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The General Assembly,

Recalling the Sustainable Development Goal 2 adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems adopted on 13 October 2014 by The Committee on World Food Security (CFS), along with the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI),

Emphasizing that using biofuel is a necessary step for implementing renewable energy as a part of reinforcing national energy security in an environmentally friendly manner by 2030, while also considering its negative effects to food security because cultivating biofuel crops may compete with cultivation for human consumption, therefore affirming that the integration of biofuel into national energy and maintaining food security should be balanced and neither should be neglected;

Recognizing that foreign agricultural investment provides major opportunities through technical development and market utilization which strengthen national security, while noting with deep concern that their financial power oppresses local farmers when governance is insufficient, and affirming the need for foreign investors to respect the country they are investing in through enhancing transparency in contracts,

Recognizes the danger meat consumption proposes on food security worldwide,

Noting with deep concern that excessive slash-and-burn agriculture hurts canals and rivers and food distribution,

Referring to the situation that some countries under economic sanctions may face difficulties and fail to sustain standards living,

Recognizing the negative impact the increasing of food price has on the food crisis and that international cooperation is important in this context,

Have agreed as follows:

1. *Recommends* Member States to conduct campaigns recommending voluntary refraining of meat consumptions in order to prevent the sudden increase in meat consumptions because multiple countries currently go under radical economic growth;
2. *Encourages* Member States to gradually study and develop meat suitable for long distance transport and preservation;
3. *Recommends* Member States who have the capacity to produce cultured meat to promote the gradual use of biotechnologies for producing meat to optimize the supply chain;
4. *Requests* Member States to establish a livestock system for capacity building in funding and ICT management in order to reduce the use of grains while maintaining the amount of livestock production;
5. *Recommends* Member States to set up circulation and distribution mechanisms for capacity building and increase demand by making grain available where they needed, and aiming for the grain to be traded at a fair price;
6. *invites* Member States to support grass raised livestock breeding at national levels by *encouraging* Member States to remind citizens the holistic advantages of grass raised livestock compared with grain raised livestock such as the following by:
 - a. environmental friendliness because livestock waste is evenly distributed around the grass field which eliminates the possibility of water pollution due to waste buildup that is not dealt ~~with~~ properly,
 - b. benefits to consumer health,
 - c. that it does not compete with cultivation for human consumption;
7. *Requests* FAO to establish a workshop where information about biofuel is voluntarily shared between multiple Member States, such as results from national research and other endeavors to develop biofuel, newly found resources for biofuel, and policies for balancing food security and biofuel integration;
8. *Emphasizes* the need to diversify biofuel by using surplus food products and excreta-originated biogas as a part of integrating second-generation biofuel, and encourages Member States to reuse biofuel by-products;
9. *Encourages* Member States, especially those that use a significant amount of bio fuel to gradually decrease its proportion of bio fuel which is not made from surplus products in its energy source and to further develop technology for 2nd and 3rd generation biofuel;
10. *Urges* Member States who feel that their crop production for human consumption is oppressed by biofuel production to turnover farm land initially used for the production of biofuel crops into farm land for food crops and increase the use of other energy sources, such as fossil fuels in an environment friendly manner and renewable energy sources for alternative energy sources for the reduced biofuel use;

11. *Urges* Member States to, especially in areas of water shortage, act as following with the adequate support from the international society:
 - a. switch its current agriculture into less water consuming style, in areas of severe water shortage,
 - b. reduce inefficient farming by transforming its farming technology to be suitable to the environment with little water,
 - c. build capacity to enable sustainable agriculture within its country with the purpose to increase its self-supply rate;
12. *Urges* Member States to, when introducing state-managed large-scale farms, to efficiently produce crops;
13. *Urges* nations with advanced technology of solutions for water shortage such as advanced irrigation systems that uses less water than conventional systems to provide technology and human resource aid to countries in need;
14. *Encourages* countries that have not yet established sustainable farming systems to introduce a program to learn from World Food Program (WFP) how to reuse farmland, including mountainous areas, so that they may sustain agriculture;
15. *Encourages* Member States to discuss problems or policies concerning rivers and canals with all basin countries;
16. *Encourages* Member States to persuade foreign investors to comply to national legislations and principles that protect the rights of local farmers by appealing to their reputational risk and clarifying that transparency benefits corporations by providing them with a better insight into the business opportunities of the place they invest in;
17. *Emphasizes* the necessity to build a national organization being invested in that restrain the abuse of dominant financial power by foreign investors, build capacity to protect the rights of local farmers, and enhance communication and fairness between foreign major corporations and local farmers by doing the following:
 - a. focus on protecting the rights of suppliers in order to ensure the long-term stability of supply for customers,
 - b. impose foreign investor specific duties to local farmers or subject foreign investors under specific control to ensure that an adequate amount of food produced by national small-scale farmers flows in the market;
 - c. enhance the transparency of contract farming through countries by organizing data collected from foreign investors in agriculture and sharing this data with all stakeholders including local farmers, small-scale farmers, farm holders, government organizations, and media in order to ensure a mutual agreement that will profit the country and local farmers providing land;
18. *Encourages* agricultural developed countries to provide short-term assistance to developing countries and ultimately shift to the equal trade relationship as following:
 - a. provide in-kind assistance at the initial stage of assistance,
 - b. shift gradually to cash-based assistance for people who cannot buy food due to low income,
 - c. work towards the goal of reducing food insecurity in the developing countries;
19. *Encourages* countries to appropriately take full advantage of assistance by undertaking the following:

- a. submit reports on the use of aid from the supporting countries to the FAO annually,
- b. strive to create an conducive environment to invest in agriculture,
- c. organize the system of adequate food distribution to every citizen,

20. *Recommends* Member States to do the following in order to solve food waste:

- a. introduce a demand forecasting system based on meteorological data,
- b. educate citizens in order to reform their consumer mindsets,
- c. use food waste as feed, compost, or biofuel,
- d. establish national ICT-managed food banks and build an international network centered around FAO,
- e. consider the possibility of introducing a tax imposed upon companies according to the food they waste;

21. *Encourages* WFP to support countries in improving and maintaining their infrastructure for long-term food preservations, distributions, and maintenance of waterworks;

22. *Requests* FAO to establish a small yet functional organization specializing in food circulation in order to maintain the balance of supply and demand and sharing information with Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS);

23. *Requests* AMIS to do the following to observe the proportion of food grain to the grain as a whole and keep track of unfair price increase and the balance of countries that food supplies are sent to:

- a. urge major multinational grain firms to report their actions year by year to the countries,
- b. urge the countries to send the reports to AMIS adhering to the following,
 - i. include information about the two standards they have set for the next year, the first indicating the minimum food needed next year provided by the major multinational grain firms, and the second indicating the maximum of food that can be provided from major multinational grain firms which if exceeded will negatively influence domestic farmers,
 - ii. include an analysis of the annual national situation from the standards they had set in the previous year,
- c. investigate the actions of major multinational grain firms once in a few years;

24. *Requests* UNDP to establish a fund for the construction of infrastructure needed for the distribution of food in undeveloped countries;

25. *Urges* Member States, under FAO, to identify food items with volatile price and to set the amount and maximum price for trading for each country according to its IPC phase, food self-supply rate, and Global Hunger Index (GHI);

26. *Urges* Member States to hold a meeting under FAO to discuss and set the balance of food production, price and distribution regularly.