

Committee: Economics and Financial

Sponsor: Canada

Topic: Resolving Economic Challenges Facing Landlocked Developing Countries

Realizing that landlocked nations have a significantly lower Human Development Index,

Understanding that the average Gross Domestic Product per capita gaps from \$4902 in maritime countries to \$2420 in landlocked nations,

Deeply concerned for the future of landlocked third-world nations through perspective of economics and its social effects,

Welcoming the help from maritime nations towards developing landlocked nations,

1. Calls for the creation of a Support of “Developing-Developed Trade Support Treaty”, shown as follows:
 - a. Member nations who sign this treaty are entitled to:
 - i. Aid in the creation of advanced international highways within a nearby developing and landlocked nation
 - ii. Give opportunity to landlocked nations in need to have access to major ports for the purpose of international trade
 - iii. Arrange meetings with ambassadors of a landlocked and developing nation to attempt to establish a program which can help the nation develop maritime trade ports in nearby water routes
 - b. Nations will be entitled to embark in the preceding clauses with at least one nation
 - c. The nations being assisted are entitled to assist in any financial complications of the nations who helped them upon their development;
2. Strongly urges maritime nations to support their nearby developing nations to promote a positive international economic growth;
3. Condemns nations with the means to aid in international economic growth to promote stability who fail to sign the preceding treaty;
4. Further invites member nations to sign the preceding treaty to endorse a more sustainable international economy;
5. Supports the creation of similar treaties to help improve the economies of developing nations;
6. Further invites member nations to develop proposals to seek alternate methods of solving the economic problems found in over thirty nations worldwide.

Committee: Economic and Financial Committee

Sponsor: The French Republic

Topic: Resolving Economic Challenges Facing Landlocked Developing Countries

Recognizing that economic growth is crucial to development in other areas of Landlocked Developing Countries,

Affirming our belief that the majority of international aid should be expended to support the critical needs of Landlocked Developing Countries,

Believing that efforts to promote the economic growth of Landlocked Developing Countries should be crafted with the utmost sustainability in mind,

Noting with satisfaction efforts that have been undertaken by the United Nations General Assembly, including, but not limited to, Resolution 67/222 and Resolution 68/270,

Noting with regret that many Landlocked Developed Countries have not ratified a number of international conventions relevant to transit and trade, including the Convention on Road Traffic (1968), Convention on Road Signs and Signals (1968), Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (1975), Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles (1956), Customs Convention on Containers (1972), International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods (1982), and the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (1956),

1. Calls upon Landlocked Developing Countries to undertake every necessary and proper effort to ratify the aforementioned international conventions;
2. Urges transit countries, Landlocked Developing Countries to take all necessary steps to implement the Almaty Program of Action, which includes objectives designed to
 - a. lessen the distance between LLDCs and the global markets by opening viable trade routes to the sea that adhere to relevant international standards
 - b. cut transit costs
 - c. lower the cost of exports and imports
 - d. create sufficient national networks
 - e. improve the efficiency of transit routes
 - f. reduce damages to shipped items en route
 - g. ensure the safe transit of people along all relevant highways and trans-national passageways
 - h. diversify the economies of LLDCs by paving the way to export expansion;
3. Notes that while steps have been taken to improve the reliability of such corridors as the Trans-African highway and the Trans-Asian highway, both passageways are still in need of monetary aid to maintain and sustain the highways;
4. Encourages Member States to assist the economies of LLDCs by providing monetary aid, the promise of economic partnerships, and expansion of export bases through support for private sector enterprises;
5. Calls upon Members States to take into account the special needs of LLDCs in the areas of trade and transit and thus dedicate increased efforts to providing them with relevant information and communications technology for transit transport systems;

