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Conference B (13 - 17 April 2014)



Documentation of the Work of the  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

# United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

## Committee Staff

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## Agenda

- I. Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries
- II. Human Security and Post-Crisis Rehabilitation
- III. Increasing Corporate Social Responsibility in Developing Countries and Economies in Transition

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote
UNIDO/RES/1/1	Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries	91/13/20/1
UNIDO/RES/1/2	Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries	108/1/18/1
UNIDO/RES/1/3	Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries	99/5/21/1
UNIDO/RES/1/4	Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries	84/12/29/1
UNIDO/RES/1/5	Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries	85/2/38/1
UNIDO/RES/1/6	Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries	77/9/39/1
UNIDO/RES/1/7	Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries	72/3/51/1
UNIDO/RES/1/8	Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries	85/10/31/1
UNIDO/RES/1/9	Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries	73/3/50/1

# Summary Report

The General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) held its bi-annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries
- II. Human Security and Post-Crisis Rehabilitation
- III. Increasing Corporate Social Responsibility in Developing Countries and Economies in Transition

The session was attended by representatives of 135 Member States and observers for non-governmental organizations. By the end of the evening session on Sunday, the General Conference decided to adopt the agenda as follows: 1, 3, 2.

Over the course of the following session, several working groups emerged and started to draft working papers. From early on, the respective working groups started negotiating on merging their work, which reflected not only broad similarities in their substantive work, but also the consensual spirit and collaborative atmosphere of the whole body.

By the end of the fourth session, the dais received a total of 14 working papers which covered a wide-variety of issues pertaining to the sustainable production of biofuels in developing countries. The topics varied and reached from sustainable production techniques, implications of biofuels for food security, and the promotion and responsible development of second and third generation biofuels, to gender mainstreaming in respect to biofuels production, new ways of channeling funding of sustainable biofuel production, further research and development efforts in regard to the assessment of sustainable biofuel usage, as well as the promotion of further public-private-partnerships.

During the course of the fifth and the sixth sessions, delegates moved from writing in regional blocs to broader international collaboration, whilst at the same time working relentlessly on the respective edits of their working papers. Via intensive discussion and negotiation, which facilitated the inclusion of ideas from across various groups, the body eventually pursued the merger of several working papers—both in regard to entire papers as well as to putting related or similar parts from multiple papers together so as to create thematic consistency. Throughout the merging process, delegates actively focused on collaboration and inclusion, while acting with the utmost respect for differing ideas.

By the end of the seventh session, 10 working papers had been accepted by the dais as draft resolutions 1/1 through 1/10, respectively. Prior to entering voting bloc, the dais also accepted 11 amendments to the draft resolutions under consideration. During voting bloc, most draft resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority of the General Conference, a fact which once again reflected the consensual spirit and high-level of collaboration of the body throughout the conference. The atmosphere of the whole committee throughout the conference was defined by professionalism, mutual respect, inclusiveness, and a profound sense and understanding of the substantive matter under discussion.

**Code:** UNIDO/RES 1/1

**Committee:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries

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1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2  
3 *Reminding* all states of the proposal for global sustainable industrial development, as set forth in the General  
4 Assembly resolution 66/288, *The Future We Want* Article 127 and 225,

5  
6 *Recognizing* the expiration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015,

7  
8 *Emphasizing* Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UNHDR) ensuring that all people have the  
9 right to food and a secure livelihood,

10  
11 *Affirming* prevailing international agreements and agencies including but not limited to the Committee on World  
12 Food Security that note the various drivers of biofuel production,

13  
14 *Noting with satisfaction* the collaborative success of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
15 (UNIDO) *Manila Declaration* that advances education, training, and information sharing networks,

16  
17 *Recognizing* the importance of state sovereignty in regards to biofuels processes and implementation policies,

18  
19 *Recalling* the responsibility of all Member States to acknowledge differences in the economic, environmental, and  
20 social effects of biofuel production in developing countries,

21  
22 *Emphasizing* MDGs four and seven which encourage the use of alternative energy sources,

23  
24 *Recognizing* the shared common interests between fellow Member and Non-Member States in regards to the  
25 sustainable and economically feasible production of biofuels, food security, and global technological advancement,

26  
27 *Acknowledging* Secretary General Ban Ki Moon`s Sustainable Energy for All Initiative and his statement that  
28 “*sustainable energy is central to all aspects of sustainable development*” General Assembly resolution 67/175,

29  
30 *Affirming* the initiative set forth in *Sustainable Energy For All* (SE4ALL) for the need for the establishment of  
31 effective and sustainable bio-fuel programs in developing countries,

32  
33 *Guided by* the policy and implementation plan recommendations of the Secretary General's Global Food Security  
34 Task Force's "*Crisis Comprehensive Framework for Action 2008*" section 2.4,

35  
36 *Aware of* the *Lima Declaration*, which places particular importance on international cooperation and the  
37 development of sustainable biofuel and energy in the post-2015 agenda,

38  
39 *Taking into consideration* General Assembly resolution 67/215 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of  
40 energy and resolution *GC 14. Res 3*, which considers the production of biofuels as a means to ensure clean energy  
41 for all populations,

42  
43 *Confirms* the need for technical and vocational training for people in the biofuel industry,

- 44  
45 1. *Expresses its hope*, that Member States work collectively to promote biofuel integration through projects that  
46 encourage equality in all forms, namely through the transition from first generation biofuels towards advanced  
47 biofuels in the post-2015 development agenda in order to mitigate the growing concerns about climate change  
48 and food security;
- 49  
50 2. *Urges* the preservation of natural resources through the implementation of development policies that promote  
51 transparency;

52

- 53 3. *Requests* strongly for the furthering of the collaboration between UNIDO and the United Nations Environment  
54 Program (UNEP) in regards to the Resource Efficient Cleaner Production Program (RECP) and the further  
55 implementation of National Cleaner Production Centers (NCPC) as a means of expanding the transfer of  
56 technology to developing countries in order to build capacities for producing next generation biofuels based on  
57 national policies in line with international practices,  
58
- 59 4. Calls for the establishment of the UNIDO Biofuels Research Organization, whose sole purpose will be to  
60 further research on sustainable biofuel production, which will then be shared on the pre-existing UNIDO  
61 network, titled UNIDO Project XX/GLO/07/X30 Biomass Conversion Technology On-Line Platform, to do the  
62 following:  
63
- 64 a. To adopt the substantive format of the UN Energy network to further integrate existing cooperative  
65 measures as a means to promote the research of sustainable biofuels technology on a global scale;  
66
  - 67 b. To support developing countries in producing biomass crops as stated by the Bioenergy and Food  
68 Security mandate, which is endorsed by the International Energy Agency, that assists countries in  
69 gathering the information needed to holistically evaluate the effects of bioenergy;  
70
  - 71 c. To collaborate in accordance with the five core elements as set forth in the Global Nutrition for  
72 Growth Compact, which include the enhanced cooperation with civil society, the call for private  
73 sectors to increase accessibility to food, the integration of food security issues into both rural and urban  
74 areas, monitoring various food security programs, and, lastly, encouraging the participation of women  
75 in rural development, in order to create annual reports and to monitor the expansion and progress of  
76 biofuels in developing countries;  
77
  - 78 d. To create country specific programs, consistent with the *Biofuel Screening Toolkit*, for the  
79 implementation of biofuel production based on the individual and regional organizations resources;  
80
  - 81 e. To be set up and funded by fellow UNIDO Member States, the Food and Agriculture Organization  
82 (FAO), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the UN Development Program (UNDP), UN  
83 Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), and UNEP;  
84
- 85 5. *Suggests* the establishment of a fixed national commitment to biofuel production, such that:  
86
- 87 a. It will occur through the blending of biofuels for transportation and automobile consumption;  
88
  - 89 b. It will enable a fuel blend of 15% in order to reduce green house gas (GHG) emissions;  
90
  - 91 c. Economically developed countries should reach these goals by 2015, and least developed countries  
92 should aim to reach these goals by 2025, if the necessary technology for this transition has been  
93 established and is accessible;  
94
- 95 6. *Recommends* the creation of a Biofuel Education Program for:  
96
- 97 a. Promotion of local population training though:  
98
    - 99 i. The implementation of specialized sustainable biofuel production programs, such as local  
100 academic initiatives and vocational training programs;
    - 101 ii. Technical advice from Member States, with emphasis on human resource initiatives;  
102
  - 103 b. An advisory board will be commissioned composed of representatives from the funding organizations  
104 to be chosen by UNIDO based on these representatives' expertise and experience among the field of  
105 biofuels production;  
106
  - 107 c. To be funded by UNDP and the United Nations Trust Fund;  
108

