



Code: UNCTAD/1/1

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Minimizing the Negative Effects of Globalization

1 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

2
3 *Alarmed by the negative effects of globalization on peoples and cultures across the globe as described in General*
4 *Assembly resolutions 63/333, 71/22, and 47/191,*

5
6 *Reaffirming the primary goal of Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter of the United Nations which enshrines Member*
7 *State's commitment to international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural,*
8 *and humanitarian character,*

9
10 *Guided by Sustainable Development goal (SDG) 10, where Member States work together to minimize inequality,*
11 *between Member States, highlighted in General Assembly resolution 70/211,*

12
13 *Emphasizing the importance of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) that all Member States have primary*
14 *responsibility over their development, and recognize their rights to equal treatment under the international system,*

15
16 *Understanding the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which seeks to recommit developed Member States to contribute*
17 *0.7% and less developed Member States to contribute .15% to .20% of their gross national income for Official*
18 *Development Assistance (ODA) for developed Member States,*

19
20 *Taking into account the Accra Accord and 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work,*

21
22 *Bearing in mind the recent success of the Automated System for Customs Data, and its potential to have the*
23 *successful implementation in all Member States,*

24
25 *Emphasizing corporate social responsibility as a source of funding for new and environmentally friendly education*
26 *systems in Member States,*

27
28 1. *Recommends that the World Trade Organization (WTO) exercise thorough analysis when monitoring trade and*
29 *development agreements between Members States of developed and under developed economies:*

30
31 a. *Be aware of the situation of underdeveloped countries and ensure that negotiators are made known of*
32 *such knowledge;*

33
34 b. *Discourage Member States from limiting underdeveloped economies from entering in economic*
35 *agreements, based on their financial and industrial status alone;*

36
37 c. *Calls upon international organizations for further involvement in cases of economic exploitation*
38 *between Member States, and incentivize deals that promote symbiotic growth on both sides;*

39
40 d. *Requests that the WTO Dispute Process increase attention and sensitivity towards nations treated*
41 *unfairly in trade, and incurring the reintroduction in trade between relevant Member States;*

42
43 2. *Reiterates the importance of promoting and encouraging respect for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*
44 *for all to insure the harmonization of Member States in the attainment of these common ends;*

45
46 3. *Encourages Member States who already meet the ODA-GNI Target to increase their contribution to .01% to:*

47
48 a. *Establish a working group consisting of and focused on Member States who contribute and meet their*
49 *ODA-GNI Target;*

50

- 51 b. Working group will create incentives for Member States to increase their contributions to 01%, such as
52 loans from the World Bank;
53
- 54 4. *Encourages* each Member State to implement a national cooperate social responsibility (CSR) forum within
55 each Member State to extending discussion between the private and public section on CSR:
56
- 57 a. Creating a foundation for Member States to increase transparency in policy and corporate decisions;
58
- 59 b. Further Promoting the expansion of a National Action Plan for each Member State;
60
- 61 c. Emphasizing the importance of Member State involvement in monitoring their respective CSR
62 policies;
63
- 64 d. Monitoring the multinational corporations' investment and commitment towards meeting the
65 appropriate percentage policy;
66
- 67 5. *Calls upon* multinational corporations (MNC) to adhere to the provisions set by the guiding principles on
68 business and human rights to remedy the adverse effects of MNCs through global commodities and commodity
69 dependent Regions:
70
- 71 a. Allow regional governments to establish corrective and non-punitive measures for MNCs to improve
72 commodity dependent decision in terms of labor unions;
73
- 74 b. Refine the standards of ethic codes that MNCs adhere to and encourage their review and
75 implementation within relevant parties;
76
- 77 c. Recommend that regional governments share the responsibility of MNCs to implement trade policy
78 within intergovernmental deliberations;
79
- 80 6. *Recommends* developing Member States to interact with our members, consult International Governmental
81 Organizations (IGOs), in order to expand the implementation of the Automated System for Customs Data;
82
- 83 7. *Further invites* all Member States to continue this discussion and reaffirm their commitment to the
84 aforementioned provisions.



Code: UNCTAD/1/2

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Minimizing the Negative Effects of Globalization

1 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

2
3 *Noting* Sustainable Development Goal 10 in addressing economic inequality between developed and developing
4 Member States and the concern of a lack of effective measures,

5
6 *Alarmed by* the increase of outsourcing as caused by global corporations that increase the loss of monetary value and
7 intellectual property in developed and developing Member States such the near 100,000 jobs lost in Africa due to a
8 global shift,

9
10 *Deeply concerned* with wage stagnation and the effects on gross domestic product in developing Member States and
11 the further increase of income disparity as laid out in the Global Wage Report of 2016/17 by the International
12 Labour Organization,

13
14 *Recognizing* the importance of measuring income inequality to form adequate policy through items such as the Gini
15 Index,

16
17 *Observing* the trade inequalities in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Agriculture,

18
19 *Fulfilling* the necessity of a stable domestic currency and incorporating a secondary reserve currency to avoid the
20 rapid devaluation of currencies in small economies due to external shocks,

21
22 *Alarmed by* the devastating impacts on the environment through globalized maritime trade, specifically in regard to
23 loss of marine biodiversity,

24
25 *Recalling* the World Bank Group report on Economic Diversification and Nonextraction Growth and a global
26 concern by the lack of industrial diversification due to a lack of technological sharing causing internal stagnation, as
27 a result of trade barriers,

28
29 *Alarmed by* the increase of outsourcing and decrease of local labor usage in both developing and developed Member
30 States,

31
32 *Having examined* frameworks within the Women's Rights Program that do not fully address issues faced by women
33 such as true representation in both governmental bodies and corporate settings which results in biased practices,

34
35 1. *Supports* measures that promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation that encourages non-reciprocating trade
36 agreements that are facilitated through voluntary dialogue between interested parties;

37
38 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting regional workers within infant and domestic industries to tackle
39 unemployment and outsourcing by:

40
41 a. *Highlighting* regulatory policies that protect regional corporations from foreign investors and supports
42 equitable share of companies, through:

43
44 i. *Strict regulations* on Foreign Direct Investment to remove the transfer of ownership away from the
45 country of origin;

46 ii. *Limiting* foreign control to ensure local economic growth;

47
48 b. *The recognition* of growth by international industries and encourages efforts to allow for domestic
49 industries to compete with international companies;

