## **Food and Agriculture Organisation**

## **Co-Sponsors:**

Republic of Angola, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Kingdom of Belgium, Benin, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Chile, People's Republic of China, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of Cuba, Czech Republic, Republic of France, Republic of Ghana, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Lesotho, Republic of Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, United Mexican States, Montenegro, Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Peru, Philippines, State of Qatar, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Senegal, Federal Republic of Somalia, Republic of the Sudan, Swiss Confederation, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Togo, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Russian Federation,

## **Topic: Reducing Global Food Waste**

Alarmed by the fact that while enough food is produced to feed the world population, 870 million people around the world are starving, Reaffirms its resolution 69/177 of 18 December 2014 which recognizes the right for all people around the world to have food, Acting upon "Voluntary Guidelines: Right To Food", adopted during the 127<sup>th</sup> session of the FAO council, it s recognized that the right to food is unalienable, and action needs to be taken to secure this right, Noting that the main cause of food waste in developing countries is the lack of technology and infrastructure,

- 1. Calls upon governments to create a tax incentive so that people and organisations will be more inclined to donate food:
- 2. Approves the need to support collaborative initiatives to improve and implement agricultural technologies;
- 3. Urges member states to set up an organic waste disposal system from which food can be used for compost, understanding that some food waste is unavoidable;
- 4. Encourages the building of schools or camps so farmers can gain the knowledge they need to reduce their waste;
- 5. Suggests to remove the "Best Before" and "Sell By" dates from the food package to reserve the shelf life in order to avoid people from wasting food;

- 6. Emphasized the use of fruit and vegetables that look imperfect as they are still as good as the normal crop to create processed products;
- 7. Further invites member states to mandate large supermarkets to donate unsold food to charity;
- 8. Implores developed countries to help educate and fund currently developing countries or countries that do not produce as much food;
- 9. Emphasizes the need to raise awareness on reducing food waste by educating citizens and the governments of countries;
- 10. Encourages the use of evaporative coolers in modes of food transportation and storage as they use less energy and are affordable, in order to preserve freshness of crops;
- 11. Further requests that governments ensure a system to communicate weather patterns and market rates to farmers so they can act accordingly to protect their crop;
- 12. Requests the use of ferment nutrition in order to turn organic waste into fertilizer, and anaerobic digestion to turn organic waste into methane to be used in vehicles.

