

**FORUM: Social and Cultural Committee**

**QUESTION OF: Brain Drain in underdeveloped countries**

**SUBMITTED BY: The Republic of France, Kazakhstan,**

**CO-SUBMITTED BY: Jamaica, Kuwait, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, South Korea, United Kingdom, Italy, Indonesia, United States of America, United Arab Emirates, Norway, Mexico, Sweden, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Canada, Finland**

**The General Assembly**

*Guided by* all UN General Assembly Resolutions regarding the emigration of citizens in undeveloped countries, including resolution 54/211, the General Assembly made explicit reference to information technology focused intensively on equitable access to information and in 2000, addressed 3 A/56/162 global poverty as a major, but reducible, threat to social development, and agreed for the first time to set concrete quantified targets for the international community,

*Cognizant* of the lack of resources available to underdeveloped countries, partially due to the lack of aid given to these nations by developed nations,

*Deeply concerned* by the decrease of qualified experts, especially healthcare professionals, in developing countries,

*Recalling* that the lack of health personnel in developing member states is causing disease to go untreated and spread faster across nations,

*Further* concerned that one fifth of students who leave their home country in pursuit of education do not return, with students pursuing Masters and PhDs least likely to return,

*Recognizing* efforts made by China to encourage emigrated citizens to return to their country of origin,

*Reminds* emigrated citizens of familial and cultural ties presented in their origin country,

*Expressing* concern with the decrease of qualified individuals migrating from developing countries to first world countries, where they can receive better wages, opportunities , and quality of life,

*Further recalling* the negative effects the brain drain has on origin countries and the positive effects it has on recipient countries, as well as the growing gap between the two worlds,

*Aware* of how the prospect of future emigration incentivizes skilled people to invest more in education,

*Affirming* that due to brain drain, qualified personnel in fundamental fields such as medicine and law are scarce, more expensive to employ, and more difficult to retain for longer periods of time

1. Urges developing countries to develop strategies that advance their societies economically and improve living conditions

i. especially in terms of urbanization and policies that encourage the development of third world countries

ii. an urban improvement that aids in the deteriorating numbers of citizens fleeing countries due to economic instability, poverty, and poor living conditions;

Recommends that before beginning to invest in sustainable infrastructure, government leaders evaluate their own legislation to ensure that their nation is fully prepared to support its citizens

a. Government leaders must pass legislation that allows for private funds to be used in the correct matter

b. This legislation will prohibit businesses and corporations from using any monetary aid for anything other than improving infrastructure

c. This can be ensured with outside monitoring from UN entities, which will call on businesses and corporations to provide transparent reports on how the funds are being used, as well as plans that each business has for improving their own sector of infrastructure

2. Strongly affirms the Sustainable Development Goals of Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, and Sustainable Cities and Communities, developing countries must engage in collaborative agreements with developed nations that encourage economic stabilization

i. One of the primary reasons for educated individuals emigrating from their birth nations is lack of sustainable infrastructure, unstable economy, inadequate access to technology, and low incomes

ii. Through the investment of Public-private partnerships, or PPPs, developing nations are able to obtain monetary funds and meet demands for improved infrastructure in transportation, technological advancements, energy sustainability, etc.

a. However, in order for a nation to obtain a PPP, governmental affairs must be in order, meaning that the nation's leaders must evaluate and make any changes necessary to existing legislation to ensure that any fund given by the PPP will be used for appropriate reason

b. PPPs are currently being implemented in numerous African nations, such as; Kenya, Uganda, Cameroon, and Mozambique

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5. Condemn developing economies who harbor corruption and nepotism;

6. Encourages more attention going to the improval of education in developing countries by providing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, or UNESCO the adequate resources to

- i. increase efforts being made to establish more schooling establishments in developing nations,
- ii. create more programs to ensure scholarships and financial aid be provided for lower-income students so that more qualified workers are made available;