50

- 51 c. State protection and enforcement of labor rights, improve working, conditions and living standards
52 including rights for marginalized individuals;
53
- 54 d. Providing workers a fair wage in order to better strengthen local economies by:
55
- 56 i. Keeping records on occasions of inequalities besides income inequality;
57 ii. Strengthening and improving of social programs to better improve working conditions in states;
58
- 59 e. Providing monetary aid to regional businesses to stimulate start-ups and create safeguards that combat
60 against globalized pressures including investing into a diverse economy that promotes:
61
- 62 i. A greater private sector and their involvement in public ventures;
63 ii. Attractive green energy sources that move away from oil and fossil fuels;
64
- 65 f. Acknowledging that Member States are losing their own highly educated citizen to more developed
66 states by:
67
- 68 i. Emphasizing college educated citizens to work in local economies and businesses over
69 international companies;
70 ii. Encouraging highly educated citizens to stay in their home country through incentive programs
71 produced by other UN bodies such as International Atomic Energy Agency;
72 iii. Enhancing training systems that follow international regulations by suggesting MNCs to invest in
73 the necessary tools such as training programs and up to date standards;
74
- 75 3. *Encourages* Member States to create a framework that addresses the incongruity between the economic
76 progress of businesses and countries and an increase in wages by:
77
- 78 a. Calling upon the WTO and UNCTAD to encourage union density for better representation of labor to
79 decrease the wage stagnation;
80
- 81 b. Encouraging member states to promote full employment to ensure wage increase rate matches with
82 inflation rate;
83
- 84 4. *Calls upon* Member States to improve upon the Gini Index which measures economic inequality by:
85
- 86 a. Proposing that the index to incorporate quality of life by including the quality of life index;
87
- 88 b. Calling for the index to be used to measure economic inequality between countries instead of within a
89 country which has been traditionally done and be referred during policy making to insure a
90 proportionate distribution of funds according to the need to help fill the gap;
91
- 92 c. Calling for the inclusion of the top 10% and bottom 40% in the new index, which where the highest
93 income disparity is present, and inclusion is necessary for effectiveness;
94
- 95 5. *Encourages* the WTO to revise issues in the *Agreement on Agriculture* that address trade distortion such as:
96
- 97 a. Creating a quota free single tariff in agriculture, and a duty free and quota free administration for Least
98 Developed Countries, alternative methods of tariff administration shall not distort or disrupt trade of
99 the commodity in question;
100
- 101 b. Adjustment of domestic support for trade distorting goods in the *Agreement on Agriculture*:
102
- 103 i. Highly distorting subsidies should be eliminated on a negotiated time table, increase the scope
104 subsidy programs in the *Agreement on Agriculture* for focused and targeted programs to assist
105 poor rural areas and ending illicit narcotics production;

- 106 ii. Limits on spending for slightly distorting goods, review of goods covered in this area as to
107 whether they should be included or excluded;
- 108 iii. Phase out of interim subsidies to coincide with the removal of highly distorting subsidies, current
109 payments should be capped and bound, payments would either be halved, developing countries
110 would be allowed to delay implementation until the fifth year;
- 111
- 112 6. Reaffirm the importance of maritime trade, which represents the 80% of international trade, connecting LDCs
113 and Developed Nations in accordance with Train for Trade’s port training programme and understands the
114 technological and monetary limitations of LDCs and Developing Member States to maintain and modernize
115 ports by:
- 116
- 117 a. Drawing attention on the continued deterioration of aquatic ecosystems to pollution and eutrophication
118 caused by water based logistical methods used for globalization in all Member States;
- 119
- 120 b. Recommending states address the negative externalities by encouraging measurement of sector
121 specific contributions to pH levels and, overflow of pollution and industrial waste into rivers and
122 oceans;
- 123
- 124 c. Calling upon developed countries to increase aid through training programs and resources offered to
125 LDCs and developing Member States to stimulate a market for environmental rights is;
- 126
- 127 7. *Encourages* closing the technological gap between developed and developing Member States to provide
128 sectoral incentives for promoting investment in developing Member States to stimulate both economies by:
- 129
- 130 a. Emphasizing the importance of the *Nairobi Maafikiano*, which focuses on inclusive and equitable
131 environment for international trade, and calls upon fulfillment of the Official Development Assistance
132 by developed countries;
- 133
- 134 b. Encouraging developed Member States to further expand training programs for LDCs and Developing
135 Member States in contribution to technology and e-commerce training, such as The Virtual Institute;
136 Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Reviews; Train for Trade’s port training programme; and
137 E-commerce and Law Reform Programme;
- 138
- 139 8. *Calls upon* Member States to reform programs that address women’s rights in concern to:
- 140
- 141 a. Education access by providing relevant technical skills that benefit women in the global market;
- 142
- 143 b. Providing resources to disadvantaged women including access to ownership and control of property
144 such as businesses.



Code: UNCTAD/1/3

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Minimizing the Negative Effects of Globalization

1 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*
2
3 *Affirming* the role of the committee assumes in managing the negative side effects of the global trade, investment,
4 and commodities market,
5
6 *Recalling* the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), specifically 8.3 which highlights the importance of
7 development-oriented policies and ensuring inclusive growth,
8
9 *Guided by* the ten principles of the United Nations (UN) Global Compact that focus on human rights, labor,
10 environment, and anti-corruption pillars and their goals of utmost corporate sustainability,
11
12 *Reiterating* the 2016 *Nairobi Maafikiano* and *Nairobi Azimio*, which define a vision for Member States participating
13 in UNCTAD to play a key role in the implementation and follow-up of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
14 *Development* and urged the promotion of synergies and complementarities with other international organizations and
15 appropriate coordination with relevant international economic cooperation forums,
16
17 *Recalling* the 2015 *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA) and its commitment to encouraging the development of a
18 healthy environment for financing sustainable practices and inclusive economic growth,
19
20 *Emphasizing* the full implementation of existing systems and programs for ensuring transparent investment
21 interactions, such as the Transparency in Trade initiative,
22
23 *Deeply concerned* by the Least Developed Countries Report 2016 showing downward trends in overall foreign
24 direct investment (FDI) in the least developed countries (LDCs), the slow growth of LDC gross domestic product
25 (GDP), and depressed exports leading to increased negative deficits in LDCs, as well as a 20% drop in FDI
26 specifically in developing countries due to drop in prices in commodity sectors,
27
28 *Guided by* the positive example set by the BRICS New Development Bank (NDB), an independent multilateral
29 development bank (MDB) which commits official state funding to investing in sustainable development,
30 infrastructure and market-building projects both within and without the borders of the bank's member states,
31
32 *Guided by* the Fiscal Monitor within the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its specific availability to project
33 up to 11 key fiscal variables, including capital flows in developing economies, AFR regional Economic Outlook, for
34 the specific tracking of fiscal policy and income inequality and distribution for the maintenance of economic
35 stability through an audit system referred to as IMF Surveillance,
36
37 *Alarmed by* the World Economic Situation and Prospects reports of 4% growth rate in LDC's which is way below
38 expectancy and is slowing down SDGs 1, 8, 9, 10,
39
40 *Observing* the potential for loss of culture as a result of increased globalization and the negative effects this can have
41 on the economies of Member States heavily reliant on cultural tourism as a source of income,
42
43 *Stressing* the importance of collaborating with other United Nations bodies for the purpose of preserving culture as
44 developing Member States fully integrate into the global economy,
45
46 *Having considered* the huge impact of non-profit, public, educational institutions worldwide, referring to them as a
47 model to follow for all peoples to preserve their cultural identities,
48