- 109 7. *Urges* the strengthening of financial assistance to the South African Development Community (SADC), New  
110 Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), and the West and East African development groups to  
111 propagate biofuel infrastructure development;  
112
- 113 8. *Calls upon* states to simultaneously research and develop a sustainable infrastructure of advanced biofuel  
114 technology by 2020, while maintaining a secure balance between food and fuel stocks through the introduction  
115 of regulatory frameworks designed to provide a stable ratio of food and fuel determined by each country, as  
116 recommended by the Global Food Security Task Force and implemented by UNIDO networks AFRIPANET  
117 and Centers for South-South Industrial Cooperation; the infrastructure should:  
118
- 119 a. Be enacted through UNIDO's various subsidiary ITCs, NCPCs, SPXs and ITPOs;
  - 120
  - 121 b. Provide financial assistance and strengthening of regional development groups to propagate biofuel  
122 infrastructure development;  
123
- 124 9. *Calls on* Member States to work towards the improvement of lives of impoverished citizens through vital job  
125 opportunities in the field of biofuel production;  
126
- 127 10. *Further suggests* that UNIDO promote compliance with state development regarding sustainable biofuel  
128 technology;  
129
- 130 11. *Invites* individual Member States to participate in technology transfer as well as information sharing between  
131 South-South, North-South, and cross-regional partnerships;  
132
- 133 12. *Requests* individual Member States manage sustainable production of biofuels without compromising the use of  
134 water and resources in danger in developing countries, and while having minimal negative impacts on land-use,  
135 knowing the importance of the agricultural sector in the economies of developing countries;  
136
- 137 13. *Emphasizes* a focus on efficient first generation biofuel waste utilization until the international community can  
138 exclusively rely on second generation biofuels and alternative renewable resources;  
139
- 140 14. *Proposes* the initiative that sovereign nation agricultural organizations will move towards the replacement of  
141 first generation biofuel crops with advanced generation biofuel crops as a means to combat environmental  
142 damage with the initiative being designed so that:  
143
- 144 a. Every two years, 10% of first generation biofuel crops should be replaced with next generation biofuel  
145 crops as a means to combat regional environmental damage;
  - 146
  - 147 b. This initiative will be supervised by the collaborative advisory board composed of officials from  
148 UNIDO, UNDP, Food Agricultural Organization, UNEP, and UNDESA;
  - 149
  - 150 c. The development of first generation biofuel dependence in areas currently not using first generation  
151 fuels will be strongly discouraged;  
152
- 153 15. *Advises* developed countries adopt sustainable behavior and allocate investments as a means of promoting  
154 regional development organizations, which:  
155
- 156 a. As associated governments of sovereign states, in conjunction with the participatory civil society,  
157 should provide economic incentives at their discretion to biofuel industries in order to encourage this  
158 transition, through organizations such as the International Fund for Agricultural Developments;
  - 159
  - 160 b. Are further advised to implement focused economic incentives, such as tax reductions and sundry  
161 financial supports to individual actors and corporations who adapt sustainable consumption and  
162 production behaviors in order to positively incentivize innovation and responsible practices;  
163

164 16. *Calls upon* Member States to increase voluntary cooperation that works towards consensus between  
165 governments, intergovernmental organizations, and other partners in the area of sustainable bioenergy such as  
166 the Global Bioenergy Partnership and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

**Code:** UNIDO/RES/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization Committee

**Topic:** Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries

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1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*  
2  
3 *Recalling* the vital importance, guidance, and ongoing impact of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) since  
4 their inception in 2000, noting in particular Goal 7 in ensuring environmental sustainability,  
5  
6 *Recognizing* the need for the international community to address environmental sustainability, as highlighted in the  
7 fifth Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report,  
8  
9 *Reaffirming* the importance of sustainable energy consumption as a way to alleviate poverty and promote economic  
10 growth and development,  
11  
12 *Recognising* the need for Member States to aid in the promotion of sustainable production of biofuels in developing  
13 countries as stated in GC.15/res.4,  
14  
15 *Taking note* of the 2012 *The Future We Want* agreement, established in General Assembly resolution 66/288,  
16 specifically articles 127 and 225, which ensure the promotion of an economically, socially, and environmentally  
17 sustainable future,  
18  
19 *Acknowledging* the conflicting objectives of non-sustainable energy production and food security, which has the  
20 potential to violate a fundamental requirement of Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*  
21 (UNDHR),  
22  
23 *Emphasizing* the differences in environmental impact and the potential of first, second, and third generation biofuels  
24 and the current degradation of the environment through Green House Gas (GHG) emissions,  
25  
26 *Affirming* the conclusions of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Food and Agriculture  
27 Organization (FAO) of the United Nations that first generation biofuel production contributes to food-price volatility  
28 and food insecurity in the developing world,  
29  
30 *Recalling* the 2013 General Assembly resolution 67/215 on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy  
31 and the 2010 General Assembly resolution 65/151 which declared 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable  
32 Energy for All,  
33  
34 *Recalling* the 2002 *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, A/CONF.199/20*, on the necessity of  
35 developing and distributing alternative energy technologies as a way to achieve sustainable development,  
36  
37 *Calling upon* Member States to recognize their commitments under the UNIDO Constitution Chapter 1 Art. 1 and 2  
38 to facilitate sustainable industrial development through research, development, and technology transfer aimed at  
39 capacity building within developing Member States,  
40  
41 *Recognizing* UNIDO's biofuel strategy as outlined in the *Sustainable Industrial Conversion and Productive Uses of*  
42 *Biofuels* that many second-generation biofuel feed-stocks are adaptable to marginal land conditions, and thus lessen  
43 the threat to food security,  
44  
45 *Recalling* the 2010 *Cancun Agreement*, created by the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*  
46 (UNFCCC) and *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* stressing the importance of developing  
47 sustainable biofuels found in the outcome document of the *United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development*  
48 (UNCSD), entitled "*The Future We Want*,"  
49  
50 *Recalling* the 1992 *Agenda 21* (Section I and II), of the UN Conference on Environment and Development  
51 (UNCED), with the objective to combat poverty, assure biodiversity, and to act on local, national, and global levels,



52 *Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation in order to promote the successful development of  
53 sustainable renewable energies and biofuels production,  
54  
55 1. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their commitments in increasing the usage of alternative and  
56 renewable energies, by:  
57  
58 a. Considering second generation biofuels as viable options, especially those that do not threaten food  
59 security or existing agricultural production, such as those but not limited to: biomass, biogas derived  
60 from waste, non-food crop resources similar to micro-algal biotechnology, bio-coal being created  
61 through the torrefaction process which turns any biomass readily available to Member States such as  
62 sewage, food waste or any other moist biomass into bio-coal;  
63  
64 b. Also the promotion of renewable energy sources, such as geothermal, hydro, solar, and tidal alternative  
65 energy sources;  
66  
67 2. *Declares* that international collaboration in the field of research and development is crucial to the creation and  
68 support of sustainable biofuel industries, and *calling on* further global cooperation in terms of knowledge  
69 transfers and fostering regional and multilateral cooperation as well as development assistance, by and through:  
70  
71 a. Shared training and support for the research, development, and implementation of sustainable and  
72 carbon neutral energy sources between developed and developing countries through the auspices of  
73 UNIDO, UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and the UN Environment Program  
74 (UNEP);  
75  
76 b. Fostering tangible progress through establishing needed technological and infrastructural capacity in  
77 developing countries or countries requiring assistance as called for in several Articles of the UNIDO  
78 Constitution, particularly Article 2(j);  
79  
80 c. Ensuring a skilled labor force is in place as needed, through the sharing of skills and expertise between  
81 countries as facilitated by UNITAR and funded through the Global Compact on Climate Change;  
82  
83 d. Overseeing the creation of regional-based research centers in order to identify individual challenges  
84 faced, and the unique requirements that may be necessary for the development and use of sustainable  
85 biofuel energy sources;  
86  
87 3. *Prioritizes* establishing the use of any sustainable energy sources through an adaptable and flexible  
88 implementation suitable to individual Member States, according to their own economic, environmental, social,  
89 cultural, and political needs such that:  
90  
91 a. That any domestic implementation of biofuel policy should be preceded by a thorough examination of  
92 the costs and benefits, such as policies on national blending mandates for biofuels;  
93  
94 b. This is a gradual process;  
95  
96 c. Countries implement this process in a manner in which promotes equality for all, regardless of gender,  
97 race or ideology;  
98  
99 4. *Encourages* the creation by regional organizations and Member States of Research and Development Centers  
100 (RDC) administrated and funded by these organization and UNIDO's Member States in order to:  
101  
102 a. Serve as consultant bodies on second generation biofuels fields;  
103  
104 b. Incorporate private companies, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and civil society that produce  
105 biofuels to organize workshops;  
106

