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WASHINGTON, DC 2011

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NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

10 - 13 March 2011
Washington, DC

Honoring the US
as the 2011 Host Economy

Director: Nayab Khan; Assistant Director: Mark Edwards

MESSAGE REGARDING POSITION PAPERS FOR THE 2011 NMUN-APEC CONFERENCE

At the 2011 NMUN-APEC Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, at some NMUN conferences they may also serve as observers, NGOs or judicial experts. Review the matrix for specifics about your NMUN simulation. To understand these fine differences (if applicable), please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism. In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are required for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
 - Length must not exceed two single spaced pages (one double sided paper, if printed)
 - Font must be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
 - Margins must be set at 1 inch for whole paper
 - Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page; the use of national symbols is highly discouraged
 - Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections
1. A separate e-mail each position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee to dirgen.apec@nmun.org no later than February 15, 2011. The NMUN Director-General will distribute the individual papers to committee directors.

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE WORKING GROUP, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: FOOD_USA_Central_University)
 2. An additional e-mail with all position papers (.doc or .pdf) attached to dirgen.apec@nmun.org no later than February 15, 2011. This second set will serve as a backup copy in case of problems with individual e-mail documents.

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: SC_Central_University)

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff use the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate

Sincerely yours,

Michael Aguilar
Secretary-General

Official Welcome

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the 2010 National Model United Nations-APEC Conference team, especially your committee staff, Nayab Khan and Mark Edwards, we would like to welcome you to the APEC Working Group on Food Security. Everyone at NMUN-APEC has worked diligently throughout the year to prepare for this conference, and we sincerely hope that you will conclude the weekend at the conference with a greater appreciation for global politics.

Model UN provides an excellent environment for delegates to learn and improve important life skills and academic knowledge. To begin, we have prepared this background guide to help you start your search in your economy's policies and to understand the committee topics. During the conference, the intimate nature of this committee will ensure that you will rely not only on your knowledge but also your tact, oration and negotiation skills to fulfill your positions.

Food Security is a dire concern among not only Member Economies but worldwide as well. APEC nations are spearheading the way for more secure means of food safety, addressing climate change, and disaster preparedness to better deal with food crises in the wake of emergencies. Working Group # 3 deals with food security issues and long-term food security. Even though food security was recently adopted as a part of APEC's agenda, the 21-country forum of Asian-Pacific nations has moved ahead with full force to address the issue of food security. APEC has taken a proactive stance by promoting sustainable development, creating enabling environments for agribusiness growth, improving biofuels technologies, and confronting challenges in climate change and natural resource management. We hope the simulation of Working Group # 3 this spring allows you greater insight inner workings of APEC.

We are privileged to play a role in your education experience here at NMUN-APEC and look forward to working with all of you.

History of the Working Group # 3 Food Security

As recognized by the Food and Agriculture Organization, food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The main work on issues of food security by APEC is undertaken by their Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group (ATCWG). ATCWG was created to increase trade of agricultural products and ensure best practices among Member Economies. The groups work has been aimed at reducing business transaction costs, promoting agricultural technical cooperation between APEC members, improving agricultural technologies i.e. use of biofuels, animal and biogenetic resource management, and the development of capacity building programs. In recent years the focus of ATCWG has shifted to strengthening food safety standards, addressing food security challenges, developing sustainable biofuels, mitigating the impact of climate change, and addressing legal and regulatory challenges related to agriculture. With the increase in market volatility, price spikes of food and oil, and changing climate factors, constantly evolving agriculture field the work of ATCWG is more important then ever before.

The work of APEC on food security is based off of a number of documents, including the APEC Senior Officials Work Plan on Food Security Report, APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) measures on Food Security, and the APEC Food System. Along with these documents there exist a number of strategic frameworks that deal specifically with food issues, and numerous other technical papers are put out by APEC and cooperating agencies to address food security challenges. APEC Member Economies work side by side to improve agricultural markets and agricultural industries, as is evident by the several symposiums and forums hosted by APEC. One such initiative includes a symposium on the Approach of Organic Agriculture: New Markets, Food Security and Clean Environment, that was held in August of 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand to discuss the production and marketing of organic crops. More recently on October 17, 2010 APEC held a ministerial meeting on Food Security in Nigata,

Japan in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations' High-Level Task Force (HLTF) on the Global Food Crisis, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Bank, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC). Most recently, APEC Ministers met in Yokohama, Japan on November 11, 2010 for their plenary session where APEC Ministers discussed human security, during which the variety of issues surrounding food security were at the forefront of discussions. Ministers agreed that peoples of the region should have adequate food at affordable prices, with the aim to increase food production through technology development, and increased trade of food.

