

Code: GA 1/2/DR1
Committee: General Assembly First Committee
Subject: *Fighting Illicit Trade and Trafficking of Nuclear Material*

The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizing the importance of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and its additional protocols, the Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB), the International Convention of the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy as well as to prevent terrorist organizations from obtaining nuclear materials,

Acknowledging the United Nations mission of maintaining international peace and security as noted in the UN Charter,

Recalling resolutions A/RES/62/46, and A/RES/51/210 which work to prevent terrorist organizations from obtaining nuclear materials,

Emphasizing the need for the universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and an agreement regarding the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT),

Regretting that vertical proliferation as defined in Article I of the NPT is still undertaken by Nuclear Weapon States (NWS),

Recognizing the important role that the IAEA plays in the security of nuclear installations and nuclear and radioactive material through its Nuclear Safety and Security Department,

Deeply alarmed by recent events concerning the launching of ballistic missiles that could generate a nuclear competition as other Member States respond to the perception of a new nuclear threat,

Recognizing actions by developed Member States in possession of nuclear warheads which have already begun the reduction of nuclear weapon arsenals,

Understanding the damaging ramifications that the acquisition of nuclear material by non-state actors could represent to the future stability of the world, and recognizing the dire situation which has risen due to the formation and utilization of nuclear material for military purposes,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to follow the thirteen steps formulated in the 2000 NPT Review Outcome document, in particular steps III, V, and IX which focus on Non-discriminatory and multilateral negotiations in the Conference of Disarmament, the Principle of Irreversibility of Nuclear Disarmament, and the undiminished security for all by reducing nuclear arsenals unilaterally, respectively;

2. *Encourages* Member States to create Nuclear Weapon Free Zones on a regional level, such as the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ), in hopes of establishing a world free of nuclear weapons;

3. *Calls upon* all Nuclear Weapon States to fully comply with their obligations of disarmament according to Article VI of the NPT;

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4. *Requests* a summit of all Middle Eastern Member States to discuss plans for a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the region by 2015;
 5. *Calls upon* all NPT members to support this agenda and help provide funding and expertise.
 6. *Recommends* the establishment of an Executive Committee for each Nuclear Weapon Free Zone carried out by the participating Member States with assistance of the IAEA, which:
 - a. Provides aid to take care of border control systems if such aid is needed and wanted by the participating Member States;
 - b. Considers and decides on clarifications, verification, and fact-finding missions;
 - c. Shall help to harmonize national export control systems with international standards and facilitate information-sharing agreements among Member States;
 7. *Recommends* the establishment of a subcommittee under the umbrella of the IAEA to provide oversight and training to Member States who request aid;
 8. *Requests* the assistance of Member States to improve the security of developing Member States by:
 - a. Providing stronger partnerships under the umbrella of international law enforcement agencies in order to improve the capacities of such agencies in order to aid in the fight against illicit trafficking of nuclear materials on a regional level;
 - b. Supporting the creation of training programs that would allow the early recognition and containment of possible Nuclear Trafficking Networks;
 9. *Calls upon* the nuclear suppliers group (NSG) to help to transfer nuclear technology and knowledge for peaceful purposes on the basis of Article IV, Paragraphs I and II of the NPT.

Code: GA 1/2/DR 2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee
Subject: Fighting illicit trade and trafficking of Nuclear Material

General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing the numerous successes of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) in preventing proliferation through the control of the transportation of nuclear delivery systems,

Observing that the PSI is a voluntary cooperative alliance between Member States against nuclear proliferation, and is not legally binding,

Confident that the Ship Boarding Agreements between PSI participants further promotes efficiency and cooperation in the fight against nuclear proliferation,

Emphasizing that the PSI has halted 11 WMD-related transfers from 2004 to 2005, and more than two dozen from 2005 to 2006,

Affirming that the PSI is built on existing non-proliferation treaties and regimes and is consistent with national and international legal authorities and international law,

Embracing efforts taken under Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) Clause 3(a) and 10,

Reiterating the threat propagated by nuclear terrorism and the transportation between State and non-State actors,

1. *Strongly encourages* all Members States not currently supporting the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) to join as soon as possible;
2. *Urges* all Member States party to the PSI to coordinate their national legal authorities with international law in order to harmonise policy on preventing the illicit transportation of nuclear delivery systems;
3. *Affirms* that at no time will the PSI infringe a Member State's sovereignty or threaten the integrity of a nation's security in accordance of Article 2.7 of the U.N Charter;
4. *Emphasizes* that the participants of the PSI will at all times adhere to the following principles by:
 - a. Undertaking all monitoring efforts to prevent proliferation and transportation of illicit nuclear materials;
 - b. Engaging in information sharing on suspected proliferation activities;
 - c. Supporting the strengthening of relevant legal instruments by increased coordination with national authorities and relevant international transport, intelligence, and enforcement authorities such as but not

- 47 limited to Interpol, International Maritime Organization, and U.N
48 Security Council;
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50 d. Taking specific actions in monitoring search and seize operations when
51 declared within internal waters, territorial seas, ports or contiguous
52 zones as outlined in the PSI Statement of Interdiction;
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54 5. *Stresses* the need of a centralized global PSI electronic portal which
55 harmonizes and integrates existing PSI systems whereby:
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57 a. Participants share intelligence information regarding the location and
58 movement of illicit nuclear materials;
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60 b. Information sharing only relates to non-interdiction operations;
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62 6. *Encourages* PSI participants to initiate bilateral interdiction operations
63 following the notification of the requirement of assistance, consistent with
64 national and international legal frameworks;
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66 7. *Further Encourages* the PSI participants to continue to promote and engage in
67 multilateral interdiction training exercises aiming at increasing capacity
68 building for participants;
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70 8. *Suggests* the implementation of multilateral Ship Boarding Agreements
71 between PSI participants and all other Member States seeking to eliminate the
72 trafficking of illicit nuclear materials.

