



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



**Institución
Educativa SEK**
Pioneros desde 1892



**Universidad
Camilo José Cela**



Santander

Dear delegates,

We welcome you to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), a United Nations led council with the objective of ending world hunger, guaranteeing food security as well as an international access to an abundant, quality and proper nutrition. The chairs of this council (Laura Morales as president and Jaime Robinson as moderator) are eager to receive you the following March 2023.

FAO Council will be addressing the following topics:

- The use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) such as DDT in Low income countries and its impact in the global fight for sustainability
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- Implications of the Ukrainian war in agricultural commerce and security

Delegates should have in mind the importance of developing intelligent and innovative solutions for both topics of discussion, given that 193 million of people were registered as food insecure in 2021 (2022 Global Report on Food Crises). The FAO Council carries the potential, throughout profound debates, and discussions on topics such as food insecurity or agricultural commerce, to mitigate hunger and guarantee food sustainability and abundancy in an international matter.

We thank you for your commitment to FAO Council and we are glad to receive you the following March 2023.

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Topic 2 – Implications of the Ukrainian war in the agricultural commerce and security

Agriculture is an essential element of the Ukrainian's economy, contributing over a 9 percent of its GDP (reference). The main reason behind the predominance of farming is the presence of "Chernozem", a highly fertile soil beneficial in the production of high agricultural yields. Ukraine's land possesses a 25% of This sector is mainly dominated by crop farming, constituting 73% of the resource's world abundance. its agricultural output. Other farming sectors can be the production of potatoes, poultry and beets. Ukraine has strong trade relationships with Ukraine, historically known as the "breadbasket of Europe". The agricultural sector can be considered the country's greatest export industry, with a worth of 22.2 billion dollars.

In terms of the local agriculture, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has the potential of severely damaging the domestic food production. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture on crop production, the was projects a loss of 40% of the national output. The near future in which the production of domestic production is drastically reduced raises the question of the effects on the recovery of a strong and steady agricultural sector that reassures food security for the country during and after the war. This can be predicted throughout the previous implications of regional invasions by Russia occurring in parts of Donetsk and Luhansk, which led to a 22% loss in cropland areas. obligating a cut in the local farming commerce. Delegates are encouraged to think of the possible future of Ukrainian's agricultural sector given the evidence of damage that we have nowadays. Currently there are 1,5 million Ukrainian citizens in need and suffering extreme food insecurity, which is reference of the magnitude of the situation as well as the necessity from extreme action from the FAO Council.

Grain	Domestic market (%)	Export market (%)
Rapeseed	11	89
Corn	27	73
Soybeans*	58	42
Barley	55	45
Wheat	57	43
Sunflowers*	99	1
Sunflower seed oil	9	91
Soybean oil	10	90

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

The magnitude of the issue escalates when referring to international trade. Ukraine is one of the worldwide top exporters of agricultural commodities. The cut in agricultural supply caused by the war will mean a global increase in the market prices, resulting in a complex situation for countries dependent on import foods such as Egypt as well as other food insecure nations. Additionally, this gap in the market will likely be covered by competing populations increase even further the price of food. This is problematic given that the scarcity of this essential good can lead to higher levels of poverty and hunger in a world that is still recovering from the famine the Covid-19 pandemic occasioned, especially in developing countries.

Taking it one step further, the chair reinforces the delegates to analyze how the flawed international relations of Russia given the invasion of Ukraine, and the economic rejection of Europe to trade with the country can trouble food security for import-dependent countries, and how their food security might be threatened by the current situation. It is crucial to take into consideration that Russia and Ukraine together are the exporters of more than one quarter of the world's wheat (Observatory of Economic Complexity, 2019), which leaves need for a solution if the destroyed cropland and geopolitical tension of both countries complicates them intervening in the international market.

The FAO Council should envision the following objectives to be reflected in a future resolution:

- To aid the domestic situation in Ukraine, aiming for a post-war recovery that prioritizes food security and economic retrieval in the agricultural sector
- To guarantee a temporary covering of the trade relationships of essential goods in order to prevent shortages in food export-dependent countries
- Promote a maintenance of cropland and agricultural commerce in Ukraine in a long-term given the farming potential of the country, providing quality and abundance of agricultural goods.

Recourse Links:

<https://www.oecd.org/ukraine-hub/policy-responses/the-impacts-and-policy-implications-of-russia-s-aggression-against-ukraine-on-agricultural-markets-0030a4cd/>

<https://www.intereconomics.eu/contents/year/2022/number/3/article/the-war-in-ukraine-agricultural-trade-and-risks-to-global-food-security.html>

<https://www.fao.org/3/cb9013en/cb9013en.pdf>

<https://www.mdpi.com/2304-8158/11/19/2979/pdf>

