

10-14 April 2022

Documentation of the Work of the Economic and Social Council  
(ECOSOC) NMUN Simulation\*



## Conference B

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# Economic and Social Council Committee (ECOSOC)

## Committee Staff

**Director**  
**Assistant Director**  
**Chair**

Maximilian Jungmann  
Filippo Maria Margheritini  
Johanna Krueggeler

## Agenda

- I. Realizing Sustainable Economic Growth by Achieving SDG 8
- II. Strengthening Partnership for Sustainable Development in Least Developed Countries

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
ECOSOC/1/1	Realizing Sustainable Economic Growth by Achieving SDG 8	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC/1/2	Realizing Sustainable Economic Growth by Achieving SDG 8	Adopted without a vote

# Summary Report

## Summary Report

The Economic and Social Council Plenary Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Realizing Sustainable Economic Growth by Achieving SDG 8
- II. Strengthening Partnership for Sustainable Development in Least Developed Countries

The session was attended by representatives of 24 Member States. On Sunday, the Committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning the discussion on the topic of “Realizing Sustainable Economic Growth by Achieving SDG 8.” While delegations demonstrated a diverse array of priorities through speeches and setting the agenda, the atmosphere was collaborative and proactive. On Monday, the body moved to further discuss this topic, and submitted four working papers, which focused on gender equality, micro-finance, digital markets, sustainable tourism, and ecological transition.

On Tuesday, delegates continued to revise their papers. By the end of the day, the dais received two strong working papers that integrated several previous drafts and were further strengthened on Wednesday morning. During the last committee session, the Dais accepted draft resolution two draft resolutions. The body worked tirelessly to address the issues hampering sustainable economic growth and developed innovative solutions to achieve SDG 8. In the conclusive session, the body adopted both draft resolutions without a vote. The resolutions focused on a number of initiatives that ECOSOC can spearhead in order to address the topic discussed through a multi-faceted approach. From supporting small- and medium-sized enterprises, to strengthening collaboration among various United Nations bodies, the resolutions maintained a multilateral approach which involves public-private partnerships and increased collaboration among Member States.



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**Code:** ECOSOC/1/1

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Realizing Sustainable Economic Growth by Achieving SDG 8

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Fully recognizing the Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action (2015), which stated that there is a link between education and sustainable employment growth, and that an improvement in education will positively impact individual and global economies,*

*Observing that the economy in various Member States is not on track to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) and its SDGs and that action in the form of education is crucial to success,*

*Aware that each member state has economies and workforces that change drastically between geographic regions, and that vocational education should be specific to a country's already existing industries,*

*Acknowledging the essential role all members of a nation play within expanding its economy, with a special emphasis on women, indigenous groups, or other marginalized communities,*

*Emphasizing the importance of accessibility to vocational education to all groups, with a special emphasis on women, the youth, people with disabilities, and indigenous communities,*

*Confident that robust reforms to nation-specific vocational education will show notable progress in the short term and will help the economies of these nations flourish in the long term,*

*Emphasizing Article 26 clause 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), on the importance of all people's access to education for inclusive economic development, and the emphasis on the right of all peoples to decent employment in article 23,*

*Affirming the unique role and impact that small businesses located in Least Developed Countries have on their respective economies, therefore providing economic assistance in the form of microloans to these businesses will help achieve respective economic growth efforts,*

*Recognizing that in the agricultural sector in many developing countries, such as African Member States, women conform 60% or more of the GDP from agriculture, yet many of them lack proper qualification and education for employment in the sector,*

*Firmly convinced of the necessity to involve all relevant stakeholders including the private sector, as well as national and international institutions through a Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach, by employing and strengthening existing and creating new frameworks from the United Nations and Member States,*

*Acknowledging that many countries are dependent on single economic sectors and moreover the financing of Start-Ups in these countries is especially difficult, which makes it more difficult to achieve SDG 8,*

*Emphasizing that through the implementation of the global treaty on plastic pollution, created through resolution UNEP/EA.5/L.23/Rev.1 (2022), which stated that turning plastics into fossil fuels, and burning them is highly unsustainable economically, and implementing sustainable ways to reduce, pick, and dispose of plastics can create about 200 times more jobs than turning them into fossil fuels would,*

