



**United Nations  
General Assembly**

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**United Nations General Assembly**

Agenda item: Food Security

Sponsor: Canada, China, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts & Navis, Singapore, State of Palestine, United Kingdom, United States of America,

The General Assembly,

*Commending* that ‘Zero Hunger’, which is the target of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has played great and important role in food security, and also Recognizing that Zero Hunger will have played great and important role,

*Taking note* that the number of grain that can be provided to people is decreasing because of the production of meat,

*Affirming* the importance of the fundamental human right of consumers’ freedom of choices in their diet,

*Referring* that the number of provided grain can decrease, and sharp rise in prices of grain and the shortage of food can happen because of especially the development of first-generation biofuel, also Recognizing that biofuel holds an important part in creation of electricity and employment, promotion of the agriculture, and so on,

*Deeply concerned* that some farmlands and the environment of the surrounding areas are destroyed and become unable to be cultivated due to wasting natural resources by some companies especially from other countries when they develop biofuel or produce meat,

*Noting* the fact that there are some farmers who are forced to comply with unfavorable trade, unable to receive enough wages, and cannot buy food,

*Reaffirming* that stability of food production and prices can be achieved and food security can be maintained by guaranteeing farmers’ rights,

*Reaffirming* that grasping situations of method of meat or biofuel production and supporting producers in sustainable development and progress of technology that makes produce give no affect on environment is important to eradicate production that threaten food security and destroy environment,

*Recognizing* that agricultural development, such as pesticides and chemical fertilizers, contributes to higher yields, but also contaminates soil and threatens the next generation of assets,

*Recognizing* that technical assistance that is not suited to soil and climate has led to inefficiencies in agricultural development,

*Recognizing* that there is a large amount of food waste in developed countries;

*Confirming* that traditional organic farming is essential for achieving sustainable farming,

*Recognizing* that harmonization of the latest technologies is essential to complement the low productivity of traditional agriculture,

*Taking note* that some areas suffer from a lack of food compared to others, and also Affirming necessity of understanding detailed situations and of redistributing surplus food efficiently and effectively,

*Reaffirming* that all countries, international organizations, and Non-Government Organization (NGO) have to cooperate with each other in order to guarantee all people's food security,

*Emphasizing* the necessity of right wages and funds to solve problems about food security such as meat consumption and too much irrigation, which are done around the world now, and also Recognizing that giving technological, financial, and human resources is needed to achieve above,

*Reaffirming* that all people have the right to access of food at any time,

*Deeply regretting* that despite the world having enough food, developed nations are losing large amounts of food as a cause of food shortages,

*Deploing* which some foreign companies engage in unsustainable agriculture because soil pollution and depletion of resources do not directly damage foreign agricultural investment, no matter how much other agricultural resources are wasting,

Takes note that unnecessary new cultivation of land is rather detrimental to the environment, Encourages all major grain companies to prevent the food prices from rising excessively on the basis of corporate social responsibility,

*Recognizing* that many people do not have access to get safe fresh water,

*Recalling* that in developing countries, some people suffer from hunger due to poor harvesting of crops causes by a lack of irrigation facilities or lack of water,

1. *Urges* countries to provide short- and medium- to long-term support and awareness activities to ensure Zero Hunger by 2030;
2. *Requests* all countries to submit reports on following things with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and regional organization in order to secure transparency in food security, and share the information;
  - a. domestic situation of meat consumption such as,
    - i. meat production and consumption,
    - ii. measures that has been carried out against meat consumption,
    - iii. operation methods of support for meat consumption,
    - iv. supports which you have received and you have given,
  - b. domestic situation of biofuel such as,
    - i. production of grain which is used in biofuel as material,
    - ii. use situation of biofuel,
    - iii. operation methods of support for biofuel,
    - iv. supports which you have received and you have given,
  - c. detail about needed food and support to strengthen food security,
3. *Requests* all countries and FAO make out guidelines on supports in finance, technology, and human resources for strengthening fair smooth food security, and on detailed methods and process between submitting reports written in provision 2 and sharing the information;
4. *Encourages* funding towards growing cereal crops instead of meat to effectively provide food;
5. *Encourages* countries to use both traditional agriculture and the latest technologies to build sustainable agriculture;
6. *Invites* countries to refrain the use of high-nutritious grains for biofuels and instead promote the development of second-generation biofuel and usage of non-cereal materials like organic waste and microalgae;
7. *Encourages* Member States and relevant organizations to consider nutritional balance including micronutrient when they work on realizing food security and to make efforts to decrease nutritional imbalance by providing nutrition supplement and enlightening citizens;