6. Recognizes the potentially devastating impacts of climate change on the already diminished resources of the citizens of LLDCs;
7. Draws the attention of the international community to the following impacts of climate change that could stifle or even completely halt the economic development of LLDCs:
 - a. more frequent and severe natural disasters reducing annual crop yield
 - b. drought becoming widespread
 - c. aging infrastructure suffering intense damage from natural disaster, eliminating the routes for the safe passage of such vital commodities as food and water
 - d. air pollution causing longer allergy seasons and more cases of asthma
 - e. decrease in the availability of clean water
 - f. high demands on energy serving to only strengthen the cycle of climate change
 - g. urban areas becoming increasingly dangerous as cities lack the means to respond to post-crisis situations, potentially causing the disruption of millions of lives;
8. Rejects the argument that economic and social action must be taken before considering environmental sustainability;
9. Affirms our belief that environmental sustainability is undeniably linked to the economic growth of LLDCs and thus the eradication of poverty;
10. Suggests the implementation of an international task force, to be made up of representatives from all LLDCs as well as other relevant stakeholders, including, but not limited to, transit countries and neighboring countries of LLDCs, to specifically address issues of environmental sustainability in the LLDCs;
11. Establishes three main objectives for the task force:
 - a. to establish clean sources of water and sanitation for all citizenry in LLDCs
 - b. to maintain and delegate funds to road infrastructure to protect the safe transport of vital commodities
 - c. to implement post-crisis response plans in the event of natural disaster in both rural and urban areas, and especially those areas that lack proper governmental infrastructure to prevent serious disruption of citizens' lives;
12. Recognizes that all these actions must not infringe on national sovereignty;
13. Affirms our commitment to protecting the legitimate national interests of LLDCs;
14. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Committee: Economic and Financial

Sponsor: Afghanistan

Topic: Resolving Challenges Facing Landlocked Developing Countries

Dear Economic and Financial Committee,

Fully aware that there are around 30 landlocked states in the world,

Deeply disturbed about the high correlation between landlocked countries and poverty,

Noting with deep concern that this is caused by the landlocked state's inability to access maritime trade, which is still responsible for the majority of the world's commerce, therefore reducing the state's competitiveness in the world market,

Noting further that the distance from the sea equals high transportation costs necessary to transport goods through a transit country's trade routes and sea ports,

Observing that the transit countries that boarder these landlocked countries are often times developing themselves, unable to take on extra traffic from goods imported and exported from landlocked countries,

Viewing with appreciation the great work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its promotion of developing countries, especially those landlocked countries that refuse to consider their landlocked nature as an obstacle to development,

Calling upon this committee to develop a plan to help landlocked developing countries

1. Calls for an evaluation of the current status of the landlocked developing county
 - i. Current internal transportation infrastructure
 - i. Rail roads
 - ii. Water transport facilities
 - ii. Current telecommunication status
 - i. Percentage of the population
 - ii. Ease of access
 - iii. Transportation routes to the sea
 - i. Is there only one trade route?;
2. Encourages a plan that will be put in place to resolve the issues
 - i. Improvement of the internal infrastructure
 - ii. Increase telecommunication because increased interactions between buyers and sellers will result in more efficiency and will reduce the cost of the transportation of goods
 - iii. Investigating alternate routes to prevent a landlocked country for being solely dependent on one country's seaport and trade route;
3. Recommends that organizations such as the World Bank and other NGOs provide economical support for these developing countries
 - i. Establishing and maintaining a transit system is very high, forcing these developing countries to call for international support in terms of funding;
4. Expresses its hope that conversations between the landlocked and transit countries can take place in order for any barriers in the transportation of the goods is eliminated
 - i. Trade agreements
 - ii. Customs.

Committee: Economic and Financial Second Committee

Sponsor: Japan

Topic: "Resolving Economic Challenges Facing Landlocked Developing Countries"

Recognizing the Economic difficulties for landlocked nations,

Bearing in mind the reduction of poverty through economic growth,

Emphasizing the need of transportation and trade systems, road improvement, and port rehabilitation in landlocked developing nations,

Believing in the use of technology and education to assist in economic development and financial growth,

Desiring good governance at a national and international level,

1. Requests assistance from developed countries towards the development of landlocked nations;
2. Draws the attention of the committee to the strengthening of economic infrastructure, improvement in software cooperation, and promotion of regional cooperation;
3. Encourages contributions to railroads and other land transport systems in LDCs;
4. Further invites developed nations to incorporate the use of their technological, educational, and societal progress to assist LDCs;
5. Expresses its hope for a global economy and worldwide trade access through its involvement in such projects as the Greater Mekong Subregional Development;
6. Draws the attention of the committee to the building of human and institutional capacities, enhancement of the role of trade in development, reducing of vulnerability and protecting the environment, and mobilizing of financial resources; and
7. Calls upon wealthy and developed nations to help LDCs evolve to work towards an internationally successful economy.

