United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Committee Staff

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<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO/RES/1/1</td>
<td>Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access</td>
<td>Adopted by acclamation</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNIDO/RES/1/2</td>
<td>Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access</td>
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<td>Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access</td>
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<td>UNIDO/RES/1/4</td>
<td>Enhancing Economic Competitiveness through Global Access</td>
<td>42 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 3 abstentions</td>
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Summary Report for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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

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

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

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

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

Reiterating its foundational purpose of as a global facilitator of economic growth and prosperity,

Acknowledging Member States’ sovereign rights within their own borders, even when cooperating with international regulatory bodies,

Recognizing the importance of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDGs 1, 8, 9, and 11 to eliminate poverty by providing opportunities for entrepreneurship and business, and creating sustainable infrastructure to enhance the quality of life and preserve a healthy environment for all citizens,

Remembering the adoption of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation (1975) which called on Member States to assist developing Member States in their efforts to transform their production cycles,

Reiterating previous collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in encouraging the Millennium Development Goals and the SDGs,

Expressing its satisfactions with the Green Climate Fund whose efforts towards reducing CO2 emissions have allowed millions of dollars of foreign investment that have led to the mitigation of climate change that ensures agriculture,

Recalling the International Covenant of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, which acknowledges the importance of endemic cultures and the positive value diverse groups bring to inclusive socioeconomic development as outlined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

Guided by the standards established by the World Trade Organization (WTO) which aims to simplify trade through the review of national trade policies of Member States and to ensure the coherence and transparency of trade policies through the surveillance of global economic policy making,

Deeply disturbed by the numerous technical barriers (TBTs) documented by the WTO in its annual report which limit economic growth of vulnerable Member States,

Approving the work of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and grassroots organizations such as the Environment Foundation for Africa (EFA) and other adjacent organizations,

Acknowledging the drawbacks of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and the need for reevaluation,

Drawing inspiration from the EFA and its promotion of sustainable income generation and eco-tourism,

Expressing its concern that there are developing Member States within the international economy which are not reaching their capacity productivity and relying heavily on fossil fuels to compete within the global market,

Acknowledging the immense success of the Farm Input Subsidies Program that was initiated in Malawi since 2005,

Emphasizing the importance of compliance including environmental consideration for SMEs to minimize their risks of fines and loss of market access, and to send strong signal to the global market,
Noting the success of its Learning and Knowledge Development Facility’s (LKDF) annual meetings which share best practices and lessons learned from using the public-private development partnerships, Recognizing the notable work done by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), along with numerous Member States’ instating farm input subsidies to promote sustainable mechanization, Recognizing the work of the Industrial Upgrading Modernization Programme and their efforts to establish economic clusters for ISID, whose main goal is market inclusivity Seeking to improve structural integration of renewable energy between neighboring member states, Recognizing the history of imperialism in partnerships between developed and underdeveloped Member States, leading to inequalities in the world economy, Deeply concerned about the lack of balance between economic development endeavors and environmental sustainability, Recognizing the need for further multilateral collaboration on the economic development, environmental sustainability, and improvement of market access of least developed countries (LDCs), Supporting the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA3) through multilateral discussion on the establishment of an official forum to discuss economically and environmentally sustainable programs, funding, and partnerships on the African continent; Acknowledging China’s historical and continued investments in African Nations through direct investments and large-scale infrastructure projects, such as the China Trust Fund and the Belt and Line Initiative, that yielded economic and developmental benefits, 1. Emphasizes its mandate to promote inclusive sustainable industrial development (ISID) “and cooperation on global, regional and national, and sectoral levels” that is attainable to all Member States; 2. Declares that international cooperation is only effective when international regulatory bodies such as WTO or UNIDO remain in the scope of their purpose and refrain from defining groups, or domestic situations, within Member States’ sovereign borders; 3. Calls the Lima Declaration be brought to the attention of the body to: a. Further recall the amended version in 2013 the Lima Declaration to stress the development of policies and standards that would allow developing states to begin to establish competition with other economies and for already developed states to assist LDC’s in expanding their marketplace; b. Emphasize industrial economies do not impede developing states access to global economy while also promoting economic development to lead to the eradication of poverty through integration of infrastructure and access to proper resources; c. Request the expansion of the Lima Declaration to further include more LDC’s as well as developed countries to establish strong partnerships; 4. Requests greater investment by Member States into environmentally sustainable policies and infrastructure in order to prepare for future integration into a global market defined by the SGDs; 5. Encourages the expansion of historically successful UNIDO programs in order to foster long lasting economic growth; 6. Recommends Member States continue working with the WTO by incorporating the most relevant WTO principles, with the aim of identifying inefficiencies in and further strengthening trade policies, including:
a. Highlighting the importance of safety valves in which governments (within limits) may restrict trade to attain non-economic objectives, to ensure fair competition during special economic circumstances;

