

Committee: Global Economics

Subject: Climate Change and Genetically Modified Organisms

Sponsor: North Korea, United Kingdom, Kingdom of Spain, China, France, United States, India, Greece

Signatories: Morocco, Switzerland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Expresses our disappointment in the lack of United Nations past actions to counter farmer suicides

Fully Aware that 80% of drought's direct impacts on people is through agriculture,

Deeply Concerned by large greenhouse gas stores in our atmosphere causing irregular and extreme weather events,

Further Noting that poor farming practices, such as monocropping, damage soil, leaving land unfarmable,

Acknowledging that the EU and its industrial states, including Spain and Italy, have a current Unionized agenda bringing rights to farmers,

Bearing in mind that a growing population and intensive agriculture have used up water stores in rivers and streams,

Keeping in mind that 40% of the world's population is reliant on agriculture as their primary source of income,

Recalling the Drought Initiative began in 2018 to increase drought resilience,

Alarmed by large GMO crop businesses gaining monopolies in less developed countries like Argentina and Vietnam,

Further noting that the economic benefit of using GMOs in poorer countries has led to economic dependence on these private organizations,

Alarmed by the fact that smaller farmers in poorer countries not using GMOs go out of business reducing crop variety and shortages of some crops,

Deeply Concerned by the fact that farms using large amounts of pesticides and herbicides can destroy crops of neighboring farms not using GMOs,

Understands that GMOs are modified organisms with certain traits making them more advantageous to have in certain conditions, and resistant to certain products,

Understands the the Open Source Seed Initiative is a movement to provide and subsidize GMO crops and seeds to Poorer places that might not be able to afford crops from larger GMO companies

Supports the Drought Initiative, a proactive UN initiative working to combat drought unpreparedness by putting drought early warning systems in threatened countries, working within smaller regions to reduce vulnerability, and providing drought combating tools and international political policies such as economic relief, through increased funding and awareness to more effectively supply poorer farmers with drought-combating equipment;

- 1) Encourages the use of the EU and Spain's catalog of farmer unionization which allows farmers to obtain a major clutch in industry for agriculture flourished countries;
- 2) Encourages the Food and Agricultural Association(FAO) to create a new commission which meets together regularly to discuss initiatives to share technologies between major countries and increasing the accessibility of these technologies for farmers to help increase the accessibility of new innovations in the agricultural industry to help farmers keep up with the mega-corporations;
- 3) Emphasizes the importance of drought early warning systems to poorer countries to allow for advanced preparation to increase watering cycles, implement slow drip watering systems, or to harvest early;
- 4) Calls upon UNESCO to better educate farmers about the benefits of agricultural practices such as diversifying crop rotation, unique farming practices, and improving soil quality;
- 5) Condemns predatory behavior by large GMO companies such as inflating prices unnecessarily beyond reasonable profit margins and dominating the market to prevent other GMO companies from entering, and in so doing, create a need for business competition which can naturally lower the overall cost of GMO crops;
- 6) Calls upon the World Trade Organization to encourage a more significant number of agricultural companies to engage in less developed economies;
- 7) Endorses initiatives like the Open Source Seed Initiative providing cheaper GMO alternatives to larger companies;
- 8) Calls for the creation of a committee to classify least developed countries as eligible to receive financial assistance to their agricultural sector;
- 9) Calls upon the World Bank and Developed Nations to fund economic aid equivalent to 1% of an LDC's GDP;
- 10) Calls upon the World Bank to create a Mental Health subcommittee to go to LDC's and create mental infrastructure and facilitate mental health education based off of Western mental health education;

- 11) Encourages farmer unions globally to create better worker's rights and working conditions among farmers;
- 12) Calls upon the governments of the farmers, and if not the world bank,
- 13) Authorizes the creation of a water management agency in the United Nations;
- 14) Designates the role of the agency to monitor major aquifer water levels around the world, monitor water quality across the world, and resolve water management and allocation disputes around the world
- 15) Recommends that this new agency research new technologies such as cloud seed GMOs to help reduce drought and water quality problems around the world, which are severely negatively affecting farmers;
- 16) Emphasizes the need to combat climate change in order to protect the agricultural industry from future natural disaster threats
- 17) Requests the diminishing of trade treaties that allow global companies to flood cheap food into the country's markets.
- 18) Creates a UN council that will oversee alterations in the Farmer's Union agenda;
- 19) Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.