



*American Model United Nations*

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

UNCTAD/II/3

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Least Developed Countries: Developing Productive Capacities

SUBMITTED TO: The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

SUBMITTED BY: Sri Lanka, Bosnia-Herzegovina, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Lebanon, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Thailand

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

1        *Recognizing* the relationship between inequality of development around the world  
2 and its connection to poverty,

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4        *Reaffirming* the 2001 Brussels Programme of Action and the United Nations  
5 Millennium Declaration,

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7        *Recalling* the profound importance the United Nations Millennium Development  
8 Goals, especially Goal 1: an effort to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Goal 7: to  
9 ensure environmental sustainability; and Goal 8: develop a global partnership for  
10 development,

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12        *Recognizing with significance* the level of poverty around the world,

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14        *Noting* that eighty-one percent of the population of Least Developed Countries  
15 (LDCs) lives in rampant poverty,

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17        *Noting with concern* how the effects of a population racked with illness and  
18 suffering from lack of access to adequate nutrition and clean drinking water places great  
19 restrictions and barriers on a country's ability to develop productive capacities,

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21        *Acknowledging* that the ineffective use, waste, and destruction of a nation's  
22 resources severely limits and negatively impacts the development of a country's  
23 productive capacities,

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25        *Recognizing* the detrimental effect high tariffs and non-tariff barriers have on the  
26 developing economies of LDCs and noticing that the digital divide further marginalizes  
27 the productive capacities of already disadvantaged LDCs,

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34 *Bearing in mind* that women play a vital but underestimated role in the world's  
35 workforce, in traditional roles, but also in business, industry, agriculture and other areas  
36 of the workforce, and could be a potential resource in the overall development of a  
37 country's productive capabilities,

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39 *Recalling* the work that UNCTAD has done in assisting countries affected by  
40 natural and socio-economic disasters and their efforts to promoting productive capacities  
41 in LDCs,

42 1. *Urges* all member states to recognize and address the issue that an inequality of  
43 opportunity, both within and among nations, generates a plaguing and unrelenting  
44 problem of sustained deprivation resulting in wasted human potential and weakens the  
45 prospects for capabilities, prosperity and overall economic growth;

46  
47 2. *Calls upon* this body to make a commitment to equitable access for the poor to  
48 health care, education, employment, capital, secure land rights, and technology in an  
49 effort to enhance global economic stability, whose foundation is rooted in efficient  
50 national industries;

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52 3. *Requests* the reduction of impediments with respect to trade on developing  
53 countries in an effort to increase agricultural exports, boost competitive markets, and  
54 maximize the opportunities of specialized markets;

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56 4. *Resolves* that there should be incentives for the inclusion of women in  
57 education to maximize the capabilities of an untapped workforce in developing countries;

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59 5. *Calls for* an increase in the sharing of technologies and more transparency in  
60 the innovation process to support the growing technology sectors of developing countries;

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62 6. *Respectfully requests* that initiatives be set within each Member State on a case  
63 by case basis to make environmental sustainability and cultivation a major concern as a  
64 safe, cost-effective and beneficial solution to not only the people of a nation in which the  
65 initiatives are set, but by the larger global market;

66  
67 7. *Calls for* sustained humanitarian aid in times of conflict from developed stable  
68 countries to developing countries to continue to sustain emerging economies and help the  
69 majority of the population who suffers the most while adhering to the rule of law.

Passed by consensus, with 0 abstentions