- 49 1. *Calls* for the establishment of a multilateral World Social and Development Forum within the annual meetings
50 to discuss, debate and examine potential solutions for developing countries affected by negative pressures
51 brought forth by globalization through:
52
- 53 a. Working with the UN Department for Social and Economic Affairs' Financing for Development
54 Office in organizing and promoting multi-sectoral agreements to further enable Member States to
55 practice to social development policies;
56
 - 57 b. Partnering with the UN Global Compact to bring business leaders to developing economies, while
58 encouraging greater transparency in investment transactions;
59
 - 60 c. Working with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and regional trade associations to streamline
61 transparent reporting and monitoring processes in trade operations, to ensure utmost accountability to
62 uphold legal standards where investment is promoted;
63
 - 64 d. Developing greater coordination between the WTO, IMF, and other major international investment
65 agencies for sustainable investment;
66
 - 67 e. Integrating components of NDB's sustainable, transparent, and neutral investment guidelines in the
68 NDB Articles of Agreement and its 2017-2021 General Strategy into national economic development
69 plans;
70
 - 71 f. Encouraging public-private partnerships as mechanisms for building multilateral agreement between
72 Member States, corporations, and nongovernmental organizations to freely share information on
73 successful economic policies between developed Member States and developing Member States and
74 with private partners;
75
- 76 2. *Recommends* establishing a strategic forum within the forthcoming meetings to bring together heads of state,
77 banking agencies, and international financial institutions to examine the benefits of becoming investing
78 members of both traditional UN-associated MDBs and newer banks by:
79
- 80 a. Encouraging the need for more joint international action on SDGs 6, 8, 9, 11 and 17 and the necessity
81 of increasing the number and variety of possible investment sources for LDCs affected by the global
82 economic downturn;
83
 - 84 b. Expressing its hope that by potentially expanding the membership of the NDB, the reinforcement of its
85 status as a stable MDB will be solidified;
86
 - 87 c. Requesting that the forum is held in unison with stakeholders and Member States in order to reach an
88 agreeable and unified consensus on the matters pertaining to it;
89
- 90 3. *Recommends* increasing the capacity of workers' skill sets in developing Member States whose industrial
91 environments are rapidly changing due to globalization through integrating vocational training programs into
92 investment frameworks by:
93
- 94 a. Prioritizing national education programs to empower and educate citizens of LDCs and provide a
95 foundation for sustainable and self-reliant economies, especially in LDCs;
96
 - 97 b. Encouraging Member States to incentivize private sector facilitation of internship programs for the
98 purpose of acquiring technical skills to support new industries brought in by globalization;
99
 - 100 c. Providing forums and workshops in developing countries to teach needed skills-based trades as
101 carpentry, sewing, masonry, technicians;
102
 - 103 d. Stressing the importance of working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as CARE
104 International, Forum for African Women Educationalist, and Reach Out to Asia, who advocate for

- 105 quality education, which allows economic concerns specific to regional and national contexts to be
106 addressed;
- 107
- 108 4. *Recommends* a forum of experts from relevant UN bodies such as UNESCO to encourage the preservation of
109 cultural identities throughout the process of inclusively integrating developing Member States into the
110 globalizing economic order, to discuss:
- 111
- 112 a. Working with local businesses and museums to promote cultural tourism as a means of stimulating
113 developing economies;
- 114
- 115 b. Promoting cultural heritage throughout mutually-beneficial educational exchanges for all persons,
116 particularly youth, in developing countries, using educational institutes as a successful model;
- 117
- 118 c. Mitigating the illicit trade of cultural artifacts, countering this shadow industry with greater private
119 sector incentives for transparent reporting during investment process;
- 120
- 121 d. Making sure that cultural pride and identity is preserved amidst globalization efforts and to promote
122 initiatives that perpetuate endangered local cultures;
- 123
- 124 e. Considering the creation of a tax allowance for MNCs that are investing in local cultural projects;
- 125
- 126 5. *Recommends* all Member States work bilaterally with the IMF Fiscal Monitor to discuss and elaborate on fiscal
127 issues, such as GDP gaps, international and regional investments, and outreach efforts to find solutions for SDG
128 1 by:
- 129
- 130 a. Endorsing the promotion of the Inventory Information Approval System (IIAS-IISA) in developing
131 economies for transparency of the public administration specifically on the overlap of public and
132 private financial investment activity for accountability and the prevention of corruption;
- 133
- 134 b. Considering the adoption of macroeconomic fiscal policies, such as those that directly regulate
135 government spending and use progressive tax policy, to increase aggregate demand, control inflation,
136 support economic growth, and enhance capital mobility for the stabilization of emerging economies.



Code: UNCTAD/1/4

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Minimizing the Negative Effects of Globalization

1 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*
2
3 *Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 23 which states every individual's right to a job and to*
4 *fair a wage for their work, including that everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration*
5 *ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary by other*
6 *means of social protections,*
7
8 *Noting the effects that labor and multinational corporations (MNCs) have on the effects of globalization worldwide,*
9
10 *Affirming that issues of worker's rights disproportionately affect developing Member States,*
11
12 *Having considered that globalization is not inherently positive or negative, but rather, that the ramifications of*
13 *which have been disproportionately negative for developing Member States,*
14
15 *Having observed the World Bank's and the Organization for Economic Trade and Development's findings related to*
16 *the significant levels of illicit financial flows leaving developing nations, indicating a lack of oversight present in the*
17 *operations of MNCs,*
18
19 *Encouraging the renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development*
20 *through partnership as stated in General Assembly resolution 49/95,*
21
22 *Fully aware of the need for the United Nations (UN) International Labor Organization (ILO) in broadening*
23 *statistical measurement of global wage payments to expand on the definition of fair pay and enhancing the*
24 *international comparability of said statistics, as stated in ILO's Statistics of Work, Employment, and Labor*
25 *Underutilization,*
26
27 *Reaffirming the standards set by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*
28 *to eliminate socio-economic inequalities stemming from gender-based barriers,*
29
30 *Reaffirming the importance of responsible business conduct by corporations operating within Member States as key*
31 *to ensuring workers' rights and the advancement of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and subsequent programs*
32 *that improve conditions for workers in developing regions,*
33
34 *Convinced of the necessity for cooperation and dialogue between national governments and regional non-*
35 *governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote capacity-building from the ground up,*
36
37 *Deeply concerned with the rise in greenhouse gas emissions, which are a by-product of globalization, in the*
38 *importance of adhering and complying to international standards and agreements, such as the Paris Climate Change*
39 *Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol,*
40
41 *Stressing the fact that developing Member States continue to face a significant struggle with pollution due to the*
42 *lack of infrastructure within oil refineries,*
43
44 *Recognizing that least developed countries (LDCs) face disparities in health care and receive less access to*
45 *pharmaceuticals necessary as compared to developed Member States,*
46
47 *Unsettled by the percentage of health care professionals leaving lesser developed countries due to opportunities*
48 *found in more developed countries,*
49

