

**TED ANTALYA
MODEL UNITED
NATIONS 2019**



Forum: SPECPOL

Issue: Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Student Officer: Emre Yeşilçimen

Position: President Chair

INTRODUCTION

“Overall, globalization has unleashed a wide array of opportunities, as well as new challenges for realizing sustainable development.

Trade has fuelled growth in many countries. A number of developing countries have made major inroads in reducing poverty and hunger by taking advantage of trade opportunities. Information and communication technologies have enabled the acceleration of global integration of production processes. Knowledge and skills have special premiums in job markets nowadays.

Through open markets, trade and investment, cleaner production technologies and eco-efficient management systems are becoming more accessible.

Empowered by the Internet and access to information, civil society organizations have increased their influence and contributions to tackle global challenges. This important stakeholder group is often key to implementing development projects and building integrated perspectives on global issues.

Despite these positive developments, it remains a challenge to ensure that all countries and all people benefit from globalization’s full potential. Global forces, such as trade and cross-border flows of capital and labour, have created opportunities for some and negative consequences for others.”

Shamshad Akhta, 23/10/13

(Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

Globalization is a force to be reckoned with that has influenced the foundation of growth and development itself. However due to its massive range of inclusion, events have changed the character and trend of globalization which further reinforced the general course of development. A globalizing world with increasing groundbreaking phenomena has caused distinct impacts and divisions on the foundation of globalization, making a full circle. Globalization trends have led to calls for more effective multilateral cooperation to ensure that its consequences do not threaten peoples’ livelihoods or the sustainability of the planet. a transformation has occurred in economic globalization resulting in a geo-economic realignment and so. In this rapidly evolving context, the international community is stepping up efforts to formulate a global development agenda. The recent Special Event of the President of the General Assembly on the MDGs highlighted the closely related imperatives of accelerating efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and defining a

post-2015 development agenda. The world needs to enhance the effectiveness of multilateralism to fully realize the opportunities created by globalization and minimize and manage its costs and risks. There is need for a longer-term strategic repositioning of the UN development system to strengthen its effectiveness and relevance in the new development environment. This would involve rethinking, adjusting and strengthening such areas as functions, funding, capacity, partnerships, organizational arrangements and governance. Monitoring and evaluation capacity will be key to ensuring that policies are well targeted. Data and statistics need to be improved to provide the basis for sound analysis of the impact of globalization on development. We must strengthen efforts to place development at the centre of globalization. This means that greater consistency must be achieved among the macroeconomic, trade, aid, financial, education, environmental and gender equality policies of all countries, so that globalization works to the betterment of all.

The current approach to the post-2015 development agenda offers an historic opportunity to change the development paradigm. It could help ensure that a global development agenda beyond 2015 would be able to distribute globalization benefits to everyone, facilitated by a strong multilateral system.

The global development landscape has been changing rapidly and will continue to do so. As the opportunities, challenges and risks of globalization are highly interrelated, a new, broader development framework is needed to address them. In this context, the Committee may wish to consider a specific theme, so that its consideration of this broad item could focus on a certain aspect of the globalization discourse.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Globalization:

Globalization is a multi-dimensional process characterized by:

- The acceptance of a set of economic rules for the entire world designed to maximize profits and productivity by universalizing markets and production, and to obtain the support of the state with a view to making the national economy more productive and competitive;

- technological innovation and organizational change centered on flexibilisation and adaptability;

- the expansion of a specific form of social organization based on information as the main source of productivity and power;

- the reduction of the welfare state, privatization of social services, flexibilisation of labor relations and weaker trade unions;

- de facto transfer to trans-national organizations of the control of national economic policy instruments, such as monetary policy, interest rates and fiscal policy;

- the dissemination of common cultural values, but also the re-emergence of nationalism, cultural conflict and social movements."

- R.Urzua, 2000

Interdependence:

Mutual dependence at a global level. One country depends on another country for something and that country may depend on another country, which eventually creates global

interdependence. Importing and exporting of goods and services highly contributes to global interdependence. Certain commodities such as oil have created a global interdependence between countries that produce the precious commodity and those that covet it.

-R.Urzua 2000

BACKGROUND AND NOW

1) The “Bloom and Boom” of Globalization

After the second world war major nations agreed on a “ framework for international monetary policy, commerce and finance, and the founding of several international institutions intended to facilitate economic growth multiple rounds of trade opening simplified and lowered trade barriers”, essentially coining out globalization. The reduction in price of air travel in the 70s made it more affordable for those in the middle class to travel overseas. The proliferation of technology and its increasing affordability and usage in daily life has made communication between different countries increasingly more efficient. Moreover, as economies began to turn away from socialist policies, many opened themselves up to western capitalism, increasing trade and interdependence. Out now “globalized society offers a web of forces and factors that bring people, cultures, markets, beliefs and practices into increasingly greater proximity to one another”, thus the ideals and base philosophy of this ever expanding term was born

2) Millennium Development Goals and Now

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) served as a milestone in global development since their inception in 2000. Without losing focus on further progress on the MDGs, it is now time to accelerate thin

king on a global development agenda beyond 2015.

