

**Freshman #8**

TOPIC:Employment Creation and Enterprise Development in Developing Nations


# SOCOMUN XXVII

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Employment Creation and Enterprise Development in Developing Nations

Hello delegates, my name is Josh Prentice and I am going to be your chair for SOCOMUN XXVII! I am a senior here at Santa Margarita and look forward to leading SOCOMUN for the third year in a row and I cannot wait to share my passion for Model United Nations with you! Model United Nations is a very important program for me, as it has taught me to speak very eloquently to an audience as well as allowing me to make friends from all over the world. In the past few years in the Model United Nations program, I have met people from Japan, Norway, England, Ireland, France, Russia, Canada, China, Denmark, and Italy. MUN is the only set of experiences that allows you to meet people from all across the globe while also giving you life skills to utilize in the future. With MUN, I have traveled and debated at Washington DC, London, and this year I will be going to Prague for MUN. On top of MUN, I have also played basketball here at SM!

Hello delegates! My name is Audrey Luna and I will be your legal for SOCOMUN XXVII! I am a sophomore here at SM and this will be my second year participating in MUN. MUN has helped me improve my public speaking skills and has improved my critical thinking skills. I am excited to be your secretary for SOCOMUN and best of luck to you delegates!

Here at SOCOMUN, we will provide you with a learning experience to MUN that will serve as an introduction to the entire MUN process. It will feel like a confusing challenge at first, but then you will get a feel for it and will be well on your way to debating a wide variety of international issues. First off, because SOCOMUN is a learning conference, we do not require any position papers to be written, yet if you think you may have to write one you might want to check with your MUN advisor. There is no previous knowledge of the topic required to participate or do well in SOCOMUN. In MUN, we will first start off with debating our topic. Our topic for this committee is Employment Creation and Enterprise Development in Developing Nations, and we will have speakers volunteer to give speeches on this issue. Then other people have the chance to comment on the speech given. MUN consists of speeches, comments, caucusing, and resolutions. Caucusing is everyone talking on their own, with the goal to present solutions to each other and create a group of people with a similar set of solutions. Then when you have a group formed, you will be tasked with writing a formal set of solutions known as a resolution. Finally, we present those resolutions and vote on which one to pass. Your resolutions should solve the topic on an international level and not just help your own country. I know this seems like a lot to know, but it is relatively easy once you understand the process. We will go over the process again in our actual committee during SOCOMUN. If you have any questions or concerns or worries or anything at all, please contact us at socomunfresh8@gmail.com. The last final piece of advice that we can give you is to try to be as confident as you can during MUN. MUN can easily give you many life skills and life experiences, and if you are confident you will get the best out of your time at SOCOMUN. Good luck delegates and we cannot wait for committee at SOCOMUN 2018!

**Background**:

The issue at hand deals with creating sustainable jobs within countries which do not have sustainable jobs. The United Nations has the goal of decent work along with economic growth, and this topic deals with achieving this goal of the United Nations, but doing so within developing nations. This proves to be especially difficult because by definition these nations do not have sustainable jobs. Creating enterprises for this nations is even more difficult. Yet, this economic difficulty has always been a problem, but if it is solved then the world would be in a much better place and would be more capable of solving other global issues.

Employment creation and enterprise development has always been an issue within the United Nations. Since the United Nations was founded in 1945, this topic has always been debated and has always tried to have been solved. Specifically, in the period after World War II, the United Nations was very influential in economically restoring Europe and Eastern Europe in developing industry there. Since then, Europe has turned into an economic powerhouse with groups such as the European Union ensuring that all nations not only have sustainable jobs and enterprises, but also to ensure that the nations within that union are developed. Groups such as this can prove to be very influential in creating export opportunities for many nations. Different economic partnerships, such as those like the European Union, have in the past been very effective in creating jobs and ensuring that there can be a feasible manner for which developing countries can become developed. Developing nations have an extremely hard time expanding their industry and so economic partnerships and unions have worked in the past with not only the European Union but also between members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The United Nations itself has also explained various reasons as to why enterprise development and job creation has not yet occurred within these developing nations. One reason is that workers within these developing nations are not given social protections nor are given the necessary skills for any type of sustainable job. That is why developing nations struggle so much in developing jobs, and that is because the work force is ill equipped for any type of specialized job within these nations. Additional factors that hurt the global economy are low-wage and insecure jobs, child labor, low productivity, and social protection. Cooperation and integration are necessary aspects of increasing jobs as well as providing protection for the workers. Overall, a number of issues such as those previously mentioned weigh down on the economy, and a combination of alleviating these problems and implementing new policies to increase small business growth will allow for the maximum success of the economy. Another thing to note is that the private sector provides 90% of jobs in developing countries, making it one of the more important aspects to focus on in employment creation and enterprise development. Research has proven that simplifying taxes, particularly for small and medium sized enterprises, is increasingly important while also increasing access to finances for this small and medium enterprises. As the United Nations looks to aid these developing countries more and more, investing in their infrastructure becomes increasingly more important. It is paramount that there is a focus put in place on the small and medium enterprises.