7. Encourages the creation of incentives for citizens to either stay within their home country or return fro,

- i. increase wages
  - a. in a manner that does not dwindle the economy
  - b. develop a plan in which citizens can receive higher pay, without offsetting the economic goals of the country
  - c. create more business-friendly policies to encourage entrepreneurs to take interest in the growing economies in developing nations
- ii. oversee the betterment of education, beginning at the primary school level
- iii. develop campaigns that encourage young people to attend colleges and

universities in the home country;

8. Considers that the countries with the highest influence of the brain drain contribute 5% of their annual tax collected at the end of the year from the citizens who have left their undeveloped country and contribute that money back to those countries,

- i. draw attention to citizens from Bangladesh that already transfer a portion of their earnings to their city after finding another job in a well-developed country

ii. reminds that the money would grow the economy of that country, and could be invested in education and research that would, in turn, have an appeal for the qualified individuals to stay;

9. Emphasizes the potential improving conditions can incentivize emigrated citizens to return to their origin country;

10. Further Recommends the approval of both infrastructure and healthcare systems to improve standards of living in said developing nations and attract citizens back to their home countries;

11. Further calls for the development of programs aimed at encouraging emigrants to return and contribute to economic development within their origin country;

12. Encourages developing nations to increase entrepreneurial opportunities for the growing middle class

i. Increasing investments in educational and vocational sectors can increase the number of job opportunities for the middle class in developing nations

- a. This can be done through first improving the education of the younger generations
- b. By expanding upon the efforts of the Smile Foundation, currently based in India, children ages 3-18 can have the opportunity to receive a quality education because in numerous nations, education is not a priority
- c. Investing in higher education in developing nations can increase attendance by more than half, as well as incentivize students to stay within their country of origin when seeking a job
- d. In a recent study conducted by The World Bank, as the countries of Zimbabwe, Brazil, and Cameroon increased their investments in higher education, their student attendance in their universities had nearly doubled, and to this day, nearly tripled

ii. Nations struggling to provide financially for these higher education institutions are able to find monetary aid through private foundations in developed nations

- a. This can also increase global partnerships between developed and developing nations, similar to a trade agreement made between two countries
- b. Countries participating in these agreements will include one developed nation and one developing nation; the developed nation will provide the developing nation with the necessary monetary funds for higher education, and the developing nations will provide the developed nation with various goods native to that nation
- c. It is also possible to increase investments in vocational training for citizens in rural regions of nations
- d. Through partnering with foundations, such as the Hope Foundation, lower to middle-class students are able to receive vocational training in the following areas:
  - A. Catering and Hospitality
  - B. Computers
  - C. Clothing Design
  - D. Tailoring
  - E. Embroidery

13. Urges nations, similar to Kazakhstan, to encourage more women and young girls to obtain an education and integrate themselves into the workforce

i. Numerous nations are unable to reach full production potential because they do not allow women and young girls to obtain sustainable jobs for themselves

ii. In a study conducted by the Harvard Business Review, when more women were allowed to fully participate in the workforce, a nation's overall GDP could increase by a total of over 7%

- a. This will allow for wages nationwide to increase, which would incentivize more educated individuals to want to stay within their nations of origin to continue working and contributing to their nation's GDP

- A. By working alongside global organizations, such as the Global Fund For Women organization, women can obtain economic justice through their POWERFUL program
- B. Through this program, law reformers travel to nations where women are prohibited from participating in the workforce, or even obtaining an education. They speak to leaders of these nations and explain the benefits of including more women in the workforce, emphasizing how this can slow brain drain and increase their GDP

14. Further recommends nations to establish more vocational training programs

- i. Increasing the number of vocational training and educational opportunities will allow for more citizens to receive adequate education in their country of origin, as well as create more job opportunities for these citizens
- ii. Under Kazakhstan's 2016-2019 Governmental Programme of Education and Science Development, there has been over a 40% increase in attendance in vocational training programs
  - a. By establishing similar programs in developing nations where the brain drain is especially prevalent, such as Ethiopia, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa, and more, will increase citizen retention
  - b. This governmental program focuses on updating vocational education and training, improves technology in the country, and ensures the high-quality of trained professionals to conduct educational classes