

FORUM: The Science, Technology and Innovation Committee

QUESTION OF: The use of science in food production

Recalling the Right to Food resolution,

Maintaining that the right to food can only be ensured with the help of sufficient production,

Concerned at the potential environmental and health dangers of various procedures used in agriculture of which the extents are not yet fully known,

Further concerned at how the use of pesticides, fertilisers and other products to enhance yields can and has caused damage to the environment and to human health,

Noting with grave concern that GMOs are in commonplace use although research conducted on their potential environmental and health effects is limited,

Appreciating however that GMOs are a highly effective technique to increase agricultural yields, thereby allowing the production of more food so as to help feed the world's population,

Further appreciating the increase in yield allowed by the use of pesticides, fertilisers and other chemical agricultural products,

Noting that water is an important element in agriculture and the production of crops as well as livestock,

1. Encourages member states to consider entomophagy as a healthy, environmentally friendly and sustainable solution to feed the expected 9 billion inhabitants of the Earth in 2050, by recommending:
 - (a) The creation of a scientific research committee, entitled UN Insect Research Committee, funded by the UN, and gathering specialised scientists and doctors around the world to
 - i. Study the potential risks of entomophagy on the human body (toxicity, spoilage) and methods to prevent these risks in production,
 - ii. Study the impact of the industrial production of insects on the environment and develop technology to prevent the invasion of insects in the environment,
 - iii. Analyse the different industrial production methods and select the safest and most productive ones to develop the entomophagic economy,
 - (b) Find ways to make the final product tasty and attractive
 - (c) The education of its population, through all possible ways, including new technologies, on the benefits of the consumption of insects (cheap, healthy, environmentally friendly) and encouraging them to purchase these products on a daily basis as an alternative protein source to animal livestock,
 - (d) The production of comestible insects on a large scale, by encouraging, with financial support, nutritive companies, shops and farmers to begin this production, taking into account the studies of UNIRC to assure the safety of the production and of the comestible products;
2. Highly recommends that member states control, through scientific expertises, the eventual progress of desertification on cultivated fields and to take adequate measures in order to preserve the grounds' capacity to feed the future worldwide population;
3. Encourages the labelling of every GMO product before sale and the raising of public awareness about the benefits and the risks of GMOs;
4. Recommends the creation of a UN body responsible for the distribution of excess production of food in in developed countries to regions with a high hunger index score

throughout the world by

- (a) transporting the excess food rapidly to prevent the moisture through a specialised transport system
 - (b) Favour the exchanges between the neighbouring countries to limit the transportation time
5. Calls upon physical information campaigns for farmers targeted in LEDCs in order to:
- (a) provide basic information about chemicals and safety in food production in regions with low school enrolment,
 - (b) inform the active population of the possible benefits from food research programs;
6. Recommends the creation of a UN committee composed of specialised scientists to make research on modern agricultural methods such as GMOs or pesticides, fertilizers, irrigation, in a sustainable and cheap way to encourage LEDCs development; acknowledging that most LEDCs base their economy primarily on agriculture, and are vulnerable to climate changes.
7. Encourages member states to create a committee composed of specialists from different countries, under the control of the FAO, to
- (a) Make the access to water for LDCs easier, by finding a cheap way to transform seawater into drinkable water,
 - (b) Create infrastructures to distribute the drinkable water to the population;