“The UN Secretary-General has established the UN System Task Force on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda and a High-level Panel of Eminent Persons. He also appointed a Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning. The purpose of these tracks is to guarantee a broadly consultative process to support the design of the post 2015 UN development agenda.

Meanwhile, the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference initiated work on a set of sustainable development goals. A 30-member Open Working Group is tasked with submitting a proposal on these goals to the sixty-eighth General Assembly (2013-2014). The Rio+20 outcome provides that the design of the SDGs should be consistent with the post-2015 process.”

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) is fully engaged in promoting and supporting the emergence of a solid and ambitious post-2015 development agenda, with sustainable development at its center.”

“The UN Development Group has launched a set of eleven thematic consultations and national consultations in more than 60 countries. Jointly organized by various UN entities and with support from Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders, the consultations will help guide thinking on how to include emerging and pressing issues in the post-2015

development agenda. DESA is fully engaged in the thematic consultations with active contributions from several Divisions. A report with the first findings from the consultation, The global conversation begins, was published in March 2013.

The eleven thematic consultations are:

- *Conflict and Fragility*
- *Education*
- *Environmental Sustainability*
- *Governance*
- *Growth and employment*
- *Health*
- *Hunger, food and nutrition security*
- *Inequalities*
- *Population Dynamics*
- *Energy*
- *Water*

(UN DESA, “BEYOND 2015”)

The topic of “Globalization and Interdependence” has been on the agenda of the General Assembly Second Committee since 1999 and has served as a forum for Member States to provide insight and policy suggestions on development, especially regarding how developing countries can become more financially stable, achieve higher levels of economic growth, and work to eradicate poverty. With the 2015 deadline to achieve the MDGs only five years away, it is crucial to establish common ground on the content and implementation of development policy. Globalization, defined as the increasing connection between countries in economics, politics, labor, and culture, affects all areas of development and is fostering the growth of an interdependent world. An interdependent world implies many things. It means that increasingly the politics of one country may greatly affect the politics of another country and that, for example, increasingly environmental policies may also be issues of politics and culture. Because of this, in an interdependent and globalized world there is a greater need for actions to be national, regional, and international in nature to be both coherent and comprehensive. This is especially true in terms of development policy and sustainable development initiatives and it is, therefore, important to consider how globalization and interdependence affect these issues as well as how the international community can create effective policies in spite of the challenges posed by globalization.

MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED

Development Cooperation Forum (DCF)

Based on its multi-stakeholder convening power, the Development Cooperation Forum, which is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council, is initiating a dialogue on the possible features of a renewed global partnership for development, and characteristics of a monitoring and accountability framework. Representatives from governments, civil society,

philanthropic organizations, academia and the private sector are being engaged in these conversations, which will also examine the broader implications – for development cooperation – of a post-2015 development agenda.

Committee for Development Policy (CDP)

The Committee for Development Policy, which is a UN sub-body, provides inputs and independent advice on emerging cross-sectoral development issues. Members of CDP have also been working on conceptual issues around the post-2015 development agenda. In June 2012, the committee published a policy note on the UN Development Strategy Beyond 2015, followed by several DESA Working Papers on the post-2015. Additional working papers from the CDP and further analytical inputs to post-2015 thinking will be forthcoming.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

A/53/169 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence	7 July 1998
A/54/231 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence 17 July 1998	7 July 1998
A/55/212 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence	10 September 1999
A/55/381 Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the UN in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence	15 September 1999
A/56/209 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence	31 July 2000
A/56/445 Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the UN in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence	13 September 2000
A/57/274 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of	26 July 2001

globalization and interdependence Research Report Page 61	
A/57/287 Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the UN in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence	5 October 2001
A/58/225 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence I	15 July 2002
A/58/394 Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the UN in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence.	8 August 2002
A/59/240 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence	6 August 2003
A/59/312 Report of the Secretary-General on globalization and interdependence	26 September 2003
A/60/322 Report of the Secretary-General on Globalization and Interdependence - Building Institutions for Achieving the Development Goals and Integrating in the Global Economy	31 August 2004
A/60/204 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence	3 May 2005
A/61/424/Add.1 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence A/62/303 Report of the Secretary-General on Globalization and Interdependence Research Report Page 5	8 August 2005 1 September 2005
A/63/333 - Impact of globalization on the achievement of the internationally agreed	23 August 2006

development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals ·	
A/62/199 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence	13 December 2006
A/54/358 Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the UN in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence General Assembly Resolutions on Globalization and Interdependence	29 February 2008

