**Committee: UNESCAP**

**Delegation: Japan**

**Delegate: Anikait Panikker**

**Topic 1: The Role of Infrastructure in the Development of South East Asia**

As a nation-state that has firsthand experience about how a country reaches its highest point economically, we believe that we can bring expertise and guidance to the debate for those member-states that need it. Although our economy is impressively developed, we meet issues that are environmentally looked down upon and encounter inordinate levels of debt. Regardless of the negatives, member-states that need the basic human essentials have to take risks to properly support their populace. It is unfortunate that certain nations in the Asia and Pacific region are labeled as “developing countries.” In order to resolve this prominent issue, we are constantly trying to create ideas and possible resolutions that counteract this problem. Our efforts range from being high contributors for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in regards to monetary distribution, to adjusting our policies and strategies to expand in emerging markets. In order to look at organizations that specifically deal with monetary distribution, we believe that effective aid comes from small number of parties focusing large amounts of efforts into one area. This is why Japan isn’t the prospective founding member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). Reasons consist from the AIIB adding to Japan’s excessive levels of debt, to the ideology of following the footsteps of strong allies for every action we take. In the end regardless of the flaws we have economically, Japan looks forward to present ideas that positively impacts the economy and development in the Asian region.

**Topic 2: Future of Food**

Food security, a strong factor which enables the human populace to meet the basic human necessities. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), about 842 million people around the world struggle from receiving basic human necessities such as food and water, which leaves a large amount of the global population malnourished. Unfortunately some of Japan’s population are associated with the 842 million, and as one of the richest countries in the world, we require assistance from external forces. Not only do we seek a remedy for the nutrition related problems in our nation, but also nations that are not as developed as we are do so as well. We have to work as a coalition to ease and remedy this pressing issue, and as a committee we have to shift focus onto this topic and resolve the nutrition related problems that face member states, developed or not. The reason why our economic development doesn’t correspond to our food security is, because of the inactiveness of our agriculture sector. Due to the fact that we are heavily dependent on food imports, the dependence on our agriculture sector starts to decrease, which leads to a plethora of problems for our population. In order to solve this, we turn to our external allies and certain NGOs such as, the Australian International Food Security Center (AIFSC), the Barilla Center for Food & Nutrition (BCFN), and many more. These organizations strive to combat hunger and malnutrition worldwide, and attract investments to agriculture development projects. Due to the fact that many organizations like the AIFSC and the BCFN derive from member states in the UNESCAP, nations who require aid must utilize the blocs that they are in, in order to reach the level of prosperousness that the country seeks. As the delegate of Japan, we look forward to creating a regional framework which aims to remedy the pressing issues relating to food security that occurs within the Asian region.

**Topic 3: Labour Migration and Illegal Trafficking in the Asia-Pacific**

As we are far into the 21st century, countries have vastly developed their nation, both economically and socially. Individuals in these nation-states have gradually developed their worldviews in a positive way, and education has been limitless. Unfortunately, these advanced countries are mostly in the western region of the world. Due to the vast increase in modernization and industrialization of countries, a plethora of other nations fail to meet the same course of action that the developed has taken. This leaves the developing countries way behind. With this, people residing in developing states start becoming keen to migrate, and potentially immigrate to nations with a better quality of life. However, for those who have chosen to migrate may receive the quality of life that they seek, but in most cases migrants are constantly faced with human rights abuses overseas. Currently, Japan is working with nations abroad like, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Italy, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and the UAE on a working paper regarding labour migration. This working paper aims to create a legislative framework and readjustment of policies, protecting female migrant workers, private initiatives for protecting female migrant workers, and placing an institutional framework. Furthermore, Japan is involved in acquiring workers from abroad, and we have gradually started to become more dependent on labour migrants to drive our economy. Although there are certain strict rules and procedures in effect in order to certify that all migrants entering the country are properly documented, we work to ensure that all legal workers are accompanied with proper food, water, sanitation and other basic human necessities. Labour migration can be a positive aspect to drive one’s economy, but the home-land of these workers suffer from the loss of population, which is directly proportional to a declining economy. Regardless, Japan looks to provide insight and ideas to the committee in regards to how labour migration should be dealt with, on behalf of both sending and receiving countries in all aspects.

In conclusion, the Japanese delegation has its strengths, which can be observed thoroughly from the topics on the agenda for this committee. With our strengths in the economy, we are able to offer effective policies and solutions for those member-states in the Asian region that need it the most. In regards to our food security, we wish to seek assistance from those member-states within the United Nations Economic and Social Commission in the Asia and Pacific, even if it requires countries and companies to place agricultural investments in our region. Overall, this delegate is honoured to be representing Japan in the UNESCAP committee at SSUNS 2016, and it looks forward to creating effective and meaningful working papers that benefit the majority.

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