b. Ensuring transparency to analyze Member States’ domestic economic policies to ensure the possibility of cooperation on an international level;

c. Practicing nondiscrimination and lowering the Most Favored Nation tax, while also maintaining their treatment of foreign and domestic goods in accordance with national treatment policy;

7. Emphasizes the importance of development programs within the UNIDO system to bolster accountability and safeguarding of Member States from malpractice and abandonment through:

a. Keeping private partners accountable through expanding UNIDO’s annual Industrial Development Report so that it accumulates its data to identify regional causes for technical barriers to trade (TBT) by:
  i. Utilizing pre-existing UNIDO assessments and future assessments specializing in trade, that consist of the voluntary reports provided by Member States;
  ii. Analyzing and comparing the different forms of TBTs to find the best way to dismantle them;

b. Encouraging transparency between regional trading partnerships to further facilitate the growth of healthy global value chains and Member States’ economies;

c. Building off programs such as the Expert Programme to include both policy makers and industry leaders in order to promote policy conducive to industry growth;

8. Notes with satisfaction the success of the Entrepreneurship Curriculum Program which invests directly into the youth and plans for further development of the Program that will:

a. Continue the cost-effective implementation in order to maintain a lower barrier to entry for all Member States;

b. Model the Republic of Korea’s program to create a successful program in other Member States and integrating issues such as environmental sustainability, public health, and business technology;

c. Be easily accessible and flexible in adoption to cater to the specific needs of various educational institutions and cultures;

d. Focus on pragmatic business practices that allow for the youth to contribute to family incomes to alleviate poverty;

9. Urges Member States to adopt a program that fulfills the purpose of:

a. Facilitating market access and trade to ensure no monopolies are exercise in developing member states;

b. Encouraging partnerships amongst SMEs, supporting the promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and sponsoring development with innate consideration for environmental future;

c. Aiming to improve global market access by establishing educational and vocational programs that tap into minority work forces;

d. Determining which regions would benefit from IUMP clusters and facilitating their implementation;

e. Encouraging a shift in LDCs production to high technology goods supported by the aforementioned education initiatives;
10. **Encourages** Member States to avoid the failures of NEPAD by creating, expanding, and further investing in local and regional eco-friendly organizations;

11. **Demands** the expansion of the EFA to include all of Africa rather than just West Africa by:

   a. Promoting integration between UNIDO programs in African nations and the EFA as well as other parallel regional organizations including non-governmental organizations and grassroots organizations;

   b. Establishing regional EFA offices in West Africa (Freetown, Sierra Leone), North Africa (Rabat, Morocco), Central Africa (N’Djamena, Chad), South Africa (Cape Town, South Africa), and East Africa (Nairobi, Kenya), with the consent and support of the aforementioned states with:

   i. Further offices being established in other Member States at their discretion;

   ii. Investment for further offices being increased if needed and with deliberation with UNIDO;

   c. Asking African Member States will be required to submit an initial range between .02% to .2%—depending on their economic strength—of their GDP towards the expansion of the EFA and the establishment of regional offices, with an increase of .00025% of each member state’s GDP is being invested into the expanded EFA;

   d. Acknowledging the successes and criticisms of NEPAD, the expanded EFA will work in unity with NEPAD with the hopes of ultimately replacing it;

   e. Rebranding the replaced NEPAD program as the Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Fund for Africa (ESEGFA);