- 50 1. *Emphasizes* that the role globalization has played in developing Member States in the global South has
51 paralleled the history of colonization in the region, and will be combatted by the effort of Member States to:
52
- 53 a. Prevent the further environmental exploitation of industrial Member States by encouraging firmer
54 regulations regarding the use of local resources and environmental protection;
55
 - 56 b. Advocate for human and worker’s rights with a greater focus on:
57
 - 58 i. Decreasing the gender disparities in industrial places;
 - 59 ii. The eradication of child labor;
 - 60 iii. Promoting fair, living wages;
 - 61
 - 62 c. Collaborate between MNCs, NGOs, governments, and local peoples to increase transparency regarding
63 the reporting of trade activities and financial interactions, both by and in Member States;
64
 - 65 d. Educate developing populations by organizing cost-sensitive science, technology, engineering, and
66 math and agricultural programs and provide support for corporate and governmental engagement at a
67 grassroots level by identifying regional and local enterprises with successful vocational training
68 opportunities;
69
- 70 2. *Calls upon* Member States to consult with the ILO to aid in prioritizing the protection of human rights within
71 the workforce through:
72
- 73 a. Improving employment opportunities for all individuals;
 - 74
 - 75 b. Promoting the expansion of local businesses;
 - 76
 - 77 c. Ensuring workers are operating in safe conditions and receiving fair wages;
 - 78
- 79 3. *Urges* all Member States to collaborate with international organizations, and financial institutions to support the
80 objectives of human resource development, through integrating:
81
- 82 a. Support for the Association for Human Rights Management in International Organization for improved
83 financing and information sharing;
 - 84
 - 85 b. Training and strengthening of existing agencies such as the World Links Program that provides support
86 for human resources development;
 - 87
 - 88 c. Promotion of international educational partnership between Member States to improve the skill base of
89 human resources;
 - 90
- 91 4. *Reaffirms* the need for Member States to develop a strong consideration of workers’ rights in developing
92 countries to combat the negative effects of globalization by:
93
- 94 a. Encouraging living wages through the collaboration with the international labor organization to
95 provide Member States with accurate information on the living wage in their respective states;
96
 - 97 b. Working towards narrowing the gender gap with regards to wages and employment by consulting with
98 the ILO to monitor information regarding the wage gap based on gender in all Member States;
99
 - 100 c. Minimizing income inequalities for all member states by encouraging Member States to establish the
101 living wage recommended by the ILO;
 - 102
- 103 5. *Recommends* Member States communicate and report trade activities of MNCs in developing nations to bodies
104 such as the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund through:
105

- 106 a. Monitoring of trade and reporting of profits within developing Member States;
107
108 b. Further development of inter-global programs, modelled after the Extractive Industries Transparency
109 Initiative, the Intergovernmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa, and the
110 Automatic Exchange of Information;
111
- 112 6. *Encourages* the need to provide for the pace, direction, and content of liberalization, given diverse national
113 levels of development and the need to build up national capabilities through improved and effective
114 collaborations between multi-lateral corporations, government agencies and non-government agencies:
115
- 116 a. Necessary long term social investment particularly in health and education and on the capacity to
117 distribute the benefits of globalization in a more equitable manner;
118
- 119 b. Insistence on free trade for the developing world and the exemption for free trade for the industrial
120 countries;
121
- 122 7. *Encourages* Member States to take substantive action to assess, protect, and improve the status of women in the
123 labor force by:
124
- 125 a. Recognizing the definition of discrimination against women adopted by the *Convention on the*
126 *Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*;
127
- 128 b. Evaluating the adequacy of existing gender-oriented resolutions through the UN endorsed practice of
129 gender mainstreaming to guarantee the rights of women engaged in the informal economy and areas of
130 vulnerable employment;
131
- 132 8. *Recommends* the idea of implementing a fair wage system on a Member State level as mentioned in the ILO's
133 *Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization* (2008) with the following possible actions being
134 implemented:
135
- 136 a. Expanding on the ILO's official standards on wage payments to presently include regional
137 demographics, price indices and historical wage growth on an individual Member State basis;
138
- 139 b. Using the database as a recommendation tool to members states, to allow for the creation of stricter
140 domestic wage regulatory policy;
141
- 142 c. Building on ILO's database of national labor, social security, and related human rights legislation to
143 include a fair wage recommendation index for each Member State;
144
- 145 9. *Encourages* Member States to establish, maintain, and promote dialogue and cooperation between national
146 governments and regional non-governmental actors by:
147
- 148 a. Inviting non-governmental actors to take part in governmental forums addressing the needs and wants
149 of persons belonging to niches evaluated as not adequately serviced by said government;
150
- 151 b. Providing aid to non-governmental organizations and similarly structured and operating entities in its
152 most efficacious form(s), be it monetary, supervisory, or technological in nature;
153
- 154 10. *Draws attention to* what the determining factors in the Human Development Index (HDI) by the UN should be
155 considered when calculating a decent standard of living in each country as stated in the UN Development
156 Program's 2016 report, *Human Development for Everyone*, including:
157
- 158 a. Enough compensation to workers to provide health and well-being of the individual by analyzing the
159 average costs of health care in each country and proportioning the costs to the standard working wages;
160

