



United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access
- II. The Montreal Protocol: Mobilizing for Climate Action

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNIDO/RES/1/1	Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access	Adopted by acclamation
UNIDO/RES/1/2	Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access	Adopted by acclamation
UNIDO/RES/1/3	Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access	Adopted by acclamation
UNIDO/RES/1/4	Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access	42 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 3 abstentions

Summary Report for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Montreal Protocol: Mobilizing for Climate Action
- II. Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access

The session was attended by representatives of 55 Member States. On Tuesday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access.

By Wednesday evening, the Dais received a total of 8 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as increasing access to education and training as well as financial means for small and medium sized enterprises, education for women entrepreneurs, and further initiatives to transform the agricultural sector in developing and least developed countries to increase access to the global economy. The work of the committee showed Member States' determination to collaborate and build consensus to address the issue. By Thursday morning, various groups were working eagerly to merge their proposals. Throughout the conference, the committee highlighted its commitment to work as one strong body to find innovative solutions to the questions related to enhancing economic competitiveness through global access.

On Thursday, 4 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had an amendment. The committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, 3 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including empowering vulnerable groups like women and youth entrepreneurs to gain access to the global economy, taking advantage of knowledge and education to promote sustainable industrial development and promote knowledge sharing and best practices through the promotion of international partnerships. During each committee session delegates demonstrated their devotion towards negotiation and compromise which lead to almost unanimous support for the ideas presented to the body.



Code: UNIDO/RES/1/1

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Enhancing Economic Competitiveness Through Global Access

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*
2
3 *Reiterating* its foundational purpose of as a global facilitator of economic growth and prosperity,
4
5 *Acknowledging* Member States' sovereign rights within their own borders, even when cooperating with international
6 regulatory bodies,
7
8 *Recognizing* the importance of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDGs 1, 8, 9, and 11 to
9 eliminate poverty by providing opportunities for entrepreneurship and business, and creating sustainable
10 infrastructure to enhance the quality of life and preserve a healthy environment for all citizens,
11
12 *Remembering* the adoption of the *Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation*
13 (1975) which called on Member States to assist developing Member States in their efforts to transform their
14 production cycles,
15
16 *Reiterating* previous collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in encouraging the
17 Millennium Development Goals and the SDGs,
18
19 *Expressing* its satisfactions with the Green Climate Fund whose efforts towards reducing CO2 emissions have
20 allowed millions of dollars of foreign investment that have led to the mitigation of climate change that ensures
21 agriculture,
22
23 *Recalling* the International Covenant of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, which acknowledges the importance
24 of endemic cultures and the positive value diverse groups bring to inclusive socioeconomic development as outlined
25 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),
26
27 *Guided* by the standards established by the World Trade Organization (WTO) which aims to simplify trade through
28 the review of national trade policies of Member States and to ensure the coherence and transparency of trade
29 policies through the surveillance of global economic policy making,
30
31 *Deeply disturbed* by the numerous technical barriers (TBTs) documented by the WTO in its annual report which
32 limit economic growth of vulnerable Member States,
33
34 *Approving* the work of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and grassroots organizations such as the
35 Environment Foundation for Africa (EFA) and other adjacent organizations,
36
37 *Acknowledging* the drawbacks of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the need for
38 reevaluation,
39
40 *Drawing* inspiration from the EFA and its promotion of sustainable income generation and eco-tourism,
41
42 *Expressing its concern* that there are developing Member States within the international economy which are not
43 reaching their capacity productivity and relying heavily on fossil fuels to compete within the global market,
44
45 *Acknowledging* the immense success of the Farm Input Subsidies Program that was initiated in Malawi since 2005,
46
47 *Emphasizing* the importance of compliance including environmental consideration for SMEs to minimize their risks
48 of fines and loss of market access, and to send strong signal to the global market,
49

50 *Noting the success* of its Learning and Knowledge Development Facility's (LKDF) annual meetings which share
51 best practices and lessons learned from using the public-private development partnerships,
52
53 *Recognizing* the notable work done by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), along with numerous Member
54 States' instating farm input subsidies to promote sustainable mechanization,
55
56 *Recognizing* the work of the Industrial Upgrading Modernization Programme and their efforts to establish economic
57 clusters for ISID, whose main goal is market inclusivity
58
59 *Seeking* to improve structural integration of renewable energy between neighboring member states,
60
61 *Recognizing* the history of imperialism in partnerships between developed and underdeveloped Member States,
62 leading to inequalities in the world economy,
63
64 *Deeply concerned* about the lack of balance between economic development endeavors and environmental
65 sustainability,
66
67 *Recognizing* the need for further multilateral collaboration on the economic development, environmental
68 sustainability, and improvement of market access of least developed countries (LDCs),
69
70 *Supporting* the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA3) through multilateral discussion on the
71 establishment of an official forum to discuss economically and environmentally sustainable programs, funding, and
72 partnerships on the African continent;
73
74 *Acknowledging* China's historical and continued investments in African Nations through direct investments and
75 large-scale infrastructure projects, such as the China Trust Fund and the Belt and Line Initiative, that yielded
76 economic and developmental benefits,
77
78 1. *Emphasizes* its mandate to promote inclusive sustainable industrial development (ISID) "and cooperation on
79 global, regional and national, and sectoral levels" that is attainable to all Member States;
80
81 2. *Declares* that international cooperation is only effective when international regulatory bodies such as WTO or
82 UNIDO remain in the scope of their purpose and refrain from defining groups, or domestic situations, within
83 Member States' sovereign borders;
84
85 3. *Calls* the Lima Declaration be brought to the attention of the body to:
86
87 a. Further recall the amended version in 2013 the Lima Declaration to stress the development of policies
88 and standards that would allow developing states to begin to establish competition with other
89 economies and for already developed states to assist LDC's in expanding their marketplace;
90
91 b. Emphasize industrial economies do not impede developing states access to global economy while also
92 promoting economic development to lead to the eradication of poverty through integration of
93 infrastructure and access to proper resources;
94
95 c. Request the expansion of the Lima Declaration to further include more LDC's as well as developed
96 countries to establish strong partnerships;
97
98 4. *Requests* greater investment by Member States into environmentally sustainable policies and infrastructure in
99 order to prepare for future integration into a global market defined by the SGDs;
100
101 5. *Encourages* the expansion of historically successful UNIDO programs in order to foster long lasting economic
102 growth;
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104 6. *Recommends* Member States continue working with the WTO by incorporating the most relevant WTO
105 principles, with the aim of identifying inefficiencies in and further strengthening trade policies, including:

