



SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: The Right to Development

SUBMITTED TO: The Third Committee

SUBMITTED BY: Cote d' Ivoire, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Egypt

The Third Committee

1 *Acknowledging* the importance of state sovereignty in maintaining independence
2 as emphasised by article 2, section 1 of the United Nations (UN) charter,
3
4 *Commending* UN resolution A/RES/41/128, the Declaration on the Right to
5 Development, as the beginnings of a new chapter in allowing developing nations the right
6 to become vital organs in the global community – specifically articles 3 and 4 – as well as
7 A/RES/59/185, and A/RES/60/157 which continue to promote the right to development
8 around the world,
9
10 *Upholding* A/RES/57/274, specifically clauses 5 and 15 discussing the
11 significance of basic social and economic infrastructure, and importance of global
12 cooperation in creating favourable economic conditions for developing nations,
13
14 *Recognising* A/RES/59/254 highlighting the need for regional economic
15 communities as developing nations’ work towards improving living conditions,
16 education, and overall economic stability in a continued effort to move forwards in terms
17 of development,
18
19 *Commending* the work done in the Monterrey Consensus, and the Brussels
20 Declaration and Plan of Action as well as the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) as
21 vital steps in assisting developing countries in creating comprehensive development
22 strategies,
23
24 *1. Understands* that the needs and desires of individual member states are diverse
25 and wide-ranging, and that in order to ameliorate the conditions necessary to development
26 not only on a national and regional level, but also on a global level, it will be increasingly
27 important to highlight the various needs through programmes that encourage diversity,
28 best practises, and cooperation;
29
30 *2. Promotes* the use of National Programmes of Action (NPAs) as specified in the
31 Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution E/CN.4/2005/WG.18/TF/3, that will

32 support independence and sovereignty and which will be used in a number of ways
33 including, but not limited to:

34

35 (a) Capacity building programmes promoting the development of vital social and
36 economic infrastructure – such as water sanitisations systems, transportation
37 systems, technology transfers, and proper health care initiatives – that will advance
38 each member nation’s ability to enter into the global arena and become a viable
39 international player;

40

41 (b) Anti-corruption laws tailored to individual countries’ needs and abilities which
42 will, in turn, work towards moving vital resources towards their intended goals; also
43 noting the importance of anti corruption measures for multinational corporations and
44 donor countries, and appropriate enforcement tactics to improve the response of not only
45 developing nations;

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47 (c) Education programmes that can be realised in several forms, including, but not
48 limited to primary education, vocational education, healthcare education and agricultural
49 education;

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51 (d) Step by step short term initiatives that can be combined to reach a long term,
52 cohesive development goal which will provide accessible plans of action for countries
53 with limited resources:

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55 (i) These programmes and plans may be confined to a timeline defined by
56 the issues apparent to each individual member state;

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58 (ii) Countries may request third party assistance in monitoring the
59 attainment of these goals in a timely fashion;

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61 (iii) Member states may also request financial aid in the form of resources
62 which can include technology, information, and education, but is not necessarily limited
63 to these aspects;

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65 *3. Encourages* member states to utilise pre-existing Inter-governmental
66 Organisations (IGOs) and Non-governmental Organisations such as the African
67 Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Transparency International to
68 facilitate responsible spending on development;

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70 *4. Recommends* the use of micro-credit and micro-finance pioneered by the
71 Grameen Bank in Bangladesh as a practical means of expunging poverty and deleterious
72 living conditions while working towards allowing financial independence to not only
73 specific individuals, but also to countries and regions and more specifically:

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75 (a) Promoting the increase of small business which will be a vital aspect in
76 creating economic stability in developing member states, especially those classified as
77 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC);

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79 (b) De-marginalising women to perform a more prominent role in the rise of
80 developing nations towards greater economic and social stability;

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82 (c) Encouraging independence on a national and regional level by increasing the
83 spread of knowledge between member states in order to allow the specific specialities of
84 individual countries to be advanced and employed by other countries in need;

85

86 5. *Urges* existing financial institutions to allow programmes that will help initiate
87 the use of micro-credit and micro-finance into their frameworks that include long and
88 medium term loans to improve domestic financial markets that may eventually include
89 the creation of local banks and financial institutions with the capacity to provide these
90 loans on a community based level thereby increasing sovereignty and independence for
91 member states in terms of continued development and should include, but is not
92 necessarily limited to:

93

94 (a) People centred policy frameworks, as noted in the Brussels Declaration and
95 Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries, that will allow communities to
96 initiate the creation of local banks and financial institutions that may be generated
97 through community entrepreneurial endeavours, increasing the financial independence of
98 not only small communities within a member state, but also the member state as a whole;

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100 (b) An increase in the mobility of financial resources based on national and
101 community needs, with an emphasis on open and transparent development cooperation
102 which will decrease marginalisation;

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104 6. *Notes* the relevance of the Monterrey Consensus specifically concerned with
105 mobilising finances and resources for development through a number of avenues that will
106 be vital in increasing member states' abilities fully realise their right to development,
107 particularly:

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109 (a) Understanding the significance of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in
110 an effort assist developing nations in their continued struggle towards sustainable
111 development;

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113 (b) A realisation that the effective mobilisation of development finances will be
114 vital in terms of employment opportunities that will lead to an increase in living standards
115 and a continuation of the work of the MDGs;

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117 (c) Emphasis on not only north-south cooperation in terms of resource and
118 technology transfers as well as good governance policies and initiatives, but also south
119 south cooperation in order to build cooperation and consensus on both regional and
120 international levels leading to a collaborative, stable global economy;

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122 7. *Bears in mind* the importance of continued cooperation and sustained action in
123 order to promote and compliment the efforts of developing nations as dictated in the

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124 Declaration on the Right to Development;

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126 8. *Applauds* the efforts of developed and developing countries alike for their
127 persistence and cooperation in terms of reaching development goals set forth in not only
128 the MDGs, but also a multitude of UN documents.

Passed, Yes: 50 / No: 9 / Abstain: 25

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