Other groups working on priorities critical to this issue include: the Agriculture Technical Cooperation Working Group; the High-Level Policy Dialogue on Agricultural Biotechnology; the Sub-committee on Standards and Conformance; the Fisheries Working Group; and the APEC Food System.

I. Recent Progress in Biofuels Technologies

- How can new crops that are developed using agricultural biotechnology help address food security? How can APEC help Member Economies develop the necessary regulatory frameworks to implement beneficial agricultural biotechnology in the APEC region? What technical cooperation and capacity building activities can help further the recent progress seen in Biofuels technology? How can Biofuels technology contribute to long-term socio-economic development of food security for both developed and developing countries?

- What ways can APEC countries accelerate the sustainable development and commercialization of biofuels? How can biofuels ensure the compatibility of food security with policies for the sustainable production that APEC advocates? How can APEC foster conditions that would make biofuels technology readily available and improve the yields of biofuels feedstocks? What role can environmental factors play in preventing the successful emergence of future generation of biofuels? Most importantly, how can APEC provide recommendations for regional action of biofuels?

- Can the use of biofuel technologies help foster alternative energy methods? What remains to be seen by APEC and non-APEC Member economies in how they will address technical, economical, and environmental considerations of biofuel technologies?

With an increasing scarcity of natural resources, alternative energy sources are needed to compensate for the predicted food shortages and oil dependency of Member Economies. According to APEC, the use of biofuel technologies allows for “a balanced strategy for coping with higher oil prices and oil import dependency including enhanced investment in oil supplies, more fuel-efficient transport, and greater use of alternative transport fuels.” Biofuel technology has proved to be a valuable source of alternative energy especially with constant oil price spikes. With these concerns in mind, several APEC Member Economies have adopted wider use of biofuels and many view biofuels as a solution in the ever-rising need for energy security and to help lessen dependence on fossil fuels while also helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The benefit of using biofuels is that they are a renewable source of energy, which can be beneficial for the agriculture, energy, and transportation sectors. However, biofuel technology is not cheap and consolidating data and associated costs makes it very difficult to implement. Further adoption of biofuels is also cost prohibitive for some Member Economies particularly in the development of biofuel technologies and in the fuel conversion process, which requires transferring liters of biofuel per ton of feedstock just to produce a minimum amount of useful fuel. During the recent food crisis of 2008-2009 it was seen how the use of

biofuels could harm food production, as farm owners used land for biofuel crops and not for staple crops, which exacerbated the food availability problem. However, there are ways around this, such as crop rotation and adoption of efficient agricultural practices that can mitigate the negative impact of growing crops solely for biofuel use. With correct methods and advance planning and mapping that would allow for biofuels to be planted and harvested in a sustainable way, their use could prove beneficial for Member Economies.

With the recent progress in the field of biofuels technologies, more and more countries want to utilize these technologies, including members of APEC, such as Chile, Peru, and the Philippines, among others. APEC economies do not lag behind and in fact are one of the strongest supporters of using biofuels technologies. Peru and the Philippines are working towards making biotech crop products available on the market as was discussed at the 7th Meeting of the APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Agricultural Biotechnology in 2008. The benefits of this technology can be seen across multiple sectors; however, standardizing and implementation of biofuels is a complicated process. APEC's Energy Working Group (EWG), at a Ministerial Level of Biofuels Initiative in 2006, dealt with how the technology can be used for cost reduction measures as an answer to using diverse energy sources. In addition to the EWG 2006 Ministerial Level initiative APEC created the Biofuels Task Force, which is dedicated to help Member Economies to "better understand the potential for biofuels to displace oil in transport."