- 107 c. Serve as a medium for technical support, equipment, and technology transfers concerning sustainable  
108 biofuel production which Member States have agreed upon;  
109
- 110 d. Send research groups to developing countries by invitation to evaluate capacity and potential for third  
111 generation biofuel production;  
112
- 113 e. Further scientific research on the commercial viability of third-generation biofuels, particularly for  
114 nations with limited arable land;  
115
- 116 5. *Calls on* governments to devote, when possible, an increased proportion of foreign development aid towards the  
117 developing of renewable and biofuel energies, through initiatives such as but not limited to:  
118
- 119 a. The training and education of the general populace and skilled labor sectors, including the  
120 establishment of training centres to facilitate the sharing of human capital and expertise, and to  
121 empower small-scale enterprises to grow third-generation biofuels like algae, in order to ensure  
122 environmental sustainability, job creation, and promote trade, whilst not compromising food security;  
123
- 124 b. Any community awareness programs;  
125
- 126 c. Any other programs or initiatives for assistance as deemed necessary;  
127
- 128 6. *Recommends* fellow Member States for greater national leadership in:  
129
- 130 a. Considering the implementation of economic incentives, in order to encourage renewable and biofuel  
131 energy source use;  
132
- 133 b. Greater international economic cooperation and interaction regarding biofuel development in order to  
134 achieve increased renewable energy or biofuel production and accessibility;  
135
- 136 7. *Encourages* the use of suitable marginal land that would not otherwise be used to grow edible food, to produce  
137 second-generation feedstocks;  
138
- 139 8. *Recommends* countries implement third generation biofuels, centered around the four pillars of the  
140 transformation process implemented in the generation of algae pods, as following:  
141
- 142 a. Transformation of algae and residue to power generation;  
143
- 144 b. Advocate research and development to third generation biofuels;  
145
- 146 c. Develop awareness campaigns in order to create understanding about biofuel technology;  
147
- 148 d. Commercialization accompanied by a proper policymaking process in order to introduce third  
149 generation in liquid fuels;  
150
- 151 9. *Calls upon* Member States to engage in regional cooperative efforts through the Global Compact to promote the  
152 use of sustainable methods in biofuel production through voluntary seminars, workshops, state-corporation  
153 cooperative meetings;  
154
- 155 10. *Recommends* Members States to establish a forum on strengthening biofuels to concrete efforts raising  
156 awareness and aid for biofuel projects that should be advocated to:  
157
- 158 a. Coordinate with the UN groups such as the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG), United Nations  
159 Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and UNEP;  
160
- 161 b. Be formed by three groups in order to analyze what is already implemented and attract foreign and  
162 domestic direct investment;

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- c. Serve as a consultant body in order to coordinate cooperation between the public and private sector;
11. *Suggests* Member States use the UNCTAD Biofuels Initiative in order to make more accessible the production and consumption of biofuels of second and third generation to countries that are net-energy producers;
12. *Further recommends* the implementation of a biofuels production guideline which would amount for a percentage of the Member States's total energy production; alternatively countries may contribute to Research and Development in the remaining proportion to keep up their contribution target and provide support for Research and Development Centers as they are able, such that:
- a. Each member country could use a mix of sustainable biofuel production and contribution to research and development to reach the predefined percentage of commitment in total energy production;
  - b. This guideline is meant to be progressive and address each Member State's specific challenges including:
    - i. Less developed countries require more time and technology transfer before being requested to comply;
    - ii. Developing countries should take advantage of this guideline to diversify their energy sector and create new employment opportunities;
    - iii. Developed countries should take the lead in research and development;
13. *Encourages* Member States to create and implement the Biofuels Comprehensive Framework in order to respond to all the issues Member States have considered in this document with close partnership with the World Trade Organization (WTO), UNCTAD, and International Energy Agency (IEA) in order to:
- a. Develop guidelines to encourage fair competition and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) principles through Anti-trust laws on biofuels production and markets, in order to create an attractive environment for investors;
  - b. Develop environmental guidelines that production of biofuels must have, based on UNEP guidelines;
  - c. Promote the agricultural and agro-industrial development, to reduce the Energy Matrix on fuel fossils;
  - d. Improve the infrastructure and distribution of biofuels in order to respond to the growing demand;
  - e. Lowering the energy costs to improve the Industrial Recovery and the purchasing power of low-income people;
14. *Proposes* that Member States collaborate with the private sectors in biofuel production, when able, to enable further funding through investment and increased technology transfers domestically and internationally, so that:
- a. This foreign direct investment and engagement can be incentivized through the post-2015 Development Goals;
  - b. Technology transfers, and a sharing of skills and expertise, are to be encouraged and facilitated through public-private partnerships whenever possible;
  - c. In engaging and cooperating with the private sector, Member States are to utilize UNIDO's biomass conversion technology online information platforms, as well as other relevant platforms, to begin next generation biofuel development.

**Code:** UNIDO/RES/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries

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1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2  
3 *Recalling the Lima Declaration: Towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development (GC.15/13), which*  
4 *stresses the importance of an inclusive and sustainable industrial development to achieve the Millennium*  
5 *Development Goals (MDGs),*

6  
7 *Stressing the opportunity for the production of biofuels for developing countries to reach the post-2015*  
8 *Development Agenda and the Programme of the Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-*  
9 *2020,*

10  
11 *Recalling the existing partnership between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and*  
12 *UN Women, and its existing gender-sensitive industrial development committee,*

13  
14 *Emphasizing the integral role of the partnership between UNIDO and UN Women for overcoming the challenges of*  
15 *fostering gender equality in the industries for environmental sustainability,*

16  
17 *Further recalling past UN Women's initiative for Supporting Entrepreneurs for a Sustainable Development*  
18 *(SEED), and its success with creating an efficient database for women to submit project applications worldwide,*

19  
20 *Recognizing that a significant number of farmers and rural entrepreneurs in developing regions are women and that*  
21 *they play a vital role in agricultural and world development, including by enhancing food security and nutrition for*  
22 *their communities and families,*

23  
24 *Recognizing also the distinct and crucial contribution of women, their knowledge and their vital roles in food*  
25 *security and sustainable development of biofuels,*

26  
27 *Expressing deep concern about the lack of women's access to owning and controlling land, credit and agricultural*  
28 *extension services to engage them and benefit from the sustainable production of biofuels as recalled by the Food*  
29 *and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2008 report,*

30  
31 *Noting with regret that most biofuels development policies are not consistent enough with the promotion of gender*  
32 *equality and the empowerment of women,*

- 33  
34 1. *Calls upon* all Member States to develop gender-sensitive policies in the implementation of biofuels strategies  
35 *by:*
- 36 a. *Applying the gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) method in government planning and programming*  
37 *in the biofuels energy sector;*
  - 38  
39 b. *Promoting women's recruitment and leadership in sustainable energy governance and institutions at the*  
40 *local and national levels, as required by the Beijing Platform for Action of 1995;*
  - 41
- 42 2. *Recognizes* women as independent actors of biofuels production and encourages Member States to face their  
43 *challenges of land ownership by:*
- 44  
45 a. *Establishing a partnership with civil society advocacy groups such as Landesa and Lawyers Without*  
46 *Borders to offer to women in developing countries legal advising about land property;*
  - 47  
48 b. *Encouraging Member States to involve women when it comes to legislation on land access or land*  
49 *managing;*
  - 50  
51 c. *Encouraging Member States to aim to better informing women about their right to owning land and*  
52 *about legislation or land managing projects;*
- 53