- 161 b. Wages that match or exceed the standard of living for the region, by establishing a data analysis base
162 of each country and region's standard of living, as a recommendation for Member States;
163
164 c. Compensation to provide for clothing and shelter, by taking into consideration the economic costs in
165 specific regions by adding to the HDI by the United Nations, Member States can receive more accurate
166 standards of living data;
167
- 168 11. *Recommends* Member States work with local and MNCs to spread the concept of responsible business conduct,
169 specifically through:
170
- 171 a. The advancement of social programs promoting:
172
173 i. Education;
174 ii. Vocational training opportunities;
175 iii. Entrepreneurship;
176
- 177 b. Adhering to stringent environmental policies of Member States, including: The protection of marine
178 resources through the expansion of programs such as the European Neighborhood and Partnership
179 Instrument;
180
- 181 c. Ensuring MNCs are meeting the guidelines of Member States' Intended Nationally Determined
182 Contributions;
183
- 184 d. Providing adequate wages and benefits for employees;
185
- 186 12. *Requests* Member States expand their preventative actions and assure pro-environmental assistance through
187 reconstruction and development of policies which would require corporations operating domestically to name
188 an environmental correspondent to:
189
- 190 a. Act as an independent auditor and monitor environmental impacts;
191
- 192 b. Ensure corporations are operating within a country's environmental regulatory obligations;
193
- 194 13. *Encouraging* the World Health Organization, World Bank, and NGOs such as the Global Fund to Fight Aids,
195 Tuberculosis and Malaria to allocate the means for citizens of LDCs to access education in the medical field to
196 combat the "Brain-Drain" that is a result of globalization:
197
- 198 a. By encouraging Member States with more advanced medical workforces to pay into NGOs, at a rate
199 consistent with the number of LDC transplant students who decide not to return to their home country;
200
- 201 b. Through allocated funds from said NGO's to students in LDCs to cover the cost of formal education in
202 the developed Member States on the pretenses that they will take their skills back to their home
203 countries for a period of eight years to develop the health care systems in LDCs;
204
- 205 c. To ensure the 2030 SDG of ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being of all is met by
206 allowing LDCs to be more reliant on their own health care systems;
207
- 208 14. *Strongly Suggests* lowering the time requirements for acquiring utility patents on pharmaceuticals to offer more
209 affordable medications and resources that can be provided to citizens of LDCs:
210
- 211 a. Through establishing a system of accountability using an accelerated examination system, allowing
212 LDCs to keep pace with the global market;
213
- 214 b. By strengthening restrictions on the terms in which a utility patent is effective from ten years to six
215 years as implemented by each participating government;
216

- 217 15. *Encouraging* the development of regional markets for medication to reduce the cost of healthcare and focus on
218 the unique care each geographic area may need;
219
- 220 16. *Recommends* continued dialogue between Member States on proactive and reactive approaches to combatting
221 all negative effects of globalization, including environmental degradation and the exploitation of individuals in
222 developing regions, while promoting positive aspects of globalization such as increased educational and
223 economic possibilities.



Code: UNCTAD/1/5

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Minimizing the Negative Effects of Globalization

1 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*
2
3 *Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*
4 *adopted by the General Assembly resolution 71/197 of 19 December 2016,*
5
6 *Recalling further the Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/17 of 14 April 2005 on Globalization and its*
7 *impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights,*
8
9 *Emphasizing the current plan for Automated Systems for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) for all Member States and*
10 *improving its role for improving and integrating technological infrastructure for trade within each Member State,*
11
12 *Seeking to create trade between Member States plausible for all types of industry and trade,*
13
14 *Bearing in mind the Monterrey Consensus, described by the United Nations as a landmark framework for global*
15 *development partnership in which the developed and developing countries agreed to take joint actions for poverty*
16 *reduction,*
17
18 *Viewing with appreciation the efforts of the non-profit organization, such as the Meridian Group, and similar efforts*
19 *to facilitate global sharing of strengths and skills through international professional exchange programs to help*
20 *develop each Member State's work force,*
21
22 *Reaffirming Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, which promotes building sustainable cities, and communities,*
23 *and enabling people to advance socially and economically,*
24
25 *Cognizant of the importance of transparency between Member States to ensure ethical business partnerships and fair*
26 *trade between Member States, and to also acknowledge programs similar to the Ethics Center of Angola, which can*
27 *serve as a starting point for multilateral improvement of ethical standards,*
28
29 *Welcomes the important role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Bangladesh Role*
30 *Advancement Committee (BRAC), and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) as established in accordance*
31 *with the Paris Principles in relation to business and human rights,*
32
33 *Affirming the powerful phenomenon of globalization and its societal economic drawbacks such as unsustainable*
34 *gaps in wealth and development between developing and developed Member States, according to the United Nations*
35 *Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),*
36
37 *Re-emphasizing the Incheon Declaration, which declares that education is essential, as it is the main driver of*
38 *development that is imperative for peace, tolerance, human fulfillment, and sustainable development,*
39
40 *Observing previous programs that have both lacked incorporation of ethics on a multilateral level and rejected*
41 *economic independence of developing Member States,*
42
43 *Further recommends addressing economic dependence and wealth inequality within investment, business models,*
44 *and other aspects of global economic participation to help increase the development of each Member State's*
45 *infrastructure,*
46
47 *Applauding the World Bank for their International Development Association which provides funding for the poorest*
48 *of Member States and the International Monetary Fund's assistance in catering to the needs of external financing,*
49

- 50 1. *Implements* needed infrastructure through shipments of software and technology to each participating Member
51 State through the extended participation of ASYCUDA through:
52
- 53 a. Each participating country accommodating the new with the needed hardware to compute the software
54 that makes up ASYCUDA trade including all Member States being provided, which costs equivalent to
55 86 Euros per Member State and business export that grosses an excess of 2 million Euros on gross
56 profit:
 - 57
 - 58 i. Allowing a broader spectrum of industries and businesses to use this program, compared to the
59 original ASYCUDA requirements;
 - 60 ii. Along with constructing a comprehensive database based out of the UN to track the growth of
61 each ASYCUDA using country, which would be accessible to all Member States;
 - 62
 - 63 b. The current users of ASYCUDA provide necessary training for new participating Member States’
64 citizens on using such software through:
 - 65
 - 66 i. More widely available comprehensive courses, covering the use of the hardware and software
67 previously specified, being offered to citizens interested in joining trade processing for each
68 Member State;
 - 69 ii. Administration of training computer’s will be supplied to each newly using ASYCUDA country
70 until each country can sufficiently train its own citizens in using the software;
 - 71 iii. Currently participating Member States of ASYCUDA will be enticed to help develop ASYCUDA
72 in developing ASYCUDA countries through prioritization from ASYCUDA based economic
73 trade;
 - 74
 - 75 c. Funding of such Programs will be inquired through more Voluntary Donations that we explicitly
76 endorse along with the current ASYCUDA budget as a whole;
77
- 78 2. *Implements* necessary capacity building framework amongst local communities and businesses in order to
79 initiate a sense of internal security amongst developing Member States dependent on trade; this framework
80 could participate with NGOs like BRAC, by committing to further research and action being taken customized
81 to specific regions and Member States through:
82
- 83 a. Educational programs implemented in primary schools, through Non-Profit Organizations, such as The
84 American Federation of Teachers; introducing of a sector of this organization made specifically for our
85 efforts in educating minors on developing innovative, sustainable skills;
86
 - 87 b. NGOs hosting more educational and skills training events for workers in several developing Member
88 States could aid in educating and training citizens on use of resources and proper skills;
89
- 90 3. *Suggests* to cooperate with the Forum on Business and Human Rights and broaden its jurisdiction, as part of the
91 Global Compact under the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights, through the guidance of the
92 working group to discuss trends and challenges, encouraging dialogue and cooperation on issues through
93 quadrennial meetings, where they will be able to speak properly about workers human rights, as well as
94 disparities in infrastructures between developing countries and developed countries as negative consequences of
95 globalization:
96
- 97 a. As our participating Member States can provide annual reports to the Forum to add information
98 concerning their domestic socio-economic developments in order to have transparency inside the
99 Forum;
 - 100
 - 101 b. The reports can be uploaded in a digital Forum in which each country will be able to have access to the
102 other reports;
103