Current activities of APEC on Biofuels technology consist of many different projects, including: working with ATCWG to come up with agricultural biotechnological solutions to address lack food security; hosting APEC's High Level Policy Dialogue on Agricultural Biotechnology (HLPDAB); and most recently, holding the Ministerial Meeting on Food Security, held in Niigata, Japan in October of 2010. Here HLPDAB discussed the "implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, an international treaty governing the movements of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology from one country to another." In addition, APEC's Biofuels Task Force in which 17 of 21 economies are participating is assessing the extent to which biofuels might displace the use of oil in transport. The task of implementation and making the biofuels technologically feasible for both developed and especially developing economies remains a viable concern for APEC.

II. Agribusiness Challenges in an Economy's Legal and Regulatory Environment

- How can rural villages and agricultural economies benefit from agribusiness based economy? How can the favorable conditions be created to support and standardize agribusiness in Asia Pacific? What legal frameworks need to be put in place in order to have flourishing agribusiness environment?
- Can product differentiation be cost effective if so, how? What role does APEC play in overcoming agribusiness challenges in an economy's legal and regulatory environment? Are regional treaties in place for implementing legal and regulatory environment-creating-enabling-conditions for agribusiness?

The agro-industry is described as the "processing, preservation, and preparation of agricultural production for intermediate and final consumption;" it can provide employment, generate income, and help alleviate poverty. As a result, agribusiness is one possible long-term solution to address food security issues. As agribusiness and agro-industry development increase many governments have reformed their policies and increased investments in agribusiness. As agribusiness and agro-industry grow, structural, legal, and regulatory frameworks are needed to adequately deal with challenges in agribusiness. Both developed and developing economies in APEC can benefit from the growth of agribusiness as "changes in agrifood systems have significant implications for growth, poverty, and food security" especially for the agrarian based developing economies. For developed countries, addressing challenges in an economy's legal and regulatory environment can allow a clear framework for how to establish

agribusinesses industry as a whole as there often exist complex laws and regulations governing businesses and their operations. Developing economies can lead the way by regulating and instituting enabling policies, which allow for more favorable conditions to commercialize the agricultural sector and expand agribusiness. Developed economies can serve as a role model for developing countries in leading the way in sectors that they are strong in i.e. food manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and in the development of public and private partnerships between farms and private firms. Overall reform of institutions and legal frameworks can help establish more unified trade practices in agribusiness.

Essentially, the concept of agribusiness is rooted in the idea that states can have a competitive advantage of an agricultural product, be it investing in an existing product or developing a specialty in a new one. Overtime this would give economies the ability to develop and tap into new agricultural markets by creating additional products and industries. However, from a legal standpoint breaking into new markets and developing an industry is a long and drawn out process. Often time economies have existing laws or policies in place that may make it difficult to create an enabling environment for agribusiness. Other challenges must also be considered when addressing the legal and regulatory environment of agribusiness, such as the willingness of investors on international and domestic levels to invest in agribusiness, intellectual property rights, trading laws, and many more. If Member Economies can legally regulate markets to create an enabling environment for agribusiness this can allow for not only greater development of the agribusiness sector but greater trade among economies and other regions. For example, The EU (developed countries) together accounted for the largest share of manufacturing value addition for foods and beverages in 2005 as was the case in 1980, but by 2005 developing countries together reached 23 percent compared to 21 percent from Japan and 19 percent from North America. This is just in foods and beverages alone; if developing countries could regulate agribusiness there can be consistency among developing regions in the distribution of formal sector agro-industry. On October 17, 2010 at the 1st APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security APEC officials delivered the Niigata Declaration (2010). In this declaration APEC economies agreed upon a number of measures that need to be taken in order to improve the environment and overall legal and regulatory framework for agribusiness. This declaration provided for the following shared goals: sustainable development of the agriculture sector; facilitation of investment, trade, and markets, and partnering with key stakeholders. It is becoming increasingly important for APEC economies to address the legal and regulatory challenges to allow governments improve the overall environment of agribusiness in order to encourage both local and international investors to engage within Member Economies.

In order to have successful agro-enterprise it is necessary, as called for by the Niigata Declaration (2010), that APEC Member Economies work to improve the investment climate for agribusiness. By having a sound and strong infrastructure and developing a good legal and regulatory framework for business can ensure that agribusiness' can prosper in APEC countries. By doing so, APEC economies benefit as it helps reduce the risks associated with lack of food security ranging from bio-terror threats and contamination of food to facilitating easier trade practices. APEC Member Economies will not only benefit economically, but by also addressing legal and regulatory challenges of agribusiness they will create a model for reducing business transactions costs, enhancing marketing capacity, and improving the implementation of agriculture-related provisions in free trade agreements.