*Recognizing the need for strengthening the coordination and coherence of global skill and information sharing as outlined in ECOSOC resolution 2016/27 on "Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management" (2016), by which the Council established the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management to provide a forum for coordination and dialogue among Member States and between Member States and relevant international organizations,*

1. *Welcomes* UN Country Teams (UNCT) to assist in developing partnerships for private sector development with a focus on increasing green financing in Member States as to better mobilize resources in hope to decrease greenhouse gas emissions in future development to better achieve Sustainable Development Goal 8 and ensure that all Member States are able to decrease emissions while promoting private sector development;
2. *Recommends* that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) Refurbished Computer Programme partner with the United Nations Technology Bank to increase resources of information and communication technologies which will assist in technology transfers to developing countries', emerging economies, underdeveloped regions of developed nations small- and medium-sized enterprises, which will promote sustainable economic growth;
3. *Suggests* UNIDO to partner with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to create a program that will enable economic diversification by focusing on small- and medium-sized enterprise growth through the facilitation of partnerships between relevant stakeholders, especially the private sector, that will focus on increasing finance flow, which will promote sustainable economic growth;
4. *Invites* the International Trade Union Confederation to partner with UN Country Teams in increasing its presence in both developed and developing Member States while strengthening the role of trade unions in relation to national and international institutions by calling for a new social contract that will address the needs of workers that will ensure long term financial wellbeing and employment security which will promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth;
5. Strongly encourages both foreign and domestic investment in the creation of nation-specific vocational education, with oversight from UNESCO's Internal Oversight Service that takes into account already existing and potential national industries, social, political, and geographic factors, specific skills that are required for nation-specific jobs, and the inclusion of women, indigenous groups, and other marginalized communities into this educational structure;
6. *Urges* the expansion of programs such as the Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Economic Empowerment, which specifically targets the development of rural woman by helping them acquire general and financial literacy as well as business skills, through a partnership with the World Bank Group to assist in spreading the reach of the program, which will assist in women's economic empowerment as it will promote sustainable economic growth and the achievement of SDG 8;
7. *Encourages* Member States to adopt economic and trade policies that incorporate gender while encouraging a commitment to eliminating discrimination and promoting women in the workplace by encouraging the development of training programs that address women's constraints and needs, reforming legal frameworks and laws that restrict women's work choices by removing gender biases, the creation of incentives, and facilitation of partnerships with civil society organizations as well as other stakeholders in order to combat gender inequality which will assist in the development of SDG 8 while respecting national sovereignty;
8. *Suggests* that the International Labor Organization's Women's Entrepreneurship Development Programme work with the United Nations Global Compact to promote women's employment within the private sector by focusing on ensuring that women-owned businesses are receiving necessary investment through the promotion of more clear reporting standards;
9. *Recommends* that the ECOSOC Youth Forum 2022 utilize the wealth of experience available within public, private, and civil society, especially successful youth entrepreneurs, on encouraging entrepreneurship around the world and this should be utilized to foster youth entrepreneurship which will help to create a more employable youth workforce and assist those that participate to gain more meaningful and decent work;
10. *Endorses* a global pitch fellowship for small business owners in all Member States that builds on and expands the existing Sustainable Development Goals Global Startup Competition launched by the United Nations World Tourism Organization by increasing financial support and the number of companies supported, and by including a general pitch fellowship for small business owners active in new economic sectors in their countries;