12. **Affirms** that the expansion of the EFA will allow local economies to grow in an environmentally sustainable manner through its mission of environmental education, domestic energy conversation, reforestation and agroforestry, alongside the preservation of wildlife sanctuaries, the further development of sustainable mining practices (and other sustainable business practices), as well as capacity building;

13. **Calls** all Member States to continue supporting the economic development of the African continent, while paying special regards to environmental conservation and sustainable practices;

14. **Establishes** the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) as the official platform for discussion of funding, partnerships, and programs on the development of LDCs in Africa;

15. **Invites** Member States to attend the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) next year in Yokohama to expand development of the African continent;

16. **Commends** Japan for their willingness to fund participating delegates from African states to attend TICAD traveling from their home state to the conference, so that every nation may have their voice heard;

17. **Emphasizes** the need for attention on the issues of:

   a. Promoting a positive business environment for foreign investment;

   b. Expanding eco-friendly policies and technology sharing amongst LDCs;

   c. Capacity building through educational initiatives and infrastructural development;

   d. Placing equal emphasis on economic development and environmental conservation and sustainability in LDCs;

   e. Facilitating market access through private partnerships between MNCs and SMEs;
18. **Recommends** Member States ask international financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to provide funding for green development and form credit lines in order to fulfill SDG 8 and SDG 9 and enhance global competitiveness for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) including, but not limited to:

   a. Aiding the foundation and develop of programs such as the Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth Fund for Africa (ESEGFA), which has been restructured from the Environmental Fund for Africa (EFA);

   b. Enhancing economic business opportunities between Global North and Global South through subsidies and business partnerships;

   c. Ensuring a sustainable and stable investment opportunity which will enhance economic advancement in African states while ensuring reliable return on investments for Member State contributions to the fund;

19. **Supports** more facilitated platforms to incentive the expansion of regional public-private partnerships (PPPs) through a system that promotes all willing developing Member States participate as case study locations for state-of-the-art sustainable technologies that are near final trial stages and must be developed to scale;

20. **Affirms** the inclusion of booths that holds industry experts in private-public partnerships (PPP’s) at its 2019 EXPO so that small-and-medium-sized enterprises can be assisted in the expansion of regional PPP’s;

21. **Expresses** support for continued collaboration with UNDP and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to create comprehensive policies regarding green technologies and infrastructures to further economic development and enhancement;

22. **Encourages** further collaboration with UNDP and OECD to work with governments, especially in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to put more effort into the sustainable industrialization necessary to create a local market capable of competing globally by expanding the agriculture sector through:

   a. Creating a blueprint of a green industrialization development plan that aims to achieve both sustainable and profitable economy in every LDC by 2030;

   b. Incentivizing LDCs that utilize sustainable agricultural practices and further innovate sustainable environmental technologies, such as farm machinery that employ renewable energy, through tax reduction and refund schemes to provide a healthy competition environment for businesses so that green agriculture technology is encouraged;

   c. Cooperating with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to incorporate a project of subsidizing agricultural technology and farming materials and distributing them through coupons;

   d. Prioritizing vulnerable households upon the distribution of the coupons by inducing firm guidelines of:

      i. Setting a maximum size of land for farming that are eligible to receive coupons;

      ii. Prioritizing households with females as leaders;

      iii. Translating guidelines into local languages in order to ensure the understanding of local authorities;

      iv. Asking for help from local NGOs to hold household visits to constantly observe the process of usage of the materials exchanged;

23. **Emphasizes** the need to expand current funding mechanisms established by UNDP and UNCTAD that would highlight the:
a. Importance in public-private partnerships and investment for agricultural development;

b. Provision of technical and financial assistance to least-developed and net-food exporting countries;

c. Promotion of the advancement of agricultural and industrial productivity through environmentally sustainable means;

24. Encourages private sectors, and SMEs to share best practices in knowledge platforms and annual assessments on a regional basis through engaging UNIDO’s pre-exiting ITPO programs to promote inclusive sustainable industrial development of these SMEs;