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- a. Highlighting the importance of safety valves in which governments (within limits) may restrict trade to attain non-economic objectives, to ensure fair competition during special economic circumstances;
 - b. Ensuring transparency to analyze Member States' domestic economic policies to ensure the possibility of cooperation on an international level;
 - c. Practicing nondiscrimination and lowering the Most Favored Nation tax, while also maintaining their treatment of foreign and domestic goods in accordance with national treatment policy;
7. *Emphasizes* the importance of development programs within the UNIDO system to bolster accountability and safeguarding of Member States from malpractice and abandonment through:
- a. Keeping private partners accountable through expanding UNIDO's annual Industrial Development Report so that it accumulates its data to identify regional causes for technical barriers to trade (TBT) by:
 - i. Utilizing pre-existing UNIDO assessments and future assessments specializing in trade, that consist of the voluntary reports provided by Member States;
 - ii. Analyzing and comparing the different forms of TBTs to find the best way to dismantle them;
 - b. Encouraging transparency between regional trading partnerships to further facilitate the growth of healthy global value chains and Member States' economies;
 - c. Building off programs such as the Expert Programme to include both policy makers and industry leaders in order to promote policy conducive to industry growth;
8. Notes with satisfaction the success of the Entrepreneurship Curriculum Program which invests directly into the youth and plans for further development of the Program that will:
- a. Continue the cost-effective implementation in order to maintain a lower barrier to entry for all Member States;
 - b. Model the Republic of Korea's program to create a successful program in other Member States and integrating issues such as environmental sustainability, public health, and business technology;
 - c. Be easily accessible and flexible in adoption to cater to the specific needs of various educational institutions and cultures;
 - d. Focus on pragmatic business practices that allow for the youth to contribute to family incomes to alleviate poverty;
9. *Urges* Member States to adopt a program that fulfills the purpose of:
- a. Facilitating market access and trade to ensure no monopolies are exercise in developing member states;
 - b. Encouraging partnerships amongst SMEs, supporting the promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and sponsoring development with innate consideration for environmental future;
 - c. Aiming to improve global market access by establishing educational and vocational programs that tap into minority work forces;
 - d. Determining which regions would benefit from IUMP clusters and facilitating their implementation;
 - e. Encouraging a shift in LDCs production to high technology goods supported by the aforementioned education initiatives;

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163 10. *Encourages* Member States to avoid the failures of NEPAD by creating, expanding, and further investing in
164 local and regional eco-friendly organizations;
165
166 11. *Demands* the expansion of the EFA to include all of Africa rather than just West Africa by:
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168 a. Promoting integration between UNIDO programs in African nations and the EFA as well as other
169 parallel regional organizations including non-governmental organizations and grassroots organizations;
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171 b. Establishing regional EFA offices in West Africa (Freetown, Sierra Leone), North Africa (Rabat,
172 Morocco), Central Africa (N'Djamena, Chad), South Africa (Cape Town, South Africa), and East
173 Africa (Nairobi, Kenya), with the consent and support of the aforementioned states with:
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175 i. Further offices being established in other Member States at their discretion;
176 ii. Investment for further offices being increased if needed and with deliberation with UNIDO;
177
178 c. Asking African Member States will be required to submit an initial range between .02% to .2%—
179 depending on their economic strength—of their GDP towards the expansion of the EFA and the
180 establishment of regional offices, with an increase of .00025% of each member state's GDP is being
181 invested into the expanded EFA;
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183 d. Acknowledging the successes and criticisms of NEPAD, the expanded EFA will work in unity with
184 NEPAD with the hopes of ultimately replacing it;
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186 e. Rebranding the replaced NEPAD program as the Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Fund
187 for Africa (ESEGFA);
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189 12. *Affirms* that the expansion of the EFA will allow local economies to grow in an environmentally sustainable
190 manner through its mission of environmental education, domestic energy conversation, reforestation and
191 agroforestry, alongside the preservation of wildlife sanctuaries, the further development of sustainable mining
192 practices (and other sustainable business practices), as well as capacity building;
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194 13. *Calls* all Member States to continue supporting the economic development of the African continent, while
195 paying special regards to environmental conservation and sustainable practices;
196
197 14. *Establishes* the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) as the official platform for
198 discussion of funding, partnerships, and programs on the development of LDCs in Africa;
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200 15. *Invites* Member States to attend the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) next
201 year in Yokohama to expand development of the African continent;
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203 16. *Commends* Japan for their willingness to fund participating delegates from African states to attend TICAD
204 traveling from their home state to the conference, so that every nation may have their voice heard;
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206 17. *Emphasizes* the need for attention on the issues of:
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208 a. Promoting a positive business environment for foreign investment;
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210 b. Expanding eco-friendly policies and technology sharing amongst LDCs;
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212 c. Capacity building through educational initiatives and infrastructural development;
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214 d. Placing equal emphasis on economic development and environmental conservation and sustainability
215 in LDCs;
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217 e. Facilitating market access through private partnerships between MNCs and SMEs;