- 54 3. *Encourages* the expansion of the United Nations Development Program-Global Environment Facility (*UNDP-*  
55 *GEF*) *Small Grant Program* to programs that promote the sustainable use of biofuels by women by:  
56
- 57 a. Funding the implementation of the infrastructures required to the conversion of organic trash to biogas  
58 by anaerobic digestion that could be easily accessed by women in rural environment;  
59
- 60 b. Funding the implementation of the infrastructures required for the biochemical production of second  
61 generation biofuels that could be easily accessed by women in rural environment;  
62
- 63 4. *Encourages further* the participation of women entrepreneurs in the biofuel production sector through:  
64
- 65 a. The extension of low-interest microfinance schemes, based on Small Industries Development  
66 Organization (SIDO) and UNIDO Women Entrepreneurship Development (WED) empowering the  
67 participation of women micro-entrepreneurs in the food processing sector of Tanzania;  
68
- 69 b. Creating specific workshops for women, similar to the GREAT Women Project, to build their business  
70 capacity in the specific market of the Sustainable Biofuel Industry under the *UNIDO's*  
71 *Entrepreneurship Curriculum Program*;  
72
- 73 5. *Calls upon all* Member States to increase and build their capacity to learn about, install, operate, and maintain  
74 sustainable solutions in the sustainable biofuel industry by:  
75
- 76 a. Organizing training programs for women in partnership with local communities and non-governmental  
77 organizations (NGOs) to provide technical assistance on how to use sustainable biofuels production  
78 technologies;  
79
- 80 b. Supporting and increasing linkages and networks among women researchers, policymakers, and  
81 grassroots organizations in the sustainable biofuel industry in developing countries;  
82
- 83 6. *Suggests* all the Member States establish and collect gender-disaggregated data on the sustainable energy  
84 development in biofuels to facilitate understanding of gender-sustainable energy linkages and to provide better  
85 gender-sensitive measurement in the *UNIDO's Biofuels screening toolkits*;  
86
- 87 7. *Recommends* the creation of national database for Empowering Women and Increasing National Productivity  
88 (E-WIN), modeled after the SEED database, such that:  
89
- 90 a. E-WIN should act as a central location for women to apply for loans and grants in the field of agro-  
91 business and biofuels production for interested Member States;  
92
- 93 b. E-WIN will encourage the sustainable production of biofuels, and additionally aim at increasing  
94 women's social-economic status;  
95
- 96 c. The disbursement of grants and loans shall be administered by the existing UN Women gender-  
97 sensitive industrial development committee;  
98
- 99 d. Funding of E-WIN grants and loans shall be requested from existing UN funds such as but not limited  
100 to *the Rio fund and the UN Industrial Development Fund for Women*.

**Code:** UNIDO/RES/1/4

**Committee:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries

- 1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*  
 2  
 3 *Emphasizing* the purposes of the principles established in Article three of the *Charter of the United Nations* to  
 4 “achieve international cooperation and solve international problems of an economic, social, or humanitarian  
 5 character,”  
 6  
 7 *Bearing in mind* Millennium Goal 7A, which states “integrates the principle of sustainable development into  
 8 countries polices and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources,”  
 9  
 10 Reiterating the sentiments expressed in the UNIDO Biofuel Strategy, which calls for increased inter-agency  
 11 coordination and the creation of a system wide monitoring program to offset the interdisciplinary nature of biofuels  
 12  
 13 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 67/215 which purposes promoting new and renewable sources of energy,  
 14  
 15 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 60/212 and the importance of South-South cooperation in international  
 16 industrial development,  
 17  
 18 *Strongly supporting* General Assembly resolution 66/288 and its appeal for strengthening regional and international  
 19 cooperation and information technology sharing,  
 20  
 21 *Recalling* UNIDO’s goal of promoting clean and renewable energy through the *Green Industry Initiative,*  
 22  
 23 *Affirming* the definition of renewable energy as defined by the International Energy Agency (IEA) as “energy that is  
 24 derived from natural processes that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed,”  
 25  
 26 *Reaffirming* the *Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4All)* and its efforts to achieve universal energy access and  
 27 improving the rate of energy efficiency globally,  
 28  
 29 *Emphasizing* the use of second, third, and fourth generation sources of biofuels in place of current food sources to  
 30 avoid depleting the supply of available food,  
 31  
 32 *Recalling* the *Declaration of World Food Security: The Challenges of Climate and Bioenergy*, which reiterated the  
 33 role of the international community to support the national governments in developing in their efforts towards  
 34 ensuring food security,  
 35  
 36 *Recognizing* the efforts of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) to further  
 37 improve policy by assessing and analyzing “the current state of food security and its underlying clauses,”  
 38  
 39 *Recognizing* the successful production of biofuels as an indispensable prerequisite to any efforts in improving  
 40 sustainable development;  
 41  
 42 *Recognizing* the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the UN *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible*  
 43 *Governance of Tenure;*  
 44  
 45 1. *Recommends* that the international community increase sustainable production techniques of biofuels and  
 46 increase implementation through addressing:  
 47  
 48 a. *Preservation of biodiversity through:*  
 49  
 50 i. *Utilizing the Malaysian Palm Wildlife Conservation Fund* as a template to employ conservation  
 51 projects as well as research programs to guarantee studies on wildlife, biodiversity, and environmental  
 52 conservation are taking place to better identify biofuel land,  
 53 ii. *Classifying lands with “clear profiles”* as mentioned in UNIDO’s *Biofuels Strategy Sustainable*  
 54 *Industrial Conversion and Productive Uses of Biofuels* in terms of:

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- a. Designating land for food, feed, and biofuel production to reduce land expansion;
  - b. Prescribing land unfit for food and feed production as biofuel eligible and;
  - c. Encouraging Member States to strengthen domestic conservation guidelines by establishing protected conservation areas to preserve natural status of land;
- iii. Suggesting Member States utilize the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure* developed by the FAO to serve as a reference for the improvement of environmentally natural resources;
- b. Ensuring food security through:
- i. Utilizing the *Biofuels Screening Toolkit: Guidelines for Decision Makers (BST)* to identify potential risks and disasters related to production of biofuels from first generation sources in regional areas feasible for first generation production, by:
    - a. Suggesting alternative sources of biofuels through use of second, third and fourth generation sources to preserve first generation crops as a viable source of food in regions where second, third and fourth generation production is feasible;
    - b. Working in collaboration with the FAO to find alternative food sources using South-South cooperation, information and technology sharing, and *BST* to discover food and biofuel crops that are successful in similar climates around the world;
  - ii. Recommending the expansion of the FAO *Special Programme for Food Security* to include more countries defined by FAO as low-income food- deficit countries (LIFDCs) to find improved and higher yielding crop varieties to determine the best staple crops for food security in individual countries,
  - iii. Promoting collaboration between regional groups such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Food Security Information System (AFSIS) to promote the continuous sharing and dissemination of food security related information on a regional basis;
- c. Reduction of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) through:
- i. Adhering to the stricter production techniques and monitoring GHG set by the *Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)*;
  - ii. Sourcing potential opportunities to harness methane gas as an alternate source of energy in order to prevent it from contributing to greenhouse gas emissions;
  - iii. Urging Member States to provide monetary incentives for both Transnational Corporations (TNCs) and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to encourage the reduction of GHG emissions to complement the use of biofuels by offering the following, of which the amount is set at the discretion of Member States: government subsidies, tax exemptions and, research regarding sustainable development incentives;
  - iv. Encouraging other Member States to emulate the model of the *New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)* programme, which facilitates innovation and support for climate change mitigation to create regional committees;
2. *Strongly Encourages* Member States to increase public-private partnerships long term investment and active South-South cooperation, including, but not limited to:
- a. Working in conjunction with regionally based public-private partnerships such as Emirates Environmental Group, and European- Malaysia Biomass Sustainable Production Initiative to provide collective research, development, and commercialization of biomass,
  - b. Considering extending *Renewable Heating and Cooling Platform (RHC-Platform)* to include states outside the *European Union (EU)* in hopes to further assist less developed countries with research and policy implementation;

- 110 c. Urging Member States to strengthen joint collaboration between Multinational Enterprises (MNEs),  
111 Transnational Corporations (TNCs), and SMEs to improve energy security and promote the production and  
112 transportation biofuels and biodiesel, and;  
113
- 114 d. Inviting partnerships between foreign corporate investors and land owners to preserve property rights and  
115 further SME development for a mutually beneficial agreement with regard to agricultural land use for  
116 biofuel production;  
117
- 118 3. *Recommends* the establishment of the *Biofuel Research and Investment Center for Knowledge* (BRICK) as a  
119 means to streamline the production of biofuels in emerging economies, by fostering South-South partnerships  
120 for development to achieve the following but not limited to:  
121
- 122 a. Establishing a centralized database collaboratively with the IEA of all existing research on biofuels and  
123 sustainable biofuels production for the purpose of information and technology sharing in order to assist  
124 BRICK in formulating potentially successful development projects, to be executed by interested Member  
125 States, based on information gathered from research that will include:  
126
- 127 i. The impact of various forms of biofuels on GHG emissions;  
128 ii. The externalities associated with alternative biofuel crops;  
129 iii. The impact of biofuels on food and water supply as well as local agriculture within Member  
130 States;  
131
- 132 b. Coordinating the cooperation of South-South partners by consulting the BST, and then working to pair  
133 experienced biofuel producing Member States with states seeking to invest in biofuels by utilizing the  
134 information from the database to encourage collaboration, the sharing of pertinent technologies, and  
135 expertise in the establishment of domestic biofuels through:  
136
- 137 i. Discussing the best standards and practices in the current sphere of knowledge that exists on biofuels;  
138 ii. Providing knowledge in infrastructure development to accommodate biofuel production;  
139 iii. Devising means to alleviate dependence on fossil fuels by developing states;  
140
- 141 4. *Further Recommends* *BRICK*, to be staffed by experts in the fields of economics, international development,  
142 finance, and biofuels to be managed and administered as a program and extension of UNIDO;  
143
- 144 5. *Encourages* increasing the cooperation on existing programs between the UNIDO, United Nations  
145 Environmental Program (UNEP), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the FAO to identify  
146 areas of collaboration and communication between frameworks, commissions, and programs to efficiently  
147 promote and provide policy and methods;  
148
- 149 6. *Advocates* the *Global Environment Facility* (GEF) to hold and facilitate an annual regional conference to do the  
150 following:  
151
- 152 a. Provide an open dialogue between regional Member States, UN experts, and local government officials  
153 from their respective ministries and,  
154
- 155 b. Exchange best practices, ideas, and shared experiences pertaining to sustainable biofuels production;  
156
- 157 7. *Requests* that the procurement of funds for the initiatives and programs mentioned above be allocated from pre-  
158 existing institutions within the UN, such as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) along with regional  
159 development banks, and voluntary donations from Member States.



