Commission : UNCTAD

Session : Zonal MUN 2019 (Zone 3)

Sponsors: Angola, Bangladesh, China, Haiti, Nepal, Peru, Philippines,

Poland, South Africa, Sri Lanka

QUESTION OF: CREATING A CONDUCIVE ENVIRONMENT THAT

ATTRACTS AND SUPPORTS PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The General Assembly,

<u>Deploring</u> the prevalence of opaque tender procedures, corruption, slow decision-making and government failure to honour its commitments,

<u>Conscious</u> that political instability and inner conflicts deter private investors from doing business in those lands,

<u>Deeply disturbed</u> by the fact that children and adults are being exploited in some developing countries with 40.3 million people being victims of modern slavery,

<u>Fully aware</u> of the massive funding required for the infrastructural development and sophisticated technologies in developing countries, which can further encourage private investors,

<u>Alarmed</u> by the fact that children and youth in developing countries face barriers to obtain access to education,

Bearing in mind that some developing countries impose high import duties, taxes and unfavourable laws and cultures which hamper private investment,

<u>Further deploring</u> the presence of gender inequality (Gini coefficient) and high cultural orthodoxy,

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1. <u>Invites</u> technological giants which are economically advanced and stable, the World Bank, IMF, amongst others to provide aid for infrastructural and technological projects in developing countries;

- 2. <u>Calls upon</u> the decrease of school fees in developing countries and the training of new teachers by the United Nations as well as implementing compulsory education system until a defined level;
- 3. <u>Notes with satisfaction</u> that the USAID announced its commitment with new governments to build a stable and well governed state, thus forming an image of a politically stable nation to the eyes of the rest of the world;
- 4. <u>Strongly condemns</u> the prevalence of corruption in all nations and especially developing countries, firmly votes that severe laws are passed to eradicate this scourge by re-orienting the mindset of political leaders towards a more population-benefiting one;
- 5. <u>Further invites</u> youngsters to talk openly about opposition to corruption and to further adopt this mindset;
- 6. <u>Suggests</u> that major developing countries as well as developed ones include in their agenda a period of time to attend a summit to be held by NGOs as a means to promote networking among different nations and increase public-private cooperation hence boosting SDGs;
- 7. <u>Encourages</u> developing countries to offer preferential interest rates and reduced corporation tax hence easing the process of starting up in a developing country;
- 8. <u>Reminds</u> developing countries that the larger the market size, the more investors will be attracted and therefore they should maintain friendly relationships with potential market targets and gain access to new ones;

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9. <u>Calls upon</u> leaders of developing countries having a large potential workforce to motivate the population to make the most of their abilities by improving the minimum wage, offering better health care and promoting gender equality;

- 10. Recommends that governments promote social security and peace among the inhabitants, by making sure that the opinions of the general public are taken into account before implementing laws;
- 11. <u>Welcomes</u> measures to attract FDI, to create a powerful investment promotion agency (IPA) which should have a clear mandate to formulate FDI strategy and lead foreign investment promotion and facilitation.