

Main submitter: Japan

1. Urges all Member States to engage actively so as to safeguard and guarantee farmers' right to practise duly and punctually their employment by implementing the following measures:

- a) the establishment of an International ad hoc Committee for the Protection of Agriculture (ICPA), a nongovernmental commission (to be composed by international representatives whom will operate on behalf of their countries) and will cooperate with FAO's CGRFA (Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture) and facilitate the accomplishment of the latter's prearranged objectives through provisions such as but not limited to:
  - i) the progressive creation of international germplasm databases and banks of genetic resources, material to be found in biodiversity hotspots in the wake of NGOs such as the International Rice Research Institute;
  - ii) periodic inspections carried out by a Task Force among the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to verify whether signatory countries are strictly following the Nagoya Protocol and making progresses in the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, if need be solicit those who are failing at presenting Strategies and Action Plans by setting a eight months deadline to abide by;
  - iii) the organization of both local and international events, seminars and conferences held by experts and members of the Commette itself concerning various relevant issues and topics in order to provide a more well-spread knowledge among all citizens and farmers' organizations, for the exchange of notions, views and experiences;
- b) The active participation on both national and local levels aimed at the protection of famers intellectual property by:
  - i) the global approval of a universal Plant Variety Protection law (PVP) which will guarantee farmers to save seed and exchange it without having the permission to sell it privately,
  - ii) encouraging the creation of local farmers' movements to advocate for farmers' rights and strengthen their resilience on their land, said movements might organize with local governments so as to foster a better communication between the two through periodical meetings,
  - iii) the governmental investment in in-situ and ex-situ measures so as to preserve and maintain biodiversity,
  - iv) raising the national budget of the Ministry of Agricultural of 1,5% and defying a clear national plan to support the agricultural sector,
  - v) financing plant breeding in order not to violate farmers' rights on the long run through measures such as but not limited to taxpayers fundings to ensure public interest and foundations for non profit projects.

Submitted by: Jordan

1. Encourages cooperation between farmers especially in LEDCs in order to face multinational corporations' pressure such as but not limited to Monsanto and DuPont and to avoid a seed monopoly by them, by:

- c) Sharing ad exchanging their seeds instead of buying them from big corporations;
- d) Creating a community in order to give psychological help to famers to avoid suicides caused by their economical situation;
- e) Working together to improve their economical condition, by:

- i) creating debtors associations to ask banks for more convenient loans,
- ii) supporting cooperative banks,
- f) Asking member states to fund small farm communities in order to give them the possibility to resist toward big companies;
- g) Debating and sharing their knowledge about seeds breeding and genetic crops in order to educate every one of the risks of buying seeds

American School of Milan, China.

1. Suggests that all countries ban or strongly restrict the use of Genetic Use Restriction Technologies (GURTs) and replace such technologies by setting up or funding various plant breeding sites which would be created through means such as but not limited to:
  - h) Working in strong collaboration with the National Association of Plant Breeders (NAPB),
  - i) Funding the creation of government facilities which would focus on plant breeding to reduce hunger or boost the nation's economy,
  - j) Investing into the development of small plant breeding businesses in order to stimulate the strength of the plant breeding industry;

PANAMA

Main Co-Submitter: JAMAICA -MALAYSIA

1. Recommends establishing an organization called World Agro Allied Fund (WAAF) working in conjunction with all Member States and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) , and the World Bank to provide affordable loan system to agrarians so as to:
  - a) Empower small-scale farmers by granting uncultivated land,
  - b) Provide heavy agriculture machinery through international aid programs to the farmers more advanced technology to work with but not limited to mechanical tools and tractors,
  - c) Increase the voluntary small or medium farm workers to be able to get finance opportunities so as to develop traditional livestock such as poultry, pork, beef, or fish,
  - d) Fund agrarians who produce nutritionally rich products,
  - e) Provide low cost insurance in the case of natural disasters through,
  - f) Provide financial resources to domestic farmers and help farmers to increase their market within internal state market,
  - g) Promote the investment on new agricultural technologies,

RESERVE - MAURITANIA

Main Co-Submitters: PANAMA-ESTONIA

1. Calls upon the Secretary General to establish Regional Seed Bank Programs (RSBP) under the aegis of the UN World Food Program that:

- a) Establish and support community seed banks as part of their obligations to implement Farmers' Right, such as sustainable use and conservation of crop genetic diversity;
- b) Support the up-scaling of community seed banks in order to reach as many farmers as possible especially in marginalized areas;
- c) Integrate community seed banks in broader programs on agricultural biodiversity, where the local seed banks should serve as a storing place for results of participatory plant breeding and participatory variety selection, and make such results accessible to farmers. Seed banks should also be venues for seed fairs for farmers to exchange and display their seed diversity.
- d) Include community seed banks in member governments' agricultural development strategies as a vehicle for adaptation to climate variability;
- e) Provide the institutional infrastructure to embark on a scaling up of local seed bank experiences to a regional level;
- f) Revise seed regulations and provisions on intellectual property rights to seeds to ensure Farmers' Rights to save, use, exchange and sell farm-saved seeds;