**Code:** UNIDO/RES/1/5

**Committee:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2  
3 *Guided by the Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative and subsequent General*  
4 *Assembly resolution 67/215 Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (2013) which declares the decade*  
5 *between 2014 and 2024 as the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,*

6  
7 *Further guided by Article 2 of the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization*  
8 *(UNIDO), which states that UNIDO is authorized to work with Member States to create and maintain energy*  
9 *industries,*

10  
11 *Welcomes efforts made by large multinational oil distributors to further research and fund biofuel development and*  
12 *production in compliance with the UNIDO resolution entitled GC.15/RES.3 Partnerships Towards Inclusive and*  
13 *Sustainable Industrial Development (2013),*

14  
15 *Bearing in mind the Biofuel Strategy which states that bioenergy has the potential to provide for more than twice the*  
16 *current global energy demand,*

17  
18 *Recalling further International Energy Agency (IEA) report entitled Sustainable Production of Second-Generation*  
19 *Biofuels, which notes the shortage of skilled labor forces as a significant obstacle to efficient biofuel energy*  
20 *production,*

21  
22 *Recalling the collaborative efforts by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Utrecht University, the*  
23 *International Institute for Sustainability Analysis and Strategy, Oko Institute, Food and Agriculture Organization*  
24 *(FAO), and UNIDO upon the Global Assessment and Guidelines for Sustainable Liquid Biofuel Production in*  
25 *Developing Countries (2013) which creates the Biofuels Screening Toolkit with the capability to further increase*  
26 *universality among all states,*

27  
28 *Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 66/223 Towards Global Partnerships (2012) which directs states to*  
29 *utilize the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) in all elements of productivity and development,*

30  
31 *Reaffirming the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) and the*  
32 *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol (2006) which call upon the*  
33 *international community to respect the inalienable rights of all vulnerable peoples in the equal access of education*  
34 *and resources for production, such as biofuel technologies,*

35  
36 1. *Authorizes the establishment of the UNIDO Biofuel Investment Organization (UBIO), under UNIDO and in*  
37 *cooperation with the Biofuel Screening Toolkit, in order to provide a centralized international funding*  
38 *mechanism for next generation biofuel production, which will:*

39  
40 a. *Act as a grant foundation to funnel funding solely for next generation biofuel, such as algae fuel,*  
41 *research and development;*

42  
43 b. *Host annual international forums for Member States, regional bodies, non-governmental organizations*  
44 *(NGOs), private industry, academic institutions, and the international community to convene with the*  
45 *purpose of:*

46  
47 i. *Address potential fiscal opportunities and challenges affecting of current and future*  
48 *development of biofuels;*

49 ii. *Evaluating areas by which future UBIO funded projects will take place in a transparent and*  
50 *equal manner;*

51 iii. *Providing a forum for developing countries and countries in transition to request*  
52 *technological assistance from more developed countries and private industry leaders;*

53

- 54 2. *Recommends* adjustments to the UNIDO *Biofuel Strategy* in cooperation with UNIDO to reflect challenges  
55 facing the development of biofuel;  
56
- 57 3. *Encourages* development organizations such as the World Bank, Islamic Development Bank, United Nations  
58 Development Programme (UNDP), Global Environment Fund (GEF), Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials,  
59 the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Member States, and the international community  
60 to provide funding for UBIO;  
61
- 62 4. *Calls* for the creation of the UNIDO Biofuel Kickstart Initiative, under the direct control of the UNIDO  
63 Industrial Development Board (IDB), aimed at providing immediate funding and support to facilitate biofuel  
64 development within states without, and in the early stages of biofuel production, by  
65
- 66 a. *Tailoring* individual economic profiles and frameworks by which states can steadily progress to  
67 sustainable biofuel production, given each states individual needs;  
68
- 69 b. *Advising* state governance in effective policies to promote and lay groundwork for sustainable biofuel  
70 development that will ensure economic growth and stability;  
71
- 72 c. *Promoting* economic opportunities with the creation of special economic zones for biofuel  
73 development through;  
74
- 75 i. Providing market incentives such as subsidies, transportation and communication capabilities,  
76 and governmental land allocation for biofuel production;  
77
- 78 ii. Advancing cooperation between UN Global Compact Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)  
79 standards by which to maximize human security, environmental stability, and productivity;  
80
- 81 iii. Providing grassroots biofuel job training opportunities, educational exchanges, and research  
82 pilot programs for local communities to build skilled labor forces that can effectively cultivate  
83 biofuel energies within locations by which UNIDO Biofuel Kickstart Initiative provides  
84 resources, specifically;  
85
- 86 iv. Advocating partnerships between universities with the intention to conduct annual  
87 symposiums on advancing sustainable biofuels in developing countries, through existing and  
88 emerging research;  
89
- 90 v. Encouraging the use of university exchanges and internship programs for the purpose of  
91 transferring knowledge from states with sustainable biofuel programs to those transitioning  
92 economies and development;  
93
- 94 vi. Focusing sustainable investment efforts upon the production of non-agricultural based  
95 biofuels, such as aquaculture, silviculture, and technologies that do not expend previous  
96 freshwater resources;  
97
- 98 5. *Decides* that UBIO will serve as the primary funding mechanism supporting the implementation of the UNIDO  
99 Biofuel Kickstart Initiative;  
100
- 101 6. *Invites* development organizations such as UNDP, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) regional  
102 commissions, NGOs, State officials, labor unions, and other related interest groups to join in the efforts of  
103 biofuel development under the Biofuel Kickstart Initiative;  
104
- 105 7. *Recommends* UBIO utilize resources provided by *GEF*, *FAO*, *UNEP*, and *UNIDO* to efficiently monitor  
106 production transparency in biofuel technology exchange between and within Member States, such that states  
107 seeking assistance from the Biofuels Kickstart Initiative protect universal rights of all individuals to the training,  
108 access, and production of biofuel;  
109
- 110 8. States be effectively advised upon ethical methods to further provide biofuel resources and educational  
111 opportunities for traditionally vulnerable peoples such as women and other disadvantaged minority groups;  
112
- 113 9. *Discourages* the use of biofuels that emit more than 87.5 grams of carbon dioxide per megajoule of fuel,  
114 equivalent to that of fossil fuel.

