



*American Model United Nations*

## **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

UNCTAD/II/2

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Least Developed Countries: Developing Productive Capacities

SUBMITTED TO: The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

SUBMITTED BY: Ecuador, Venezuela

### *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

1        *Guided by* the World Bank's 2008 World Development Report in which the  
2 importance of agriculture for production and poverty reduction is stressed,

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4        *Affirming* the 2001 Program of Action Commitment 7: Mobilizing Financial  
5 Resources as a way to support the funding of agriculture projects and poor farmers,

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7        *Recalling* Resolution A/22/279 of 12 July 2001 endorsing the Brussels  
8 Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the  
9 Decade 2001-2010, and Resolutions A/57/279 of 20 December 2002 and 58/228 of 23  
10 December 2003 on the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed  
11 Countries, citing specific measures Least Developed Countries governments must be  
12 responsible for in an effort to increase productive capacities,

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14        *Further recalling* that the primary responsibility for development rests with the  
15 Least Developed Countries themselves, with the help of the international community, as  
16 articulated in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development report Building  
17 Productive Capacities in Developing Countries of 20 July 2006,

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19        *Keeping in mind* Millennium Development Goal 8, Target 13, calling to address  
20 the special financial needs of the Least Developed Countries including enhanced debt  
21 relief programs for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC),

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23        *Noting with satisfaction* the 1996 World Bank Group Debt Relief Initiative for  
24 HIPC created to provide debt relief for low income countries,

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26        *Affirming* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing  
27 for Development which recognizes sustainable debt financing as an important element for  
28 mobilizing resources for public and private investment,

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35 *Further affirming* that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that  
36 could be directed towards activities consistent with hunger and poverty eradication,  
37 sustained economic growth, sustainable development, and the achievement of  
38 internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United  
39 Nations Millennium Declaration,

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41 *Further noting with satisfaction* World Bank findings which illustrate that the  
42 decrease in debt-service has been accompanied by an increase in poverty-reducing  
43 expenditures such as health, rural infrastructure, and education in HIPC's,

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45 *Recalling* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Plan of  
46 Action of 18 February 2000 stressing the need for debt relief and requesting creditor  
47 nations to give the poorest members of the world community a clean slate,

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49 *Emphasizing* the need to increase availability of official development assistance to  
50 the Least Developed Countries as an integral part of building productive capacities as  
51 promised in the 2001 Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries, and reiterated  
52 in Resolution A/62/79 of 9 May 2007, A/58/288 of 25 February 2004, and Economic and  
53 Social Council Resolution 2003/17 of 22 July 2003,

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55 *Recalling* Economic and Social Council Resolution 2003/17 recognizing that the  
56 digital divide further marginalizes already disadvantaged Least Developed Countries,

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58 *Affirming* the Economic and Social Council 2000 Ministerial Declaration urging  
59 the international community, including the relevant international organizations, funds,  
60 and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to "facilitate the transfer of  
61 information and communication technologies, in particular to developing countries, and  
62 support efforts towards capacity-building and production of content,"

63  
64 *Further affirming* UN Millennium Declaration A/55/2, article 3, section 20,  
65 wherein member states resolved to "ensure that the benefits of new technologies,  
66 especially information and communication technologies, in conformity with  
67 recommendations contained in ECOSOC 2000 Ministerial Declaration, are available to  
68 all,"

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70 *Deeply convinced* by the Sao Paulo Consensus of 25 June 2005, and Economic  
71 and Social Council resolution 2003/56 of 24 July 2003 affirming the necessity of science  
72 and technology for development,

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74 *Welcoming* the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) 2006/07  
75 program Strategic Goal Two: to integrate intellectual property (IP) in national  
76 development policies and programs,

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78 *Deeply concerned* with the World Bank's 2008 Development Report findings that  
79 subsidies on commodities in wealthy nations, which reduce world prices, make it difficult  
80 for unsubsidized farmers in poor countries to compete in the world market,

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82 *Emphasizing* the 2001 Programme of Action's recognition of the responsibility of  
83 development partners to provide duty-free and quota-free market access for the Least  
84 Developed Countries,

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86 1. *Encourages* Member States to focus on smallholder agriculture development as  
87 a viable option to develop productive capacities and alleviate poverty;

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89 2. *Reiterates* the critical importance of the participation of the national  
90 governments of Least Developed Countries in playing an active role in developing  
91 productive capacities, especially in the promotion of agriculture;

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93 3. *Recommends* that the governments of the Least Developed Countries  
94 substantially increase public investment in scientific research, infrastructure improvement  
95 including rural roads, irrigation, fertilizer, seeds, and credit, all of which will help poor  
96 farmers grow more crops;

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98 4. *Further recommends* the governments of the Least Developed Countries as well  
99 as development partners to allow local control over the planning and implementation of  
100 agriculture development projects;

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102 5. *Requests* a specific portion of Official Development Assistance (ODA) be  
103 earmarked for use to fund agriculture projects in the Least Developed Countries;

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105 6. *Further requests* the expansion and streamlining of the Heavily Indebted Poor  
106 Countries (HIPC) initiative to free up financial resources in these countries for public  
107 investment toward building productive capacities including agriculture production;

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109 7. *Emphasizes* that the long-term eventual elimination of debt for developing  
110 countries depends on the economic growth and export prospects of debtor countries,  
111 including enhanced market access to developed countries' markets for goods and services  
112 in the export interest of developing countries and investments in developing countries;

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114 8. *Calls on* all Member States, international financial and trade institutions,  
115 including multilateral financial institutions, to provide as a higher priority greater access  
116 to vital agriculture technologies;

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118 9. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts to  
119 effectively implement their commitments of official development assistance to the Least  
120 Developed Countries, as contained in paragraph 83 of the 2001 Programme of Action of  
121 Least Developed Countries.

Passed, Yes: 18 / No: 0 / Abstain: 3