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Question of: Ensuring that Growth and Development Occur Simultaneously in LEDCs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the success of the 2001 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which outlined development objectives for UN member states, such as the eradication of poverty and reduction in child mortality,

Recognizing the UNDP's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ratified in September 2016, which builds upon the MDGs,

Taking note of the 2002 resolution of the general assembly (resolution 57/2), the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Fully aware of past and present efforts of member state governmental, intergovernmental and nongovernmental bodies in the provision of economic aid and assistance to LEDCs,

Outlining the potential dangers of corruption, particularly regarding large multinational corporations and foreign aid,

Taking note of the measures of Sustainable Human Development (SHD), which include productivity, equity, sustainability and empowerment,

Stressing the negative social and political consequences of economic growth in the absence of economic development, such as income inequality and environmental degradation,

Emphasizing the importance of the development of human capital for LEDCs in order for them to equitably grow and develop economically and socially,

Highlighting the significance of education and adequate infrastructure in developing countries as an essential step toward achieving economic growth and development,

Desiring a common foreign economic policy and coordination at all levels to ensure its effective implementation,

1. Recommends that LEDCs, with assistance of the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), review their policy process framework in a national level, and take steps in improving the easier progress of economic development, by implementing measure such as, but not limited to:
 - a. LEDCs taking more steps to prevent corruption at local levels by asking UNODC supervisors to conduct inspections of local officials in judicial and executive positions, the results of which will be provided to the countries central governments and (if allowed by the host country) to be reviewed in the United Nations Convention against Corruption as a snapshot to better help developing better approaches towards reducing corruption,
 - b. Embracing multi-stakeholder consultations for policy process at the national, regional and global levels as a whole, as to prevent policy disconnects that hampers LEDCs from being competitive in the global market,
 - c. Regulating FDI policies so as to more heavily favor and encourage MNCs and countries which direct a greater percentage of their investments towards improving the host country's infrastructure, such as through the construction of new transportation methods (i.e. roads, ports, and railways), hospitals, and educational facilities,
 - d. Subsidizing professional education with the intent of producing more qualified professionals to operate in higher wage industries;

2. Suggests that More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) give more contributions to Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs), which would involve the World Bank to regulate a new system to allocate resources to LEDCs through:
 - a. Donating to the World Bank, the contributions of which will be determined based on GDP by country,
 - b. Giving to the World Bank which will:
 - i. Allocate the resources to LEDCs according to needs presented by the country to the World Bank,
 - ii. Regulate the funds collected
 - c. LEDCs who receive such funds will use them for
 - i. Improving domestic infrastructure, and therefore make themselves more likely to received Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from Multinational Corporations (MNCs), as well as improve the labor force,
 - ii. Investing in education to improve the labor force,
 - iii. Investing in the promotion of domestic political, economic, and social stability,
 - iv. Any other reason the ECOSOC Committee and General Assembly deem reasonable, on a case by case basis,
 - d. Meeting every year, on dates which will be decided upon year by year by the World Bank, itself, to:
 - i. Evaluate research and give recommendations on the re-allocation of resources,
 - ii. Access the benefits for the use of the funds,
 - iii. Suggest new programs to the UN General Assembly, to additionally directly invest in LEDCs;

3. Supports the implementation of measure motivating FDI to create a profitable environment for

domestic workers and stimulate the creation of balanced frameworks in LEDCs, by extending the UNDP's role to:

- a. Helping countries attract FDI by improving political stability and the legal, education and banking systems, by allocating advisors on such topics to help determine which policies should be developed,
 - b. Strongly recommending countries, especially LEDCs wishing to develop FDI, to call upon UN-experts to correct legislative loopholes that enable MNCs to take advantage of the taxation system,
 - c. Encouraging LEDCs to offer tax breaks to any company, especially MNCs, that is willing to fund social facilities or train domestic workers as part of their taxes paid to the country,
 - d. Defining a framework of regulations for FDI to ensure domestic workers' basic human rights, particularly making sure that:
 - i. Wages are in conformity with the country's minimum wage,
 - ii. Working hours are respected and overtime is paid in compliance with the law;
 - iii. Workers benefit from medical insurance,
 - iv. Companies will be sanctioned if they do not observe these measures, mainly under the form of fines paid to the state and compensations for workers,
 - e. Recommend that LEDC's strike deals with foreign investors so that the latter will reinvest in the secondary or tertiary sectors of the LEDC's economy;
4. Calls upon the improvement of socio-economic development in LEDCs through the implementation of the program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) in coordination with the UNDP in order to:
- a. Improve the energy sector for LEDCs through the implementation of sustainable energy sources through two main phases of first diagnosis and second implementation,
 - b. Improve the transportation sector by straightening the interconnectivity between networks, harmonizing norms and standards of transportation, and financing improvements in construction and the road sub-sector,
 - c. Increase the use of ICT technology by fostering integrated strategies between regional, local, and national governments, improving institutional frameworks or ICT use in government, and ensuring that financing mechanisms are available,
 - d. Provide funding for a committee or governance structure that will ensure that implementation is effective and tasks are approved,
 - e. Promote the expansion of PIDA to all LEDCs rather than strictly African nations;
5. Requests member states in the matter of women's economic empowerment, with the help of the UNDP and IMF to:
- a. Continue the process of eliminating disparity in primary and secondary education,
 - b. Increase women's access to finance and remove legal barriers that hinder the emancipation of women,
 - c. Ensure that rural women have equal access to land titles and ownership with agriculture being of significant importance in LEDCs,
 - d. Install governmental incentives through tax reforms that would reduce taxes on a family's

second owner generally being a woman,

- e. Set the example by implementing parity within international institutions and governments as well as encourage CEOs to do so,
- f. Invest in research to help institutions such as UN understand the drivers of women's empowerment by using better data and to monitor its progress.