



## **Resolution Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations/2.1**

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### **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

**Co-sponsors:** Republic of Angola, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Botswana, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Chad, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Ecuador, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Fiji, Republic of France, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Malta, Mongolia, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, New Zealand, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Portugal

#### **Topic: Fair trade policies to defeat inequality worldwide**

The Committee,

Recognizing the benefits of free trade to farmers in developing countries,

Taking into account the need to support local farmers and businesses,

Fully aware of the raising tariffs between countries,

Deeply concerned about the unfair amount of competition between local farmers and businesses, and large corporations,

Expressing its appreciation towards the growing amount of trade agreements,

1. Calls upon member states to reduce tax pressure on farmers to increase production and reduce prices;
2. Calls upon trade powers to reduce tariffs on imports there by reducing export pressures in other countries starting with small countries and gradually reducing the number of hungry people;

3. Expresses its hope that developed countries balance trade relationships with developing countries;
4. Further invites member states to make full use of their own advantages to form trade zones to use some of the benefits to relive the poor;
5. Requests member states to develop different ways of food transportation in other countries and areas;
6. Encourages member states to establish a livable sufficient minimum wage of agricultural workers;
7. Recommends developed countries to ban agricultural tariffs and promote fair trade;
8. Strongly condemns the balancing of competition between big companies and local farmers;
9. Create regional tariff plans in developing areas that lower the percentage of maximum tariffs allowed and enforce them through regional trade associations;