**FORUM:** Special Political and Decolonisation Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Combating the Dependence of Developing Countries on Developed Nations

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Indonesia

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Libya, India, Laos PDR, The Russian Federation, Norway, Venezuela, China, Israel, Congo Kinshasa, Mexico, Sweden, Chad, Afghanistan, France, Mali, Philippines, Niger

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Expressing its appreciation* regarding the UN Development Program (UNDP) which supports projects conducted by over 170 member states to reduce poverty, good governance, address crises, and preserve the environment,

*Deeply disturbed* by the unequal global market balance between the world nations; where the southern periphery, which makes up 75% of the world, only owns 20% of the global income,

*Recalling* the Second World War and the Cold War and its major negative economic and social effects on developing countries,

*Recognizing* the histories of colonisation in countries located in the peripheries and semi-peripheries,

1. Strongly encouragesthe International Monetary Fund (IMF) to ensure that a certain percentage of the loans received by nation states goes to industrial development, by:
	1. conducting more health checks over the economic and financial policies over the 190 member states of the IMF,
	2. constantly checking development rates and indices that measure social and economic development, such as but not limited to:
		1. The Human Development Index (HDI)
		2. The Gini World coefficient
		3. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI);
2. Suggeststhat member states reduce their reliance on agriculture, and rather shift their focus to strengthening their industry by:
	1. redistributing some of the nations' funds towards industrial development,
	2. putting the aids that the developing countries receive from developed countries towards global and local manufacturing and production;
3. Urgesall member states to keep in mind the environmental crisis and reduce the negative effect of modern agriculture on the environment by means of:
	1. environmental campaigns that discuss the consequences of modern agriculture on nature and the environment, such as:
		1. posters
		2. advertisements on the television
		3. programs funded by the UN
	2. gradually transitioning from the usage of harmful fertilisers by 2030, or sooner, to alternative fertilisers (USA) such as, but not limited to:
		1. bone meal
		2. cottonseed meal
		3. composted manure
	3. constant checkups on farms and the products that are being used on farms;
4. Requests that MEDCs and the IMF reduce or even excuse some of the debts of the developing countries, to contribute to global economic stability and reduce the income inequality between the southern and northern sphere;
5. Calls for the creation of a UN organisation that focuses on providing education and job opportunities for people living under the poverty line, which will be funded by the aids received from the UN;
6. Emphasisesthe importance of reducing income inequality through:
	1. tax changes that can contribute to this cause, such as but not limited to:
		1. tax exemptions for people under the poverty line
		2. redistributing tax revenues
		3. taxing people based on their salary and not a fixed amount that everyone has to pay disregarding how much money they make
	2. redistributing welfare and changing its policies to help those in need by means of:
		1. cash transfers to the poor
		2. unemployment benefits
		3. programs to help people find jobs funded by the organisation of the UN;
7. Encourages a temporary exemption of certain ecology bills for LEDCs such as the banning of microplastics for LEDCs;
8. Asks governments to invest, with the use of the savings from tax revenues, in education, infrastructure and supply-side policies which will help small and medium-sized businesses do well in the long-term and make the economy more diversified.