Code: GA 1/2/DR3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Fighting the Illicit Trade and Trafficking of Nuclear Material

The General Assembly First Committee,

Conscious of the exceptionally alarming concern of illicit trade of nuclear material by non-State actors, especially dual-use items transported across sovereign borders using false end-use declaration licenses,

Alarmed by the over one hundred incidents of illicit trafficking of nuclear radioactive materials occurring each year beginning in 2005,

Recognizing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and SC/RES/1540 of 28 April 2004 as the cornerstones of postmillennial international nuclear arms control policy,

Observing the need to include all Member States, especially those who have detected or not signed on to the NPT, in transparency and confidence-building measures to deter the possibility of obtaining nuclear technology or information by illegal means,

Reiterating the need for increased regional and international transparency in the handling of nuclear material, outlined by A/RES/63/43 of 2 December 2008, A/RES/62/42 of 5 December 2007 and all preceding relevant resolutions aimed at combating non-State actor illicit acquisition and subsequent expansion of transnational nuclear smuggling networks,

Expressing its deep commitment to ending civil operations, similar to and resulting from the Abdul Qadeer Khan System of illicit development of gas centrifuge plants, distribution of nuclear weapons designs and supply of uranium hexafluoride and other nuclear reactants,

Guided by A/RES/63/54 of 2 December 2008 and conscious of the susceptibility of the developing world to illicit trade and corruption due to limited technical and monetary border security resources,

Noting that certain Member States require additional time in implementing Additional Protocols to Nuclear Safeguards Agreements, due to limited resources,

Recalling IAEA GC/RES/10 on measures against nuclear and radiological terrorism,

Taking into account the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management,

Considering the discussion of a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty as the next logical step to the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty,

Reiterating the Basic Principles Against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, drafted by the European Union in 2003, specifically its complementary Plan of Action,

Deeply concerned by the increase in terrorist groups and non-State actor organizations, specifically the increase of those seeking to acquire material for violent means in order to further cultivate an international culture of fear,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and SC/RES/1540, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,

Emphasizing the critical roles of technological advancement and information sharing in the fight against illicit trade and trafficking of nuclear material as expressed in A/RES/63/37 of 2 December 2008,

52 *Recognizing the critical role of public awareness in the effectiveness of combating illicit trade and*
53 *trafficking of nuclear material,*
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55 *Confident that the total elimination of the illicit market for nuclear materials requires absolute cooperation*
56 *and transparency of the highest caliber between all Member States,*
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59 1. *Considers illicit trafficking and trade of all forms of nuclear material by both State and non-State*
60 *Actors to directly threaten the foundations of international peace and security and endanger the*
61 *overall well-being of world citizens;*
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63 2. *Urges all Member Nations to work toward regional and international solidarity in the field of*
64 *combating the illicit trade and trafficking of nuclear materials;*
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66 3. *Commits fully to strengthening the legal framework against proliferation, in particular encouraging*
67 *Member States to criminalize proliferation for violent means and implement advanced safeguards for*
68 *regulating supplies of proliferation equipment and nuclear materials for utilization by civil society,*
69 *including the development of viable Global Tracking Systems (GTS), to be amended into all State*
70 *parties' Additional Protocols to Nuclear Safeguards Agreements, including those Member States*
71 *who have withdrawn from the NPT;*
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73 4. *Calls for appropriate timelines to be given for implementation of developing Additional Protocols to*
74 *Nuclear Safeguards Agreements, taking into account the level of resource availability and technical*
75 *capacity;*
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77 5. *Believes that all Member States should be held accountable for the licit sale, distribution and tracking*
78 *of nuclear material;*
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80 6. *Calls upon all Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear*
81 *Material (CPPNM), including its 2005 amendments, in order to minimize the risk of nuclear material*
82 *being acquired by terrorist groups;*
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84 7. *Fully supports further discussion of a multilateral framework designed for reliable and equitable*
85 *access to nuclear fuel and technologies with control over sensitive material outlined in A/RES/63/6*
86 *of 2 December 2008, and presented in the 2007 IAEA Annual Report;*
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88 8. *Calls upon Member States to sign and ratify the Hague Code of Conduct to promote intelligence*
89 *sharing and peace-building measures with regard to nuclear proliferation, as well as working with the*
90 *International Technology Transfer Panel, the IAEA and INTERPOL to promote information sharing*
91 *between Member States;*
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93 9. *Advocates the promotion of research and development projects through the IAEA and existing*
94 *governmental initiatives concerning alternative uses and proper management of spent fuel and*
95 *endorses the development of non-nuclear alternative energy technologies for the pursuance of a*
96 *peaceful world community, by:*
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98 a. *Facilitating the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in coordination with the*
99 *NPT and Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty,*
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101 b. *Calling for countries to produce atomic energy strictly for peaceful purposes and to pursue*
102 *clean and sustainable sources of energy, including hydro, wind and solar energy*
103 *utilization,*
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105 c. *Upholding the rights of each Member State to pursue the development of nuclear power*
106 *for peaceful research and development purposes,*
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- 108 d. Encouraging Member States to address any concerns by bordering States, including
109 both those utilizing and free from nuclear technology, about the possible impact of civilian
110 nuclear energy programs on their neighbors' sovereign territory and citizenry to the fullest
111 extent possible;
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113 10. *Encourages* the expansion of collaborative efforts between the IAEA, INTERPOL, regional law
114 enforcement bodies and police forces of sovereign Member States in ensuring sound tracking of
115 sensitive material exportation and importation;
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117 11. *Invites* all State Parties to strengthen the IAEA safeguards system at the 2010 Review Conference of
118 the Parties to the NPT, with the specific goals of:
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120 a. Strengthening the legal framework against proliferation and nuclear militarization,
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122 b. Eliminating the use of enrichment and reprocessing technology by suspected or known
123 terrorists for the creation of weapons of mass destruction,
124
125 c. Expanding information-sharing through developing a unified global tracking system for
126 utilization by intergovernmental organizations;
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128 12. *Suggests* the State Parties consider at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, the defining of the
129 term "nuclear material" as:
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131 a. Fissile materials such as highly enriched uranium, spent fuel, "yellow cake" and
132 plutonium,
133
134 b. Specialized infrastructure elements for the enrichment of uranium such as centrifuges,
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136 c. Technical expertise in nuclear weapon construction;
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138 13. *Fully endorses* the initial diplomatic dialogues between the United States of America, the
139 Russian Federation and all other nuclear weapon States on nuclear disarmament, and thus proposes:
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141 a. The organization of formal talks before the 2010 NPT Review Conference between all
142 nuclear weapon States for the purpose of establishing a framework for universal nuclear
143 disarmament,
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145 b. The development of reports on the result of these talks for submission to the preparatory
146 bodies of the 2010 NPT Review Conference;
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148 14. *Welcomes* oversight by the Zangger Committee (ZC) and invites them to increase
149 transparency with the World Customs Organization (WCO) in the implementation of their *Program*
150 *to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials*;
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152 15. *Supports* the expansion of the work of regional intergovernmental bodies, such as the European
153 Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), the Asian Nuclear Security Network (ANSN) and the
154 United Nations Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament (UNRCPD) in promoting:
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156 a. Transparent supervision of the handling of nuclear material,
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158 b. Intelligence and technology-sharing between Member States,
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160 c. Accountability for sale and distribution of nuclear material;
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162 16. *Urges* Member States to become party to the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and the

