**POSITION PAPER**

**Committee :** Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

**Topic :** Food and Agriculture

**Country :** Malta

Malta, a small island in the Mediterranean. Although it is more developed country in terms of tourism. Despite its limited agricultural land, however Malta supports global challenges. Malta values the work of the FAO in especially in addressing issues such as climate change, resource scarcity, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

Malta face to face with limited land and harsh situation. However, the country continues to focus on increasing agricultural productivity through innovation and the use of technology. Malta supports small-scale farmers and aims to promote sustainable farming methods that are both environmentally and socially responsible. Additionally, Malta encourages international cooperation of marine resources, including sustainable fishing practices. Malta has also taken steps to reduce food waste and increase awareness of food security issues. At the national level, the country has initiated programs to minimize food waste and encourage more efficient production processes. Malta strongly supports sustainable practices to improve food security both locally and globally. Malta has been actively working on reducing food waste and believes that FAO should take more steps to raise awareness and promote international cooperation in this area. Malta calls for FAO to facilitate global efforts to reduce food waste through better management practices and public education campaigns.

The Agricultural Policy for the Malta 2018-2028 is intended to provide a clear direction to all relevant stakeholders ranging from public entities involved with certification, permits and decision-making, to private entities directly involved in the agricultural scenario who intend to invest or diversify

Maltese agriculture by stating that farmers prepared the land by first getting rid of weeds, cutting, crushing and burning unwanted vegetation. Then they levelled uneven ground with crushed rocks and pebbles to keep the soil flat. Soil would be collected from the vicinity and dispersed onto the chosen bare rocky terrain. This would be watered extensively to dampen the soil into mud. Manure was added at the lower level to ensure that the soil remained damp and fertile. When all was ready, a field wall was erected to surround and protect the precious soil. The soil would be shifted every five years in order to avoid clotting and so allow water to percolate. Malta supports the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that promote environmental protection and biodiversity. The country advocates for FAO to encourage the global adoption of organic farming, water-saving techniques, and responsible use of fertilizers. Malta also highlights the importance of providing local farmers with training in these sustainable practices to ensure long-term food security.

In 1990, the total water managed area, all equipped for full or partial control irrigation, was estimated at 763 ha, which is about 7% of the agricultural land. Of this area, 280 ha are equipped for irrigation by treated sewage water from a sewage treatment plant which was completed in 1983 to provide 7 000 m³ water per day, but at present actually irrigated per year using 1.22 million m³ of treated wastewater. In addition, Malta believes that the transfer of technology and knowledge is essential for improving agricultural practices worldwide. FAO should continue to support developing countries by sharing advanced farming technologies and techniques. Malta urges FAO to promote the exchange of knowledge that can help improve agricultural productivity while maintaining environmental sustainability.

In conclusion, Malta is committed to working with the FAO to enhance food security and promote sustainable agricultural development globally. By addressing climate change, encouraging sustainable farming practices, reducing food waste, and increasing international cooperation, Malta believes that we can build a more sustainable and equitable food system for the future. Malta can make expand agricultural area for watering, farming, growing crops. Moreover, If Malta build wastewater treatment plant, thus Malta uses water source and marine resources it helps government policy and countries agriculture.