FORUM: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

QUESTION OF: Measures to Mobilize Financial Resources for Developing Countries for Sustainable Development

MAIN-SUBMITTED BY: Russia

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Cambodia, China, Egypt, Finland, Israel, Laos, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, United Kingdom

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Affirming* the significance of international cooperation and dialogue in addressing economic and social issues,

*Aware* of the 17 Sustainable development goals (SDGs) of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNSCTD), which are no poverty; zero hunger; good health and well-being; quality education; gender equality; clean water and sanitation; affordable and clean energy; decent work and economic growth; industry, innovation, and infrastructure; reduced inequalities; sustainable cities and communities; responsible consumption and production; climate action; life below water; life on land; peace, justice, and strong institutions; and partnership for the goals,

*Recalling* the UNCTAD report of World Economic Situation and Prospect 2023, which recognizes the worsening world economic status and outlook in developing countries in 2022 due to a series of severe and mutually reinforcing shocks, including the impacts of Covid 19, the war in Ukraine, and the several climate crises,

*Alarmed* by the fact that financial resources in developing countries are limited by restrictions, which can create economic imbalances and hinder economic development,

*Expressing its appreciation* to International Governmental Organization (IGOs) including International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank Group, and World Trade Organization (WTO) are working on improving economic situations in developing countries,

*Bearing in mind*, that 153 countries are still classified as developing countries by the IMF (International Monetary Fund), which is more than 70% of existing countries,

1. Requests member states to cooperate with trade-related International Governmental Organization (IGOs) such as World Trade Organization (WTO) to vitalize economies in developing countries by facilitating international trade in developing countries in such ways but not limited to:
2. connecting and building partnerships between countries that can play complementary roles to each other to strengthen diplomatic and economic connections within countries and achieve economic growth as a whole in such ways but not limited to:
3. building partnerships between developing countries and near Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries that are capable of providing humanitarian aid by liberalizing their trade,
4. building partnerships between two developing countries that are specialized in different aspects so that they can achieve complementary development,
5. easing trade regulations and taxes for developing countries to encourage them to more actively engage in the international trade market,
6. providing developing countries the ability to independently engage in international trade without continuous support by building them basic infrastructure and facilities that are needed in international trading such as but not limited to:
7. building harbors that are capable of large-scale cargo ships,
8. building an airport or airfield capable of cargo flights,
9. building paved roads and improved land transportation system,
10. promoting investment products of developing countries such as specialized local businesses to foreign international investors,
11. Draws the attention to raise public awareness of the worsened current situation of developing countries such as the impact of the refugee crisis, war, and natural disasters on economies in developing countries in such ways but not limited to:
12. exploiting such representative Social Network Service (SNS) that most people use, but not limited to:
13. Instagram,
14. X,
15. Facebook,
16. YouTube,
17. calling on support from the world’s top broadcasting medias such as British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Cables News Network (CNN), New York Times, and National Broadcasting Company Universal (NBCU) to do such things but not limited to:
18. publishing articles offline and online that inform about situations and the significance of sustainable development in developing countries,
19. requesting professional people such as economists to broadcast their interviews to illustrate how serious the issue is escalating,
20. holding public lectures with the cooperation of Technology, Entertainment, Design (TED) talks, Talks at Google, and the World Bank to put a strong emphasis on the severity of the issue,
21. raising people’s awareness of the severity of the issue by utilizing physical advertisements including:
22. newspaper,
23. poster,
24. banner,
25. billboard,
26. calling on support from IGOs including the World Bank, WTO(World Trade Organization), and UN(United Nations) to promote an already-existing website which includes information and statistics from the past few years about developing countries,
27. Encourage member states to actively cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to build efficient education systems that are capable of educating and training professional human resources from developing countries so that developing countries are able to continually make sustainable development independently without supports from foreign countries by using such method but not limited to:
	1. building basic educational infrastructure and facilities that are capable of providing specialized education and training professional human resources including education on trade and diplomacy such as not limited to:
		1. vocational school,
		2. the job education center,
	2. financially supporting and providing scholarships to students from developing countries to get advanced education by giving them opportunities to study abroad in foreign countries,
	3. building online education systems such as free internet lecture videos that can be easily accessed and provide cheaper education to people in developing countries,
28. Suggests member states to cooperate to help developing countries to build their independent crisis response system which can react to future crises and recover from them immediately in order to keep economic stabilities in the future such as but not limited to:
	1. setting natural disaster protocols that minimize the damage from natural disasters on crucial facilities for developing countries that are vulnerable to natural disasters such as but not limited to:
		1. installing and strengthening prediction and warning systems,
		2. reinforcing crucial infrastructure and facilities with various methods such as applying earthquake-resistance designs,
	2. building refugee facilities that can accommodate refugees efficiently and also build a system that can immediately react to refugee crises through humanitarian aid to reduce the burden on host community for countries that are in the area where refugee often occurs,
29. Recommends the member nations open up campaigns accompanied by the voluntary participation of citizens to assist developing countries and organizations involved in supporting developing countries such as the Oxfam international and International Monetary Fund (IMF), financially and also support human resources:
	1. proposing national communities to establish fundraising systems to support developing countries financially in such ways but not limited to:
		1. suggesting opening fundraising events in the national and local community including, churches, schools, and hospitals to provide humanitarian aid in developing countries,
		2. opening donor boxes which are boxes set up in public to anonymously insert money are provided by the Constituent Relationship Management (CRM) which can be an effective way to increase donors,
	2. getting professional volunteers for on-site staff to provide more trained human resources to such aspects but not limited to:
		1. medical professionals for places such as local health service centers and hospitals to increase the health care quality in developing countries,
		2. technical professionals for setting up technical infrastructures such as networks,
30. Further requests member states to cooperate with Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Regional Development Bank to ease financial resource constraints and burdens on developing countries using such methods but not limited to:
	1. relieving the debt of developing countries that are not considered as they have the ability to pay the debt based on such guidelines but not limited to:
		1. developing countries that are under war crisis,
		2. developing countries that are going through natural disasters,
	2. easing developing countries’ economic burden by providing them with developing country-friendly loan systems such as but not limited to:
		1. loans with low interest,
		2. loans with no interest,
31. Advice the member states to form an authorized United Nations-affiliated organization to examine and audit Non government organization (NGOs) that are contributing to supporting developing countries to adjust the directionality and transparency of budgets or donations that are collected through campaigns and fundraising for supporting developing countries through such ways but not limited to:
	1. auditing the use of budgets for the international public health sector to prevent and eliminate the embezzlement of budgets to make sure that the budgets are used properly,
	2. examining the current usage of the budget and adjusting the proportion of budget usage to concentrate on the aspects that need more budget or lack resources by using such guidelines but not limited to:
		1. supporting developing countries which have comparatively low GDP among developing countries,
		2. priority supporting developing countries that are under serious crises such as wars and natural disasters.