11. *Highlights* the importance of an increase in teaching STEM related subjects in secondary schools in all Member States to prepare even more students for STEM occupations and give students from all subjects experience in classes to increase individuals' salaries and overall income;
12. *Asks* for increased partnerships with non-governmental organizations that aim to expand financial access to vulnerable communities, especially in least developed countries alongside underprivileged populations, as this access to financial services is essential to the growth of small- and medium-sized enterprises which will help sustainably grow the economies of Member States by:
  - a. Implementing a program that provides micro-loans to small businesses located in Least Developed Countries;
  - b. Providing loans that follow the criteria outlined by the MSME Finance from the World Bank, in line with the Financial Inclusion Support Framework (FISF) which by employing data analysis, risk sharing and technical assistance to loan seekers, tries to ensure the efficiency of the program, accelerating financial inclusion of LDCs;
  - c. Ensuring the reinforcement of strict rules and regulations to ensure no parties default on loans by enforcing a strict application process in the format of written contracts and low-interest rates to ensure that vulnerable groups are not exploited;
13. *Advises* the extension of the scope of activities presided by the ECOSOC Partnership Forum, in order to assume a coordinating role in bringing forward new cross-sectorial projects and promoting existing programs among stakeholders from the private and the public sector, in collaboration with the UN Partnership Forum (UNPF) and UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP) by:
  - a. Promoting the engagement of private enterprises by implementing a system of recognition in the form of certificates and or other incentives for companies which promote the expansion of those underdeveloped sectors within developing countries, in this way workplaces will be created and pivotal sectors such as infrastructure, IT, tourism will be expanded;
  - b. Collaborating further with the World Bank to finance program suggestions from Member States
  - c. Advising the establishment of sub-bodies of the Forum for coordinating programs and providing industry-specific assistance especially to small and medium size businesses (SMBs);
  - d. These sub-bodies should also provide office counseling, especially in those countries where the lack of information and communication technologies (ICTs) prevents the well-functioning of the program;
  - e. Sharing as the opportunity of replacing digital networking with in-person in order would ensure equal access and opportunity among all Member states and especially also includes participation possibility for LDCs;
  - f. These sub-bodies would be funded through the UN Democracy Fund, a grant-making body aiming to provide administrative support and resource-sharing;
14. *Calls for* Member States, focusing on those that are recognized as lacking the knowledge, skills, and technology necessary to develop and utilize green, renewable energy and infrastructure to engage with the preexisting network managed by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, so that the information can be collected and disseminated in a much more efficient manner.



**National Model United Nations • NY**

**Code:** ECOSOC/1/2

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Realizing Sustainable Economic Growth by Achieving SDG 8

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Affirming* the importance of peace and security as a foundation for sustainable economic development and as the foremost purpose of the United Nations as specified in its Charter,

*Aware* that there is a shared responsibility in Developed, Emerging, and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for achieving the adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the General Assembly,

*Recognizing* the interdependence of the economies of all Member States,

*Reiterating* the *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework* as a primary tool for staying on the path for achieving the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

*Strongly suggesting* the importance of incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals to Member States' national frameworks,

*Deeply concerned* that SDG 8 was not on track to be achieved by 2030, and has been exacerbated by impact of the COVID-19 pandemic with economic growth at an annualized global rate of -3.2% as outlined in the US Congressional Research Service Report 2021,

*Recalling further* the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused setbacks, particularly for women, as they represent almost 70% of the Global Healthcare Workforce as per the Health Workforce Working Paper published in 2019, as well as youth as they have missed out many years of education,

*Recalls further* the deep link between labour conditions and sustainable development, as stated by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the *Decent Work Conditions for Sustainable Development* (DW4SD) framework (2018),

*Desiring* to put innovation at the heart of SDG 8 through cooperation of Member States to improve the efficiency of the energy transition, prevent future climate change risks, and enable permanent economic growth,

*Acknowledging* that women only make up 47.7% of the Global Labour force, and only 58.4% of women currently work as per UN Women statistics,

*Reaffirming* the need for a strong welfare model with access to free healthcare, parental leave, as well as childcare benefits,

*Supporting* all United Nations Children's Emergency Fund's (UNICEF) initiatives towards achieving SDG 8 and further recalling the importance of collaborating with them,

*Emphasizing* the importance of quality educational programs for future economic growth (SDG 8), taking into consideration the "Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action" for the implementation of SDG 4,

*Reminding* the international community of the wage disparities and inequalities outlined in the World Social Report 2020,

*Keeping in mind* that the UN General Assembly declared Internet access as a basic human right in 2016 and *seeing* the unequal access to it, especially in Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

*Expressing its concern* about the inadequacy between degree deliverance and subsequent job opportunities, especially in least developed countries,

*Recognizing* Sustainable Development Goal target 8.3 in its call for entrepreneurship as a critical driver of economic growth and that it is an essential factor in bringing Member States into prosperity,