- 104 4. *Draws attention* to the intrinsic necessity of sharing of knowledge and skills between Member States to embark
105 on a path of shared growth by:
106
- 107 a. Consider establishing a Knowledge and Worker Exchange Program, but on a broader global level
108 where:
109
 - 110 i. Interested Member States voluntarily partner and share professionals and citizens seeking to better
111 their work experience through sharing the expertise of each nation with others and;
 - 112 ii. Participating Member States will collaboratively lay down the expectations, policies and
113 limitations of the exchange program, keeping in mind the sovereignty of participating Member
114 States;
 - 115 b. Acting as an umbrella governing body for the smaller groups of participating Member States and will
116 review the official policies prepared for each Worker Exchange Program and will regulate and evaluate
117 the progress of each program, in addition each transfer program will preferably stretch over a duration
118 of 5 years with comprehensive evaluations every 2 years;
 - 119 c. Funding for the program will be the responsibility of the host country where the individual's work and
120 the program will form a pool fund that will be implemented to provide assistance for all Member
121 States that lack resources to do so;
- 122
- 123
- 124
- 125 5. *Encourages* a unique ethical revision process that would examine and weigh the principles and consequences of
126 implemented technical programs and business models through improving existing programs whose main focus
127 is to discuss and implement ethics;
128
- 129 6. *Draws attention to* the limitations of the United Nations Global Compact and further looks to strengthen its
130 effectiveness by adding education to successfully incorporate cross-cultural ethics by utilizing private persons
131 and NGOs, such as Alternatives International, that do not have a legitimate stake in these trade deals;
132
- 133 7. *Suggests* implementing educational programs reflective of the values of the Global Compact, such as Aid for
134 Trade, Amnesty International, and Ceres, and to provide a transparent reporting of quality resources and
135 national level support for the educators on training and outreach for fair trade as advised by the United Nations
136 Ethics Office that is inclusive of:
137
- 138 a. Member States individual ethics standards with the respect to their national sovereignty;
 - 139 b. Expanding the scope of the aforementioned and related NGOs or programs to bring donor,
140 development agencies, recipient governments and the private sector together to encourage the
141 development of more suitably designed trade projects, pinpointing the specific areas where aid is
142 needed and in mainstreaming trade into their development strategies;
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- 144
- 145 8. *Concludes* that trade transcends beyond importing and exporting, stemming primarily from sustainable
146 infrastructure, ethics, and education of each Member State.



Code: UNCTAD/1/6

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Minimizing the Negative Effects of Globalization

1 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*
2
3 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 1995/XIX, which calls for the harmonization of trade and development,
4 particularly as more developing nations take part of a globalized world,
5
6 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 71/197, which emphasizes the economic and human rights setbacks
7 created by globalization,
8
9 *Concerned* by the lack of implementation of General Assembly resolutions 63/333 and 47/191 concerning the
10 environmental costs of globalization,
11
12 *Emphasizing* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Agenda and its commitment on all sectors: social, economic, and
13 environmentally for protection of the economy from instability,
14
15 *Recalling* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly 11 and 17, which are focused on creating
16 sustainable communities and implementing such initiatives through strong partnerships,
17
18 *Bearing* in mind the multi-stakeholder governance model, known as a Multi-Stakeholder Initiative (MSI), which
19 comprises companies, unions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as they come together to form better
20 informed decisions for their parties,
21
22 *Recognizing* the Train for Trade program which trains workers in developing regions to promote economic stability,
23
24 *Taking note* of the progress made under the Aid for Trade Initiative that promotes the reduction of poverty through
25 the equal sharing of global benefits between and within developing countries,
26
27 *Noting* the *International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships*, which draws attention to maritime
28 pollution and its damages to the environment and economy in regard to trade,
29
30 *Encouraging* adherence to International Maritime Organization protocols in all maritime commerce and
31 improvement of efficiency global supply chains is crucial,
32
33 *Applauding* the current uses of indexes and statistics by the World Bank to measure income inequality and ensure
34 fair wealth distribution, while acknowledging the data gathered thus far is incomplete,
35
36 *Recognizing* the recent implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement between more than 110 Member States
37 as of 2017, which seeks to expedite the movement, release, and clearance of goods across borders, launches trade
38 facilitation reforms all over the world and reduces time needed to process imports, boosts commerce and the
39 multilateral trading system as a whole,
40
41 *Encouraging* the expansion of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) software to assist
42 developing nations and managing debt levels,
43
44 *Seeking* higher wages for employees of multinational corporations (MNCs) to ease the negative effects of
45 globalization and negate the arbitrary redistribution of wealth out of countries,
46
47 *Noting* the Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/11 that promotes the industrialization and development of
48 African economies through collaboration between regional entities and international partners,
49

50 *Acknowledging* of the importance of the Global Entrepreneurship Summit of 2015, bringing together young
51 entrepreneurs with multinational investors, and regional small businesses and startups,
52
53 *Understanding* that the main barriers to robust and balanced trade stem from artificially low prices of goods in the
54 international market,
55
56 *Recognizes* tax evasion has contributed to a surge in global economic inequality,
57
58 *Observing* the lack of quality employment, dependence on imported goods and increased levels of poverty in
59 developing countries due to a lack of modernized infrastructure and a heavy reliance on the agro-industrial industry,
60
61 *Encouraging* the adoption of guidelines similar to those of the Economic and Finance Committee of the General
62 Assembly resolution EF/3488 to track the progression of globalization and brainstorm ideas to minimize its
63 consequence,
64
65 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal 8, which aims to increase economic growth and decent work to all,
66
67 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 71/221 that aims to encourage member states to invest in small and
68 medium businesses and entrepreneurs in order to achieve sustainable economic growth and development,
69
70 *Applauding* the efforts of MNCs that establish additional locations of headquarters and factories throughout the
71 world and operating on 100% renewable energy and noting their mutual gain from access to LDC labor pools and
72 reduced energy costs,
73
74 *Recognizing* that austerity measures have taken place to relieve debt of nations in economic crisis,
75
76 *Defining* economic crises as a situation of severe unemployment, high bankruptcy, and severe degradation of
77 environmental resources,
78
79 1. *Fully supports* the New Partnership for Africa's Development and Organization for Economic Co-operation and
80 Development Africa Investment Initiative which strengthens the capacity of African countries to design and
81 implement reforms that improve the business environment by:
82
83 a. Diversifying the portfolio of Africa through national investment policies suited for specific Member
84 States so it becomes a more viable investment destination, this will allow for a foundation amongst
85 other Member States to help set investment policies best suited for their economy;
86
87 b. Allowing for a platform for African Member States so they can highlight the African perspective in
88 international dialogue on investment policies;
89
90 2. *Further recommends* expanding economic and environmental development projects internationally such as:
91
92 a. Ethiopia's Local Economic Development Project, which strengthens public-private partnerships at
93 regional and local levels;
94
95 b. Economic Growth Corridor (EGC), which prepares a national framework and strategy that strengthens
96 the capacity of EGC institutions at both federal and regional level, also detailing investments and agro-
97 industrial plans that would promote private-public partnerships;
98
99 c. Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE), which addresses climate change through adapting a low-
100 carbon growth plan and using CRGE initiatives to translate into investment-ready projects in key
101 sectors;
102
103 3. *Encourages* further, widespread use of the Gini Index to monitor Member State gross national product,
104 government consumption, inflation, expenditure, and gross capital formation;
105

