

## The Model Conference Global Economic Issues Faculty of International Relations, University of Economics in Bratislava



## Modelová konferencia Hospodárska sekcia

Fakulta medzinárodných vzťahov, Ekonomická univerzita v Bratislave

The **World Food Program** would like to thank the Forum for 21<sup>st</sup> Century for initiating the discussion and organizing the conference on global **economic** issues. At the same time we express our full support towards solving the challenges occurring in the new global scenario. After an indepth analysis of the draft proposed by the Forum for 21<sup>st</sup> Century let us annotate it and include our suggestions as well. The **WFP** stresses that it supports all efforts to take part in making the global situation's performance more effective and that it sees the most important issues in assecuration of collective security in 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## Let us introduce our existing program and credentials:

WFP is leading the way within the United Nations to create innovative partnerships to fight hunger worldwide. As the leader in food, logistics and telecommunications in the humanitarian sector we have a large selection of programs where companies can make a real difference in the fight against hunger, saving lives while meeting CSR and business objectives. Access to expertise and services in logistics, nutrition, telecommunications and public awareness can make us and you more innovative and effective organizations.

#### Here are some reasons why WFP:

#### **a** Impact:

With a track record of successful operations WFP is clearly the first choice partner for any organization or company wanting to fight global hunger.

## The right fit:

WFP can find matches between its program needs and a wide range of companies' core competencies and brand identities.









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## **Multiplier effect:**

WFP works closely with other UN agencies, international charities, local Governments and other players to fight hunger. Support to WFP will resonate not just in our own operations, but with everyone involved in humanitarian aid efforts.

## **d** Ending hunger:

Everyone can relate to hunger. Interest in this compelling cause guarantees that the value of CSR efforts in this field will be seen by employees, customers and wider stakeholders alike.

## al Innovation:

Tackling social issues from the public-sector perspective allows partners to approach challenges in new, creative ways – leading to innovation not just for WFP but also for partners.

## Motivated staff:

Surveys show that nearly 90% of employees familiar with their company's cause feel a strong sense of loyalty to it. Companies can engage their employees to raise awareness and funds for WFP whilst seeing increased levels of staff retention and recruitment of talent.

## **a** Expert partner:

Award winning campaigns, global media opportunities, millions of dollars raised. WFP has a dedicated team of professionals around the world to get the most out of the partnerships for both sides.

WFP recognizes that the current situation of the world aid is far from perfect, and that there are a lot of weaknesses and inefficiencies among donors and recipient nations, as the Forum presents them. However, from the perspective of WFP, these inefficiencies cannot be solved merely by creating another new organization within the UN framework. In the scope of WFP's activities WFP is already cooperating to full extent with the donating and recipient countries and is leveraging its expertise to develop these relationships constantly further.











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As for the motives of the donating countries in regards to their level and focus of the aid, a membership in a new UN organization will not force them to give up their political motives. Even if the most developed and powerful countries join this new movement, they will not abandon other ways of securing their strategic presence or influence in target countries that need help by means of providing it directly to them under well-defined political conditions. WFP agrees that the major problem with the current world aid are barriers to receiving the aid by the target groups in the recipient countries; specifically corruption of the controlling entities and political instability. However, the Forum does not suggest how these barriers will be eliminated. The recipients are often war-torn countries, which mostly focus on their internal issues instead of complying with some rules for cooperation with donating nations. At times, even if help is crucially needed in a crisis region, it is not welcome by the recipients, such as aid shipments in the Gaza strip having been halted by both Israeli and Palestinian forces. (http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/0,1518,698766,00.html)

- Current activities of WFP already involve close cooperation with government and nongovernment organizations of the recipient countries. Therefore, the needs of the recipients are already well known by WFP. Furthermore, a need for aid mostly depends on the current critical situation in the target country, and thus, is handled ex-post. WFP perceives a major difference between donating and investment activities. Returns from donating initiatives might differ significantly from direct investment activities, e.g. positive reputation from donations of a corporation in terms of social responsibility versus tangible financial returns from investments.
- The cause of the issue with natural resources might not be the fact that natural resources are not in the real ownership of possessor countries. In fact, the root of the problem with natural resources is the unclear distinction of ownership and control rights within local communities, which contribute to more ethnic and power conflicts. For example, National Petroleum Commission manages oil resources in Sudan but does not explain the question of ownership. (http://constitutionmaking.org/files/resources\_peace.pdf)





