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Infrastructure is an important part of economic success that we severely lack. Southeast Asia has the lowest telephone mainline density of any other region, and also has the lowest amount of Internet Users than most other regions have. Also, in Asia and the Pacific, almost 2 billion people have no or highly limited access to usable roads, 80% of people in that region have no access to the internet, and 800 million people have no electricity. These numbers are far too high and we need to work together with other countries to help solve these issues. There are currently programs in place that are trying to help solve our infrastructure problem, such as The Asian Land Transport Infrastructure Development program started by UNESCAP. This program revolves around establishing an "Asian Highway" which would increase the ease of inter-regional transportation of goods and people. However, the current problem is that while this project began in 2005, only 10% of the highway has been completed to date, which is a major problem. As a leading economic nation in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Malaysia believes that it is important to use our existing alliances with Indonesia and Thailand, the other two major economic powerhouses in our region, to improve communication and roads in our region. Also, I believe that instead of spending 51% of our Government income on electric facilities, we should instead spend a greater percentage on improving our roads, which could go to the continued creation of the Asian Highway.

Clearly another problem we face is with Agriculture. As global population increases, food demands increase as well. We need to establish a reliable source of food for our people, that can provide a sufficient quantity of food, while being environmentally sound. A strong contender for a possible solution is CSA or Climate Safe Agriculture. This type of agriculture emphasizes farming foods that are commonly water-based and self-replenishable so as to meet growing demands. Currently, our agricultural processes lead to emissions of harmful gases into the atmosphere which lead to climate change as we are currently seeing today. However, many farmers do not see the immediate benefit of switching to this system, and many are looking at the short-term initial implementation costs instead of looking at the long-term production benefits this kind of system can lead to. In order to get farmers to get on-board with CSA, government programs need to begin attempting to decrease implementation costs and showing that it can be used on a very large scale. Malaysia proposes an annual or bi-annual meeting of nations on agriculture that would try to improve the communication of nations with the goal of solving our current problems. Small farmers need to understand the long-term benefits of CSA.

One of the biggest problems in Southeast Asia and the Pacific with migrant labor is the complete lack of congruity of regulations between nations in this region. Also, while most countries, including Malaysia, have established laws regarding the bigger problems of Migrant labor, there are still many smaller laws that should be integrated to encourage the continued import of new labor in Malaysia and the Southeast Asia and Pacific region as a whole. Currently, Malaysia largely imports labor rather than exporting it. We, and others in our region, have implemented migrant labor laws such as Freedom of Association reduced forced labor, reduced discrimination, increased Migration employment, and increased women and children rights. At this point it would be very beneficial to us to collaborate with others in our region and use a bottom-up approach where we take the current knowledge we already have and combine it in an attempt to find a unified solution.

There have been many concerted efforts to help solve these problems in our region, although many of them have had their downfalls. For example, the Asian Highway was instituted 11 years ago and yet only 10% of it has been completed. In terms of Agriculture, we should attempt to uphold SDG goals of no hunger by 2030, and to also begin to institute the suggested changes at the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, or COP21. The reason that these programs have failed in the past is because people and governments are unwilling to cooperate with one another to help solve these problems.

Malaysia believes that creating the Asian Highway to increase communication and help solve transportation problems in our region would be very beneficial to our economy and the economy of the region as a whole. Also, Malaysia believes that it is important for places like Singapore and Indonesia with 15-17 million small farms each should institute Climate-Smart Agriculture, but as agriculture is not of huge concern of Malaysia, we would rather see it instituted in countries where it has more impact rather than instituting it ourselves, which would have relatively little impact. We believe that migrant labor laws should become unified among the entire region and that migrants should be subject to the same laws as the natives, as they are an important part of our current labor force. If migrant laborers are discriminated against, Malaysia may face a common revolt.