture sector by preventing, as far as possible limiting the spread of AMR, acting with determination against the threats of AMR, and reducing the threats of EIDs and zoonoses. We call on the Quadripartite organizations for ambitious and sustained implementation of the 2015 Global Action Plan while consulting with Member States and incorporating Member States comments into the One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026) and consulting with Member States on its implementation plan. In this regard, we encourage the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) to continue monitoring and participating in the FAO One Health discussions and to evaluate information on the use of antimicrobials on plants or crops for phytosanitary purposes within the scope of the Convention. Moreover, we encourage to strengthen regional and international collaboration to find solutions necessary for ensuring plant health in collaboration with the IPPC. We commit to strengthening the One Health approach to address human, animal, and environmental threats by supporting science, risk-based interventions, sharing research and knowledge, encouraging the work of the Quadripartite organizations as well as networking amongst countries to bring agriculture and food systems more consistent with the principles of the One Health approach.
11. Considering the vulnerability of agriculture and food systems to climate change and recalling the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, and the relevant outcomes and the conclusion of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA), we highlight the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and the importance of both adaptation and mitigation for climate resilient agriculture. We recall the tangible progress of the initiatives launched at COP26 and the previous COP. We note the importance of mutually beneficial cooperation on technology, capacity building, investing more in research and development of climate-resilient technologies and practices, and the identification of existing funding opportunities as well as incentive schemes, tools, and knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms for the implementation of such actions, among others through active engagement with existing workstreams under the UNFCCC and other relevant initiatives. We recognize that

carrying forward and building on the heritage of good farming practices involving indigenous populations and local communities is critical to the agricultural systems' climate adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable development.

II. Promoting an Open, Fair, Predictable, Transparent, and Non-Discriminatory Agricultural Trade to Ensure Food Availability and Affordability for All

12. We acknowledge that international food trade along with domestic production and food security programs are critical for global food security and nutrition contributing to achieving the SDGs. We underscore the importance of strengthening the rule-based, open, fair, predictable, transparent, non-discriminatory, inclusive, equitable, and sustainable multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core. This will enhance market predictability, minimize distortions, increase business confidence, and allow agriculture and food trade to flow smoothly. We highlight the need to update global agriculture and food trade rules to better reflect market and policy shifts and to address contemporary agricultural, food security and sustainability challenges, consistent with WTO mandates. We welcome the progress made by WTO Members at the 12th Ministerial Conference on the issue of food security. We reiterate the WTO Ministerial Declaration on Emergency Response to Food Insecurity, which emphasizes the need to take concrete steps to facilitate trade and improve the functioning and long-term resilience of global markets for food and agriculture, and underline, among other things, the importance of not imposing export prohibitions or restrictions in a manner inconsistent with relevant WTO provisions. We also recall the WTO Ministers' Decision which establishes that Member shall not impose export prohibitions or restrictions on foodstuffs purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme (WFP).
13. We reaffirm our commitments to cooperate closely and take concrete actions to support global food security and nutrition. We commit to work constructively with other WTO Members and lead by example to strengthen global food trade and fulfill our WTO obligations. We acknowledge the efforts made by the international community to keep food supply chains functioning under challenging circumstances. We will continue to avoid any unjustified restrictive or distortive measures that lead to food and fertilizer price volatility in international markets which threaten the recovery of the global food supply chains and, more broadly, food security and nutrition, particularly for the most vulnerable.
14. Systemic shocks continue to impact the whole process of food production, processing, and global distribution along supply chains, including movement restrictions. We underscore that emergency measures such as those designed to tackle the Covid-19 pandemic should be targeted, proportionate, transparent, and temporary; that they should not create unnecessary barriers to trade or disruption to global food supply chains; and be consistent with WTO rules. We acknowledge and appreciate the role of governments' responses to avoiding unjustified trade restrictive measures.