- Regional Maritime Security Initiative (RMSI) in order to expand information sharing and utilize strategy-building exercises to further prevent maritime breaches of international law, specifically targeted at ending the illicit trade of nuclear material across regional and international waterways, by:
- a. Combating the threat posed by piracy in the illicit trafficking and trade of nuclear materials, specifically off the Somalian coast, as expressed in SC/RES/1846 of 2 December 2008,
 - b. Encouraging the expansion of adequate foundations of defense for Member States suffering from the plague of piracy, pursuant of strengthening international commitment in combating nuclear terrorism,
 - c. Reiterating the call for any and all willing Member States to commit any available technical and monetary resources in combating the spread of piracy, specifically eliminating the threat of rogue non-state actors aimed at interfering with nuclear material transportation;
17. *Supports* the expansion of the Multilateral Nuclear Approaches Group (MNAAG), founded by the Director-General of the IAEA, to multilateralize access for the civil usage of nuclear energy via power plants and nuclear material under the oversight of the IAEA;
18. *Understands* the importance of ensuring that all storage facilities for spent fuel are secured through:
- a. Intensive screening processes of security personnel,
 - b. Adequate quantity of security personnel,
 - c. Compliance with the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management;
19. *Draws attention* to the problem of the black market of uranium and the need to implement measures to repossess those resources which are under control of non-State actors, and could therefore be sold to terrorist organizations;
20. *Urges* Member States to refrain from providing any form of support to suspected or known terrorists in their attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery;
21. *Encourages* all Member States to become party to and participate in the activities of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;
22. *Calls upon* the IAEA and the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) to create a working relationship to simultaneously track suspicious nuclear and terrorist acts, by:
- a. Cooperating on the formation of effective comprehensive training procedures between regional bodies and intergovernmental organizations, as unified efforts between the IAEA and CTC are a critical step in preventing acts of nuclear terrorism,
 - b. Meeting bi-annually to discuss developments in postmillennial international terrorism, specifically the illicit trade and trafficking of nuclear material, and all actions of rogue non-State actors in destabilizing the world community and perpetuating a culture of fear,
 - c. Holding emergency meetings upon determination of any potential breach of international peace and security regarding acts of nuclear terrorism or the obtainment of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists;

- 219 23. *Further urges* the international community to recognize the importance of signature and ratification
220 by all participating African Union members of the Treaty of Pelindaba, establishing a nuclear
221 weapon free zone across the African continent;
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223 24. *Further encourages* all Member States, inter- and non-governmental organizations and regional
224 bodies to expand innovative methods of combating against corruption, the contamination of
225 governmental efficacy, by supporting the Anti-Organized Crime and Law Enforcement Unit within
226 the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime in its efforts to combat transnational organized crime,
227 in fulfillment of A/RES/55/25 of 8 January 2001;
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229 25. *Requests* amplified access to be granted by Member States, pursuant of expanding
230 information-sharing by extending of the WCO Customs Enforcement Network (WCOCCEN), Institute
231 for International Studies (IIS), World Institute of Nuclear Security (WINS) and Database on Nuclear
232 Smuggling and Theft and Orphan Radiation Sources (DSTO), which would:
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234 a. Allow for international organizations, regional bodies and Member States to upload and
235 download seizure data, conduct analyses of such information and produce strategic and
236 tactical intelligence for their own needs, such as regional and international trend reports
237 of commonly used illicit trade routes employed by nuclear material smuggling
238 operations,
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240 b. Increase proper tracking of "orphaned" radiation sources and material locations lost
241 either intentionally or by mistake,
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243 c. Allow for categorization by incident type, material type, suspected origin, perpetrators
244 involved, reported destination and intended use;
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246 26. *Calls for* Member States to be more active in developing and implementing global educational
247 campaigns concerning the dangers of illicit trade and trafficking of nuclear material, in order to raise
248 public awareness and support under the guidance of the United Nations Secretary-General
249 Department of Public Information and the Office for Disarmament Affairs, which would:
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251 a. Develop regional strategies which have the greatest possible impact,
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253 b. Utilize public forums as well as government programs to ensure all sectors of society are
254 involved by using both base approaches focusing on the citizens, and top-down subsidiary
255 approaches focusing on corporations and larger organizations;
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257 27. *Expresses its conviction* that the eradication of illicit trade necessitates increased transparency
258 between the public and private sectors as well as the unification of multilateral efforts.