The most troublesome aspect of this issue is when a developing country only has one enterprise or industry and is reliant upon that enterprise or industry. One example is Venezuela. In 2016, Venezuela became dependent on only its petroleum export. This meant that when petroleum sold well that Venezuela’s economy would rise and would have the potential to allow for Venezuela to become developed. Yet, the petroleum market plummeted and so did the economy of Venezuela. It is increasingly important to make sure that the economies of all nations have various industries as to ensure that there is no dependency upon any one export. When a nation relies on solely one export, even if it is a developed country, that country will inevitably take on various economic hardships due to its lack of diversity within its economy. It is vital that in developing solutions all nations keep in mind that developing nations cannot be dependent upon one export as this will inevitably lead to economic turmoil as it has with various developing nations in the past.

**Possible Solutions**:

Solutions need to be developed and presented during SOCOMUN in order to create resolutions. The best solutions are those that are fully realized and encompass many aspects of this issue. While your actually solutions should be creative and should solve the issue on an international scale, these solutions presented are just possibilities and should give you a starting point for your own solutions.

Experts nowadays are suggesting that there is no single solution to solving economic development, yet local context should be factored into any solution. One such solution would be to focus on the poor and impoverished communities of developing nations and develop industries around them and to see those peoples as producers in the economy, as opposed to consumers which they could not be because they by definition are impoverished. One such solution would be to apply micro loans to these nations to help the governments be able to alleviate their economic problems. Another such solutions would be to directly subsidize local small and medium enterprises (SMES). This would allow for small business to blossom within developing nations. Considering that the private sector is the most influential in developing an economy, this could prove very effective in solving this issue.

Another beneficial solution would be to utilize groups such as the World Bank in order to help develop any given nation’s economy. The World Bank specializes in helping nations better utilize their preexisting funds and helps to better their economy. The World Bank is able to create economic plans for developing nations so that they can better use their funding as well as the World Bank can create capital projects for developing nations as to jumpstart their own industries. Another solution would be to develop a plan to create enterprise out of agriculture. There are currently 104 million self-employed agrarian workers who do not contribute to the economy. In developing nations, this is sometimes detrimental as there could be industries around agriculture that could help jumpstart their own economy. A solution could be to develop partnerships between local farmers and domestic markets which could then develop international trade as to expand a country’s exports as well as their own enterprises and industries. This would not only create jobs but it would also expand the scope of trading partners and trading opportunities for many developing nations.

**Questions to Consider**:

The following questions are to simply help you with any research that you do or to help you think of solutions. These questions do not need to be answered, but they could help you create a resolution that solves all aspects of this issue. It is also important to note that in making your solutions, you should develop solutions that solves this issue for every single country.

1. Does your country have a wide variety of exports? If not, what potential exports could your country expand to?
2. How can your nation help other nations expand their own exports and markets?
3. Is your country developed or still developing? Based on that answer, is your nation in a position to partner with developing countries as to expand the other countries markets?
4. Is your nation dependent upon one export or one industry? If so, in what ways can your country diversify its economy?
5. How can your country develop more industries within developing countries?
6. How will you ensure that the jobs created in developing countries are sustainable and beneficial for workers?
7. Is your country able to utilize any governmental groups to help with this issue?
8. Are there any Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO’s) that can help solve this issue on a domestic or international scale?
9. Is your country able to provide loans for developing nations as to bolster their economy? Can your country provide direct financing of small businesses for enterprise development in these developing nations?
10. Can groups such as the World Bank or other monetary groups be utilized in order to help solve this issue on an international level?

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| **Goal 8 Targets. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all** |
| 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries |
| 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors |
| 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services |
| 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10‑Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead |
| 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value |
| 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training |
| 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms  |
| 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment |
| 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products |
| 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all |
| 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries |
| 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization |

Works Cited

Brill, Alexandra. “Why the ‘Decent Work’ Agenda is Reshaping Sustainability Goals.” *GreenBiz,* GreenBiz Group Inc., 20 Feb. 2018, www.greenbiz.com/article/why-decent-Work-agenda-reshaping-sustainability-goals.

The article is about how the workplace, today is more secure and equal to its employees by giving fair wages and a safer working environment. Employment has helped millions of people out of poverty and how there is more middle - class citizens in developing countries. It provides information about equitable wages and safe working domain, which will produce productivity. The article gives updated information about what the work environment is providing to its employees.

“Decent Work and Economic Growth.” *Data* | *The World Bank,* datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgatlas/SDG-08-decent-work-and-economic-growth.html.