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18. *Recommends* Member States ask international financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to provide funding for green development and form credit lines in order to fulfill SDG 8 and SDG 9 and enhance global competitiveness for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) including, but not limited to:
 - a. Aiding the foundation and develop of programs such as the Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Fund for Africa (ESEGFA), which has been restructured from the Environmental Fund for Africa (EFA);
 - b. Enhancing economic business opportunities between Global North and Global South through subsidies and business partnerships;
 - c. Ensuring a sustainable and stable investment opportunity which will enhance economic advancement in African states while ensuring reliable return on investments for Member State contributions to the fund;
19. *Supports* more facilitated platforms to incentive the expansion of regional public-private partnerships (PPPs) through a system that promotes all willing developing Member States participate as case study locations for state-of-the-art sustainable technologies that are near final trial stages and must be developed to scale;
20. *Affirms* the inclusion of booths that holds industry experts in private-public partnerships (PPP's) at its 2019 EXPO so that small-and-medium-sized enterprises can be assisted in the expansion of regional PPP's;
21. *Expresses* support for continued collaboration with UNDP and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to create comprehensive policies regarding green technologies and infrastructures to further economic development and enhancement;
22. *Encourages* further collaboration with UNDP and OECD to work with governments, especially in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to put more effort into the sustainable industrialization necessary to create a local market capable of competing globally by expanding the agriculture sector through:
 - a. Creating a blueprint of a green industrialization development plan that aims to achieve both sustainable and profitable economy in every LDC by 2030;
 - b. Incentivizing LDCs that utilize sustainable agricultural practices and further innovate sustainable environmental technologies, such as farm machinery that employ renewable energy, through tax reduction and refund schemes to provide a healthy competition environment for businesses so that green agriculture technology is encouraged;
 - c. Cooperating with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to incorporate a project of subsidizing agricultural technology and farming materials and distributing them through coupons;
 - d. Prioritizing vulnerable households upon the distribution of the coupons by inducing firm guidelines of:
 - i. Setting a maximum size of land for farming that are eligible to receive coupons;
 - ii. Prioritizing households with females as leaders;
 - iii. Translating guidelines into local languages in order to ensure the understanding of local authorities;
 - iv. Asking for help from local NGOs to hold household visits to constantly observe the process of usage of the materials exchanged;
23. *Emphasizes* the need to expand current funding mechanisms established by UNDP and UNCTAD that would highlight the:

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274 a. Importance in public-private partnerships and investment for agricultural development;
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276 b. Provision of technical and financial assistance to least-developed and net-food exporting countries;
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278 c. Promotion of the advancement of agricultural and industrial productivity through environmentally
279 sustainable means;
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- 281 24. *Encourages* private sectors, and SMEs to share best practices in knowledge platforms and annual assessments
282 on a regional basis through engaging UNIDO's pre-existing ITPO programs to promote inclusive sustainable
283 industrial development of these SMEs;
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- 285 25. *Encourages* the further use of UNIDO's Professional Programme to facilitate dialogue between think tanks,
286 industry leaders, and SMEs to enable a dialogue for clean economic growth;
287
- 288 26. Encourages all Member States to have not only multilateral but also bilateral cooperation to have achieve best
289 practices by sharing this information using UNIDO existing Environmental Technology Database;
290
- 291 27. *Invites* all Member States to establish an online international forum in which Members will have open access to
292 educational material to develop and transform existing agricultural practices to more economically friendly
293 practices, thus enhancing productivity and increasing quality of agricultural returns through:
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- 295 a. Implementing programs similar to the Green Business Toolbox, further providing businesses with
296 practical and affordable solutions to help in their transition to green agricultural development;
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- 298 b. Allowing countries to come together and share information and create a forum open to all agricultural
299 sectors;
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- 301 28. *Affirms* the intention to create a free educational program that can be supported by institutions such as IFAD for
302 farmers on farm management so as to increase efficiency and minimize costs;
303
- 304 29. *Supports* the promotion of the Sustainable Crop Production Intensification as it aims to conserve natural
305 resources and to enhance healthy ecosystem services such as new types of efficient machinery;
306
- 307 30. *Encourages* all Member States to register to The Donor Committee for Development (DCED) to:
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- 309 a. Disclose each interval of assessment, or portfolio evaluations on private sector development;
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- 311 b. Making it easily accessible to the private sector in order to share detailed information and relevant
312 knowledge in the field;
313
- 314 31. *Urges* fellow Member States to implement UNIDO's Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) framework in
315 their respective nations for the purpose of mobilizing economic competitiveness by harnessing support for
316 countries to realize their industrial development goals in a sustainable manner at the national level and
317 mobilizing initiations, UN agencies, society, and community development partners within respective negotiations
318 through multi-stakeholder partnership;
319
- 320 32. *Calls upon* international mediatory bodies such as the UNIDO's Trade Capacity Building Programme to protect
321 the interest, economies, and sovereignty of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) when participating in
322 partnerships by:
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- 324 a. Acknowledging the difference between tariffs as an economic tool and other harsher methods as a
325 significant obstruction of humanitarian aid;
326
- 327 b. Providing economic opportunities to those experiencing humanitarian crises due to TBTs to build
328 socioeconomic infrastructure required for any Member State to enter the market;

