The State of Israel, founded by United Nations mandate in 1947, has been in constant conflict over border boundaries due to the threat posed by its neighbouring Arab states. Despite Israel’s relative youth, constant strife, and small stature it has developed the most advanced economy in both the Middle East and Southwest Asia. Israel also boasts the highest standard of living in the Middle East and the third highest in the entirety of Asia. Israel hopes to guide the member states of UNESCAP onto the same path of accelerated growth and future prosperity.

**The Role of Infrastructure in the Development of South East Asia**

The State of Israel recognises the immense contributions infrastructure make to the growth of an economy and a country. Israel itself, according to a 2015 World Economic Forum report, struggles in comparison to similarly competitive economies in terms of transportation infrastructure capabilities. To address this Israel has opened itself up to foreign investment through financial institutions like the Israel Infrastructure Fund and strategic relationships with the Chinese government. Chinese corporations playing a specifically large role in the development of new infrastructure in the region. Israel is able to utilize foreign investment by countries like China in the development of infrastructure because of the reliable reputation Israel has in the market place. With the countries of South East Asia facing similar infrastructure concerns Israel supports the encouragement of foreign investment in these regions. In order to foster investor confidence Israel encourages either an aggregation of individual informal infrastructure institutions into ASEAN or the legitimization of these institutions. Israel also recommends the lifting of both monetary and time restrictions on inflow of capital delegated for infrastructure projects. There may also be need for the ADB to support, in whole or in part, investment certificates or bonds and supervise a standardized infrastructure project management system across borders within South East Asia.

**The Future of Food**

The State of Israel affirms the need for both sustainable and accessible food not only in the regions surveyed over by UNESCAP, but the world. Israeli Social Affairs Minister Haim Katz while celebrating the implementation of Israel's own 100 million shekel food security program stated “The basic requirement for nutritional security cannot be dependent on budgetary considerations”. A part this program aims to specifically address food waste, something which the countries of Asia and the Pacific struggle with as well, by mandating that commercial food handling businesses donate ‘unsellable’ food to the program. Within UNESCAP Israel understands the untapped value held in the currently expansive smallholder farming agricultural sub-category in Asia and the Pacific. In order to unlock this value Israel proposes that the governments in this region provide low to no interest micro-loans and the opportunity for more extensive agricultural education to this sub-category. This will increase not only sustainability and accessibility to food, but will also play an important role in the economic support of these regions.

**Labour Migration & Illegal Trafficking in Asia and the Pacific**

The State of Israel is attempting reformation of the enforcement of its migrant work laws after a number of condemnatory reports relating to farm and domestic workers. These reports found that migrants were forced to work longer than the legal limit, paid less than minimum wage, had poor access to healthcare, were forced to live in poor conditions, and even had to pay placement fees in excess of 10,000 shekels. Israel recognises its failure in the enforcement of these laws and sees a similar situation occurring in Asia and the Pacific. However, due to the multinational nature of that region Israel not only recommends the forming of a migrant labor watchdog that monitors these relationships, but also the immediate ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. This allows a standardized and broad reach for the enforcement of laws relating to migrant workers, helping to prevent human rights abuses and human trafficking.

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