III. APEC's Ability to Adjust and Mitigate the Impact of Climate Change

- With the global temperatures increased and a large number of people in APEC States in danger, how can States contribute to a plan to decrease negative climate change? What actions can APEC take against the negative climate change? How can states use national and local government to combat this problem?
- What can be done to meet the challenges of struggling economies while continuing to promote sustainable development? What can the local and national governments do to combat climate change? What can be changed in the APEC's energy policy? What jobs can sustainable development provide for APEC?

Climate change has been negatively affecting the planet and recent human developments have increased its negative effects. Even though international standards have been set to combat the increased climate damage to the environment, greenhouse gasses continue to heat the planet, raise sea levels, and increase storm frequencies, and by the end of the century, the planet's temperature is expected to rise by 1.1 to 6.5 degrees Celsius (1.2 to 11.5 degrees Fahrenheit). This increase in temperature poses a number of problems for the Member Economies of the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). An increased global temperature will cause a warmer sea resulting in unpredictable and harsher weather patterns. Moreover, minimum daily temperatures will rise, and the warming will affect higher altitudes and latitudes. This will increase monsoonal storms, causing an increased risk for deadly floods. In the last decade, there have been over 550 floods in Asia. Also, as a result of increased monsoonal storms, the Mediterranean Sea, Southern Africa, and Southern Asia will become drier. Currently, 130 million people in China live in areas where the rising sea levels could reach them. A heated planet will increase sea temperatures and will cause erosion, more flooding, and an inundation of wetlands in APEC member economies, especially in ones where people live near the beaches and low lying areas.

In August, 2010, the Adaptation to Climate Change for Resilient Asia-Pacific Cities Conference was convened in Yokohama, Japan to give the APEC community a forum to discuss and implement ideas to combat climate change. Part of the conference focused on jobs and practices to further the development of sustainable economic ways and means. APEC member economies make up for 60% of world energy demand and energy imports are scheduled to grow 92% between 2000 and 2020. This increase is attributed to the increase in urbanization and the pairing of decentralization of governments and the rise of domestic capital markets. Urbanization becomes even more of a problem if a city is on a coast, which is the case in many of the APEC member economies. Decentralization has led to an increase in the opportunity, particularly among local governments, to combat negative climate change; however, with the increase in urbanization, little financial resources exist to radically change climate change. Finally, increasing domestic capital markets has led to an additional avenue in combating climate change, particularly on a local level. An increase in domestic capital is beneficial because it is a stream of funds that the local government can rely upon and give to local and individual climate change groups. These local funds can help combat climate change by using local taxes and other fees in the development of programs and policies to combat climate change. These methods can be combined with other government actions to combat negative climate change.

In order to halt the deteriorating climate situation, APEC member economies agreed at the Adaptation to Climate Change Conference that they must become more environmentally sufficient. One of the key aspects to becoming environmentally sufficient is through increased use of alternative energy. A number of options have been proposed and could be used. One option is to quickly increase the technology and production of renewable energy from natural resources and incorporate fuel-efficient vehicles, more environmentally friendly industry and agricultural practices, and more efficient waste management. Ideas to combat climate change in APEC member economies have been focused on the development of programs that are both energy-efficient and cost-efficient. Some States have already enacted initiatives to combat climate change. In the Philippines, Makati City and Albay Province have set up the Makati City Disaster Coordination Council (MCDCC) and the Center for Initiatives and Research on Climate Adaptation (CIRCA), respectively, to use education and local resources to implement ideas and policy on sustainable practice adoption. An additional effort by APEC to combat the negative effects of climate change can be seen in the Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation [on environmental goods and services (EGS) which was created with four components: develop new and better environmental goods through innovation, research and development; focus efforts and investment to increase the supply of cleaner technologies; support projects that facilitate trade in environmental goods and services; and create incentive for the market to increase research and development in environmental goods and services. These are ideas that have begun to be discussed among APEC member economies and could combat climate change if fully implemented.