- 329
330 c. Facilitating fair, mutually beneficial relationships between Member States of all economic standings
331 and actively working towards economic equality of all Member States;
332
- 333 33. *Recommends* a partnership between Member States, private industries, and universities to facilitate vocational
334 training exchanges in the fields of science, engineering, and technology, and granting applicable, pragmatic
335 knowledge to the labor force in order to foster a domestically-independent economy and increase Member
336 States' human capital;
337
- 338 34. *Encourages* Central Asian states to participate in the Astana Conference on Green Industrialization for Central
339 Asia, created by the Republic of Kazakhstan, and other regional conferences among Member States, to discuss
340 the environment, renewable energy, and resource management in conjunction with industrial development and
341 economic competitiveness;
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- 343 35. *Encourages* Member States to establish Market Networks made up of a series of seminars, training workshops,
344 webinars, and market-focused content which will be issued to enterprises in order to support their international
345 strategies by:
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- 347 a. Implementing practical training, support, and consultancy across the supply chain including customs
348 awareness and audits, export and import compliance, consular, business travel support, route to market,
349 and general assistance with trade related queries;
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- 351 b. Launching one day education programs focusing on topics included but not limited to Legal, Logistics,
352 Professional Services, Finance, Risk, and International Marketing, development of policy, lobbying,
353 intervention at government level and in the media, with the aim to teach companies how to write and
354 implement their own export strategy;
355
- 356 c. Discussing the case studies from local exporters and advising on opportunities in markets looking at
357 industries, regions, political, economic, socio-cultural, technological, environmental, and legal
358 considerations;
359
- 360 d. Publishing E-zines providing specific markets and businesses opportunities to implement learned
361 content from webinars and seminars through online articles and case studies;
362
- 363 36. *Suggests* the privatization of commercial economic sectors, included but not limited to: textiles, technological
364 production, and expansion of the service industry in order to encourage competitive markets that will evolve
365 into diverse economies as a result of liberalizing Member States economic policies;
366
- 367 37. *Recommends* that Member States work together with neighboring states to integrate renewable energy grids to
368 maximize the utilization of renewable resources, while also increasing the infrastructure and efficiency of
369 renewable resources, thus providing more affordable and sustainable energy to Member States moving into the
370 future;
371
- 372 38. *Further recommends* that the UN Conference on Least Developed Countries (LDC) take place every 5 years
373 rather than every 10 years in order to ensure updated, comprehensive knowledge on LDCs economic reform
374 beginning in February 2020;
375
- 376 39. *Welcomes* the WTO to become a facilitator in UNIDO projects focused on LDCs economic development to
377 ensure coherent and transparent trade policies are being implemented on a lasting basis, aiming to improve
378 access to export markets;
379
- 380 40. *Recommends* Member States utilizes funding programs such as the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic
381 Development which loans money to Member States globally to support development plans of all kinds.

Code: UNIDO/RES/1/2

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

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3 *Strongly reaffirming* the necessity of autonomy and sovereignty for Member States to create and enforce economic
4 policies, as stated in Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

5
6 *Affirming* Sustainable Development Goals 4, Quality Education; 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9, Industry,
7 Innovation and Infrastructure; and 10, Reduced Inequalities,

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9 *Acknowledging* the existing organizations like the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United
10 Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme (IUMP),
11 UNIDO's Institute for Capacity Building (ICB), and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
12 that assist Member States in promoting development,

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14 *Noting* the success of the South-South Cooperation's (SSC) Technology Facilitation Agency (TFA) in promoting
15 digital access to trade, technology, and information,

16
17 *Recalling* the statement on October 3, 2018, by the International Court of Justice that highlights potential negative
18 effects of trade barriers, such as the prevention of humanitarian aid and technology transfer,

19
20 *Aware* of the presence of physical barriers, such as geographical challenges and cross-border transportation, that limit
21 the ability of Member States, regions, and private enterprises to access global markets,

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23 *Recognizing* the importance of advancing developing economies to meet the demands and standards of the global
24 market and reduce technical barriers to international trade through the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) that
25 assesses the production and economies in a state to provide guidance and marketing plans to facilitate their trade with
26 international partners,

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28 *Commending* the success of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in promoting increased accessibility to global markets
29 through trade and infrastructure investments,

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31 *Drawing attention* to over-reliance of Member States on traditional industries, agriculture, mining, or other sectors
32 where a single industry produces over 40% of the gross domestic product, and to the necessity of industry and energy
33 diversification to allow for a sustainable, resilient, and developing economy to be fostered by Member States,

34
35 *Referring* to the success of entrepreneurship development programs in bolstering economic growth and creating
36 sustainable job opportunities, including the Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP) in Ethiopia and the World
37 Federation of the United Nations Association Leadership Training Program for Chinese Entrepreneurs,

38
39 *Appreciating* the efforts of the IUMP in the development of regional economic clusters, along with the concept of
40 vertical linkage between Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs), as well
41 as the parallels between these endeavors and the purpose of Investment and Technology Promotion Offices (ITPOs),

42
43 *Expressing appreciation* of the ITPO initiative and its effectiveness in growing economies and businesses especially
44 by providing investors the ability to grow their portfolios inside and outside of their own countries while also providing
45 SMEs access to much needed capital to grow their businesses,

46
47 *Encouraged* by the success of the nine ITPOs throughout the world currently and the growth that has been perpetuated
48 from their respective initiatives,