*Maintaining* the importance of green economy policies as emphasized on in the *Glasgow Climate Pact (2021)*,

*Stressing* the importance of information and trade to adequately reach objectives through initiatives such as the Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS),

*Emphasizing* the need for labour market reforms focusing on job flexibility and security in accordance with the 2020 Financing for Sustainable Development Report to create social safety nets during times of crisis and conflict,

*Supporting* financial inclusion in order to obtain affordable financial products and services, including increasing the attractiveness of investment and stimulate entrepreneurship,

*Realizing* the importance of sustainable tourism around the globe, specifically after the recent COVID-19 crisis, in order to prioritize the treatment of over tourism, LDCs, data infrastructure, and the relations of the public and private sector,

*Underscoring* the drastic fall in international tourist arrivals 2019 to 2020, from 1.5 billion to 381 million as outlined in SDG Report from 2021, with a specific emphasis on the role of tourism on alleviating poverty, especially for small island developing States (SIDS), which are heavily dependent on international tourism,

*Fully aware* of necessary changes to the labour market due to the green transition as outlined in the UNEA-5 whereby the economy will be boosted through green technology, sustainable transport and reduced emissions,

*Noting* with deep concern over the lack of inclusive vocational programs that are accessible for people living with disabilities as well as ethnic minorities, especially within the agriculture and infrastructure sectors,

*Recognizing* that a lack of economic diversity is harming national economies in many developing countries, as acknowledged in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

*Underlining* the issues mentioned in articles 9 and 27 of the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)*, having an inclusive approach to managing and administrating vocational programs is not only necessary but crucial,

1. *Urges* mutual collaboration through a council of experts within multi-stakeholder initiatives including the private sector, governments, NGOs and the Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (STI forum) to help Member States reliant on natural resources transition to a productive, sustainable economy based on science and technology industries by measures including:
  - a. Reviewing the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs' High-level Advisory Board on Economic and Social Affairs (HLAB) mandate by reviewing the shortcomings and achievements of Member States' transition to sustainable economic systems as financed by the United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund until 2023 and then modifying the mandate as needed;
  - b. Recommending the inclusion of the HLAB 2023 mandate the creation of a fund to support research for renewable energy and sustainable agricultural transformation via member dues drawn from the Member States' taxation of international corporations involved in unsustainable industries;
  - c. Inviting HLAB to join the 2024 STI Forum to facilitate knowledge-sharing practices within the council of experts and to enable cooperation between those countries;
2. *Suggests* the creation of a United Nations Entrepreneurship Institute (UNEI) within the SDGs Learning Training and Practice framework from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for the promotion of multilateral collaboration to the benefit of small-and-medium-sized enterprises (SMSEs) meeting in New York City, including the following:



- a. Using the institute as a hub for financing international investments by providing a platform for Member States and non-state entities to invest in and encourage the growth of private enterprises;
  - b. Promoting the SDG Investor Platform as an opportunity for micro-loan investment in new SMSEs with an emphasis on fair contracts to reduce exploitation, and to finance the UNEI hub;
  - c. Ensuring that all Member States could aspire the ability to attain the knowledge and technology to participate in the growing global economy of entrepreneurship by creating a multinational council of experts to provide knowledge and information support;
  - d. Encourage the transitioning countries to provide unemployed citizens with sustainable and worthwhile employment in sustainable sectors of the economy by creating a platform for connecting displaced workers with work;
3. *Emphasizes* the importance for Member States to strengthen the capacity of national financial institutions to be more sustainable and to facilitate the access to financial services through the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) within each nation's means to do so in order to enable:
- a. Boosting entrepreneurship by lowering the credit requirements for business related loans, as well as accommodating the payment plans to better fit with the successes of small to medium enterprises;
  - b. Making investments that support sustainable economic practices by reducing tax obligations for newly formed businesses;
4. *Endorses* greater involvement of women within the economic sphere as per the agenda set out in the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality, the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in each member state by:
- a. Reemphasizing the need for ECOSOC to strengthen their cooperation with UN Woman and UNESCO by adding an annual conference to uphold these goals and accomplishments;
  - b. Welcoming that governments, as key employers in their countries, increase the managerial positions of women in the public sector as a means of signaling support of women to broader society;
  - c. Encouraging Member States to legislate, in accordance with each Member States national legislations, for the protection of those disadvantaged in the workplace by requiring all large companies to publish gender pay data, implementing laws that sanction companies whose adjusted gender pay gap is 20% or greater, and mobilizing legislations that provide free childcare for children from lower-income backgrounds to further encourage mothers to remain in the workforce after childbirth;
  - d. Inviting member states to offer accessible vocational programs for women in regard to industrial sectors of the economy, particularly by deconstructing the gendered barriers and focusing on the agriculture and infrastructure sectors;
  - e. Recommending the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s Women's Entrepreneurship Development Programme (WED) to expand across all Member States, to boost the empowerment of women and narrow the gender-pay-gap in accordance with each member states legislations, especially in underprivileged populations, to create economic and societal prosperity;
5. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to establish an annual reflective report on Member States progress in their transition to more sustainable models of development by working with governments which promise climate-change resilient economies like those referenced by SDG 8.4;
6. *Authorizes* the expansion of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) to oversee and enable knowledge sharing between the Member States for the implementation of sustainability and economic diversification, with each Member State having complete access, regardless of contribution in areas, each member state is encouraged to transparently supply logistical and knowledge support, each to their means, as determined by their sovereign government, including but not limited to:

- a. Providing experienced civil servants who implemented and managed domestic sustainability programs for reducing waste as consultants to provide expertise and program ideas to the HLPF and member states;
  - b. Providing of knowledge as per progress reports periodically gathered from the process of creating completely sustainable cities in certain countries to support member states in achieving sustainability, and plans to diversify economies and reduce carbon footprints by inviting international observers to fill in reports about the successes and failures of projects to inform HLPF databases;
  - c. Providing transportation and information and communication technology (ICT) support for this knowledge-sharing initiative by publishing information learned about artificial intelligence and digitization to facilitate the implementation of reforms to expand HLPF;
  - d. This initiative's research bases and headquarters will be situated in Riyadh on property provided by the Saudi government;
7. *Suggests* that ILO creates a framework for Member States to implement more extensive social security policies in accordance with the ILO and International Finance Corporation's Better Work Programme through consulting government bodies on how to advance decent work conditions and enable sustainable economic growth;
  8. *Encourages* labour market reforms in accordance with the ILO's 2022 World Employment and Social Outlook report to ensure Member States with vulnerable populations are protected throughout times of crisis and conflict, including the establishment of independent third-party labour inspection to uphold dignified working standards towards the achievement of SDG target 8.8;
  9. *Suggests* Member States to include Sustainable Development Goals into Member States' national frameworks by assigning specific goals to different governmental institutions to ensure the commitment from Member States towards achieving SDGs and focus around a collaboration between such governmental institutions within the country working on such goals and establish a data-centered approach with annual report from Member States to monitor the progress;
  10. *Encourages* for United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) to encourage increased coordination between the public and private spheres in the tourism sector through the creation of a Universal Tourism Platform (UTP) by means including:
    - a. Encouraging Member States to utilize the UTP between different actors in the tourism sector, with the aim of coordinating public and private interfaces who may otherwise lack communication;
    - b. Allowing the government to track the efficiency of the policies it puts in place, such as stimulus programs or sanitary restrictions, and suggesting grouping the different governmental departments responsible for the management of the tourism sector, on the platform;
    - c. Requesting the Committee for Development Policy (CDP) to create a report on the longer lasting effect of the pandemic on international tourism, in order to better estimate the impact of the pandemic on Developed and Least developed countries;
  11. *Recommends* the Committee for Programme & Coordination (CPC) to create an online tourism analysis network that provides data infrastructure - through the World Bank Open Data - to the tourism private sector, as that data network will contribute to overcoming the digital gap in the tourism sector and enhance the diversity of tourism offers presented to travelers;
    - a. Encouraging governments to use the data network as a matchmaking tool to connect suppliers and contributors to create travel packages attractive to important tourist demographics;
    - b. Reminding the member states importance that the online tourism analytic network respects the UN Interagency Dialogue on Disinformation and Data Transparency;

