



Draft Resolution Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/2.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Co-sponsors: Principality of Andorra, Republic of Austria, Barbados, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Italy, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Panama, Republic of San Marino, Solomon Islands, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

Topic: Fair Trade Policies

Concerned by the effects that unfair trade policies and a lack of education have on farmers,

Bearing in mind that the quality of the environment affects farmers abilities to produce goods,

Aware of the need to reduce food taxes when buying fair trade products,

Taking into consideration that the cause of low access to food is because of a poor distribution system,

Deeply concerned by the worsening worldwide food relations and increase in tariffs,

Bearing in mind the inequalities and exploitation of trade worldwide,

Seeking the balance point between the nation's interests and fair trade,

Deeply concerned by the worsening worldwide food relations and increase in tariffs,

Bearing in mind the inequalities and exploitation of trade worldwide,

Seeking the balance point between the nation's interests and fair trade,

1. Calls upon governments to multiply farming education efforts;
2. Encourages countries to support projects that sustain the natural environment to help farmers produce more goods;
3. Further invites the creation of a brand new educational program that could be implemented in schools to spread the knowledge of fair trade;
4. Endorses governments to support vendors selling fair trade products in order to build a fair trade market;
5. Supports more wide reaching trade deals amongst all nations;
6. Recommends the implementations of regional trade agreements in developing regions to protect farmers from competition from other countries;
7. Requests countries to create safer working environments for farmers by reducing pollution and regulating pesticide usage;
8. Requests better access to food in poor countries by encouraging social NGOs;
9. Draws the attention to the fact that the issue of hunger is also caused by broken distribution systems, not only the lack of food;
10. Further requests that countries hold summits with one another to meet about fair trade;

11. Expresses its hope that countries implement consumer education;
12. Encourages governments to partner with the World Trade Organization to further achieve fair trade;
13. Encourages the relationship of developing countries and developed countries on the unfair trade issues;
14. Emphasizes the cooperation between the FAO and WTO on the unfair food trade issues;
15. Endorses the expansion of worldwide trade;
 - a. Encourages the creation of a worldwide trade conference to create fair trade in partnership with the WTO;
 - b. Recommends regional trade agreements as they would help developing countries;
16. Further requests that the FAO establishes special organizations concerning international fair trade as soon as possible;
17. Supports the relationships of the trade countries and to arrange better food transportations;
18. Expresses its hope that developed countries would lower interest rates and eliminate the attached conditions when providing loans to underdeveloped countries;
19. Takes note of the significance of establishing a fair and reasonable international order among countries and also to improve the relationship of free trade in both countries;
 - a. Requests establishing a fair and reasonable international order to realize fair trade among countries;
 - b. Calls upon countries to reduce the increase of tariffs, interest rates and attached conditions, and upcharges;
 - c. Supports trading sustainable items;

20. Requests other member states to give important tax relief to products that are fair trade certified and increase import tax on products that are not fair trade certified;
21. Encourages the use of multilateral trade agreements;
22. Emphasises the presence of fair trade products;
 - a. Calls upon food exporting countries to set up a package to finance food localization in food importing countries;
 - b. Reminds that the main reasons people are not buying fair trade certified products is because they have high prices, consumers have brand loyalty, and consumers have insufficient knowledge of labels;
 - c. Notes that raising awareness will help solve these problems;
23. Recommends countries explore trade possibilities and if they are viable;
 - a. Approves for nations to use P2C (producer to consumer) trading which is a quicker model than most of the trade in the world;
24. Supports assistance by lowering tariffs and taxes to the least developed countries;
25. Expresses its hopes for nations to establish a multinational trade cooperation organization to help each other;
 - a. Has resolved to establish an international trade fund and trade tribunal for the financing and handling of trade disputes in difficult countries;
26. Endorses a global trading risk assessment and early warning system;
 - a. Requests the catching of exploitation so countries can prepare for temporary survival without imports;
 - b. Considers originating a group specially trained for exportation spotting to further inform governments about their existence.