Code: GA2nd/2/DR/1

Noted

Passed

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Economic and Trade Policies to Address Food Price Volatility.

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recalling the influence of the Millennium Declaration A/RES/55/2, specifically goal 1, target 2 and past United Nations resolutions: the Right to Food A/RES/62/164, A/RES/61/163, A/RES/60/165, A/RES/59/202, Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future Generations of Mankind A/RES/62/86, and Agricultural Technology for Development A/RES/62/190,

Understanding a comprehensive assessment of food price volatility necessitates both a gradual, long-term perspective and immediate positive action through humanitarian and financial aid to mitigate obstacles to agricultural consistency in the international community,

Realizing the trade potential of the creation of voluntary agricultural regional information-sharing in trade organizations,

Taking into account the complexity and connectivity of variables affecting production and distribution of food,

Deeply concerned about the failure of the Doha Round discussion,

Recognizing the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization and especially its Agreement on Agriculture in Annex 1A,

Acknowledging efforts by the Inter-Agency Panel on Short-Term Difficulties in Financing Normal Levels of Commercial Imports of Basic Foodstuffs, established by the WTO Ministerial Conference at Doha in 2001, to establish institutional frameworks to facilitate food imports in times of food crises and thus reduce the burden of high food prices on Net Food Importing Developing Countries (NFIDC),

Appreciating the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to create National Committees on Soaring Food Prices to recommend effective country-level action,

Recognizing the work of the World Food Programme and its need for sufficient resources to achieve its goals,

Acknowledging the crucial role and effectiveness of microfinance institutions in providing help to stabilize food prices in the agricultural sector,

41 *Recognizing* that micro-loans can effectively transition farmers from subsistence to for-
42 profit agriculture and that local distribution of micro-loans minimizes corruption and
43 maximizes distributive efficiency,
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45 *Noting with deep concern* that states are not active enough in microcredit system
46 participation,
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48 *Acknowledging* that food prices are highly dependent on the conditions of international
49 trade and desiring transparency of trade,
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51 *Fully alarmed* by the significance of desertification as referred to in Implementation of
52 the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries
53 Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
54 A/RES/63/218,
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56 *Further deploring* the use of staple food crops for biofuel production,
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58 *Welcoming* further research on alternative energy sources in order to reduce reliance on
59 oil prices including, but not limited to, second-generation biofuels, which uses non-food
60 sources, solar power, and wind power to mitigate the effects of climate change,
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62 *Bearing in Mind* about the capability of modern food processing techniques in enhancing
63 the duration of edibility for agricultural products and the transfer of knowledge and
64 affordable technology to improve farming technology or methods,
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66 *Realizing* the need for improving transportation systems by constructing efficient
67 international and domestic infrastructures, such as road systems, railroads, and
68 waterways, to aid in reducing food costs,
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70 1. *Calls upon* all World Trade Organization (WTO) Member States to seek the
71 completion of the WTO Doha Round, thereby:
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73 a. Upholding and further developing the Agreement on Agriculture in the
74 Marrakesh Agreement with the aim of further reducing amber-box
75 subsidies, which distort trade, to an extent that reflects the difficult
76 situation of the agricultural sector in Net Food Importing Developing
77 Countries and improves it substantively;
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79 b. Launching an Inter-Agency Panel to work out concrete suggestions for
80 the improvement of the IMF Exogenous Shocks Facility (ESF) and for
81 the creation of a Food Finance Import Facilitation (FIFF) under the
82 institutional support of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and
83 UNCTAD in order to facilitate the financing of foodstuff imports;
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- 85 2. *Urges* all Member States to gradually reduce trade barriers in the agricultural
86 sector such as domestic support and export subsidies, particularly those
87 among countries with disparities in wealth;
88
- 89 3. *Expresses* its hope that net food importing Member States adjust their
90 domestic policies to reduce import tariffs and that net food exporting Member
91 States adjust their domestic policies to reduce export tariffs and restrictions on
92 staple foodstuffs as an immediate response to decrease and stabilize the global
93 and domestic market food prices in a global effort to decrease market
94 inefficiencies;
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- 96 4. *Requests* the creation of educational institutions that encourage the foundation
97 of new, higher quality education centers that promote agricultural education,
98 particularly for farmers, women and children:
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- 100 a. These education centers will be funded by the World Bank, UNICEF
101 and participating donor states in the form of direct aid and
102 microfinancial aid, with agricultural funding coming without
103 requirements;
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- 105 b. Management of education centers will be handled by local or state
106 authorities;
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- 108 c. Teaching and staff will be trained at the educational institutions in
109 their perspective regions prior to working at the education centers;
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- 111 d. Original training of local staff will be taught by teachers from the
112 United States and European Union countries through and in
113 cooperation with local or state authorities;
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- 115 e. The training staff will also work to educate regional teachers in order
116 to instruct new incoming staff, as a measure of making this system
117 more self-sufficient;
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- 119 f. Incentives such as free meals will be given at the training and
120 education centers to ensure attendance in areas of great need;
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- 122 5. *Encourages* the developed and developing nations to collaborate in order to
123 increase communication for technology sharing through:
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- 125 a. Funding which will come from the World Bank, UNICEF and
126 participating donor states in the form of direct aid and microfinancial
127 aid, with agricultural funding coming without requirements;
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- b. The creation of training centers or sharing of established education centers, to ensure accessibility to new agricultural technologies and understandings;
 - c. New online resources in the form of at least one agricultural information and technology database that will facilitate the easy access of the shared information, which will include but is not limited to:
 - i. Global market prices and information;
 - ii. Weather patterns and forecasting;
6. *Accomplishes* this by pairing developed and developing countries together as members of a new agricultural technology information sharing organization, thereby referred to as the Global Agricultural Communications Organizations (GACO);
- a. GACO will manage the organization and help accomplish the distribution of information stored on the created agricultural technology sharing database;
 - b. Information and technology that is shared by one state to another will flow through GACO in order to ensure efficiency, as well as to make the information available to all states interested;
 - c. GACO will determine the establishment of regional organs whose locations are based upon a function of kilometer radius and population density dependent upon the specific organizational capacity of the aforementioned body;
7. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Credit Development Fund (UNCDF), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and Member States to form multi-sector partnerships in order to further invest in subsistence and commercial farming, in accordance with programs including, but not limited to, the Initiative for Agricultural Water in Africa (AgWA), by:
- a. Improving the agricultural sector's energy and water efficiency through building and improving irrigation systems, including tube wells, water channeling, and other methods, by means of environmentally-conscious technological and mechanical advancements;
 - b. Capacity building, such as education of better farming methods through instructional institutions:
 - i. Which will be founded predominantly in the rural areas of the developing nations where the assistance is required;