**Code:** UNIDO/RES/1/6

**Committee:** UN Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* Article 2 Section 7 of the *United Nations (UN) Charter* in regards to respecting state sovereignty in  
4 regards to the pursuit of biofuels sustainability on a global scale,

5  
6 *Cognizant* of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) *Biofuels Strategy* regarding the  
7 sustainable industrial conversion and productive uses of biofuels,

8  
9 *Recalls* the fifth Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) report, warning the global community of the  
10 actions needed to be undertaken by the global community to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions,

11  
12 *Recognizing* various programs that currently work to responsibly foster sustainable energy initiatives, such as the  
13 Global Environment Facility (GEF), which works to unite states with international institutions, civil society  
14 organizations (CSOs), and the private sector for the purposes of addressing global environmental issues, as well as  
15 supporting sustainable development initiatives,

16  
17 *Encouraged* by the success of the joint UNIDO and UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Partnership for National  
18 Cleaner Production Centre's (NCPC) in states which emit excessive amounts of greenhouse gases (GHGs) toward  
19 cleaner energy production in states with the local capacity in place to sustain cleaner production through education  
20 and the implementation of the UNIDO green policies that were established in May 2011,

- 21  
22 1. *Requests* that the GEF within UNIDO be renewed in 2014 until 2019 so that funds for biofuel projects may be  
23 objectively allocated through the existing mechanisms of the GEF;  
24  
25 2. *Calls upon* Member States to establish a collective biofuel fund operated by the GEF, whose purpose will be to:  
26  
27 a. Facilitate the gradual transition to the use and production of biofuel technology from dependence on  
28 non-renewable resources, in particular focusing on the promotion of the use and clean production of  
29 low-tech and low-cost technologies such as biomethane and biogas, which have been effective in  
30 improving water sanitation, limiting methane emissions, and improving the educational opportunities  
31 of women and girls in developing countries;  
32  
33 b. Centralize operations concerning the financial backing of these programs, specifically aiding lesser  
34 developed states in establishing the infrastructure necessary in implementing biofuel technology;  
35  
36 c. Allocate funding to NCPCs, especially in developing states, so as to facilitate the cleaner production of  
37 biofuels;  
38  
39 d. Connect potential funding bodies with Member States in need of financial support to develop their  
40 biofuel programs;  
41  
42 3. *Encourages* the governments of non-renewable resource based economies to incentivize the use and production  
43 of biofuels to their citizens to ease the gradual transition to away from traditional energy sources by:  
44  
45 a. Working toward a gradual transition so that current energy producing economies do not lose a large  
46 portion of their gross domestic product (GDP);  
47  
48 b. Encouraging states to use their own discretion in providing economic incentives to support the industry  
49 of biofuel production and use through methods such as:  
50  
51 i. Production and investment tax credits;  
52 ii. Grant or rebate programs for renewable energy developers and owners;  
53 iii. Loan guarantee programs;

- 54 c. Providing incentives to state governments to move from the production of non-renewable resources to  
55 biofuels;  
56
- 57 4. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to use multilateral cooperation to trade biofuel technology and products  
58 in order to help increase the capacity for the transition to biofuel in regions that are not typically conducive to  
59 biofuel production;  
60
- 61 5. *Promotes* the responsible use of public/private partnerships, specifically, energy and transportation  
62 corporations, in order to create sustainable infrastructure that would allow for biofuel use, production, and trade  
63 through methods such as reduced car insurance rates for those who use biofuel compatible vehicles, lowering  
64 the costs of, and increasing the availability of biofuel compatible vehicles, and investing in research to further  
65 advancements in sustainable biofuel production;  
66
- 67 6. *Calls for* the creation of regional partnerships under the guidance of UNIDO similar to *The Latin American*  
68 *Network* (CPLatinet), whose purpose will be to:  
69
- 70 d. Facilitate cooperation and communication between Member States, emphasizing:  
71
- 72 i. The sharing of successful programs between the Member-States;  
73 ii. The assurance of transparency and cooperation between Member-States, and;  
74 iii. The expedited implementation of biofuel production programs in regional states in crisis;  
75
- 76 e. Oversee the use of organizations, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or corporations,  
77 with relevant interests to ensure that funding bodies are behaving in a responsible fashion which is  
78 appropriate to the cultural norms and needs of the region;  
79
- 80 f. Utilize the UNIDO *Biofuels Screening Toolkit* to evaluate the environmental impact of biofuel  
81 programs to protect the environmental integrity and biodiversity of the region;  
82
- 83 g. Raise awareness and aid for biofuel projects by:  
84
- 85 i. Analyzing the success of current biofuel measures in the region;  
86 ii. Directing investment toward research projects focused on furthering biofuel production, and;  
87 iii. Aiding in the provision of technical training, cost-efficient implementation, and maintenance  
88 of biomass generating facilities, as well as the financial and environmental analysis of  
89 industrial projects through UNIDO's Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting  
90 (COMFAR) software.

**Code:** UNIDO/RES/1/7

**Committee:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** Sustainable Production of Biofuels

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2  
3 *Fully aware* of Secretary-General Ban-Ki Moon’s Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL) that aims for the  
4 universal access to modern energy services and the doubling of second generation biofuels as well as renewable  
5 energy sources in the global energy mix,

6  
7 *Acknowledging* the importance of food security as expressed in General Assembly resolution 67/228 and the critical  
8 role of Member States in growing a multinational biofuel economy,

9  
10 *Appreciating* the success of sustainable programs like the Sohar Biomass plan and the *EU Biomass Action Plan* for  
11 their ability to demonstrate biofuel production as a valuable asset towards gains in gross domestic product and  
12 facilitation of growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME),

13  
14 *Recognizing* Article 2.J. of UNIDO’s Constitution, “to promote, encourage and assist in development, selection,  
15 adaptation, transfer and use of industrial technology, with due regard for the socio-economic conditions and the  
16 specific requirements of the industry concerned,”

17  
18 *Noting with deep concern* the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report on the *State of Food and Agriculture*  
19 *2012* emphasizing biofuels as the largest source of new demand for agricultural production,

20  
21 *Taking note* that over 17 million hectares of farmland have been seized for biofuel production globally and that  
22 developed states account for approximately 80% of global biofuel production as reported by the international non-  
23 profit organization GRAIN in 2012,

24  
25 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 66/20 that calls for cultural development and food security,

26  
27 *Addressing* General Assembly resolution 62/208 and the recognition that there is no standard approach for  
28 developing policy and therefore stressing the need for elastic regional tailoring of frameworks and policies,

29  
30 *Emphasizing* the Economic and Social Council’s (ECOSOC) statement on Rising Food Prices and the Doha Round  
31 on how competition between biofuels, food crops, and land use is directly related to the rise in food prices and the  
32 food security dilemma,

33  
34 *Noting* that individual Member States should be free and supported in pursuing other carbon neutral energy  
35 alternatives which may include such sustainable energy sources as geothermal, hydroelectric, and solar powers  
36 which can be used as alternative energy sources to lessen the impact of biofuel production on the food supply,

- 37  
38 1. *Encourages* Member States to promote the evolution of SME in the first generation biofuel industry in  
39 transitioning economies, rural domestic regions, and Least Developed Countries (LDC) into the modern  
40 sustainable and renewable markets as expressed in the SE4ALL initiative;  
41  
42 2. *Calls* for the creation of the Fund for Agricultural Reform and Market Security (FARMS) under the mandate of  
43 UNIDO and in collaboration with FAO for FARMS to engage in:  
44  
45 a. Supporting the planning and production of small-scale, regional food storage warehouses and  
46 sustainable agriculture seminars in coordination with the FAO and United Nations Institute for  
47 Training and Research (UNITAR) to better support Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and  
48 transitioning economies, to counter balance food price volatility as a result of first generation biofuel  
49 production;  
50  
51 b. Promoting the use of Cleaner Production (CP) and the utilization of National Centre’s for Cleaner  
52 Production (NCPC) through the use of natural pesticides instead of agrochemicals and Genetically

- 53 Modified Organisms (GMOs) to increase productivity and sustainability of SMEs in developing states  
54 to limit the environmental impact of biofuel production in the developing world:  
55
- 56 i. With natural pesticides being defined by FAO in their Integrated Pest Management Plan  
57 (IPM) as being pesticides derived from naturally occurring as opposed to synthetic  
58 substances;
  - 59 ii. With agrochemicals being defined by the International Union of Pure and Applied  
60 Chemistry as being chemicals used in food and crop production including pesticides,  
61 food additives, veterinary drugs, and related compounds;
  - 62
  - 63 c. Suggesting the further utilization of training medium and large scale farmers through UNITAR to  
64 begin production of biofuels on marginal and unused land, as a means of promoting a growth in  
65 sustainable agricultural enterprises such as the model set by the Sohar Biomass Project and the EU  
66 Biomass Action Plan;
  - 67
  - 68 d. Instructing the funds used for FARM projects to be utilized in order to facilitate existing efforts being  
69 carried out by the FAO in partnership with UNIDO for the purposes of achieving a balance between  
70 biofuel production and the food security dilemma;
  - 71
  - 72 e. Supporting the use of secondary and third generation biofuels as well as biomass products;
  - 73
  - 74 f. Funding shall be appropriated from UNIDO's Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs), Investment and  
75 Technology Promotion Offices (ITPOs) and Investment Promotion Units (IPUs) as well as the  
76 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) Support Project for their unique interest in  
77 promoting SMEs to push for sustainable development of low carbon biofuel energy sources;
  - 78
- 79 3. *Further supports* FARM's financing and construction of deep water wells, in collaboration with UNIDO  
80 poverty reduction projects, which will run small scale irrigation systems to better increase agricultural  
81 productivity to lessen the upward pressure on food prices so as to ensure that biofuel production and  
82 industrialization are conducted in a fully sustainable and environmentally viable manner;