- c. Encouraging member states to initiate campaigns to promote tourism in less well-frequented destinations by following the UNWTO Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics to avoid unsustainable over-tourism of attractive sites and support the economies of neglected regions;
  - d. Inviting governments to use the data network to promote domestic tourism and encourage the tourist economy;
- 12. *Encourages* countries to focus on sustainable tourism, ensuring optimal use of natural resources to reinforce the ecological national policy effort, to conserve ecosystems and biodiversity, and to keep protecting vulnerable natural areas in order to ensure economic growth viability that helps reducing economic inequalities among countries as well as enable social development to promote local culture and equitable and decent jobs;
- 13. *Encourages* Member States to initiate campaigns guiding tourism-reliant economies and underprivileged populations to promote sustainable tourism which have suffered as a result of decrease in tourists through the setup of proper data monitoring and infrastructure of expected tourists semi-annually between the government and private tourism enterprises to prevent over-tourism;
- 14. *Calls for* the Recognition for Education for Underprivileged Populations (RE-UP), aiming to fight against the inadequacy between degrees and job opportunities by creating a system of international recognition for degrees delivered in Member States;
  - a. All Member States may join this initiative, with more developed Member states being particularly encouraged to apply;
  - b. Those part of the deal are required to recognize the RE-UP equivalence delivered by the expert body, acknowledged equally as a job qualification or as a degree to build extra studies on;
  - c. All Member States may apply to be recipients of this initiative, after which they will have to follow a procedure of certification by an independent UN body composed of experts from a proportionate continental representation of Member States, which entails receiving as many students in their countries as they have sent to other Member States, in order to promote the most equal deal;
- 15. *Encourages* the creation of additional, and revitalization of existing educational exchange programs and sister university programs between member states, with a particular focus on providing technological education to underprivileged populations;
- 16. *Recommends* to add to the annual ECOSOC forum around sustainable development a focus on a global recognition of students' degrees to enable the creation of an international standard to favor the work insertion of youths;
- 17. *Further recommends* the expansion of the abilities of UNICEF to include a UN-managed Online Vocational Training Platform (OVTP) to provide educational support to address the needs of underprivileged populations through an international collaborative platform:
  - a. After preliminary observation of the top five sectors that recruit the most in each Member state recipient thanks to member states' national data, short term courses varying from 4 to 12 weeks will be offered online in said fields;
  - b. Arranging that each full course of study will result in the deliverance of a United Nations certified diploma, recognizing the competence acquired by individuals having completed the full duration of the training, and a test evaluating their level subsequently;
  - c. Creating a recruitment framework for this program, particularly encouraging people aged from 18 to 29 to apply, in recognition of the disproportionate vulnerability of this group;
  - d. Preferentially welcoming women's applications in recognition of the underrepresentation of women in education in underprivileged positions, and in further acknowledgement of the importance of female empowerment in achieving SDG 5;