- 174 ii. Into which the European Union (EU), Russia and China,
175 among others, have committed to invest;
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177 8. *Strongly discourages* market-distorting subsidies for the production of
178 biofuels which substitute those food crops essential to nutritional purposes;
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180 9. *Encourages* the gradual decrease of the production of the biofuels made of
181 staple foods;
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183 10. *Further recommends* the research, development, and use of second generation
184 biofuels, such as cellulosic material, as well as further generations of
185 renewable energies;
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187 11. *Endorses* the creation of the Waterways, Railroads, Roads, and Infrastructure
188 Development Endeavor (WRRIDE), which aims to establish a new, highly
189 efficient, and economically viable system of paved roads throughout specific
190 areas that will increase market activity and aid in the creation of new
191 consumer outlets in order to:
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193 a. Aid in increasing world food supply, through agricultural market
194 strengthening and availability, thus consequently decreasing food price
195 volatility;
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197 b. It will be funded through multilateral economic investment along with
198 support from the UNDP (United Nations Development Program):
199 i. Providing countries will use their respective organization to
200 construct transportation for the region;
201 ii. A respective NGO will regulate the funding; we encourage
202 additional developed nations to do the same;
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204 c. This program will be implemented through hired local workers from
205 the Member States within and surrounding the road construction areas-
206 meaning that wherever the current construction of the roads is taking
207 place, hired workers from the respective area will contribute their time
208 and effort to the betterment of infrastructure;
209 i. The money to hire the workers will come from the grants and
210 funding from the developed nations;
211 ii. This will also provide immediate aid and decrease
212 unemployment as the natives of the respective countries will be
213 earning the money;
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215 d. WRRIDE will be carried out on an international scale that will
216 naturally encompass the regional areas as well;
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218 12. *Calls upon* Member States to provide financial support to community groups
219 who have been negatively affected by the current food prices according to

220 their capabilities through micro-finance assistance and through regional
221 development banks as well as developed Member State providers overseen by
222 the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) used for purposes
223 including but not limited to:

- 224 a. Investment in smallholder farming;
- 225 b. Improvement of agricultural technologies and vocations;
- 226 c. Encouragement of longer-term microfinance loans, specifically for
227 those in agricultural sectors;
- 228 d. Microfinance fund distribution in accordance with crop calendars
229 and seasons of key crops;
- 230 e. Empowerment of women as an active part of the agricultural
231 process of these countries;

232 13. *Further recommends* micro-loan providers allow community level leaders to
233 make decisions about the distribution of micro-level funds given that NGOs
234 provide observation to community leader distribution and the loan use is
235 within the previously expressed parameters of the original intent;
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237

238 14. *Calls for* the stronger enforcement of the UNDP National Microcredit
239 Committee's Mission through the following;
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- 241 a. Establishment of legal, fiscal and regulatory systems within recipient
242 parties;
- 243 b. Active involvement of nations as providing parties to ensure that funds
244 are most effectively used and mutually beneficial.
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Code: GA2nd/2/DR/2

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Economic and Trade Policies to Address Food Price Volatility

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Declaring that the lack of food availability is a human rights violation as access to food is a human right according to Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as Resolution on the Right to Food (A/RES/63/187) adopted by the General Assembly in 2008,

Recalling that the current situation of food price volatility is not in line with the Millennium Development Goals set for 2015 as stated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2) of 2000,

Keeping in mind that food price volatility is interrelated with climate change as addressed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in their high-level conference on World Food Security in 2008 that linked the challenges of food price volatility to climate change,

Noting with regret that protectionist and trade-distorting farm subsidies of developed countries are disenfranchising the farmers of developing countries and that the World Trade Organization (WTO) failed to achieve the Doha Development Agenda of 2001,

Recalling the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (A/RES/3201(S-VI)) of 1974 and therefore,

Noting with deep concern that the international economic order still excludes least developed countries (LDCs) and developing countries from fully participating in the global food market by sanctions, trade embargos, and unfair trade agreements,

Concerned that national sovereignty as laid down by Article 2.1 of the United Nations Charter is undermined by certain industrialized countries in order to prevent them from becoming economically independent and self-sufficient in food production,

1. *Proclaims that the right to food is a human rights issue based on Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and fundamentally requires international cooperation between developing and developed Member States in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;*

2. *Encourages the developed Member States to decrease agricultural subsidies to allow developing countries to participate in the world food markets on an equal basis;*

3. *Calls for the reopening and implementation of the Doha Development Round to achieve its goal of open markets, particularly the special and differential treatment policy and stable food prices;*

42 4. *Condemns* economic sanctions and trade embargos as an instrument that prevents
43 sovereign developing countries from building up self-sustainable food supplies and
44 prosperous economies and thus prevents developing countries from achieving the
45 Millennium Development Goals;
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47 5. *Urges* the Member States to remove export and import restrictions on commodities
48 necessary for the production of staple foods in developing countries such as fuel,
49 fertilizers and agricultural technology in order to increase the production of food in
50 developing countries thus minimizing their dependence on industrialized Member States
51 and unstable food prices.