RELEVANT UN DOCUMENTS AND TREATIES

Check the timeline for major resolutions up to 2007

[UN. General Assembly \(64th sess. : 2009-2010\). 2nd Committee](#)

<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/673615>

UN DESA

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/en>

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2011

https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/un_resolutions/a_res_66_210_e.pdf

UN ECSWA

<https://www.unescwa.org/>

GA 54th Session, Agenda Item 104

<https://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/54/plenary/a54-358.htm>

UNCTAD

[https://unctad.org/searchcenter/Pages/Results.aspx?r=unctadlanguage%3D%22en%22%20unctadlanguage%3D%22English%22%20%22owstaxIdProductx0020Taxonomy%22%3D%23b3237fa6-e07c-4575-911a-](https://unctad.org/searchcenter/Pages/Results.aspx?r=unctadlanguage%3D%22en%22%20unctadlanguage%3D%22English%22%20%22owstaxIdProductx0020Taxonomy%22%3D%23b3237fa6-e07c-4575-911a-28dee1dca9b4%3A%22Sessional%20Document%3AUnited%20Nations%3AGA%20Resolutions%20Related%20to%20UNCTAD%22&start1=21)

[28dee1dca9b4%3A%22Sessional%20Document%3AUnited%20Nations%3AGA%20Resolutions%20Related%20to%20UNCTAD%22&start1=21](https://unctad.org/searchcenter/Pages/Results.aspx?r=unctadlanguage%3D%22en%22%20unctadlanguage%3D%22English%22%20%22owstaxIdProductx0020Taxonomy%22%3D%23b3237fa6-e07c-4575-911a-28dee1dca9b4%3A%22Sessional%20Document%3AUnited%20Nations%3AGA%20Resolutions%20Related%20to%20UNCTAD%22&start1=21)

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Globalization and interdependence are much-debated subjects both academically and politically. Several types of globalization, including economic or cultural, are debated, as well as the extent of globalization and the nature of its rewards. Some argue that globalization allows developing countries to produce cheaper goods and increase economic growth, while others argue that this is simply the developed world exploiting an economic race to the bottom in which workers in developing countries are willing to work for less, thus exacerbating pre-existing inequalities between developed and developing nations. According

to the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the costs and benefits of globalization are unevenly shared, most often to the detriment of developing countries. In addition, as stated in GA resolution A/RES/62/199, "...the least developed countries have remained marginalized in the globalizing world economy..." and are more greatly affected by negative shifts in the international economic climate. Considering the scale of the recent financial crisis, this has become a serious concern. Evidence shows, however, that globalization, in spite of challenges, can have a notably positive effect. Currently, more than one billion people still subsist on less than \$1 per day, yet with the increasing reach of globalization, 40% of the world which was previously isolated has entered the global market of production and consumption. Such changes are what the international community strives for but must be carefully monitored to ensure continued progress. Additionally, food insecurity, diminishing of the agricultural sector due to changes in climate, population fluxes, and energy crises, all of which impact developing countries more severely, are at risk of worsening from macro-economic system failures.

If one wants to resolve this issue, one must look out for long term global consequences and consequences that might be formed because of interdependence principles. Considering all aspects of the topic, the UN has the opportunity to be truly innovative while establishing sustainable economic patterns, fostering development, and positively utilizing the power of interdependence.

Delegates may find the resolutions mentioned throughout this research report useful for references of possible solutions and so.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Daoud, A. (2009, October 21). Statement on Behalf of the Group of 77 and China on Globalization and Interdependence to the General Assembly Second Committee. Retrieved July 7, 2010, from <http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=091021>

United Nations. Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination. (n.d.). Home. Retrieved July 1, 2010, from <http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/globalization.htm>

World Trade Organization. (n.d.). Aid for Trade Website. Retrieved August 5, 2010, from http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/aid4trade_e.htm

[UN. General Assembly \(64th sess. : 2009-2010\). 2nd Committee https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/673615](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/673615)

UN DESA

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/en>

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2011

https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/un_resolutions/a_res_66_210_e.pdf

UN ECSWA

<https://www.unescwa.org/>

GA 54th Session, Agenda Item 104

<https://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/54/plenary/a54-358.htm>

and the resolutions mentioned in the timeline