



Question of: Sustainable Management of Pollutants and Wastes in Agriculture

Submitted by: Russian Federation

Co-submitted by: Algeria, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Hungary, Myanmar, Paraguay, Ukraine

The FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION,

Alarmed by the current usage of pesticides, herbicides, and hazardous wastes that is constantly increasing all over the world due to insufficient measures,

Having considered that previously signed conventions such as the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, which were multilateral and international treaties, were effective enough in terms of reducing the effects of pesticides, hazardous wastes, agricultural and environmental pollutants,

Recognizing that the main motivation for working out new possible resolutions on the issue of sustainable management of Pollutants and Wastes in Agriculture directly links to the SDG 12 which was determined by the UN to be resolved by 2030,

Taking into consideration that precedent attempts of treaties, agreements have been made in the hope of eliminating water pollution, soil pollution, and public health problems, caused by agricultural chemical wastes, as well as reducing their effects,

Expecting to solve the problem of management of pollutants and wastes in an agricultural area with durable and applicable solutions,

1. Urges the Member States, especially those which are More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) pre-determined by the UN based on their GDP index and power to be self-sufficient, in order to commence new research on the creation of a new biological solution to solve the root of the problem of sustainable management of agricultural and agrochemical pollutants and wastes by:

- a. Conducting profound research on the methods of cultivating new medicine or applications which will eradicate the pests without chemicals named as fertilizers, pesticides, etc.,
 - b. Funding these research projects by FAO,
 - c. Collecting a number of qualified scientists, who will work as volunteers, assigned to the project by the government of the Member States;

 2. Encourages all the Member States to create new educational programs which will aim to raise awareness and increase the farmers' knowledge of sustainable management of agricultural and agrochemical pollutants and wastes by:
 - a. Coordinating national and international campaigns with the help of:
 - i. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
 - ii. World Health Organization (WHO),
 - iii. UN Environment Programme (UNEP),
 - iv. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs),
 - b. Developing projects which will give evidence of the harmful and disastrous effects on the environment and health,
 - c. Teaching workers the correct use of pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides, soil erosion, soil pollution, water pollution, harmful biological waste, agrochemical waste;

 3. Calls upon the World Trade Organization (WTO) to take new measures with the help of UNSC's (United Nations Security Council) jurisdiction on the establishment of newly adopted legislation of the supervision of the non infested, organic products to be exported and labeled according to the true and valid value of the output by:
 - a. Aiming to raise awareness of the world trade of production,
 - b. Intending to create a standard in the worldwide trade in order to protect the manufacturer's production rights,
 - c. Discussing these measures further on in the General Assembly of the UN in the UN Headquarters in New York, every 6 months to maintain the sustainability of the situation;

 4. Suggests all Member States establish buffer zones in their correspondent field, farming areas which benefit in:
 - a. Reducing the drainage of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, etc. to the water bodies,
 - b. Reducing the soil erosion and compaction in order to preserve and respect the biological cycle,
 - c. Allowing microorganisms, natural parasites to grow in the field to ensure the harvest of more organic production in agriculture;

 5. Invites the United Nations (UN) to form a new committee called Committee of Supervision of the Agricultural and Agrochemical Pollutants (CSAAP) which will:
 - a. Be under the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
 - b. Consist of UN officials and experts from different non-governmental organizations (NGOs),
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- c. Aim at the supervision of the implementation of the regulations put by the Rotterdam Convention to make sure that no violation or breach of the convention is committed by the Member States as determined in the surveys of the CSSAP,
 - d. Decide on the limitations, quota of the amount and the frequency of usage of the agricultural and agrochemical pollutants in endangered areas, or in those regions where the agricultural waste rate does not conform to the standard imposed by the FAO and UN;
6. Calls for the UN Secretariat to request the UNSC (United Nations Security Council) to pass a new resolution where it grants all Member States the right to refuse the imported commodity without compensation if a chemical accumulation is detected on condition that it does not violate any international trade law or multilateral convention;
7. Advises all Member States to remain actively seized of the issue.