15. We acknowledge the important contributions of the Agriculture Market Information System (AMIS) initiative and the Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring (GEOGLAM) to enhance food market transparency and support coordinated policy responses for food security and nutrition through detailed monitoring of prices and availability of selected crops and fertilizers/inputs in strong conjunction with relevant international organizations which provide neutral, objective, and transparent data, including the International Grains Council. We will strengthen the work of AMIS in reducing global food, cereals, vegetable oils, and fertilizers/inputs market uncertainties by sharing market and trade information, including on policies, and supporting the Rapid Response Forum to coordinate policy in times of crisis and acting as an early warning mechanism to monitor market risk. We reconfirm our commitment to actively support the initiative by providing the necessary data and resources as well as broadening the donor-base. We recognize the contributions of the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM) to improve the resilience of the agriculture sector and supply chains through an innovative methodology to assess and manage agricultural risks. We appreciate the results of the Wheat Initiative and the Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP).

III. Innovative Agri-preneurship through Digital Agriculture to Improve Farmers' Livelihood in Rural Areas

16. We recognize that research, innovation, technical progress, and the use of digital technology in agriculture carry the potential to further revolutionize food systems by contributing to improve resilient and sustainable food production. We acknowledge the gaps in respect of technology viability, accessibility, and affordability. We highlight the importance of collaboration among national and international research institutions and adequate funding to develop and scale innovations, including digital agriculture technology, through private and public pathways to give farmers around the world the widest range of options to achieve their aspirations. We emphasize the importance of digital transformation in agriculture alongside other innovations to improve farmers' livelihoods through enhanced productivity and production in a sustainable manner, and broadening market access and opportunities. We support the use of sustainable and innovative practices and technologies with appropriate protection of intellectual property and underline the importance of adequate privacy and data security.
17. We recognize that the agricultural sector needs to embrace more innovative technologies and good agricultural practices for sustainable growth and to improve sustainability of agriculture and food systems. We note that opportunities to improve productivity in a sustainable manner lie in increased responsible investment in agriculture and supporting innovative finance for agricultural technologies which increase efficiency in the use of natural resources and inputs, reuse of agricultural waste, improves resilience and yields, and strengthen agriculture value chains. In this context, we encourage more utilization of digital technologies that complement and amplify the positive effects of other agricultural innovations and sustainable production methods to address the challenges of food security and climate change.

18. We acknowledge that implementing digitalization in agriculture requires improved policies, infrastructure, and institutional support, to enhance connectivity and affordability, and to improve farmers and other relevant stakeholders' capacity. We encourage a focus on technological upskilling of farmers, in particular smallholders and family farmers, and capacity building, to broaden opportunities in the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices on farm level, and to increase access to finance and participation of youth, women, and new farmers to become innovative agripreneurs. We note the importance of effective collaboration among related stakeholders to promote public private partnership, including responsible investment, developing capacities, and promoting innovative sustainable solutions.

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19. We acknowledge Indonesia's initiative to exhibit G20's concrete deliverables in strengthening more resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Pacific. We further note that this initiative will be carried out through the Project of Development of Regional Agriculture Training Center and Demfarm in Fiji Under South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Framework.
20. We welcome the outcomes from the G20 members' engagement in: (i) the Workshop on FLW, including data sharing; (ii) the Joint Webinar between the G20 Agricultural Working Group and the G20 Development Working Group on Enhancing Digital Agriculture and Rural Finance for Food Security; (iii) the 11th G20 MACS, Technical Workshop on Climate Change, Joint Workshop on FLW; and (iv) the Report on Knowledge-Sharing on Digital Agriculture: the Most Common Practices.
21. We welcome the momentum created by the range of successful meetings in 2021, including the 2021 UNFSS, for accelerating food systems transformation to achieve the SDGs by 2030 and note the Coalitions of Action and acknowledge the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub, as an important means to follow-up on the UNFSS. We also welcome the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit 2021 last December, which ambitiously demonstrated the commitments from governments and private sectors with pledges of more than US\$27 billion to address the global challenges of hunger and all forms of malnutrition. Moreover, the G7 has committed an additional USD 4.5 billion to protect the most vulnerable from hunger and malnutrition.
22. We express our deep gratitude to the Indonesian Presidency for their leadership and excellent work in 2022. We look forward to the India G20 Presidency in 2023.