83

84 4. *Proposes* a cross-cutting approach between Member States, the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN  
85 Environment Program (UNEP), UNIDO, and the FAO towards sustainable agricultural reform and food security  
86 through:

  - 87
  - 88 a. Investment into Member State led plans and programs such as the Sohar and other biomass action  
89 projects;
  - 90
  - 91 b. Support for sustainable biofuel industrialization that does not conflict with agricultural development  
92 such as projects which may be outlined at the World Green Economy Summit 2014;
  - 93
  - 94 c. Strategic regional coordination and assistance as exemplified by the UNDP's Africa Adaptation  
95 Programme, Drylands Development Centre, the Equator Programme, and others;
  - 96

97 5. *Invites* improvement and competences of SME in the modern energy economy through the utilization of:

  - 98
  - 99 a. Venture capital investment in keeping with the principles of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as  
100 outlined in the Global Compact;
  - 101
  - 102 b. Mutual guarantees and securitization for SME credits;
  - 103
  - 104 c. Development network projects through public-private, regional, and international partnerships as  
105 essential in establishing international frameworks and national case studies;
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107 6. *Recommending* the negative imbalance between the production of food and biofuel resources and technologies  
108 of which could possibly be resolved through:

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- a. Recommendations of voluntary maximum and minimum elastic quotas as determined by the Joint Committee on Coordination of Assistance to Developing Countries in Metrology, Accreditation, and Standardization;
  - b. The implementation of maximum elastic national production quotas of biofuel raw materials;
  - c. Parallel minimum elastic national production, of which all quotas may be adjustable for regional and national tailoring as needed;
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7. *Urges* Member States to sustain commitment to UNIDO industrialization projects, UNITAR training initiatives and other international capacity building initiatives undertaken in developing states as called for in UNIDO's Constitution which may include dues, donations of resources, and personnel so as to facilitate sustainable biofuel production and industrialization;
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8. *Endorses* the international community further cooperation in UNIDO's Aid for Trade initiatives such as the Export Consortia Programme and the Institute for Capacity Development in order to better promote enterprises and economies through the sharing of information and technology which may facilitate the production of second and third generation biofuels in a manner that does not detract from food security of developing Member States as emphasized in UNIDO's Trade Capacity Building Report No. 2;
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9. *Recommends* ECOSOC to have a special summit meeting with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to:
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- a. Discontinue the use of tariff and non-tariff measures on developing states and economies in transition that are engaged in the production of biofuels and biofuel technologies;
  - b. Develop benchmarked standards on non-sustainable biofuel production to encourage Member States to discontinue the use of food crops for biofuels by 2050 such that:
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    - i. 75% reduction in energy production from biofuels produced from food crops in Developed Member States;
    - ii. 45% reduction in energy production from biofuels produced from food crops in Developing Member States;
    - iii. 15% reduction in energy production from biofuels produced from food crops in LDCs;
  - c. Utilization of B30 fuel burning poly-blends in industrial sectors in developed and willing developing Member States, as proposed in the UNIDO Report on sustainable biofuels;
  - d. Entering into regional trade relationships such as in UNIDO's Aid for Trade programmes in which biofuels produced sustainably by SMEs could be exchanged for other needed goods and services between willing Member States under the framework of existing Aid for Trade programmes;
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10. *Further encourages* Member States in which significant numbers of small scale farmers have been displaced by unsustainable biofuel production plantations to work with those displaced farmers to help them to regain their livelihoods, in consideration of their accession to the UNIDO Constitution, which may include:
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    - a. Land grants to small scale farmers to begin second generation, sustainable biofuel production on marginal land;
    - b. A deferred payment, land buy-back program whereby existing plantations could be divided among small-scale farmers;
    - c. Training programs, conducted with the support of UNITAR, UNEP and other agencies, aimed at providing other sources of livelihood for displaced farmers where options for resuming agricultural production do not exist;
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11. *Further Urges* research into the utilization second and third generation and biomass as a means of providing new economic opportunities, sources of foreign exchange, and the promotion of biofuel usage by Member States.



**Code:** UNIDO/RES/1/8

**Committee:** UN Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries

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1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2  
3 *Welcoming* the tremendous opportunity that lies in the production of biofuels for developing countries making them  
4 an essential feature for the achievement of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the *Programme of Action for the*  
5 *Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2015* and the Green Industry Initiative of 2009,

6  
7 *Alarmed* by the significant rise in food prices jeopardizing the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO)  
8 *Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security* and in particular the Five Rome Principles,

9  
10 *Stressing* the importance of human rights in relation to food security and agricultural development as stated in  
11 Article 25 of *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR)*,

12  
13 *Praising* the efforts of General Assembly resolution 67/314, the *International Year of Sustainable Energy for All of*  
14 2012, calling for Member States to support sustainable development while mindful of local food security,

15  
16 *Recalling* the creation of the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) and the efforts made by the international  
17 community on the need to raise awareness of the importance of new and renewable sources of energy as declared in  
18 General Assembly resolution 65/151 entitled the *International Year of Sustainable Energy For All*,

19  
20 *Aware* of the detrimental effects of climate change as expressed in the *United Nations Framework Convention on*  
21 *Climate Change* of 1992,

22  
23 *Recalling* the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation* of 2002, focusing on the global threats to sustainable  
24 development including chronic hunger and starvation,

25  
26 *Acknowledging* the work done by The New Partnership for Africa's Development in reducing poverty in the African  
27 countries and promoting food security,

28  
29 *Observing* the benefits of integration of non-food crops in biofuels production, such as jatropha curcas plants, that  
30 can be grown in diverse regions of the world and on marginal land as stated in the *State of the World's Indigenous*  
31 *Peoples (ST/ESA/328)*,

32  
33 *Cognizant* of the need for further financing regarding sustainable development projects with respect to alternative  
34 energy sources such as solar, wind, and geothermal energy, particularly in regards to initiatives seeking to reduce  
35 greenhouse gas emissions following the commitments established in the *Kyoto Protocol*,

36  
37 *Recalling* the importance of developing a market for biofuels in developing countries, as noted in the *UNIDO*  
38 *Biofuels Strategy* and emphasizing that investment should not infringe on the national sovereignty of developing  
39 countries,

40  
41 *Encouraging* the work done in elaborating the *Biofuels Screening Toolkit* by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)  
42 in collaboration with the FAO, United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), and UNIDO, which is already  
43 used in this respect,

- 44  
45 1. *Recommends* that international investment, both public and private, in any biofuel initiative should be  
46 distributed across national clusters in order to ensure coordinated and equitable international support for the  
47 developing world, keeping in mind that:
- 48 a. Clusters should be determined by Member States within their own sovereign borders and used in order to  
49 facilitate aid allocation according to topography and socio-cultural realities;
  - 50 b. Regional clusters will be identified to UNIDO, GEF, FAO and the International Bank for Reconstruction  
51 and Development (IBRD);
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- c. Such clusters should be considered for investment following the results of all biofuels assessments mentioned hereafter in order to maximize the efficiency of investment allocation;
  - d. Regional clusters' investment should also be used towards investment in rural infrastructure and support for the participation of women in the biofuels industry;
  - e. Investment priority should go to the developing world and should be determined by the FAO;
2. *Recommends* expanding the scope of the *Biofuel Screening Toolkit* and enabling use of its field representation offices to implement the assessment and to review policies at a local, regional and international level so as to allow policy makers to make more informed decisions by:
- a. Providing recommendations to countries outlining strategies aimed at minimizing the negative effects of biofuels production;
  - b. Considering the use of materials that have no application in the production of food, such as lignocellulosic biomass, woody crops, agricultural residues, and biochemicals;
  - c. Following the guidelines established in the joint FAO/UNIDO *Biofuels and Food Security Programme* in order to better address issues related to national biofuel strategies as well as coordinating activities through a sole implementing body for the toolkit;
3. *Encourages* further utilization of the *Biofuels Screening Toolkit*, created to address sustainability issues concerning biofuels, by:
- a. Taking into account different factors such as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, biodiversity protection, biofuel land-use efficiency and secondary land use efficiency, and soil and water impact;
  - b. Delivering recognizable international labels based on the results of the assessment mechanism as established in the *UNIDO Biofuels Screening Toolkit*;
  - c. Providing a priority investment to biofuel production operations which incorporate subsistence farming for laborer and local communities;
  - d. Taking into consideration the need to assess net GHG emission reductions through Life-Cycle assessments techniques, in accordance with the International Standards Organization's 2006 standards;
4. *Recommends* that Member States create national regulations, facilitated by the UNIDO Industrial Development Board (IDB), to ensure a balance between agricultural land and biofuels land in order to ensure food security, considering:
- a. The viability of the conversion of agricultural land to biofuels land, including a comprehensive assessment of local threats to food security;
  - b. The population and the surface area of arable lands with respect to the needs of the local population and the economy of the country;
  - c. These regulations should be harmonized along national and regional lines in order to facilitate comprehensive assessment of biofuels initiatives;
5. *Encourages* the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)* to simplify the verification process under the Clean Development Mechanism of the *Kyoto Protocol* in order to make financing more accessible to small and medium enterprises as well as small-scale biofuels farmers;