The article briefly explains the background of the topic, along with how 42% of the world’s population under the age of 25. Explains the economic and social status for low, middle, and high - class families. This article is on the official World Bank website, which provides loans to countries for capital projects. It gives statistics about unemployment of youth due to the economic status. The article would help with the topic background because it thoroughly explains the reasoning behind the economic status.

“Employment Strategies for Developing Countries.” *MSS Research* , MSS, 9 April, 2018.

Most of the world’s workforce is still employed in agriculture, and thus utilizing agriculture efficiently will be essential to the success of developing countries. There are 104 million self-employed and unpaid workers in these developing countries which carries a lot of potential for small business growth and employment. Other areas to focus on in the economic side in developing countries are expanding the service industry, promoting small enterprises, upgrading technology, and improving marketing. While these are good generic goals, more sustainable and specific methods of carrying them out are essential. Utilizing both UN organizations along with NGOs and other investment organizations are important as well in order to expand upon what has already been created.

“Envion2030 Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth Enable.” *United Nations,* United

Nations, www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/envision2030-goal8.html.

The source illustrates the 2030 goals for Goal 8, which aims to achieve higher levels of productivity and upgrading technology. Also, to continue and create innovative ideas. It provides information from the official United Nations website, which displays all the goals for the SDGs. The source provides details of what the UN is planning to do in the future for Decent Work and Economic Growth, which would be useful for UN involvement.

“Goal 8: Decent Work Economic Growth.” *Sustainable Development Goal Fund,* 2 Feb. 2018, www.sdgfund.org/goal-8-decent-work-and-economic-growth.

In the article, poverty has declined over the past 25 years because if the increase in employment. The source is reliable because promoting entrepreneurship will help decrease human trafficking, slavery, and forced labor. The article briefly explains that the employment social status is always evolving to create a positive environment for people in the work force to increase productivity. This would be useful in topic background, because the article to relates to everyone from each economic status, worldwide.

“Job Creation Strategies | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases.” *United Nations*.

The United Nations has acknowledged that the global economy has failed to provide social protections for the weak members of society and failed to provide workers with the skills necessary to survive in a quickly growing and changing economy. Additional factors that hurt the global economy are low-wage and insecure jobs, child labor, low productivity, and social protection. Cooperation and integration are necessary aspects of increasing jobs as well as providing protection for the workers. Overall, a number of issues such as those previously mentioned weigh down on the economy, and a combination of alleviating these problems and implementing new policies to increase small business growth will allow for the maximum success of the economy.

Karnani, Aneel. “Reducing Poverty Through Employment.” *MIT Press,* MIT.

 Rather than emphasizing a one-size-fits-all approach to triggering economic development, experts now advocate more and more focusing on solutions tailored to the local context. It is becoming increasingly important to focus on the impoverished and unemployed as producers rather than simply consumers. This article suggests exterminating microcredit as it is not a sustainable solution and rather focusing on employing people in steady jobs. However, a more reasonable solution would be applying both short and long term solutions, including adapted forms of microcredit, to alleviating poverty and creating more jobs.

Rondinelli, Dennis A., and John D. Kasarda. “Foreign Trade Potential, Small Enterprise Development and Job Creation in Developing Countries.” *SpringerLink*, Kluwer Academic Publishers.

The full potential of the economy in developing countries cannot be realized unless enough sustainable jobs can be created to absorb the growing labor forces. Regulatory and legal obstacles to small business growth must be removed along with aiding these small business to growth and adapt to the needs of the local people and area. The private sector requires the most focus as it generates the most jobs. As always, improving technology and education are key factors in boosting the economy both on a local and national scale. Public-private partnerships are essential for all these solutions.

Michelitsch, Roland. “Five Barriers to Job Creation.” *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 11 Mar. 2014.

The private sector provides 90% of jobs in developing countries, making it one of the more important aspects to focus on in employment creation and enterprise development. The article focused on five main things to improve jobs in developing countries: red tape, infrastructure, access to finance, skills mismatch, gender, and working conditions. Research has proven that simplifying taxes, particularly for small and medium sized enterprises is increasingly important while also increasing access to finances for these SMEs. As we look to aid these developing countries more and more, investing in their infrastructure becomes more important as well as focusing on the small and medium enterprises.

 “Women, Decent Jobs, Economic Growth: an Opportunity to Recalibrate Investments in the

 Global Health and Social Workforce.” *World Health Organization,* World Health

 Organization, www.who.int/mediacentre/commentaries/women-jobs-economy/en/.

The source explains about the five - year action plan for health employment and exclusive economic growth. The focus is to help produce the gender age gap, to have equal pay, create more jobs, and to provide education for women in the health care market. The source is written on the official World Healthcare Organization (WHO) website, which is a reliable source. It provides information about enlarging women’ economic empowerment, which can be useful for UN involvement.