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50 *Calling attention* to the technical support available from the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United
51 Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD),
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53 1. *Welcomes* regional integration and collaboration of Member States to address physical barriers that inhibit
54 Member States and regions from accessing global trade, including the following:
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- 56 a. Promoting modernized and standardized rail, road, and air transportation infrastructure that is sustainable
57 across regions, modeled after the success of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in
58 advancing transport infrastructure development and traffic safety;
- 59 b. Cooperation to allow all Member States access to warm water ports that can be used for consistent trade;
- 60 c. Encouraging the private expansion of the BRI by:
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62 i. Increasing investments in nations with current partnerships;
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64 ii. Exploring the potential to expand investments to additional nations interested in joining the
65 initiative;
66
67 iii. Aiming to integrate environmentally and financially sustainable technologies and practices into
68 future investments;

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70 2. *Calls upon* Member States to reduce legal impediments to trade such as political barriers, restrictive trade
71 agreements, and border restrictions by:
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- 73 a. Recognizing humanitarian aid and technology transfer as exceptions to political trade barriers;
- 74 b. Encouraging trade agreements comparable to NAFTA that simplified cross border trade;

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77 3. *Decides accordingly* to establish educational programs administered through UNIDO to:
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- 79 a. Place emphasis on regional resource accessibility by:
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81 i. Ensuring that information about infrastructural resilience is globally accessible;
82 ii. Accounting for regional regulations, opportunities, and technology capacities;
83 iii. Especially considering developing countries, SMEs, and countries in transition;
84 iv. Encouraging the sharing of renewable energy resources between Member States through the
85 integration of neighboring energy grids, thus maximizing the utilization of renewable resources
86 and increasing the profitability and sustainability of energy sectors;
- 87 b. Ensure this accessibility by close collaboration between UNDP and UNEP to support information and
88 resource dissemination programs specifically focused on market viability, international and
89 environmental standards, sustainable development, and strengthening existing UNIDO programs such
90 as IUMP;
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92 c. Focus on large scale retaliatory tariffs through researching collateral consequences to Member States not
93 directly involved in these policies as well as producing and disseminating resources containing strategies
94 for resiliency, best practices, region-specific issues, and regional cooperation;
- 95 d. Offer entrepreneurship training that:
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97 i. Addresses potential entrepreneurs in regions including but not limited to Sub-Saharan Africa,
98 the Middle East, Asia, Latin America, and bordering regions;
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100 ii. Expands the reach of existing Entrepreneurship Development Centers by constructing new
101 facilities in the aforementioned regions;
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103 iii. Encourages Member States to contribute funding in order to pay entry fees, transportation costs,
104 equipment overhead and other expenses incurred;

- 105 iv. Consists of options including, but not limited to:
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107 1. Streamline access to Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCS) focused on
108 entrepreneurship training which are:
109
110 a. Hosted by Entrepreneurship Development Centers;
111 b. Focused on curriculum concerning entrepreneurship, including but not
112 limited to business development, investment management, operations
113 technology, branding and accounting;
114
115 2. The creation of mentorship and training programs connecting local business owners
116 with prospective entrepreneurs consisting of:
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118 a. Monthly networking meetings organized by regional non-profit institutions
119 and educational systems, including primary, secondary and post-graduate
120 institutions;
121 b. Establishing online coursework to operate in tandem with entrepreneurship
122 classes consisting of successful business leaders addressing concerns of new
123 startups, through blog posts, digital seminars, and live-streamed training
124 series;
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126 4. *Encourages* Member States to foster Public Private Partnerships (PPP) through initiatives, such as the
127 Programme Country Partnerships (PCP), to invest in SMEs through International Financial Institutions (IFI) in
128 programs such as the Global Environment Facility that develops more international and sustainable business
129 practices;
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131 5. *Promotes* the expansion of the ITPO initiative to further cooperation among the global community;
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133 6. *Further proclaims* a biennial conference beginning in 2020 consisting of all existing ITPOs will convene in
134 Seoul, South Korea, and then on a rotating basis, to assess the success of the ITPO initiative and develop
135 strategies that work towards encouraging Member States to invite UNIDO to establish an ITPO within their
136 borders by taking actions such as:
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138 a. Authorizing the creation of an ITPO expansion committee to take place during conference, tasked with
139 communicating the benefits of an ITPO to prospective host countries, formulation of an implementation
140 strategy, and placing an emphasis on industry diversification;
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142 b. Outlining an approval process of the countries wishing to become a host country of ITPOs;
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144 7. *Establishes* a focus within the ITPO initiative that provides research, training, and advice to enterprises to assist
145 them when entering a new market by:
146
147 a. Researching and preparing guidelines for the enterprises on the steps to enter into a new market;
148
149 b. Providing need-based training for enterprises who desire the necessary skills;
150
151 c. Advising entrepreneurs on the best strategy to enter into a new market;
152
153 8. *Declares* a realignment of the ITPO Network goals to match UNIDO's goals for target countries by creating a
154 more unified ITPO Network through better alignment of goals, communication, and partnership under UNIDO
155 by:
156
157 a. Clarifying the explicit goals of UNIDO to the ITPO Network through the development of an ITPO
158 Network Manual which will express duties, responsibilities, and goals of an ITPO;

