

Food Sovereignty (FS), in the Constitution

Venezuela, 1999

Referring to "Economic Sovereignty", mention to strategic sustainable agriculture, rural integral development and against large land holding art. 299, 305, 306, 307)

Ecuador, 2008

FS promoted, strategic objective and an obligation of the State, detailed in 14 main responsibilities, limits to: technologies and GMO, energy sources, management of natural assets, water, soil conservation and restoration (art 13, 281, 15, 318, 410 , 413, 423, Chapter 3 specific on FS)

Bolivia 2009

State property entities shall comply with the objectives of FS (art 309)

Egypt 2014

The State ensures sustainable food sovereignty (art 79)

Nepal 2015

Every citizen shall have the right to FS - part 4, Policies of the state, investments in AG in accordance with FS (art 36, 51)

Colombia 2023

(see below)

Food Sovereignty (FS) Legislations

Senegal 2004

Agro-sylvo-pastoral orientation law. to ensure food sovereignty,

Mali 2006

Guidelines law for agricultural (and other) development policy: aims to guarantee FS, general definition FS, principles, general objectives, details guiding principle. The State shall also work to achieve a level of food security that guarantees the country's food sovereignty. (art 3 - Ch 1 - ch 2 - ch 3, title 3 ch 1)

Nicaragua 2009

2009 Law of Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (Ley No. 693) - definition, goals, implementation structure and functioning, (central to local) objectives, regulations, incentives. (art . 4, 9, 31)

Paraguay 2009 - 2019

2009 - 2013 Plan for the Nutritional Sovereignty and Security of (PLANAL)

2011 - 2016 Promotion family farming to achieve FSS act -

2013 - 2019 debate about Framework Act on Sovereignty, Food and Nutritional Security and the Right to Food (FNSS Framework Act)

Maine 2017

Food Sovereignty Act: supports Local control, Small-scale farming and food production, Improved health and well-being, Self-reliance and personal responsibility, Rural economic development.

Nepal 2018

Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act.: rights to identity, means of production, local seeds and technologies, indigenous food, protection, protection of occupation and promotion of livelihood, identification land (not fallow), promote local agrocrops and livestock, sustainable management of land targeted programmes for dalit, marginalized, indigenous and landless farmers, measures to prevent climate change compensation, monitoring, internal purchase of food (C. 3 art 12, 13, 14 , 15, 16 , 17, 18, 19, 20, 23 , 27)

Colombia 2023

Constitutional reform: Assertion of Peasant's rights, and special protection for them and their food production, granting food security and sovereignty (art 64)

(And President Petro's request to extend Food Sovereignty as "World Right" - UN, 2022)