

Committee: Global Economy 2A

Topic: Farmer Suicide

Writers: China, Greece, France, Russia, Lebanon, Denmark

Sponsors: The Holy See, Spain, The Republic of Peru, The Republic of Ghana, Republic of Korea

Signatories:

Alarmed by the rising rates of farmer suicide, with 3.6 suicides for 100,000 farmers each year,

Noting with concern that big GMO companies such as US' Monsanto, capitalize on the opportunity to make more money off of farmers by creating a crop that makes farmers reliant on their product,

Recognizing the vital role of agricultural workers in feeding the world's population and the importance of ensuring their economic well-being,

Finding that farming is becoming more difficult over time in spite of technological advances due to decreased yields,

Acknowledging the threats of the global climate crisis, ocean acidification, and invasive species,

Further acknowledging that farmer suicide is an epidemic that is unchecked by international governments,

Stating that farmer suicide is a symptom a the larger problems contributing to the decreased viability of farming,

Reiterating the World Health Organization's goal of cutting suicide rates by $\frac{1}{3}$ by 2030,

Emphasizing the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2) to "end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture",

Condemning the lack of effort given by governments towards farmer suicide.

Stating that UN can assist with enforcement of laws and regulations pertinent to this resolution

1. Urges countries to adopt an "agribusiness tax" on large agriculture companies to give funds to smaller farmers and provide education of sustainable practices
 - a. At discretion of member states to determine amount of tax implemented
 - i. Deters big companies from having too much market share.
 - b. Large agricultural companies are defined upon the discretion of each member state based on the current economic climate, and other factors within each country.
 - c. Until 2030 authorizes the usage of these funds towards the creation of a committee whose job is to regulate farmer suicide and depression cases and

provide therapeutic, psychiatric, and medical assistance in the form of antidepressants and other necessary drugs

2. Amends SDG 2 to include stipulation supporting the farmers that are responsible for producing the world's food and ending world hunger by putting supports in place to protect them from continued encroachment
3. Condemns the practice of Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) seeds being treated as prosecutable intellectual property that can be leveraged against smaller farmers;
 - a. Advocating for member states to ban fines for "small" farms (definition at discretion of individual member states) regarding intellectual property violations from large agribusinesses
4. Encourage countries to use stricter regulations and protocols to counter abusive actions from companies.
 - a. Reduces loan exploitations from companies such as Monsanto.
5. Expand the role of International Funds for Agricultural Development to include monitoring the development of new GMO or farming innovations
 - a. Investigate abusive actions by the companies or countries developing these innovations to make sure that small farmers are not charged exuberant prices regularly just to keep up with the latest advancements in agriculture.
 - b. Encourages member states to provide access to affordable credit and financial services to farmers, including low-interest loans and financial literacy programs, to help alleviate their debt burden;
6. Expand the role of the Food and Agriculture Organization to create a new commission which meets together regularly to discuss initiatives to share technologies between major countries
 - a. 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.
7. Encourages member states to promote capacity-building programs for farmers, including training on sustainable agricultural practices, financial management, and climate resilience, to enhance their skills and knowledge for better support economic outcomes;
8. Calls for the establishment of a reporting mechanism to monitor the progress of member states in implementing the above measures and to provide regular updates to the General Assembly;
9. Establish a baseline market price and a ceiling price for imported agricultural equipment:
 - a. Ensuring that local agriculture businesses aren't purchasing at marked up prices.