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- b. Ensuring projects undertaken by ITPOs are directly in line with UNIDO goals through biennial review at the conference of the existing ITPOs;
 - 9. *Decides* to strengthen the cooperation with IAF and the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) to extend Accredited Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABS) to all countries by 2020 to provide accreditation and standardization assessments in cooperation with ILAC through:
 - a. Establishing CABS which cooperate with governments and enterprises to develop policy plans to improve trade flow, the quality of products, international standard recognition and diminish transaction costs, by:
 - i. Providing accessible information about international standards and norms;
 - ii. Making efforts to fund the building of National Metrology Institutes which will train assessors who will work within the accreditation bodies and provide metrology and technical training;
 - b. Supporting SMEs to meet international standards and norms by:
 - i. Providing professional coaching to enterprises, organizations and governments about needed requirements to meet international standards;
 - ii. Offering loans with low interest rates for modernization of facilities and equipment to meet international standards, for example the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development which distributes low-interest loans globally to assist with development plans;
 - iii. Encouraging trade unions to recognize regional standards;
 - iv. Recommending governments bring the adaptation of regional and international standards forward;
 - c. Establishing joint capacities in the case of smaller developing Member States together with other Member States in the formation of regional accreditation bodies such as the Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service and Euro-Asian Council for Standardization, Metrology, and Certification (EASC) to enable smaller developing states and enterprises to attain international recognition of domestic products from the IAF and ILAC;
 - d. Simplifying cooperation among trade unions;
 - 10. *Fully supports* the utilization of the TFA engine of the SSC to facilitate information and technology sharing by establishing trilateral communication and trade between developing Member States to promote the development of a knowledge-based foundation;
 - 11. *Expresses intentions* to assist states in implementing these ideas in a “bottom-up” system that would give individual regions the ability to specialize in order to optimize their production, especially by utilizing already existing resources, such as those available through the WTO and UNCTAD.

Code: UNIDO/RES/1/3

Committee: The United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the importance of General Assembly resolution 71/236 of 2017 entitled “Towards a New International
4 Economic Order”, which notes that persisting impediments for developing states to access global trade can only be
5 addressed by an inclusive partnership amongst states,

6
7 *Having examined* the importance of the UNESCO report 33 on Mass Communication in coalition with Member
8 States in informing its citizens developmental policy and data through the utilization of mass media,

9
10 *Further recalling* General Conference resolution 14/2 (2013) on “Knowledge Networking and Knowledge Sharing
11 for achieving Development Goals”,

12
13 *Acknowledging* its Report on “Competitive Industrial Performance (CIP)” of 2012/2013 and its “Industrial
14 Development Report” which serves as a set of norms adhered to by Member States in accordance with international
15 law,

16
17 *Recalling the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development of*
18 *2015* which expresses its support for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs),

19
20 *Emphasizing* its collaboration with Member States in enhancing economic development and consolidating stability
21 in the international arena, particularly through industrial transition and progressing SMEs into a competitive
22 environment,

23
24 *Guided by* the Medium-Term program framework 2002-2005 in its affirmation of UNIDO’s concentrating its efforts
25 on promoting new information and communication technology,

26
27 *Taking into account* the *Lima Declaration: Towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development* formulated in
28 2013 which highlights the importance of encouraging the Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID)
29 in order to eradicate poverty in frames of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 “No Poverty” and thus
30 enhancing the economic competitiveness to achieve the above-mentioned goals,

31
32 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for
33 Sustainable Development” and SDG 4 “Quality Education”,

34
35 *Reaffirming* also SDG 9 to “Build Resilient Infrastructure promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and
36 foster innovation”,

37
38 *Appreciating* the work of the Industrial Knowledge Bank in Latin America and the Caribbean,

39
40 *Underlining* the imperativeness of rebuilding transport and communication infrastructure as a first step to pave the
41 path towards building and increasing economic competitiveness,

42
43 *Having considered* the success of programs such as the China Trust Fund which has contributed to the improvement
44 of infrastructure throughout Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

45
46 *Strongly believing* that only through domestic development and the improvement of life conditions in developing
47 states a more equal access on global markets will be achieved by every single state,

48

49 *Recognizing* the concentrated work on the need to help unskilled workers promote industrially skillful especially the
50 younger generation by opening vocational centers,

51
52 *Further recognizing* the value of environmentally friendly business operation training in furthering sustainable
53 entrepreneurial practices,

54
55 *Expecting* responsive measures through the cooperation of Member States to achieve sustained levels of
56 international economic growth and industrial development,

57
58 1. *Establishes* a mutual program of sharing knowledge and best practices of SMEs in their respective countries in
59 order to provide equal access to information by:

60
61 a. Sharing their entrepreneurial skills and their knowledge of business growth with developing countries,
62 in order to give small and medium businesses and activities the bases for a stabilized and firm
63 industrial expansion by the creation of an annual report issued by UNIDO;

64
65 b. Setting up annual national and international conferences, held in the different Member States on a
66 rotating basis, that are open to SMEs to exchange ideas and best practices in order to facilitate access
67 to global markets;

68
69 c. Voluntarily contributing to the program according to the national GDP per capita of respective
70 Member States;

71
72 2. *Calls upon* the Member States to encourage cooperation between public and private sectors through methods
73 such as:

74
75 a. Implementation of the Busan Partnerships for effective development co-operation to set principles on
76 the international standard on leaderships for ownerships in developing countries;

77
78 b. Collaborating with educational institutions as well as vocational academies with the aim of upgrading
79 local industrial trainings, educating the youth to be more skillful and meeting the demand of labor
80 markets;

81
82 c. By engaging the local government agencies similar to the Swedish International Development
83 Corporation Agency (SIDA) in order to assist a local government's directly-linked capacity-building
84 and vocational training;

85
86 3. *Promotes* partnerships between universities and SMEs on a global scale in order to strengthen the skills and
87 knowledge of SMEs and increase their competitiveness in accessing the global market by creating programs
88 funded with investments from developed countries which are open to work with developing ones;