Annotated Bibliography

History of the Working Group

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (2010). *Agricultural Technical Cooperation*. Retrieved on December 6, 2010 from <http://www.apec.org/Home/Groups/SOM-Steering-Committee-on-Economic-and-Technical-Cooperation/Working-Groups/Agricultural-Technical-Cooperation>

As a part of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation main website this link provides a brief overview of the Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group (ATCWG) of APEC. Delegates will find this link helpful in order to gain a better grasp on the history and the current work of ATCWG. This is a helpful resource and delegates should visit this website regularly to check current activities and news to stay apprised of ATCWG work on agriculture and food security.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (Oct. 2010). *Niigata Declaration on APEC Food Security*. Retrieved on December 11, 2010 from http://www.maff.go.jp/j/press/kokusai/kokusei/pdf/101017_1-05.pdf

On October 17, 2010 APEC held its first APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security in Niigata Japan where they delivered the Niigata Declaration (2010). The Declaration states that Member Economies collectively will address food security challenges by strengthening the agriculture sector, opening markets, mitigating climate change, and further building upon food delivery systems. Delegates will find this declaration quite useful as it is APEC's first step towards solving food security issues and provides guidance towards how APEC plans to cope with strengthen agricultural markets while increasing overall regional food security.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (2008). *Draft Implementation Plan for Strengthening Food Safety Standards Practices in APEC Economies for 2008-2011*. Retrieved on December 13, 2010 from <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/52869932/Plan-of-Action-for-Food-Safety-Capacity-Building-in>

This information as proposed by Australia, puts forth a plan for safer food practices and standards to be adopted industry wide. Specifically, the information proposed in this document is relevant in understanding APEC's vision in context of food safety and how Member Economies are focusing on various strategies to

further build food system. Highlights of this draft include providing safe food for consumers, greater access to food, facilitation of trade within the region, and information sharing and development of communication networks. The Delegates will find this source resourceful to understand the direction in which APEC Member Economies are headed in dealing with Food safety and security measures.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (2010). *APEC Food System*. Retrieved on December 13, 2010 from <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/52869932/Plan-of-Action-for-Food-Safety-Capacity-Building-in>

A brief synthesis regarding the APEC Food System is detailed here that addresses how compliance with food safety issues are of rising concern for APEC Member Economies. The information presented on the APEC Food System on this website lists previous measures and initiatives taken by APEC to address rural infrastructure development; technological potential in food production and processing, and promotion of trade in food products. Delegates will find this source useful as APEC's achievements, current activities, news, and events are all compiled regarding the APEC food system and is relevant to topic of recent progress of biofuels and agribusiness's challenges in an economy's legal and regulatory environment.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (December 2009). *The Approach of Organic Agriculture: New Markets, Food Security and a Clean Environment*. Retrieved on December 17, 2010 from http://publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php_id=972

This is an excellent source of information published by APEC's ATCWG on organic agriculture, entering new markets, food security, and clean environment. This publication is a compilation of papers of the International Symposium held 19-21 August 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand. Delegates will find this publication pertinent to their research of APEC Food Security Working group because it deals with regulation & certification and how to break the barriers among the APEC Member Economies, mitigating climate change, and useful sample study of other agricultural markets.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations. (12 November 2010). *APEC Ministers in Yokohama Learn ASEAN Developments*. Retrieved on December 16, 2010 from <http://www.aseansec.org/25600.htm>

This news article release by Association of Southeast Asian Nations highlights the APEC Ministers plenary session that took place on November 11, 2010 at Yokohama, Japan to discuss human security. APEC officials continued to place importance on food security and towards building an economically sustainable region. This article puts forth issues of importance for APEC, which include increasing food production through technological means; developing disaster management strategies against climate change, and increasing agricultural trade.

I. Recent Progress in Biofuels Technologies

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (2010). *Agricultural Biotechnology*. Retrieved on December 7, 2010 from <http://www.apec.org/Home/Groups/Other-Groups/Agricultural-Biotechnology>

As a part of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation main website this link provides a brief overview of the Agricultural biotechnological initiatives either taken by or planned to be taken by APEC. The information presented helps show how agricultural biotechnology can serve as catalyst in changing the agricultural sector for the better. APEC's High Level Policy on Agricultural Biotechnology (HLPDAB) illustrates APEC's commitment to utilizing biotechnology products to create sustainable livelihoods. HLPDAB is a unique mixture of policy, developing regulatory frameworks, facilitating technology transfer, and fostering investment to increase agricultural trade and ensure food security.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (9 December 2010). "Biofuels seek greener Future." Retrieved on December 10, 2010 from http://www.apec.org/Press/Features/2010/1209_biofuels.aspx