25. Encourages the further use of UNIDO’s Professional Programme to facilitate dialogue between think tanks, industry leaders, and SMEs to enable a dialogue for clean economic growth;

26. Encourages all Member States to have not only multilateral but also bilateral cooperation to have achieve best practices by sharing this information using UNIDO existing Environmental Technology Database;

27. Invites all Member States to establish an online international forum in which Members will have open access to educational material to develop and transform existing agricultural practices to more economically friendly practices, thus enhancing productivity and increasing quality of agricultural returns through:

   a. Implementing programs similar to the Green Business Toolbox, further providing businesses with practical and affordable solutions to help in their transition to green agricultural development;

   b. Allowing countries to come together and share information and create a forum open to all agricultural sectors;

28. Affirms the intention to create a free educational program that can be supported by institutions such as IFAD for farmers on farm management so as to increase efficiency and minimize costs;

29. Supports the promotion of the Sustainable Crop Production Intensification as it aims to conserve natural resources and to enhance healthy ecosystem services such as new types of efficient machinery;

30. Encourages all Member States to register to The Donor Committee for Development (DCED) to:

   a. Disclose each interval of assessment, or portfolio evaluations on private sector development;

   b. Making it easily accessible to the private sector in order to share detailed information and relevant knowledge in the field;

31. Urges fellow Member States to implement UNIDO’s Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) framework in their respective nations for the purpose of mobilizing economic competitiveness by harnessing support for countries to realize their industrial development goals in a sustainable manner at the national level and mobilizing initiations, UN agencies, society, and community development partners within respective negations through multi-stakeholder partnership;

32. Calls upon international mediatory bodies such as the UNIDO’s Trade Capacity Building Programme to protect the interest, economies, and sovereignty of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) when participating in partnerships by:

   a. Acknowledging the difference between tariffs as an economic tool and other harsher methods as a significant obstruction of humanitarian aid;

   b. Providing economic opportunities to those experiencing humanitarian crises due to TBTs to build socioeconomic infrastructure required for any Member State to enter the market;
c. Facilitating fair, mutually beneficial relationships between Member States of all economic standings and actively working towards economic equality of all Member States;

33. **Recommends** a partnership between Member States, private industries, and universities to facilitate vocational training exchanges in the fields of science, engineering, and technology, and granting applicable, pragmatic knowledge to the labor force in order to foster a domestically-independent economy and increase Member States’ human capital;

34. **Encourages** Central Asian states to participate in the Astana Conference on Green Industrialization for Central Asia, created by the Republic of Kazakhstan, and other regional conferences among Member States, to discuss the environment, renewable energy, and resource management in conjunction with industrial development and economic competitiveness;

35. **Encourages** Member States to establish Market Networks made up of a series of seminars, training workshops, webinars, and market-focused content which will be issued to enterprises in order to support their international strategies by:
   
   a. Implementing practical training, support, and consultancy across the supply chain including customs awareness and audits, export and import compliance, consular, business travel support, route to market, and general assistance with trade related queries;
   
   b. Launching one day education programs focusing on topics included but not limited to Legal, Logistics, Professional Services, Finance, Risk, and International Marketing, development of policy, lobbying, intervention at government level and in the media, with the aim to teach companies how to write and implement their own export strategy;
   
   c. Discussing the case studies from local exporters and advising on opportunities in markets looking at industries, regions, political, economic, socio-cultural, technological, environmental, and legal considerations;
   
   d. Publishing E-zines providing specific markets and businesses opportunities to implement learned content from webinars and seminars through online articles and case studies;

36. **Suggests** the privatization of commercial economic sectors, included but not limited to: textiles, technological production, and expansion of the service industry in order to encourage competitive markets that will evolve into diverse economies as a result of liberalizing Member States economic policies;

37. **Recommends** that Member States work together with neighboring states to integrate renewable energy grids to maximize the utilization of renewable resources, while also increasing the infrastructure and efficiency of renewable resources, thus providing more affordable and sustainable energy to Member States moving into the future;