Committee: Economic and Financial

Sponsor: Lithuania

Topic: Resolving Economic Challenges Facing Landlocked Developing Countries

Calling attention to the economic challenges facing landlocked countries due to their unfortunate geography,

Understanding that this lack of seaport leaves them virtually no way of partaking in essential trade with most of the rest of the world without outside aid,

Noting that landlocked countries make up a fifth of all the countries in the world,

Recognizing that one of the most effective ways to improve economic development in these countries is thru improved trade alliances with neighboring countries (as they can do no trade without these), and thru improved infrastructure in both the landlocked and the neighboring maritime nation, as no exports or imports can be transported without proper infrastructure,

Realizing that amiable agreements between nations may be unrealistic,

Expressing concern for the well-being of all countries,

1. Urges all countries who are landlocked, or are adjacent to landlocked countries, if it is within their means, to improve and modernize their infrastructure, specifically their transportation-related-infrastructure, and ports, for the benefit of both countries involved;
2. Encourages that the UN reinstitute the *Almaty Programme of Action*, to again emphasize the need to full-fill this program;
3. Recommends that the UN assists certain economically devastated nations, both landlocked and those adjacent with landlocked countries, with improving the previously mentioned infrastructure, in order to help re-stabilize this country economically, and prevent their economic situation from effecting other nations.

Committee: Economic and Financial Committee

Sponsor: The French Republic

Topic: Information and Communications Technologies to End Poverty

Recognizing that the utilization of information and communication technologies (ICT) represents a significant and welcome development in the fight to eradicate poverty,

Welcoming international efforts that have been undertaken in the past decades to regulate the usage of ICTs,

Recognizing the increasing importance of regulating Internet usage as more and more users gain access to the Internet and mobile phones,

1. Expresses its view that two major flaws in the implementation of ICTs must be addressed:
 - a. the digital divide; that is, the disparity between developed countries and developing countries on the issue of ICTs
 - b. the potential financial burden that implementing ICTs could place on economically struggling nations;
2. Confirms the ideal that ICTs play a role in economic development and the potential reduction of poverty;
3. Recognizes the European Dialogue on Internet Governance as a powerful regional forum for regulating Internet governance;
4. Endorses the creation of similar regional agencies for the purpose of
 - a. exchanging ideas between relevant stakeholders
 - b. solidifying converging interests before bringing them to the global stage
 - c. ensuring maximum regulation of the Internet without infringing on the national sovereignty of relevant stakeholders
5. Expresses its view that Internet governance is a multi-stakeholder issue and thus any attempts to regulate ICTs must emphasize inclusivity and cooperation;
6. Affirms that global problems require the involvement and active participation of the entire globe to solve them;
7. Draws the attention of the member states of the United Nations to the creation of Open-Sankoré, educational software provided free of charge to educators worldwide that capitalizes on the digital revolution to provide education to, in particular, African students;
8. Recognizes that education is the single most powerful tool in our arsenal in the fight to eradicate poverty;
9. Encourages member states to consider offering monetary aid and regional partnerships to all areas of the world since hardware costs are decreasing as a result of the digital revolution and digital teaching resources should be free and accessible to everyone;
10. Affirms that implementing Sankoré programs in all regions of the world could pave the way to lessening the digital divide between developed and developing nations.