8. *Encourage* countries in which production of meat is accounting for a large proportion in their economy to decrease amount of meat production to the extent which the national interest is secured gradually by taking measures such as strengthening other industries;
9. *Requests* FAO to inspect things below in order to carry out sustainable agriculture that considers environment and natural resources, and to stabilize food prices by producing food stably:
  - a. whether farmers and companies consider environment and natural resources,
  - b. whether workers' rights and wages are guaranteed,
10. *Emphasizes* the provision of the following items in the law on food waste:
  - a. To define what constitutes food waste,
  - b. To take measures to reduce food waste,
  - c. Each country take responsibility for imports,
11. *Recommends* that countries producing food waste provide assistance to countries with chronically scarce food:
  - a. reached agreement on bilateral or multilateral agreements on aid,
  - b. the recipient country must submit a report on the intended use of the food provided to the donor country,
12. *Emphasizes* all countries to have their foreign companies invest responsibly in agriculture;
  - a. For companies engaged in unsustainable agriculture through countries,
    - i. each country conducts a survey to understand the current situation of non-sustainable farming companies,
    - ii. encourages their companies to strengthen crackdown on companies that are engaged in unsustainable agriculture,
    - iii. not crack down on companies that are sustainable and contribute to the invest country,
    - iv. The definition of non-sustainable agriculture will be determined at FAO,
  - b. Requesting each other for agricultural investment between countries,
13. *Encourages* countries to carry out following actions so that all people can physically and economically get high nutritional safe food that isn't influenced by a sharp rise in food prices and cooling:
  - a. exporting surplus food to other areas and countries when supply exceeds demand,
  - b. doing things so that all people can choose and eat meat,
    - i. Promoting development of meat that consume non-cereals with other countries and private companies,
    - ii. Trying to develop meat which costs less lands and grains than old meat, such as cultured meat and small animal meat,
  - c. Eliminating the amount of first-generation biofuel gradually and promoting Second-generation biofuel in order to solve problems that biofuel has, and to utilize biofuel continuously,
  - d. promote diversification of agricultural production, import, and export to decrease risk of food security;
14. *Requests* developed countries that have enough technology, human resources, and funds to take following actions with FAO, World Food Program (WFP), and International Fund for Agricultural Development(IFAD) to developing countries so that developing countries can achieve developing countries' goal on regular cycle that FAO decides based on reports in provision 2, do sustainable agriculture, and equally trade with developed countries;
  - a. Helping to develop meat which costs less lands and grains than old meat, such as cultured meat and small animal meat,
  - b. technological and financial supports for promoting second and third-generation biofuel,
  - c. giving support in things below so that farmers can produce food continuously and stably,
    - i. technology that help farmers irrigate farmland properly,
    - ii. technology, funds, and human resources for producing sanitary products by improving water quality and so on,
  - d. helping farmers from developing countries study in developed countries in order to make them learn right knowledges,
  - e. technological and financial aid to serve safe fresh water to support nations in which citizens have difficulty when getting fresh water,

- f. promoting to invent useful technologies which enable people to farm with less resources such as water, land and fertilizer and avoid salt damage to save the natural resources with cooperation among the states and researchers,
  - g. In agricultural land development that farmers can take an active part in to acquire skills and knowledge needed to increase productivity so that it helps the region to develop sustainably through cooperation with relevant organizations;
  - h. In water-related infrastructure to provide drinking water and agricultural water resources to countries that lack those resources;
15. *Requests* Member States to construct a firm system to give food aid smoothly by:
- a. the initiative of WFP which provide food aid in the front line;
  - b. sharing the information on stockpile of cereals and production of agricultural products to understand world situation of food security;
  - c. drawing up the plan which establish the action of each state when food crises happen from region to region;
  - d. Calls upon Member States to gain productivity and competitiveness of farmers especially in small scale to realize food security from local communities;
16. *Urges* developed countries to provide short-term assistance to developing countries and ultimately shift to the equal trade relationship as following:
- a. provide in-kind support at the initial stage of assistance,
  - b. shift gradually to cash-based assistance,
  - c. work towards the goal of reducing poverty in order to achieve fair trade;
17. *Requests* to the parties with stable food supply to do the following in order to ensure that all parties have a stable supply of food at reasonable prices;
- a. Encourage countries where food supply is stable to make the government provide financial support to domestic exporters by subsidizing for exports, discounting on railway transportation costs and discounting on transshipment costs at ports if there is a risk of price collapse due to oversupply in a country;
  - b. Countries with a stable food supply take measures to reduce their exports by taxing their transport when there is a risk of prices rising due to domestic food shortages;
  - c. Countries with unstable food supply have the right to seek voluntary financial and technical assistance from countries with stable food supply;
18. *Encourages* countries receiving assistance to undertake the following:
- a. submit report on the use of aid from the supporting countries to the FAO annually,
  - b. strive to create an conducive environment to investment in agriculture,
  - c. organize the system of adequate food distribution to every citizen,
  - d. make the best use of aid from the supporting countries and never waste it for inappropriate purposes,
19. *Encourages* all nations to change food distribution methods in order to:
- a. Provide produce surplus and food waste from countries to food insecure nations,
  - b. Provide lower-grade produce from farmers as donations,
20. *Recommends* all countries to use national media in order for their people to be aware of:
- a. the importance of buying fair trade food,
  - b. the fact that food speculation is one of the causes for soaring food prices and to use self-restraint in speculating in food to avoid food insecurity;
  - c. the importance of nutrition supply;
  - d. the negative effect of food waste;
  - e. the danger of food speculation.