- e. Drawing funds from UNICEF for this initiative in recognition of the essential value of empowerment through education in realizing SDG 8 and in accordance with its mandate;
  - f. Asking the Member States to work towards the standards outlined in the Global Jobs Pact with an interest in protecting younger workers;
18. *Stresses* the importance of creating an *AI-aided* SDG 8 open database, in order to facilitate states' access to knowledge regarding techniques proven effective:
- a. Urging member states to produce a Voluntary National Review specifically on the topic of progress towards SDG 8, bearing in mind the importance of progress updates in achieving SDG 8, preferably to be gathered at least once every five years;
  - b. Collecting Voluntary National Reviews and SDG Good Practices from the member states at their discretion, and are highly encouraged to do so, while permitting access by any member state regardless of contributions;
  - c. Strongly encouraging CSO's to contribute, bearing in mind the efficiency of a smaller scale approach in streamlining the database's data acquisition;
  - d. *Ensuring that the common database and Intergovernmental Innovation Experts Group respect the UN Interagency Dialogue on Disinformation and Data Transparency;*
19. *Encourages* member states to create reasonable environmental regulations within their jurisdictions to prevent dumping according to the directives of the ILO through initiatives including:
- a. Creating fair standards in terms of environmental competitiveness between states, which will prevent dumping or the degradation of both the environment and work conditions;
  - b. Utilizing the WTO standards to fine companies who encourage dumping in Least Developed and developing countries through lobbying;
  - c. Asking member states to pursue these initiatives to the best of their ability within their respective jurisdictions to fine companies using environmental dumping;
20. *Urges* the establishment of an exchange programme utilizing outdated or discarded technology in order to promote access to platforms established during this plenary session (such as the OVTP) and increase usage of UN resources in least developed countries:
- a. Working through member states to collect outdated or unused items of technology such as computers and donating them to the governments of least developed countries in exchange for a small monetary compensation;
  - b. Providing technology solutions from the member states in the form of expertise, facilities, and corporate contract access to enable recipient countries to refurbish these devices to useability;
  - c. Ensuring that the devices are delivered to underprivileged populations, with special attention given to rural and isolated areas
  - d. Encouraging the creation of additional educational exchange programs, revitalization of existing educational exchange programs, and sister university programs between member states, with a particular focus on providing technological education to underprivileged populations;
21. *Suggests* the creation of an international resource efficiency database that can be used as a hub through which businesses worldwide can coordinate their cooperation and:
- a. Inviting UNIDO to introduce an extended framework of guidelines that favors a circular economy, from concept to actions, in order to respond to the need to decouple growth from resource consumption;

- b. Inviting UNIDO to update its program's mandate every two years to promote knowledge and innovation in resource efficiency, global environmental and social responsibility in the use of natural resources, and ways of doing business in largely closed cycles;
  - c. Utilizing member state dues to offer subsidies to businesses that implement the resource efficiency program in Least Developed Nations;
22. *Recommends* the strengthening of international norms regarding basic work conditions in LDCs, underprivileged populations and developing states, as prescribed by the 2006 ILO reports on the topic, that will prevent the use of social dumping used to exploit workers by the following measures:
- a. Encouraging member states to limit working hours to 40 hours per week, with any time above that being granted overtime pay, and ensure working environments are safe and follow stringent safety regulations;
  - b. Encouraging states to legislate workplace and public space safety regulations that are in accordance with the International Labour Organisation's guidelines;
  - c. Encouraging states to avoid unfair competition for private investments by ensuring that they will not change their laws in ways that violate the right of workers for decent work conditions in order to attract companies;
23. *Recommends* strengthening regional partnerships through the creation of a new fund, named the Sustainable Transactions for All Nations (STAN Fund), that will finance sustainable growth and development of the Least Developed Countries via voluntary contributions from member states, which will implement the following strategies:
- a. Encouraging durable cooperation between developed, developing and Least Developed Countries;
  - b. Subsidising economically critical projects in LDCs, with subsidies to be disbursed to applicants, whose projects will be proposed for funding and judged by a STAN-approved panel of experts to help reduce LDC's reliance on creditor nations, with further subsidies contingent upon the appropriate use of the funds;
  - c. Judging projects' applications based on their value towards advancing SDG 8 and its mission;
  - d. Requiring countries to respect Human Rights and Decent Work as stated by the International Labor Organization in order to benefit from the fund;
  - e. Encouraging LDC's to avoid dependency through debt to other countries by suggesting foreign aid be chiefly provided by member states through subsidies rather than loans, and by encouraging creditor states to bear in mind the humanitarian interests of their debtors when conducting financial policy
24. *Encourages* Member States to welcome human rights observers designated by NGOs with the purposes of ensuring that factories are not violating human rights nor using modern slavery and Protecting children, women and minorities rights by giving access to the human rights observers to every factory suspected of violating human rights;
25. *Reiterates* its request for greater support of ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups by further expanding access to vocational programmes and:
- a. Reaffirming its collaboration with *United Nations Enable* in an effort to increase inclusion of people living with a disability into the global agricultural and labour sector in accordance with article 9 and 27 of the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)*;
  - b. Following the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development (CsocD) in resolution (E/CN.5/2021/4) by investing in the creation of more decent work opportunities in an effort to address challenges faced by working in informal or vulnerable jobs.