Yes

Passes

The General Assembly, Second Committee,

Acknowledging the necessity to tackle food price volatility in order to combat hunger in the world and improve the life conditions of millions of people affected,

Taking into account that food price volatility represents a hindrance to our social and economic development,

Taking into consideration the importance to cooperate with the international community, national governments, the private sector, civil society, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

Emphasizing the role of education as one of the most effective means of transitioning into a more sustainable world of long-term reality,

Fully believing in the importance of strengthening national and international community resilience and capacities especially of the agricultural sector in order to prepare people for cyclical economic problems such as price, demand or supply shocks,

Considering the environmental and economic potential of biofuels and the impact that the implementation of renewable technology has on the economic growth of the UN Member States,

Deeply conscious of the role of the United Nations agencies and programs to achieve viable solutions for the matter at hand,

Acknowledging the potential of the Doha Development Round and stressing the desire of improving the discussions and outcome of the Conference,

Applauding the shift from blue box subsidies to non-trade distorting green box subsidies,

Recalling General Assembly Resolutions Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (A/RES/63/230), Role of the United Nations in Promoting Development in the context of globalization and interdependence (A/RES/63/222), Role of Microcredit and Microfinance in the Eradication of Poverty (A/RES/63/229),

Recognizing that food price volatility is not only a consequence of climate change or the use of biofuels, but is also a consequence of changes in consumption trends of the world population,

Referring to the broad consensus agreed upon in the Madrid High-Level meeting on Food Security for All in January 2009 with respect to ideas put forward by the High-Level Task Force on global food crisis in their Comprehensive Framework for Action,

Emphasizing the fact that capital allocated to institutions needs to be utilized in an efficient way in order to maximize its benefits,

1. *Strongly urges* all Member States to increase their contributions to the World Food Programme (WFP), and the International Food and Agriculture Development (IFAD) according to the size of their economy in order to compensate for rising food prices and provide a short-term response to the food crisis;

- 50 2. *Encourages* the increase of agricultural production in developing countries with the
51 objective to reduce food price volatility and to include small farmers in the regional and
52 international market through:
53 a. Incentives for agricultural production by providing small farmers microfinancial
54 assistance in order to increase the cultivation of crops designated for food production:
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56 i. Based on assistance through the Foundation for International Community
57 Assistance (FINCA) and the Agricultural Marketing System Development;
58 ii. With the assistance of the United Nations bodies and agencies such as the
59 United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the International Fund
60 for Agricultural Development (INFAD) which also promotes the use of the
61 Programme Development Financing Facility (PDFF) that aid Member States in
62 the control and use of the financial assistance being given;
63 iii. By increasing aid to the agricultural sector (transportation, supply chain,
64 storage, distribution system);
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66 b. Encourages the use of organic fertilizers (HUMUS)-using the assistances of UN
67 agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO)-which supply raw
68 materials to earthworms, natural occurring bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms and
69 the soil that enrich it with organic matter, which then increases total crop yield through
70 soil detoxification, re-mineralization and balancing the soil nutrients and the mineral
71 needs with the soil;
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73 c. Stresses the benefits of biochar, which is biomass-derived char code produced through a
74 “pyrdysis” a process converting into renewable fuels and power, developing short-term
75 implementation and development of the biochar technology which will be beneficial in
76 both mitigating climate change and achieving self sufficiency for developed and
77 developing UN Member States;
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79 3. *Endorses* the creation and the improvement of regional trade agreements based on
80 comparative advantages such as the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA), by:
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82 a. Providing educational services to empower sustainable farming techniques, and training
83 concerning the effective use of green technology through the collaboration of specialized
84 agencies (Food and Agricultural Organization, International Fund for Agricultural
85 Development), programs and funds (United Nations Development Program, United
86 Nations Capital Development Program, World Food Program) in order to share expertise
87 and knowledge with the receiving countries in each region;
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89 b. Promoting self sustainable environment within a regional body and encouraging local
90 trade;
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92 4. *Highly suggest* that preemptive national macroeconomic policies of developed and
93 developing countries are taken in preparation for the increase in demand of diversified
94 consumption products, by adapting local supply chain to meet future potential economic
95 developments;
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97 5. *Recommends* all Member States to discourage extending protectionism in the area of tariffs,
98 especially reaffirming the:
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100 a. Reduction of tariff ceilings in accordance with those previously set by the World Trade
101 Organization (WTO);

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b. Proposal to continue gradually reducing tariffs on imports from developing countries with the long-term goal to achieve development through trade, this includes transit tariffs;

6. *Urges* all UN Member States to reconsider the use of biofuels made from staple food crops including wheat, cereal, corn, soy and substitute them with alternative mechanisms such as fuels made from agricultural wastes and those made from non-staple plants including but not limited to cellulose, which is present in every plant and tree, as well as the use of the jatropha plants that can be grown in sub-Saharan Africa and algae plants with the purpose of avoiding competition between food supply and energy production;

7. *Supports* the research, the creation and the use of second, third and fourth generation bio-fuels, and more efficient fossil fuel technologies, which have the potential to alleviate food price volatility while supporting a sustainable, environmentally friendly energy and redirect existing funds for development with the specific purpose of addressing research and implementation of the new type of energy;

