Committee: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Country: Azerbaijan

Secondary Schools' United Nations Symposium

The republic of Azerbaijan has been a part of the economic and social commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) sine 1992. The delegation of Azerbaijan believes there is a huge growing process in political, economic, social and environment areas. Azerbaijan is experiencing a rapid economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region. Due to the rise in oil revenues, Azerbaijan has had an annual growth of more than 20 percent.

Azerbaijan is wealthy in oil and has its own transport infrastructures to Russia, and created its own infrastructure policy that strongly supports its economy. However, Due to the war in Chechnya, Azerbaijan’s infrastructure railways is ail conditions and in need of improvement. It cannot repair it’s infrastructures due to a lack of facilities. The republic of Azerbaijan believes that there is a need for infrastructure improvement in South Asia. Policies need to be made to improve the different modes of transports and have them work closer aligned to improve the transport and network system in South Asia. There are many constraints to financing the infrastructure but if more committees aside from ASEAN were put in place to support the infrastructure of South Asia, an improvement can actually be made. With that, the world’s economy would grow and the countries could eventually gain facilities to improve their infrastructures themselves.

Azerbaijan is focused on improving its economy and plans to attack land fragmentation and small size farms in hopes of developing rural areas. Law No. 270-VQ on agricultural cooperation puts forward lawful and monetary standards of the association and exercises of rural cooperatives and advancement of farming participation. Azerbaijan is increasing in growing more wheats to sustain the republic. Article 16(1) “Azerbaijan state takes care about improvement of prosperity of all people and each citizen, their social protection and proper living conditions.” The state strongly believes in providing sustainable nutrients for its citizens and strongly supports article 25 of the human rights that everyone despite age, sex, age etcetera has the right to proper food, medical care, social services and etcetera. Regarding future foods, Asia and the Pacific should focus on improve its rural areas and develop a strong agriculture to sustain itself. Also other countries that are more prosperous should help out and consider article 25 because no one should have to go without food.

Azerbaijan’s migration flow has a major problem, human trafficking. The crumple of the USSR and the Karabakh conflict with Armenia in the 1990’s led to mass unemployment. The capital city, Baku changed its focal point to slave markets due to the mass employment. These slave markets became popular to unemployed men, refuges or IDPS who were desperate for any kind of job. The slave market eventually extended to women and children being trafficked as slaves. In the 1977’s young women slave markets became more popular in Baku, Human trafficking networks disguised themselves as national marriage agencies or employment agencies that would attract women to young Averi women to travel abroad to marry or find a job but were forced into prostitution and brothels. Eventually, young Averi women went to these sex trades voluntarily or through fraudulent agencies. In 2005, Azerbaijan passed the Law on Fight Against Human Trafficking.11. This law set up the lawful and hierarchical grounds of battling human trafficking and strives to protect victims. It is important that we raise awareness of human trafficking and increase border security in hopes of confronting human trafficking. Also educate girls not to be so subordinate and not go to these sex trades voluntarily.

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