Committee: EcoFin

Sponsor: Germany

Topic: "Information and Communication Technologies to End Poverty"

Declaring that the ICTs are not always available to the poor,

Noticing that this could be solved by many simple ways, though funding would be needed,

Affirming that Germany will participate in the funding,

The Economic and Financial organization hereby,

- 1) Suggests the following ideas to decrease poverty by ICTs:
 - I. Setting up more computers in libraries that teach people how to not waste, and buy more nutritious food that costs less money, or teach people how to prepare a healthy meal from scratch (for example, how to make bread from flour, eggs, etc).
 - II. Setting up televisions around transportation places, such as airports and train stations that show instructive videos on how to farm land, and other things.
 - III. Setting up televisions in hospitals, dentist offices, and medical places that provide information on how to cure yourself, and how to make simple medicines.
 - IV. Schools could provide computers to not only the students, but to their parents (in the case that they hadn't previously completed their studying) and provide useful information, such as how to educate their children.
 - V. Schools could also hold conferences in which the parents can see something on a screen that helps them learn new ways on how to spend less money, make their own food, and how to live a better life.
- 2) Hopes that funding can be provided by Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), foundations, and nations.
- 3) Strongly suggests that the General Assembly would agree on these funding terms due to the fact that
 - I. It would decrease poverty.
 - II. It would decrease famine.
 - III. It would also increase a nation's GDP.
 - IV. It would help people and they would learn more development skills.

Committee: Economics and Financial

Sponsors: India

Topic: "Information and Communication Technologies to End Poverty"

Expressing deep concern that nearly half the population of world lives in abject poverty,

Affirming that poverty is a complex, multidimensional challenge with religious and cultural aspects that necessitates a slow yet progressive agenda to alleviate poverty,

Acknowledging the difference between the rural and the urban poor of any nation,

Noting the inability of conventional methods to reduce poverty,

Fully aware of the role of the ICTs to alleviate poverty,

Bearing in mind the amount of infrastructure needed to effectively use ICTs,

Deploring the lack of government support and the ineffectiveness of government programs to reduce poverty,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing, the fact that the world, despite the reduction in poverty over the past decades, still has several challenges to overcome, which can only be done using nongovernmental organizations because they are outside sphere of bureaucratic influence and corruption,

1. Calls for appropriate education and increased access to technical training to poor throughout the world;
2. Advocates the use of local nongovernmental organizations to teach the poor in order to prevent confusion based on language;
3. Requests to take into account subtle issues such as comfort of the participants, such as by holding the training sessions in a public space;
4. Endorses the use of comprehensive reward systems that provide instant and lasting benefits in learning to use ICTs;
5. Strongly encourages the use of radios, for the rural poor, before moving towards more intricate forms of technology such phones and computers;
6. Recommends the use of common tongue in radio broadcasts to provide the news of accurate crop prices, incoming natural disasters, and new job opportunities;
7. Supports the training of urban poor in advanced technology, which would provide them with moderately paying jobs; and
8. Declares the need to use techniques to observe and evaluate the effectiveness of policies and strategies implemented for poverty reduction.

Economic and Financial Second Committee

Sponsor: Japan

Topic: "Information and Communications Technologies to End Poverty"

Deeply concerned with the rates of poverty in both underdeveloped and advanced nations,

Having adopted a heavy reliance on Information and Communication Technologies in the past two decades,

Guided by the need to address the International Digital Divide,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation and contribution to establishing ICTs in developing countries,

Keeping in mind the setbacks for ICTs in developing countries;

1. Calls upon the members of the committee to utilize ICTs as resources for growth and poverty reduction;
2. Reminds the committee of the importance of addressing the International Digital Divide;
3. Encourages funding toward bridging the International Digital Divide;
4. Supports raising awareness of the potential of ICTs, developing and training human resources, building ICTs infrastructure, and promoting the use of ICTs in development assistance;
5. Reaffirms initiatives set concerning ICTs and the global digital divide, including the "Basic IT Law," "e-Japan strategy," "e-Japan Priority Policy Plan," "e-Japan 2002 program," "e-Japan Strategy II," and "e-Japan Priority Policy Program-2003;"
6. Notes the importance of the strategies set by JICA to progress technical cooperation through ICTs: creating an enabling environment, enhancing ICTs capacity building, developing information and communication infrastructure, promoting ICTs applications in development projects, and enhancing better project management and implementation through ICTs; and
7. Draws the attention of the committee towards those strategies and how they will be implemented in the future.