- 109 6. *Recommends* the United Nations Capital Development Fund to mandate its CleanStart programme to purchase  
110 biofuels locally and make them available to local entrepreneurs in developing countries;  
111
- 112 7. *Further encourages* cooperation with the GEF and partnership with civil society organizations to establish  
113 community-based floating dome biogas digester in rural areas, which will provide money and labor-saving  
114 technologies for poverty alleviation;  
115
- 116 8. *Further calls upon* Member States to harmonize and align national biofuel policies, strategies and standards as  
117 mentioned in the *Addis Ababa Declaration on Sustainable Biofuel Development in Africa*, through regional  
118 economic communities to ensure economies of scale and access to international markets;  
119
- 120 9. *Asks* that capital needed for loans to farmers be provided through the emission of perpetual bonds by the IBRD  
121 as well as other Regional Development Banks and made available for the use of developing countries on a  
122 concessional basis, ensuring that:  
123
- 124 a. Those bonds would be emitted for a value of 500 million dollars by the lender and should be made  
125 available to both public and private institutions;  
126
- 127 b. Any new emission of bonds will be approved by the UNIDO Industrial Development Board on a successful  
128 assessment by the Global Bioenergy Partnership following the guidelines of the *Biofuel Screening Toolkit*;  
129
- 130 10. *Further recommends* an advisory board be created to oversee the abovementioned investment program, and  
131 proposes that:  
132
- 133 a. The advisory board be comprised of FAO staff and civil society;  
134
- 135 b. The advisory board be subsidized by all willing and able Member States and institutions;  
136
- 137 11. *Further recommends* the United Nations Development Program Thematic Trust Fund on Energy and  
138 Environment provide low-interest microfinancing opportunities to small-scale farmers which comply by the  
139 guidelines of the regional clusters:  
140
- 141 a. Microfinance should include micro-credit schemes specifically targeted towards the empowerment of  
142 women through social entrepreneurship for the sustainable production of biofuels in developing countries;  
143
- 144 b. The provision of micro-finance will also be restricted to projects which passed the Biofuels Toolkit  
145 Assessment.

**Code:** UNIDO/RES/1/9

**Committee:** UN Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries

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1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* with full respect for international law  
4 and its principles,

5  
6 *Mindful* that previously undertaken and existing developmental assistance programs in the global South have yet to  
7 result in full implementation on National Cleaner Production Centers (NCPC) standards in developing Member  
8 States,

9  
10 *Emphasizing* that, without the proper infrastructure in place, the effectiveness of technological advances to increase  
11 sustainable biofuel production are significantly reduced,

12  
13 *Recognizing* the continued effort of NCPCs in Member States that have already implemented NCPC standards  
14 towards cleaner production practices,

15  
16 *Further recognizing* the success of state-implemented use of cleaner production units through mutually beneficial  
17 public-private collaborations that increase corporate efficiency, reduce environmental footprints, and build state  
18 capacity,

19  
20 *Fully aware* of developmental assistance programs that have already been undertaken in attempt to address the lack  
21 of funds and/or capacity for implementing UNIDO's NCPC mandated standards in Member States in the global  
22 South, such as the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Africa Adaptation Program, the Drylands  
23 Development Centre, the Equator Program and others,

24  
25 *Recalling* the joint efforts of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and the UNIDO during the United  
26 Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio resulting in the creation of the National  
27 Cleaner Production Centre Program,

28  
29 *Noting* that for first and second-generation biofuel production technology programs like the United Nations  
30 Conference on Trade and Development (UNACTD), Biofuel Initiative to succeed, proper logistics, infrastructure  
31 and state capacity must exist, in both developed and developing Member States,

32  
33 *Cognizant* of the success of university partnership programs, such as the Regional Collaboration and Partnership in  
34 University Lifelong Learning (ULLL) in sustainably and effectively developing technologies in the sphere of biofuel  
35 production,

36  
37 *Applauding* the progress Member States have already made towards fulfilling their obligations to both binding and  
38 non-binding targets under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gasses, including those  
39 produced by the burning of biofuels,

40  
41 1. *Calls for* the expansion of UNIDO's existing NCPC mandate to all Member States through the creation of the  
42 Fund for the Regulation of Environmentally Sustainable Habits (FRESH) under the auspices of the NCPCs  
43 which will aid in the training of NCPC professionals, such as inspectors, scientists and analysts responsible for  
44 advising governments and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) on cleaner production practices, which  
45 include but are not limited to:

- 46  
47 a. Documentation of consumption, such as basic analysis of material and energy flows,  
48 b. Substitution of raw materials and auxiliary materials, especially renewable materials, and energy,  
49 c. Re-use of waste, either internal or external, and the implementation of new and low waste processes  
50 and technologies,  
51 d. The transition from harmful production process to cleaner, safer production processes,  
52

- 53 e. Which will fund the efforts of the NCPCs, including teaching to actively promote the use of  
54 sustainable biofuels and carbon neutral fuels in the production practices of SMEs and corporations in  
55 developing states and economies in transition:  
56
- 57 i. Which shall solicit funds from voluntary contributions of environmentally conscious  
58 organizations, Member States and existing UN funding resources such as the fund for sustainable  
59 environmental activities in developing countries created in the Rio+20 UN Conference as well as  
60 contributions from the Global Environment Fund,  
61
- 62 2. *Encourages* the establishment of these cleaner production centers within all desiring Member States through  
63 subsidies from the FRESH offered to these Member States;  
64
- 65 3. *Emphasizes* that FRESH will not only accelerate the establishment of cleaner production centers within Member  
66 States, but also aid in accelerating efficiency within corporations;  
67
- 68 4. *Invites* countries to utilize FRESH to promote cleaner production practices in collaboration with the UNIDO's  
69 NCPCs such as producing facilities that are required for the production and transformation of biofuels:  
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- 71 a. By funding biofuel projects through special green loans destined exclusively for sustainable biofuel  
72 development;  
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- 74 b. By reducing bureaucratic barriers rendering the permit distribution process for biofuel projects more  
75 efficient;  
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- 77 5. *Emphasizes* the need for risk assessments to be conducted by the UNEP in order to evaluate environmental  
78 capabilities for sustainable biofuel production with particular attention to:  
79
- 80 a. The impact of biofuel production on local agriculture;  
81
- 82 b. The effects of newly undertaken biofuel production projects on biodiversity and ecosystem vitality;  
83
- 84 c. Efforts to mitigate soil erosion and the effects of biofuel production industries on local and shared  
85 water resources;  
86
- 87 d. The utilization of cleaner burning biofuel sources;  
88
- 89 6. *Supports* the creation of a biofuel infrastructure facilitating production, transportation and distribution of said  
90 biofuels:  
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- 92 a. By providing incentives to governments of Member States in order to encourage the construction of  
93 transportation and distribution networks;  
94
- 95 b. By encouraging continued partnerships between the government and private sector agencies working  
96 on projects in order to coordinate their efforts and improve their efficiency in a mutually beneficial  
97 atmosphere as described in the UNIDO Business Partnerships for Industrial Development, so that these  
98 partnerships will help in solving the interlinked challenges of promoting cleaner practices in both the  
99 public and private sectors;  
100
- 101 7. *Encourages* the involvement of local universities for the purposes of:  
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- 103 a. Advancing research and development in the field of sustainable biofuel production, enabling FRESH  
104 to benefit from the knowledge and expertise of university faculty and innovative research efforts;  
105
- 106 ii. Keeping in mind the importance of multilaterally sharing knowledge about distribution, logistics  
107 and politics of biofuels;  
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- 109 8. *Proposes* that states which already have expertise in aspects of distribution, logistics and politics of biofuels  
110 shares this knowledge in a spirit of multilateralism considering:  
111
- 112 a. That sharing of knowledge is at the countries discretion, but the overall gain of such an exchange  
113 rather outweighs the reservations;  
114
  - 115 b. That the multilateral aspect of the exchange diversifies the possibilities to find adapted solutions, as  
116 necessities for implementations might vary from country to country.