This news article is published by APEC featuring the body's work on biofuels and notes how the industry has grown over the years both within the APEC region and beyond. This is a must read source for delegates to grasp a basic understanding of biofuels technology and how they work. The article highlights the debate surrounding the use of biofuels technology and how APEC is working to produce various studies, projects, policy analysis, and reports to provide Member Economies and their policy makers with vital information on biofuels technology and how it can be beneficial.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (21 July, 2008). APEC Biofuels. Retrieved on December 13, 2010 from <http://www.biofuels.apec.org/>

This is an excellent website for delegates to understand biofuels technologies and how it works. This website gives a complete overview and provides complete summary of APEC Biofuel activities, information about the APEC Biofuels Task Force, participating Member Economies, and publications released by APEC on biofuels. It is highly recommended that delegates browse this website to grasp a basic understanding of biofuels technologies and obtain information on production, feedstock, economics, biofuels in use, infrastructure and vehicles, trade, and policy about respective Member Economies.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (2009). Achievements. Retrieved on December 10, 2010 from <http://www.apec.org/Home/Groups/Other-Groups/Agricultural-Biotechnology>

This meeting took place in Singapore where APEC officials met to discuss agricultural biotechnology. This provides recent information on APEC's work in regards to biotechnological solutions for dealing with food security issues and improving overall agricultural industry. HLPDAB gathered to further develop regulatory frameworks, make use of technology, foster cooperation among Member Economies to encourage foreign investment and increase agricultural productivity. Delegates may find the work of HLPDAB relevant as the work of HLPD complement works of APEC's ATCWG.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (Oct. 2010). Niigata Declaration on APEC Food Security. Retrieved on December 11, 2010 from http://www.maff.go.jp/j/press/kokusai/kokusei/pdf/101017_1-05.pdf

On October 17, 2010 APEC held its first APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security in Niigata Japan where they delivered the Niigata Declaration (2010). In this declaration APEC Member Economies in collaboration with several other multilateral organizations APEC ministers adopted the Niigata Declaration, which states Member Economies collectively will address food security challenges by strengthening agriculture sector, opening markets, mitigate climate change, and further build upon food delivery systems. Delegates will find this declaration quite useful as it is APEC's first step towards solving food security issues and calls for opportunities provided by biofuels and the need for further developing second generation biofuels.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (15 May 2006). APEC Biofuels Task Force Terms of Reference Proposed for Consideration by the APEC Energy Working Group. Retrieved on December 12, 2010 from http://www.biofuels.apec.org/pdfs/apec_terms_reference.pdf

The APEC Biofuels Task Force terms of references outlines guidelines regarding biofuels technology to displace oil in transport to strengthen overall trade and energy for APEC region. This document highlights the collaborative effort of Member Economies and specifically APEC Energy Working Group (EWG) in addressing the potential of biofuels to diversify fuels, lessen oil dependency, and further discuss APEC's Energy Security Initiative (ESI) and Action Plan in expanding the use of biofuels in APEC region.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (31 May 2005). *Cartagena Protocol Implementation and Technology Transfer Recommendations Approved by APEC Senior Officials*. Retrieved on December 12, 2010 from http://www.apec.org/Press/News-Releases/2005/0531_kor_cartagenaimpltechtransrecapprov.aspx

This press release was issued by the HLPDAB in which senior APEC official noted that they have approved the Report of the High Level Policy Dialogue on Agricultural Biotechnology and the recommendations on the Cartagena Protocol Implementation and Technology Transfer. While it is recommended that delegates periodically check news releases issued by APEC and related working groups delegates should specifically stay up to date regarding HLDAB and its current activities. This particular news release describes APEC's HLDAB's work on the issue of technology transfer and discusses the Cartagena Protocol.

Minns E. David. (September 2005). *Future Fuels for the APEC Region An integrated Technology Roadmap*. Retrieved on December 18, 2010 from http://www.biofuels.apec.org/pdfs/future_fuels_apec_region.pdf

This document provides an integrated technological roadmap by APEC to inform policy makers of technical opportunities and issues with fuel technology. The APEC Project is a joint initiative between APEC Energy Working Group and the APEC Industrial Science and Technology Working Group. The initiative helps explore future fuel options from 2005-2030 on Unconventional hydrocarbons, biofuels, and hydrogen.