Committee: Economic and Financial

Sponsor: Afghanistan

Topic: Information and Communication Technologies to End Poverty

The Economic and Financial Committee,

Acknowledging that poverty is a major world crisis,

Taking into consideration that information and communications technologies (ICTs) include, but are not limited to, the radio, telecommunication, and the internet,

Having adopted a plan to use ICTs, more specifically telecommunication, with the goal of reducing poverty in Afghanistan,

Emphasizes the potential of telecommunication in reducing poverty over the internet, for the internet requires a fairly high level of education and is impeded by language barriers,

Desiring action to create a plan for poverty stricken countries through telecommunication,

Realizing that reducing poverty is a community effort,

Seeking collaboration from the world-community to advance the use of ICTs to end poverty,

1. Endorses the use of telecommunication in reducing poverty
 - i. Increases trade, employment, and government service delivery through
 - i. Mobile banking
 - ii. Communication
 - iii. Business promotion
 - ii. Trusted source of information
 - iii. Powerful tools for development
 - i. More dialogue between local officials
 - ii. Increases local business
 - iv. No language barriers with telecommunication technologies
 - v. Allows for a bottom-up approach of economic development
 - i. Empowers individuals by encouraging entrepreneurship
 - ii. Powerful, sustainable technology;

2. Requests that landlocked, poverty stricken countries have the ability to engage in discussion with coastline neighbors over access to the international submarine fiber network
 - i. Relying on coastline neighbors for network access is costly and brings up financial issues with these already poverty stricken countries
 - ii. A direct access to the network would greatly reduce the cost and make it more affordable, and therefore accessible to more of the poverty stricken population;

3. Emphasizes the need for a generic plan that can be used in all countries to improve telecommunication
 - i. An organization should be created that will help out in all poverty stricken countries
 - i. Assessment of current telecommunication status
 1. Network access
 2. Cost to obtain access
 3. Number of information technology professionals
 - ii. Funding/implementation for approved projects

1. World Bank will provide low-interest loans once a well-developed plan is in place
- iii. Goal
 1. Increase telecommunication through
 - a. Implementing fiber-optic communication
 - b. Telephone lines
 2. Increase the information technology professionals and boost the growth of an information technology industry in the country
- iv. Assessment of progress after the project is underway
 1. Is the status of the county showing positive feedback?
 2. Any adjustments need to be made?
- v. Help in discussion with neighboring countries about network sharing.

Committee: Economic and Financial Committee

Sponsor: The French Republic

Topic: The Role of Women in Economic Development in Third World Countries

Emphasizing that the overall peacefulness of a nation, as well as its economic status is closely linked to its treatment of women,

Recognizing that though significant progress has been made in the past decades in the fight for gender equality, there is still much to be done,

Affirming that gender equality and the rights of women remain at the top of our governmental agenda,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, UN Women and most recently, HeForShe,

Noting the particular importance of promoting gender equality in third world countries, as they are more likely to deny rights to women,

1. Recognizes that the Millennium Development Goals, while instrumental in providing a clear strategy and setting milestones to combat the most challenging problems faced by the world today, fail to thoroughly account for some of the discriminatory factors faced by women;
2. Emphasizes that the involvement of women in social, economic, political, and decision-making processes is critical to ensuring that their needs and desires are not overlooked;
3. Affirms our belief that cultural relativism must not become a valid argument to infringing on the medical rights of women in areas such as abortion and birth control;
4. Emphasizes that the guiding principle in all development policy in third world countries should be gender equality;
5. Declares the following objectives to be of the utmost importance in promoting gender equality:
 - a. emancipation of women and girls and building their capacities to make choices in their private lives (access to contraceptives, choice of spouse, etc.) and in their professional and public lives
 - b. free and equal access by women and children to rights and justice and to protection against all forms of violence
 - c. free and equal access to services, especially basic social services such as education, healthcare, and sexual rights and reproductive health
 - d. access to and control over productive and economic resources
 - e. access to decent work, equality at work and equal pay
 - f. female participation in economic, political, and decision-making processes;
6. Encourages member states to consider mainstreaming their development agenda to be in line with the objectives of gender equality;
7. Suggests the implementation of the following milestones for ensuring that international economic development policy in third world nations begins adhering to the guiding principle of gender equality:
 - a. Mainstream gender into all development funding instruments
 - b. Build staff gender and development capacities
 - c. Launch and support gender and development research in order to define common objectives and indicators by development sector