89
90 4. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with free mass media outlets to inform and provide educational
91 business lectures and programs in the aim to provide SMEs a background of business ethics and corporate
92 social responsibility through the use of television and radio and if plausible, creating a sole channel dedicated to
93 such programs;

94
95 5. *Authorizes* the Industrial Knowledge Bank to extend its services to all world regions in the field of exchanging
96 knowledge and expertise towards industrial development;

97
98 6. *Invites* a partnership with the World Economic Forum (WEF) and Abnet Portal to improve the Global
99 Competitiveness Index to remove technical trade barriers and encourage international investment by:

100
101 a. Adding two additional parameters to the existing 12 pillars put forward by the 2018 WEF Report on
102 Global Competitiveness, this being:

103

- 104 i. Environmental inclusion defined as the positive impact of the environment in engaging people
105 of all ages who are marginalized, isolated, have poor mental or physical health and low self-
106 esteem, through the ability to re-use and recycle, access energy saving and home
107 improvement initiatives, reduce of food miles and protect natural habitats;
108 ii. Social inclusion defined as the process of improving the terms on which individuals and
109 groups take part in society, improving the ability, opportunity and dignity of those
110 disadvantaged on the basis of their society;
111
- 112 b. Analyzing economic viability in local communities through the utilization of the Abnet Portal for
113 constant updating accessible databases that provides consistent expert support and aid industries in
114 abiding to international trade standards such as ensuring assessment reports in areas of large key
115 industries with rampant waste disposal through the Green Environmental Facility to protect the
116 initiation of SMEs;
117
- 118 c. Pinpointing low socioeconomic locations in LDCs to strategically place educational facilities in
119 landlocked and other inaccessible locations;
120
- 121 7. *Invites* Member States to establish initiatives that provide research, funding, investment opportunities in green
122 economies and infrastructure, with a focus on UNIDO's mandates;
123
- 124 8. *Suggests* further research into the expansion of renewable energy into Member States in favorable conditions to
125 maximize energy-efficient alternatives in local communities;
126
- 127 9. *Encourages* expansion of infrastructure projects that provide feasible transportation of goods to trading centers;
128
- 129 10. *Endorses* initiatives of programs and frameworks that promote information sharing and knowledge transfers
130 that enhance economic competitiveness by recommending capacity-building seminars and technical assistance
131 regarding e-commerce to progress businesses into a competitive environment much like the existing
132 frameworks of UNIDO, World Bank, and ODA catered to LDCs;
133
- 134 11. *Reiterates* the previous commitments of Member States to ensure sufficient facilitation of resources and
135 opportunities for existing SMEs with focus on information management system, providing programs and
136 guidelines in effort to inspire sustainable development at a local level through:
137
- 138 a. Encouraging research opportunities on technological advancement in correlation with sustainable
139 development;
140
- 141 b. Improving upon the existent workshops and training programs aimed at creating a more competitive
142 global market;
143
- 144 12. *Authorizes* the creation of a physical Infrastructure Grant Program that will be funded by Member States based
145 on their GDP:
146
- 147 a. Member States shall allocate funds towards the following public infrastructure:
148
- 149 i. transport infrastructure;
150 ii. critical infrastructure;
151 iii. energy infrastructure;
152 iv. information and communication infrastructure;
153 v. public capital;
154
- 155 b. Member States that request the grant must provide data and factual information that supports their
156 claim of need;
157

- 158 c. As a final requirement, Member States that request the grants must use it to improve its infrastructure
159 in a sustainable manner to avoid further damage to the environment that currently threatens our natural
160 and essential resources;
161
- 162 13. *Recommends* that Member States facilitate the construction of critical broadband infrastructure in developing
163 countries to improve information and market access by:
164
- 165 a. Establishing multilateral partnerships with internet service providers to construct and maintain critical
166 broadband infrastructure;
167
- 168 b. Directly funding digital infrastructure projects or by contributing to the United Nations Fund for
169 International Partnership;
170
- 171 c. Making available funds from the United Nations Fund for International Partnership;
172
- 173 14. *Recalls* the provision done by the World Trade Organization (WTO) of developmental assistance in LDCs
174 through:
175
- 176 a. Incentivizing SMEs that utilize the internet with the aim of reducing the costs of fast internet
177 connection in LDCs;
178
- 179 b. Abiding to the SDG 9 recommendation of increasing accessibility of Information and Communication
180 Technology (ICT) in order to achieve affordable internet access through the cooperation between
181 Internet Service Providers (ISP) and Member States to direct infrastructure sharing;
182
- 183 15. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with international organizations to use foreign direct investments as a
184 means to help entrepreneurs that do not have necessary resources to build start-ups in developing countries, as
185 well as to offer them material capital to make their ideas concrete;
186
- 187 16. *Further encourages* the adoption of business exchange programs, capacity building projects in developing
188 countries, and linking investments with SMEs to promote vertical linkage and business education;
189
- 190 17. *Expresses* its hope in achieving sustainable and feasible solutions to address the challenges that developing and
191 LDCs face when entering the global economy.

