

Russian Federation's input on the  
CFS Policy Recommendations  
*“Reducing Inequalities for Food  
Security and Nutrition”*

When preparing Recommendations to reduce inequalities in food security and nutrition, it is important not to lose sight of tackling inequalities not only within countries, but also between countries and international governance systems. The 2030 Agenda requires improvements in the way global financial markets and institutions are regulated and monitored. The principle of “nothing about us without us” should also apply to ensuring enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in the context of food security and nutrition issues.

The places allocated to developing countries in global value chains deprive them of the chance to rise to a new level of development. This is directly related to the injustice of the existing international economic order, where the rights and legitimate interests of developing countries are significantly undermined. It is important to reflect in the Recommendations the need to increase the investment potential of developing countries by increasing commercial opportunities, reducing trade barriers, and increasing access to technology.

This is especially acute now that the world faces the effects of multiple overlapping drivers, interlinked or mutually reinforcing. 94 countries are severely exposed to at least one dimension of the crisis and unable to cope with it.

According to the Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2022, “60 per cent of least developed and other low-income countries are already at high risk of, or in, debt distress”. Hunger Hotspot FAO/WFP for November 2023 April 2024 -estimates that situation with food security aggravates in the countries of Global South.

The least developed countries spend almost a quarter of their budget revenues on servicing external debt and cannot use them for domestic needs, including creating sustainable food chains. Instead of strengthening the agricultural sector and supporting medium and small farmers, as developed countries do, developing and least developed countries are forced to spend the necessary resources to service external debt.

When providing financial support to such countries, it is important to do so on a non-discriminatory and depoliticized basis. It is necessary to consolidate global political and economic potentials to eliminate imbalances in the financial and technological spheres, guided by the principle of inclusiveness.