- 106 4. *Recommends* an award mechanism for MNCs that incentivizes equitable, sustainable and transparent practices
107 in developing countries to introduce them to the world market, in which:
108
109 a. Developing countries will nominate MNCs following conditions mentioned;
110
111 b. Countries nominated will be reviewed and awarded which would benefit both the host countries of
112 these MNCs as well as the companies itself through marketing of the award to consumers;
113
- 114 5. *Recommends* that non-governmental organizations provide a team of experts in trade facilitation, cross-border
115 policies, and customs compliance procedures to provide training to government customs and trade policy
116 officials in order to help implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement where:
117
118 a. Member States provide transparency of transactions;
119
120 b. Countries would rely on software created specifically to comply with international trading standards to
121 promote fairness in trading transactions;
122
123 c. Experts would reconvene and monitor each country's progress once a year;
124
- 125 6. *Proposes* the E-trade Initiative, which should be implemented in developing countries to navigate the supply of
126 technical and financial assistance from partnering institutions, as these countries will benefit from the exchange
127 of knowledge and information and share best practices in respect of e-commerce development and at the same
128 time present donors with better information on projects and programmes to potentially fund according to their
129 development priorities;
130
- 131 7. *Requests further* cooperation with the World Bank and World Trade Organization (WTO) to aid developing
132 nations in the allocation of funds and training to properly manage Member States' resources and introduce this
133 system within Member States at the national, provincial, and local level through:
134
135 a. Asking Member States to tailor training and the use of funds to each of their countries' individual
136 needs in respect to their culture, economic system, and environment;
137
138 b. Encouraging Member States to continue providing annual reports of economic activity and growth
139 which will help measure the success of the training program;
140
- 141 8. *Considers* the expansion of the DMFAS software to help developing nations record and manage their national
142 debt levels through:
143
144 a. Implementing debt portfolio analysis and strategy assistance for developing nations;
145
146 b. Recording of bids on money market instruments, updating of estimated disbursements, loans
147 identification where debt service is in arrears and late interest calculation;
148
149 c. Production of standard and customized reports including reports for validation, control and statistical
150 bulletins;
151
- 152 9. *Endorses* the guidelines of the Economic and Finance Committee of the General Assembly to monitor and
153 guide increasing globalization to create a forum for the exchange of views and ideas of various Member States
154 to form a global consensus on the actions which should be taken at the local, national, and international level to
155 minimize the negative impacts of globalization and foster basic communication and strategies to work
156 cooperatively in the global information economy, such as:
157
158 a. Focusing on macroeconomic policy questions, including but not limited to international trade, debt,
159 and international financial systems;
160

- 161 b. Considering issues that pertain to countries in special situations such as least developed countries
162 (LDCs) and landlocked developing countries;
163
- 164 c. Updating methods and practices to take into account countries' conditions to improve debate and
165 positively influence the decision-making process;
166
- 167 d. Seeking sustainable development, human settlements, and poverty eradication;
168
- 169 10. *Calls upon* the formation of multi-stakeholder initiatives comprised of companies, unions and NGOs that will
170 agree on a code of conduct within specific industries or across industries, where multi-stakeholder initiatives
171 would build up a monitoring and certification program that companies can rely on to demonstrate that their
172 supplier factories are operating within the performance standards outlined by the MSI;
173
- 174 11. *Supports the* integration of partnerships between multinational corporations and local and small businesses
175 within developing nations so that both types of enterprises may exchange technological advancements,
176 successful business practices, and increase access to developing markets;
177
- 178 12. *Creates* a governmental 2030 Vision for African LDCs to use their untapped resources to plan ahead for
179 economic and social reforms, such as:
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- 181 a. Improving the economy nationwide, and promoting sustainable long-term reforms;
182
- 183 b. Investing in the people for better quality of life;
184
- 185 c. Having a democratic system that gains its power from the people, including the people in all reform
186 plans;
187
- 188 13. *Encourages* Member States to develop cross-sector domestic say-on-pay systems that will:
189
- 190 a. Address LDCs by utilizing funding from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the
191 United Nations Development Programme;
192
- 193 b. Ameliorate the adverse environmental impact of globalization, such as industrial pollution, agricultural
194 production and air quality, by requiring MNCs to meet with national governments in order to review
195 environmental sustainability standards;
196
- 197 c. Confront economic concerns by ensuring proper taxation of MNCs by Member States' governments by
198 establishing tax regulations that must be upheld bilaterally;
199
- 200 14. *Urges* Member States to incentivize public-private partnerships to provide expertise and a platform for
201 addressing environmental, labor, and economic concerns by:
202
- 203 a. Emphasizing the importance of public investment in the development and further trade of renewable
204 energies, such as through the International Renewable Energy Agency;
205
- 206 b. Suggesting loan mechanisms between MNCs and local businesses both in and across developed and
207 developing Member States promoted through tax breaks and stimulated via government recognition;
208
- 209 c. Recommending corporations invest in LDCs, with a focus on green infrastructure;
210
- 211 15. *Further suggests* Member States implement a corporate social responsibility (CSR) law similar to that in India
212 where multinational corporations with annual revenues of more than \$105 million give 2% of profits to CSR
213 and other forms of charity, in order to:
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- 215 a. Standardize levels of CSR on a state-by-state, thus providing a baseline for charitable work done by
216 MNCs in host countries;