Convention on Biological Diversity (11 September 2003). *The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity*. Retrieved on December 14, 2010 from <http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/publications/cartagena-protocol-en.pdf>

This protocol was put forth by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which is an international agreement that, among other things, ensures safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) from the use of biotechnology. The protocol highlights both advantages and disadvantages associated to biotechnology and how they can be addressed to diminish risks to human health. It went into effect on 11 September 2003 and allows countries to be aware of the potential risks associated with biotechnology to make informed decisions before agreeing to import such organisms into their territory. Such an agreement can be resourceful for Member Economies similarly when deciding to use or not to use biofuels technologies.

United States Department of Foreign Agricultural Service. (July 2009). *Philippine Bio-fuel Industry Outlook*. Retrieved on December 17, 2010 from http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/General%20Report_Manila_Philippines_6-1-2009.pdf

This report presents a detailed look into the Philippine's biofuel industry as the member economy has been advocating for bringing biofuels to the market for years. This report will be helpful for delegates to understand both advantages and hurdles faced by one member economy in working towards utilizing biofuels technology. The report provides policy analysis and where Philippines stands legally in terms of biofuels and discusses various incentives that have been created by the government for investment in biofuel technologies.

Topic II. Agribusiness Challenges in an Economy's Legal and Regulatory Environment

United Nations Industrial Development Organization, International Fund for Agriculture Development, and Food and Agriculture Organization. (2008, May 9). *How agro-industry can help eradicate poverty*. Retrieved December 17, 2010, from <http://www.ifad.org/events/csd/csd.pdf>.

This is a discussion paper by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development for an event that took place at the 16th Session, in New York, How Agro-Industry Can Help Eradicate Poverty. This paper will help delegates understand why many experts recommend promotion and eventual implementation of agro-industry for an improved agricultural economic future. This paper gives a basic definition of what agro-industry is, why it is important, its effect on GDP and the economy, and the changing environment for the agro-industry. It is strongly recommended that all delegates read these papers to have a thorough understanding of the agro-industry and how APEC economies can benefit.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (2010). *Workshop on Ease of Doing Business in Agricultural Sector*. Retrieved on December 12, 2010 from <http://aimp.apec.org/layouts/aq/forms/pdb/ViewProjectProposal.aspx?ID=1803&Source=>

The information presented in this project proposal deals with directives put forth by APEC leaders, Ministers, and Senior Officials to address food and security concerns. In addition, it calls for the prioritization within APEC economies and of creating an environment, which would foster facilitation of trade and easier business practices within the region. Most importantly, delegates will find this proposal to be a helpful starting point in their research to deal with the impact of food security issues and how it can constrict enabling environment for agribusiness. Therefore, it focuses on necessary legal and institutional reforms that can further facilitate agribusiness growth.

Darity, A. William. (2008). *Agribusiness*. Detroit : International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences Ed.

This article defines agribusiness and describes operational aspects of agribusiness. This is a resourceful article for delegates seeking to better understand agribusiness and how weather, disease, legal and regulatory factors, along with safety and sanitary concerns impact the industry. This provides an excellent background of the industry and how it has evolved over the years.

Business Climate Legal & Institutional Reform. (17 August 2010). *Ease of Doing Business in the Agricultural Sector Workshop (EoDB Workshop)*. Retrieved on December 18, 2010 from http://bizclir.com/cs/events/event_detail?onDate=08/16/2010&eventId=114

The Business Climate Legal & Institution Reform of the United States Agency for International Aid held a workshop on the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in the Agricultural Sector, which included APEC Member Economies. This event detail is a helpful reference for delegates as it focuses on legal and regulatory challenges that APEC and other nations interested in agribusiness face. It calls for engaging APEC economies in dialogue, policy, and implementing institutional reforms for Member Economies by addressing regulatory and legal obstacles that if addressed could strengthen food security in the APEC region.

Food and Agricultural Organization. (2007, October 8-10). *Enabling Environments for Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development in Africa*. Retrieved December 17, 2010, from http://www.fao.org/ag/ags/publications/docs/misc/eea_light.pdf.