Code: UNIDO/RES/1/4

Committee: The United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the necessity of international cooperation to achieve inclusive sustainable industrial development
4 (ISID),

5
6 *Recalling* the 7th United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Least Developed Countries (LDC)
7 Ministerial Conference Vienna 2017 Ministerial Declaration on “Building global partnerships: Enhancing growth
8 and inclusiveness in LDCs”, which emphasizes the inclusion of vulnerable segments of the population, such as
9 youth and women, in entrepreneurship towards accelerating sustainable development,

10
11 *Noting with satisfaction* the work of the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), which represents and serves
12 numerous cooperatives worldwide in aim to foster a global voice and platform for knowledge, expertise and
13 coordinated action for the success of various cooperatives,

14
15 *Deeply concerned* that 80 to 90% of persons with disabilities of working age in developing Member States are
16 unemployed according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA),

17
18 *Acknowledging* the United Nations (UN) Women Training Centre eLearning Campus, which provides online
19 courses, which raise awareness and proposes solutions towards achieving gender equality and women
20 empowerment,

21
22 *Emphasizing* the success of the 2014 Promoting women empowerment for ISID in the Middle East and North Africa
23 (MENA) region project, which promoted a more conducive environment for women entrepreneurship, supported
24 women entrepreneurs in the region on a sustainable substance, and created or developed women-led business,

25
26 *Noting with appreciation* the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, specifically their Global and Opportunity division
27 which focuses on establishing an environment of inclusion and sustainable economic growth, in aim to assist the
28 private sector, civil society toward social and economic progress,

29
30 *Further acknowledging* the success of microfinance institutions, including the Grameen Bank which has fostered the
31 inclusion and empowerment of women in the economic process and Qcredit, which provides financing, mentoring
32 and tools for micro-entrepreneurs especially youth,

33
34 *Expressing appreciation* to the work of the Youth Business International (YBI) with connecting and supporting the
35 expert organizations on conducting training, mentoring and facilitating access to finances for youth entrepreneurs for
36 them to access and compete in the global market,

37
38 *Recognizing* the efforts of Ashoka and Changemakers global community of innovators on ensuring the right of the
39 indigenous-led small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to fully participate on the global market,

40
41 *Taking into account* the success of financial literacy programs, such as the Money School Program and the
42 Romanian Coordination of Training Central (ROTC), by creating an atmosphere where young entrepreneurs are able
43 to put into practice the knowledge previously acquired,

- 44
45 1. Decides to collaborate with YBI to conduct the 2020 International Conference on Youth Economic
46 Empowerment in the Netherlands for Member States, young entrepreneurs, and associations’ representatives,
47 which aims to:
48

- 49 a. Promote entrepreneurship skills among young people with innovative ideas to empower them for
50 starting a business;
51
- 52 b. Facilitate youth access to bank loans;
53
- 54 c. Reinforce networking among young entrepreneurs as means to facilitate access to global market;
55
- 56 2. *Recommends* the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to assess funding of the 2020 International
57 Conference on Youth Economic Empowerment through the International Monetary Fund (IMF);
58
- 59 3. *Invites* Member States to support the 2020 International Conference on Youth Economic Empowerment by:
60
- 61 a. Voluntarily providing financial support and assistance;
62
- 63 b. Sharing successful policies and practices on accessing global market among youth-led small and
64 medium enterprises (SMEs);
65
- 66 4. *Decides* to facilitate multilateral networks and discussions among microfinance programs through supporting
67 the creation of a microfinance consortia and combining existing publications to disseminate best practices on:
68
- 69 a. Revitalizing framework toward long-term support for developing communities to have access to
70 financial resources;
71
- 72 b. Low-interest loans to encourage formation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME);
73
- 74 5. *Decides* to cooperate with UN-Women to:
75
- 76 a. Help Member states to promote the UN-Women Training Centre eLearning Campus by providing
77 access to the internet in public community spaces for citizens;
78
- 79 b. Create e-course under UN-Women Training Centre eLearning Campus, which:
80
- 81 i. Incorporates best practices on issues faced while launching, maintaining, accessing global
82 market among women-led small and medium enterprises (SMEs);
83
- 84 ii. Receives funding from the Fund for Gender Equality;
85
- 86 6. *Further encourages* Member States to launch programs, which aim to improve the entrepreneurial capacity and
87 financial literacy of youth by:
88
- 89 a. Creating mobile application in collaboration with private sector and national banks, which relates the
90 youth's interest in economic world within programs such as the Money School Program;
91
- 92 b. Showcasing the business skills of youth through learning-by-doing method and an opportunity to be
93 represented and promote their products through programs such as ROTC;
94
- 95 7. *Decides* to cooperate with the ICA, in aim to support local cooperatives by establishing a framework that will
96 enable growth within cooperatives such as the Argan Farm, which works on providing employment for women
97 in aim to become financially capable and independent;
98
- 99 8. *Further supports* the development of industrial clusters and networks for industries and companies including
100 SMEs to collaborate with various organizations such as the Operation Hope Small Business Empowerment
101 Program in aim to share information, techniques and mechanism for minority groups;
102
- 103 9. *Encourages* cooperation between Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGO), including the
104 Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in goal to support these various programs toward economic advancement;

- 105 10. *Decides* to expand the Promoting women empowerment for ISID projects, launched in MENA, by
106 implementing them first in Sub-Saharan Africa, according to the Gender Inequality Index 2017 to further
107 improve entrepreneurship knowledge increase opportunities for women;
108
- 109 11. *Emphasizes* the importance to adopt training programs, such as Romania Hub, that provides a common ground
110 for information sharing, financial and technical assistance, and counselling to students, star ups entrepreneurs,
111 with an opportunity to connect and promote their products with international investors;
112
- 113 12. *Recommends* Member States to cooperate with the Ashoka and Changemakers to enhance access of indigenous-
114 led enterprises to local and export markets by promoting their unique products and improving manufacturing
115 processes by utilizing local sustainable resources and new technologies;
116
- 117 13. *Calls upon* Member States to reaffirm the necessity to include minority groups in process of achieving
118 economic growth by ratifying existing agreements as well as national and regional policies such as the Social
119 Pillar in practice that raises awareness of introducing the many benefits of including disabled persons within the
120 labor force.