



in particular for the most vulnerable population (such as children, pregnant women and sick or allergic persons), the benchmarks on food hazards and labelling requirements for processed foods must be strengthened.

8. In view of the above considerations, the Assembly urges member States to:
  - 8.1. as regards sustainable production of food:
    - 8.1.1. intensify action to combat climate change – for example by concluding a global Kyoto-2 agreement by 2015 – and chemical pollution with a view to better balancing quantity and quality of food supplies;
    - 8.1.2. invest in sustainable farming (including “ecologically intensive” agriculture and organic farming), including through tax and regulatory measures;
    - 8.1.3. accelerate the development of second-generation agrofuels from biomass waste or non-food plants, and in the meantime reduce the use of food crops for making biofuels;
  - 8.2. concerning more responsible consumption of food:
    - 8.2.1. reduce loss and waste throughout food production, distribution and commercialisation systems;
    - 8.2.2. hold national awareness-raising campaigns on the harmful effects of food waste on food security;
    - 8.2.3. provide the public with proper food education so as to promote healthy eating habits and reduce the increasingly widespread problem of excessive weight and obesity;
  - 8.3. with regard to enhancing food safety:
    - 8.3.1. strengthen food controls to better detect economically motivated fraud and irregular substances in the composition of foodstuffs;
    - 8.3.2. ensure that food products are labelled in a transparent, clear and objective way;