This document is another helpful source for delegates, and it is strongly recommended that all delegates read the proceedings presented here from a Food and Agricultural Organization's workshop in Accra, Ghana on October 8 – 10, 2007. Not only do these proceedings include an analysis on agro-industry from an agribusiness economist, but it also discusses at length the developmental challenges in agribusiness. This source can serve as a helpful model to see what is happening in other regions to create an enabling environment for agribusiness.

Bryceson, P. K. (2006). 'E' issues for agribusiness: the 'what', 'why', 'how'. Retrieved on December 17, 2010 from http://books.google.com/books?id=ajL3Fs3BtsC&pg=PA223&lpq=PA223&dq=Agribusiness+Legal+and+Regulatory+Environment&source=bl&ots=NljZwGu2y&sig=5M94Et_gbCOEtYbKEL8ygm0Iit8&hl=en&ei=Wc0BTY3jF4SclgeJ7sywCO&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&sqi=2&ved=0CCMO6AEwAg#v=onepage&q&f=false

This book provides a detailed breakdown of the agribusiness industry, what it is, and how it operates. It further explains risk assessment and management techniques, how to avoid physical and environmental disasters, dealing with legal and regulatory frameworks, and necessary technological and infrastructural set ups needed in place for agribusiness. This is a helpful source for how Member Economies and individual firms both on small and large scales can deal with agribusiness challenges.

Topic III. APEC's Ability to Adjust and Mitigate the Impact of Climate Change

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (2008). *Climate Change and Security Issues in APEC*. Retrieved December 15, 2010, from http://www.apec.org.au/docs/08_ASCconf/009_IAG_pr.pdf

This information, as proposed by Mexico, sets forth an understanding of how the APEC Member States can come together to promote more sustainable energy. In particular, it analyzes the energy and cost effectiveness of several proposed ideas to combat climate change. These include building codes, regulations, and funding. The report also shows ideas for energy efficiency in different fields, such as agriculture, industry, and vehicles. These concepts are general and the exact costs will vary from State to State. There is also a analysis of the 2007 Sidney Declaration and the guidelines it set forth for APEC Members.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. (2010). *Aide Memoire Pre-APEC International Workshop on Adaptation to Climate Change for Resilient Asia-Pacific Countries*. Retrieved December 15, 2010 from http://www.citynet-ap.org/images/uploads/resources/Annex1A-Aid_Memoire.pdf

This document is a preview agenda for the APEC International Workshop on Adaptation to Climate Change, which was held in Yokohama, Jana August 17-18, 2010. It gives a brief overview of the situation of climate change internationally and how it applies to the rapidly developing APEC national economies. It also gives a brief overview of previous climate initiatives and conferences that are currently being acted upon.

Prasad, N., et al. (2009). *Climate Resilient Cities: A Primer on Reducing Vulnerabilities to Disasters*. Washington, DC: The World Bank.

This book is a very comprehensive overview of the negative effects of climate change on the environment and society. There is a discussion about how humans and greenhouse gasses have been affecting society and highlights that different types of climate change, such as rising sea levels and rising temperatures, will be putting people in jeopardy in the future if things are not changed. It also looks into individual cases in the Philippines, Singapore, and the United States for actions to influence more action against climate change.

The White House. (2010). *APEC/Yokohama: The Leaders' Growth Strategy*. Retrieved on December 15 from <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/11/13/apecyokohama-leaders-growth-strategy>.

This overview of the Yokohama Conference provides an in-depth report of the events that took place. This conference looked topics such as the economic environment and how citizens and states benefit from the changing markets, sustainable energy and growth, and the promotion of emerging economic markets. As it pertains to sustainable growth, the conference focused on renewable energy and how to create jobs so renewable energy initiatives would benefit the State in the long-term.

Message Regarding Position Papers for the 2010 NMUN-APEC Conference

At the 2010 NMUN-APEC Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, some may also serve as observers, NGOs or judicial experts. To understand these fine differences, please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism. In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are required for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
- Length must not exceed two single spaced pages (one double sided paper, if printed)
- Font must be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Margins must be set at 1 inch for whole paper
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page; the use of national symbols is highly discouraged
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. A file of the position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee should be sent to dirgen.apec@nmun.org.

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than February 15, 2011.

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: SC_Central_University)

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff use the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate

Sincerely yours,

Michael Aguilar
Secretary-General