- d. Make gender equality and women's rights a focus of bilateral dialogue
 - e. Continue to promote equality in multilateral forums
8. Further suggests that the progress of these goals be evaluated on a yearly basis;
9. Affirms that for economic development of and gender equality in third world countries to be fully realized, other factors must be considered such as
- a. environmental protection
 - b. elimination of corruption in law enforcement
 - c. existence of democratic government
 - d. cultural, social and religious factors that may impede the growth of gender equality
10. Suggests the creation of women's groups similar to Fair Trade organizations such as Amani Ya Juu, a sewing and training program for marginalized women in Africa with the following objectives:
- a. to provide a safe environment for women
 - b. to give them a source of income
 - c. to give them emotional support if their nation is experiencing domestic crisis
 - d. to reconcile historically divergent factions in nations such as Rwanda
 - e. to provide information and resources on family planning and female healthcare
 - f. to establish centers in which women can simultaneously earn money and take care of their children;
11. Recognizes that these organizations should not limit women to one career path nor should they excuse unequal pay.

Committee: Economics and Financial

Sponsor: Canada

Topic: The Role of Women in Economic Development in Third World Countries

Realizing 70% of those in poverty are of the female gender,

Deeply disturbed of the gap between poverty stricken males and females,

Fully aware of the possible outcomes of a decreased number of economically deficient women,

Keeping in mind the religious and/or social implications of women in some third world countries,

1. Calls upon the Economics and Financial Committee of the SHS Model United Nations to create a treaty which would include the following:
 - a. Member nations who sign this treaty are to create programs with large corporations and school systems to allow female children of developing nation to attend school in the member nation, then providing internship and cooperative education programs for those children to enrich their knowledge in corporate business economics
 - b. Programs created by each signatory of the treaty will be moderated by the individual member nation
 - c. Requirements for acceptance and the application processes of each program are at the discretion of each signatory for their individual program
 - d. These programs are to be created in the effort to create a generation of educated self-sufficient women from third world nations with the intentions that successful graduates of the program will return to their homeland to attempt to promote education and a healthy economy;
2. Congratulates member nations who sign the treaty proposed above, seeing that they are inclined to promote women in the economy and to help developing nations;
3. Emphasizes the need to include women in the international economy equally as men, be it in developing or developed nations;
4. Encourages the creation of any similar treaties or supplemental programs to help females in third world countries;
5. Expresses its appreciation for the recognition of women playing a significant role in the international economy, as women can significantly affect the economy.

Committee: Economic and Financial

Sponsor: India

Topic: "The Role of Women in Economic Development in Third World Countries

Taking note of trends that have shown an increase in women's share in labor force,

Fully aware that women in third world countries are still concentrated in labor markets that leave them with poor employment conditions and little social protection,

Concerned, however, that woman in rural regions of third world countries are forced to do household activities,

Deeply conscious that greater gender equity can improve productivity, increase development, and stimulate the global economy

Acknowledging that Nordic countries such as Sweden, Norway and Iceland have the most gender-balanced workforce,

Expressing deep concern, however, that woman in developing countries, if they have a job, mostly possess low-skilled and labor-intensive ones,

Deeply disturbed by the increased incidences of sexual assaults of women in a working environment,

Keeping in mind that rapid industrialization and move towards higher-skilled labor, can exacerbate gender-based occupational segregation, leaving behind women in low-skilled and low-paid jobs,

Recognizing that upgrading women's working skills, especially in unconventional occupations would allow them to obtain higher paying jobs,

1. Encourages women obtain the skills sought by expanding employment sectors;
2. Appeals for appropriate education and expanded access to job training throughout the World;
3. Endorses an education for the males of the family to provide them information regarding the benefits of women's employment;
3. Proposes an incentive system that would allow women to acquire education and work jobs without opposition from the family;
3. Advocates the protection of women and their labor rights by fully enforcing legislation on labor standards and advancing decent working conditions;

4. Accept measures improving workers' skills and working conditions (such as workers' benefits, health care and paid leave) that are likely to benefit women, who seek especially those in disadvantaged situations;

5. Suggests the education of males regarding the sharing of household responsibilities, especially if women are to play a greater role in the global economy;

6. Authorizes supportive labor facilities to balance between women's paid and household work, to include more affordable childcare services, transportation and access to market opportunities; and

7. Requests a policy providing pathways for women into more technologically advanced sectors of the economy, thus narrowing the gender wage gap and reducing women's time at home, which would ultimately stimulate the global economy.