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- b. Allow Member States to have greater control over charitable spending done by multinational corporations;
 - c. Guarantee to Member States upon entry to its market by multinational corporations that the company would give back to the local community;
16. *Supports* the establishment of a working group with a focus on collecting data from corporations who help increase green technology in LDCs;
17. *Encourages* the creation of a committee equipped to provide a certificate of sustainability to public and private corporations that implement and promote the usage of green technologies in developing and developed countries;
18. *Recommends*, in addition to strengthening multilateral development efforts through knowledge sharing between developed and developing nations, the promotion of bilateral development programmes based on capacity building to ensure appropriate concern of regional contexts in creating sustainable green economies;
19. *Promotes* further Member State involvement within the aquaculture industry by developing regional partnerships based on qualitative data collected by the Food and Agriculture Organization's Fisheries and Agriculture Department in order to increase trade opportunities and strengthen the economies of developing nations through aquaculture-related MNC's by:
- a. Promoting the preservation of coastal areas in efforts to increase the quantity of fisheries;
 - b. Monitoring water toxins and pollutants to maintain adequate water quality for marine life, as this collected data will contribute to MNC actions toward sustainable consumption and production;
20. *Encourages* international cooperation between Member States to work together to strengthen control on currently negligent policies that monitor water quality through:
- a. Member States establishing policies that monitor the quality as well as quantity of wastewater plants, ensuring reduction in pollutants currently in the waters that are hazardous not only to species that affect its biodiversity but to human health;
 - b. Development of municipal wastewater plants in LDC;
21. *Endorses* the regulations in ports to stop the negative effects in maritime trade by implementing proper port employee training in all countries, particularly in LDC's and those with up and coming ports that would not have access to such resources, such as:
- a. Providing technical assistance in the form of training to port operators to improve regulations;
 - b. Promoting workshops that will include information on employee wages and hours;
 - c. Inspections of port workers for knowing up to date rules and regulations;
22. *Promotes* active participation and leadership on the part of foreign investing companies within the mining industry for using sustainable and restorative practices, by participating in organizations that encourage transparency within extractive industries, such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative;
23. *Encourages* the mission of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to foster and support new sources of growth through innovation, environmentally friendly 'green growth' strategies and the development of emerging economies, in which the Green for Growth Fund provides loans directly to renewable energy companies and projects, energy service companies, small scale suppliers of energy efficiency and renewable energy services and equipment suppliers. The GGF was initiated by the European Investment Bank;

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24. *Further* invites Member States to implement similar legislations to those included in the Ganga and the Yamuna as Living Entities Act established by the Uttarakhand High Court in Bangladesh in order to prevent child labor and to secure land preservation;
 25. *Encourages* the review of the current state of maritime transnational interactions given the tensions in the Eurasian region and collective discussions on the management of marine resources;
 26. *Recommends* incentives for companies utilizing Internet of Things (IoT) technology in freight forwarding, which has proved beneficial to maritime commerce;
 27. *Endorses* the mission of intergovernmental organizations such as the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment to look more into maritime spatial planning and the protection of species and biotopes;
 28. *Strongly* recommends the establishment of a bi-annual, non-binding conference for the explicit purpose of deliberating on the establishment of a livable wage and a universal declaration that can exist across borders and regions by:
 - a. Encourages multi-regional coordination to ensure that the varying, regionally-specific economic detriments are addressed as effectively as possible, including:
 - i. Addressing the prevalent issue in more economically developed countries of job outsourcing, as well as;
 - ii. The increasingly divisive economic and social dichotomies in less economically developed Member States;
 - b. Recognizes that there can be no binding function of universal wage that is codified in international law until a successful precedent has been established by willing states participating in this implementation experiment at their own discretion;
 - c. Works towards a long-term goal of documented successes within the next ten years as a result of these conferences for the purpose of eventually potentially presenting a globally supported amendment to the UN charter to ratify and codify this program;
 - d. Incorporates representatives from pre-existing regionally specific international organizations to ensure that the priorities and policies of all involved regions are being addressed;
 29. *Recommends* that subsequent structures for business owners and investors in developing and transitioning economies trying to enter into the global markets be implemented through:
 - a. Train for Trade programs which includes the highly successful port management programme that would help train employees of member states to deal with constantly changing maritime regulations, including:
 - i. Incentivizing vocational technological training and skillsets for economic stability;
 - ii. Expanding the program to other Member States with a global north and south collaboration;
 - iii. Recognizing the value of gender equality in sustainable development, focusing on technical training for women and giving technological access to women to advance communication, education, and ultimately income levels;
 - b. Encouraging participation in international economic organizations, such as Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and International Labour Organization (ILO), to promote trade liberalization policies and increase voluntary aid to LDCs to decrease poverty and inequalities;
 30. *Calls upon* Member States to assist with the implementation of geographically appropriate renewable energy sourcing, including;

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- a. Advocating for greener industries to maintain sustainable growth;
 - b. Providing technical assistance for creating the physical capacity for renewable energy production in developing Member States;
 - c. Offering education to developing states through a cultural exchange of technical experts;
 - d. Improving the energy efficiency by encouraging Member States to adopt a framework similar to the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy;
 - e. Stressing the importance of a “Green Mining Initiative” which would implement methods such as reducing the waste of water, greenhouse gas emissions and mine tailings;
 - f. Increasing investment and assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in order to further sustainable development and fair trade by:
 - i. Providing a platform for SMEs to better state their economic and social needs;
 - ii. Coordinating with pre-existing initiatives, such as The Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth, to ensure that SMEs provide beneficial working opportunities;
 - g. Encouraging Member States to implement General Assembly Resolution A/RES/71/221 to aid in the creation of national small and medium businesses, creating quality of employment;
31. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with the World Trade Organization, OECD, and other intergovernmental organizations that works with the public and private sector to promote more inclusive trade liberalization policies for all Member States, as well as help small businesses in particular in those regions through:
- a. Idea sharing and partnerships between national governments, international organizations, trade and investment promotion agencies, and lastly, the public and private sectors in order to promote business, trade, cooperation, and sustainable economic practices;
 - b. Supports the reduction of tariffs on both the importing and exporting ends of global trade to allow a freer and fairer flow of trade amongst developed and developing nations, such as:
 - i. Following the Aid for Trade Initiative created by the WTO that emphasizes opportunities for LDCs to benefit from global cooperation;
 - ii. Promoting inclusivity between LDCs and highly developed nations;
 - c. Encouraging subsidies in individual Member States to stimulate economies to close the unequal trade gap that globalization has created;
32. *Calls upon* Member States to increase collaboration between the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and IGOs that work with the public and private sector to promote more inclusive trade liberalization policies for all Member States, as well as help small businesses in particular in those regions through:
- a. Promoting idea-sharing and partnerships between national governments, international organizations, trade and investment promotion agencies;
 - b. Encouraging the public and private sectors in order to promote business, trade, friendship, and sustainable economic practices;
33. *Urges* Member States to foster public-private partnerships and create favorable tax environments to foster foreign direct investment to eradicate socioeconomic inequality;

385 34. *Requests* assistance from regional economic organizations in compiling statistical data to establish regionally
386 appropriate renewable energy sourcing action plans.