8. *Solemnly affirms* the importance of renewable energy as well as green technology by promoting the use of wind power, hydroelectric power, clean coal, geo-thermal, and solar energy with the objective of develop a new pattern of production based on environment protection and long-term solutions, this will work in combination with:

a. The International Solar Energy Society under the framework of the United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in order to spread technological knowledge in the area of the implementation of solar energy;

b. The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) that provides global risk capital through private investment for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in developing countries and economies in transition, with the objective of accelerate the transfer, development, use and enforcement of environmentally sound technologies for the world's poorer regions, helping to bring secure, clean and affordable energy to local people;

9. *Promotes* the renegotiation of the Doha Conference under the WTO with the purpose of reaching a sustainable solution with the purpose of:

a. Improving macroeconomic policies in order to stabilize financial markets of all Member States;

b. Endorsing the implementation of measures to strengthen good governance for achieving transparency, accountability and favorable conditions for the development of a productive private sector;

c. Establishing an inspecting agency to be headed by developing and developed countries under supervision of the WTO to guarantee the proper implementation of all funding;

10. *Encourages* nations to build public and private partnerships in order to share technology and equipment for improving the production pattern of agriculture under the support from the European Union and the United States of America:

a. Following the example of countries that have already developed programs and initiatives

for spreading technology knowledge;

- b. Recommending college partnerships and providing scholarships from developed countries to citizens willing to work on the agricultural sector in order to acquire the knowledge from developed country and then apply it in their own country;

11. *Promotes* the establishment of appropriate regional buffer stocks of staple food to alleviate pressure of governments and to cushion individual countries against the fluctuation in food production, considering the individual needs of a country to prevent price volatility, this will have to work in conjunction with the fiscal and monetary policies of each Member State;

12. *Endorses* assistance to developing countries to increase their short and medium-term investments in agricultural research and extensions through the United Nations Development Program as well as through the United Nations Environmental Program including but not limited to, rural infrastructure and market institutions to achieve long-term agricultural growth according to the capacity of every country, having its basis on:

- a. Providing workers with more and better physical capital such as factories and infrastructure;
- b. Improving human capital linked to skills and knowledge, and using these assets ever more productively to produce goods and services of increasing value;
- c. Creating the regional infrastructure for the functioning of the factories;

13. *Accepts* the need of individual Member States to ensure food security and independence through domestic policies, which do not hinder or distort trade such as green box subsidies, that provide sufficient flexibility while promoting environmentally-friendly support to agriculture;

14. *Proposes* to reconsider blue and amber box subsidies in favor of green box subsidies which would be within the spirit of WTO guidelines as outlined in the Agreement on Agriculture;

15. *Encourages* to reconsider the extended use of amber box subsidies which are allowed and form a part the WTO rules, especially the established limits of 5 and 10% of agricultural production in developed and developing countries respectively;

16. *Urges* for transparency in the reallocation of the funds from institutions not related to the food issue in order to assign those funds a proper and efficient by:

- a. Drafting reports indicating the money spent by the private and public institutions;
- b. Encouraging the setting of internal and self-regulated controlling and surveillance systems to monitor the funds that are actually redirected;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session a report on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution.

Code: GA2nd/2/DR/4

Topic: Framework for Eradication of Hunger and Poverty

Was Abs 7/11 For 1

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Guided by Millennium Development Goal Number One to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,

Aware that one-sixth of the world's population lives in extreme poverty on less than a dollar a day and over 30,000 people die of starvation each day and recognizing that the world food and economic crisis has exacerbated the situation,

Alarmed by the sudden doubling of food prices over the past three years and the increase of food prices by 85% from April 2007 to April 2008 alone,

Recognizing the numerous organizations who continue to work towards the eradication of poverty worldwide,

Welcoming the continued annual poverty-related discussions in the annual ministerial reviews held by the Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing reports, such as that given by the Chatham House along with the Centre for International Cooperation, that declare rising food prices as an obvious impediment to achieving Millennium Development Goal One,

Deeply regretting unsuccessful past attempts to eliminate all poverty including the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty as stated in A/RES/51/178,

Noting with concern that the United Nations is behind in meeting the Millennium Development Goals, specifically Goals One and Three,

Recognizing that future credibility of the United Nations may be compromised as a result of falling short of goals in the coming decades,

Aware of the large role that food price volatility, along with the current world food crisis, plays in setting back and delaying the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Requests that the General Assembly Second Committee change the official name of this decade from the "Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty" to the "United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty" in order to set a more defined, attainable goal for the United Nations;*

2. *Further recommends that all Member States devote increased time and attention to eradicating extreme poverty throughout the world;*

43 3. *Expresses its hope* that the international community can resolve the current world food
44 and economic crisis swiftly in order to move ahead with the eradication of extreme
45 poverty and the eventual eradication of all poverty.

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Convinced that increased domestic food production efficiency would raise food supplies and, in the long term, stabilize food prices in developing States,

Observing that microloans have proven a successful way to aid small-scale farmers, especially in developing States, exemplified by the USAID program in Ecuador, the State with the largest microloan portfolio in South America,

Contemplating the importance of environmentally sustainable development, infrastructure, and communication, through the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, Agenda 21, and the MEDA programme (European Council 1488/96),

Aware of the positive effects of technology and research sharing on agricultural production, as shown by the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO's) Technical Cooperation Programme,

Cognizant of the United Nations High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crises Comprehensive Framework for Action of July 2008,

Recalling the Millennium Development Goals, specifically Goal 1 to reduce the amount of undernourished people in the world by half, and Goal 8 to increase global partnerships, The Right to Food (A/RES/61/163), the Resolution on Agricultural Technology for Development (A/RES/62/190), the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s (A/RES/54/235), and the Role of Microcredit and Microfinance in the Eradication of Poverty (A/RES/63/229),

Recognizing the Economic and Social Council's approval of triangular cooperation projects, by which one State aids another through transfer of knowledge and technology financed by a third party, as demonstrated by the Japan-Brazil partnership program, and programs within the Asia-Pacific region launched by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Development Assistance Committee,