Committee: Economic and Financial

Sponsor: Lithuania

Topic: "The Role of Women in Economic Development in Third World Countries"

Establishing the vital need to make a proactive approach in helping the economic development of third world countries, in the interest of all countries internationally,

Bringing light to the fact that equal rights for women directly correlates with improved economic development,

Recognizing and commending the many great strides the UN, and the UN Women, has already made toward equality in the fight for equal rights,

Noting that in many third world countries, women still do not have equal rights,

Understanding that this discrimination is often a result of religious beliefs or cultural practices,

Stressing that 70% of the world's poor is female,

Identifying the fact that often cause of poverty is the lack of financial and educational resources available to a community,

- 1) Strongly emphasizes the need for the UN to continue their valiant efforts toward worldwide equality for women;
- 2) Exhorts the UN to establish a microloan program, to aid in the process of giving women the means to become more involved economically; This program would include, but is not limited to:
 - A. Creating a simple, straight foreword process for receiving a loan, which would include:
 - I. A straight foreword application, in which the prospected applicant would state identification, how much they would like to receive, reasons for wanting the loan, the intended use of the loan, and what they would use as collateral,
 - II. Either the applicant can submit this online, or a representative would pick up a paper application, given out by a visiting representative, as mentioned below, and the collateral (this collateral would be something of necessity, such as a piece of equipment),
 - III. The recipients would then be able to pay by mail. Once they have payed off the loan in the predetermined amount of time, the recipient would receive their collateral back,
 - B. Sending representatives to developing countries, in both rural and urban settings, who's job would be too:
 - I. Spread the word of the existence of these straight foreword micro loans, and just what they can do for the recipient,
 - II. Give out applications to anyone interested,
 - III. Picking up applications, and collateral,
 - C. Combining with the current efforts of World Bank to distribute economically beneficial micro loans, and enlisting the World Bank as the funder of these loans, as they already participate.

Committee: Economics and Finance

Sponsor: Egypt

Topic: The Role of Women in Economic Development of Third World Countries

Reminding the members of the UN that although Egypt has had female leaders in the past the political area in Egypt currently still lack the authority of women,

Noting the fact that the world is changing and women are getting involved politically everyday,

Recognizing most of the countries in Africa lack female authority and many of the representatives in the UN lack female authority, therefore, the role of women in still not proportional,

1. Encourages the members of the UN to recognize this problem and to bring it to the attention of the people across the world;
2. Requests the expansion of the roles of women to many more job opportunities and equality in society;
3. Reminds the people that many women, not just in Egypt but in Africa overall, still have to be veiled in public and cannot make eye contact with men unless related somehow;
4. Calls upon the UN to help adjust the roles of women and to make the world more equal in terms of gender equality;
5. Requests that other nations try to improve the role of women in their countries as well.

Committee: Economic and Financial

Sponsor: Ethiopia

Topic: The Role of Women in Economic Development in Third World Countries

Recognizing that women in third world countries don't help the economy,

Emphasizing the need of equal rights for women,

Seeking the need of women to be involved in economic life,

Emphasizing the need to increase education,

1. Encourages the need for women to have equal rights in order to improve the economy of their country;
2. Emphasizes the need for women to receive their education for the purpose of allowing them to run businesses and help improve the economy of their country;
3. Requests to improve the income of women for the purpose of allowing them to start businesses;
4. Further recommends to allow women to access to land and natural resources to make better resources;
5. Encourages the regional government to strengthen the technical capacity of women to implement schemes;
6. Accepts other countries to help women receive their entrepreneurship;
7. Emphasizes the need to have more schools in rural areas so that women can have easy access to schools.