Emphasizing the need for education on efficient and environmentally friendly agricultural techniques such as those shared in the UK-Romania Agricultural Working Group and the Israeli Centre for International Cooperation (MASHAV),

1. *Stresses the importance of efficient domestic food production by increasing accessibility to food, through the FAO's twin-track approach, to ensure developing States have the capacity to produce their own food or the means to purchase it;*

2. *Promotes Senegal's Grand Agricultural Offensive for Food Security as an effective model for developing States to become less dependent on international aid from developed States;*

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3. *Encourages* States to work with national and international non-governmental organizations, providing microcredit loans to small farmers, as it ensures the modernization of farm technologies, which will increase food production;
 4. *Recommends* financing improvement of environmentally responsible infrastructure through the UNDP, such as the creation and modernization of roads and railroads for efficient transportation of agricultural goods in developing States to ensure the suitability of food when it arrives to its destination, modeled by the MEDA programme implemented by the European Union in the Mediterranean area as stated by the European Council in EC/1488/96;
 5. *Draws attention* to Agenda 21 from the UN Conference on Environment and Development 1992 and the outcomes of the World Food Summit on Sustainable Development for expansion on the need for sustainable development in less developed States by:
 - a. Spreading awareness through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) of new technologies to ensure that developing States remain up to date on the most efficient innovations in agricultural technologies;
 - b. Educating farmers in environmentally sustainable methods and better utilization of arable land;
 - c. Improving technological communications, such as but not limited to phone lines and internet, in developing States;
 6. *Endorses* the transfer and sharing of information and technology between developed and developing States through:
 - a. An international database managed by the FAO;
 - b. Triangular cooperation programs to facilitate knowledge and technology transfer between States;
 - c. Technical advisors, who would inform their partner State(s) on the utilization of these new technologies by bi-annually hosting foreign advisors from the FAO and donor State(s) when needed, to establish and further technological expertise;
 - d. The creation of an early warning system to prevent future food crises, based on data provided by the FAO and World Trade Organization, to ensure the continued efficiency of global food production and sustained accessibility;

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7. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council expand the FAO's mandate to include regulation and facilitation of the transfer of technologies between developed and developing States, by first identifying willing donor States to cooperate with developing States, while also providing incentives to donor States by entering into multilateral trade agreements within the partnerships.

Code: GA2nd/2/DR/6
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: Economic and Trade Policies to Address Food Price Volatility

Abstain

Passed

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Reaffirming Article 25, section 2 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which entitles all persons the right to a standard of living adequate for their health and well being, particularly food,

Recognizing that food price volatility adversely affects both developed and developing countries,

Commending the establishment of the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis,

Welcoming and supporting the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) and the Declaration of Rome, which will serve as valuable guidelines on our path to overcome the ongoing food crisis and ensure sustainable global food security,

Noting with concern that export restrictions, import tariffs, domestic subsidies and excessive market speculation not only distorts the world food market but also decreases domestic efficiency,

Emphasizing the threat climate change poses to food production due to severe droughts, excessive flooding, and damage to means of production by tsunamis and other natural disasters, causing a decrease in production thereby increasing demand and distorting world food prices,

Desiring all States to return to Doha Round negotiations of the World Trade Organization in an effort to reach further international agreement and consensus on increased trade and sustainable development opportunity for developed and developing states,

Stressing that rural infrastructure and development is essential to achieving agricultural sustainable food security and reducing reliance on food imports by increasing domestic productivity,

Recognizing the need for close coordination and joint action among a broad range of stakeholders to initiate dialogue and cooperation, not only on agriculture but also other issues affecting global food and nutrition security,

1. *Encourages* donor states to increase their Official Development Assistance (ODA) according to their capacity through international organizations, such as the World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) to help alleviate the global food crisis;

- 41 2. *Calls on* developed states, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the private
42 sector to increase investments in Trade Finance Facilitation Programs operated by
43 regional and sub-regional development banks in order to:
- 44 a. Guarantee financial transactions with bank mediation and maintain trade credit for
45 developing countries during crises to ensure continued access to food, fuel and
46 medicine, thereby stabilizing food prices;
- 47 b. Incorporate frameworks like the Single Window Initiative established by the
48 Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) whose key objective is to
49 expedite and simplify information flow between government and trade parties;
- 50 3. *Encourages* the expansion of regional development banks' Trade Finance Facilitation
51 Program to include long-term, low interest loans for infrastructure development and
52 modernization to:
- 53 a. Improve regional trade infrastructure such as seaports, airports and inter and intra
54 state roadways, such as the Pan-Asian Highway which connects thirty-two Asian
55 countries while linking Asia to Europe, which enables more efficient movement
56 of goods and services;
- 57 b. Emphasize the use of environmentally friendly technology and building materials
58 to create sustainable growth while minimizing the negative effects on the
59 environment;
- 60 4. *Fully supports* enhancing and establishing environmentally sustainable agriculture and
61 increasing basic food production, while applying green agro-technology, through
62 partnerships between developed and developing countries for:
- 63 a. Expanding World Trade Organization (WTO) Aid for Trade initiatives which aim
64 to help developing countries build trade related infrastructure, enabling them to
65 participate in global markets;
- 66 b. Revitalization of arable lands, expansion and pavement of farm roads for farm
67 machines, field improvement including but not limited to modern irrigation and
68 food storage systems to be guided by United Nations bodies such as the United
69 Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery
70 (UNAPCAEM);
- 71 c. Information exchange and knowledge networking, technical assistance in capacity
72 building and training, through programs like Global Solidarity Fund, Fast Track
73 Initiative, the Catalytic Fund, and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and
74 the Pacific's (ESCAP) Pacific Connectivity program to achieve the quality
75 standards needed for the access of their markets;
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