38. **Further recommends** that the UN Conference on Least Developed Countries (LDC) take place every 5 years rather than every 10 years in order to ensure updated, comprehensive knowledge on LDCs economic reform beginning in February 2020;

39. **Welcomes** the WTO to become a facilitator in UNIDO projects focused on LDCs economic development to ensure coherent and transparent trade policies are being implemented on a lasting basis, aiming to improve access to export markets;

40. **Recommends** Member States utilizes funding programs such as the Kuwait Find for Arab Economic Development which loans money to Member States globally to support development plans of all kinds.
The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Encouraged by the success of the nine ITPOs throughout the world currently and the growth that has been perpetuated from their respective initiatives,
Calling attention to the technical support available from the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD),

1. Welcomes regional integration and collaboration of Member States to address physical barriers that inhibit Member States and regions from accessing global trade, including the following:
   a. Promoting modernized and standardized rail, road, and air transportation infrastructure that is sustainable across regions, modeled after the success of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in advancing transport infrastructure development and traffic safety;
   b. Cooperation to allow all Member States access to warm water ports that can be used for consistent trade;
   c. Encouraging the private expansion of the BRI by:
      i. Increasing investments in nations with current partnerships;
      ii. Exploring the potential to expand investments to additional nations interested in joining the initiative;
      iii. Aiming to integrate environmentally and financially sustainable technologies and practices into future investments;

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

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

1. Streamline access to Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCS) focused on entrepreneurship training which are:
   a. Hosted by Entrepreneurship Development Centers;
   b. Focused on curriculum concerning entrepreneurship, including but not limited to business development, investment management, operations technology, branding and accounting;

2. The creation of mentorship and training programs connecting local business owners with prospective entrepreneurs consisting of:
   a. Monthly networking meetings organized by regional non-profit institutions and educational systems, including primary, secondary and post-graduate institutions;
   b. Establishing online coursework to operate in tandem with entrepreneurship classes consisting of successful business leaders addressing concerns of new startups, through blog posts, digital seminars, and live-streamed training series;

4. Encourages Member States to foster Public Private Partnerships (PPP) through initiatives, such as the Programme Country Partnerships (PCP), to invest in SMEs through International Financial Institutions (IFI) in programs such as the Global Environment Facility that develops more international and sustainable business practices;

5. Promotes the expansion of the ITPO initiative to further cooperation among the global community;

6. Further proclaims a biennial conference beginning in 2020 consisting of all existing ITPOs will convene in Seoul, South Korea, and then on a rotating basis, to assess the success of the ITPO initiative and develop strategies that work towards encouraging Member States to invite UNIDO to establish an ITPO within their borders by taking actions such as:
   a. Authorizing the creation of an ITPO expansion committee to take place during conference, tasked with communicating the benefits of an ITPO to prospective host countries, formulation of an implementation strategy, and placing an emphasis on industry diversification;
   b. Outlining an approval process of the countries wishing to become a host country of ITPOs;

7. Establishes a focus within the ITPO initiative that provides research, training, and advice to enterprises to assist them when entering a new market by:
   a. Researching and preparing guidelines for the enterprises on the steps to enter into a new market;
   b. Providing need-based training for enterprises who desire the necessary skills;
   c. Advising entrepreneurs on the best strategy to enter into a new market;

8. Declares a realignment of the ITPO Network goals to match UNIDO’s goals for target countries by creating a more unified ITPO Network through better alignment of goals, communication, and partnership under UNIDO by:
   a. Clarifying the explicit goals of UNIDO to the ITPO Network through the development of an ITPO Network Manual which will express duties, responsibilities, and goals of an ITPO;
b. Ensuring projects undertaken by ITPOs are directly in line with UNIDO goals through biennial review at the conference of the existing ITPOs;

9. Decides to strengthen the cooperation with IAF and the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) to extend Accredited Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABS) to all countries by 2020 to provide accreditation and standardization assessments in cooperation with ILAC through:

a. Establishing CABS which cooperate with governments and enterprises to develop policy plans to improve trade flow, the quality of products, international standard recognition and diminish transaction costs, by:

i. Providing accessible information about international standards and norms;

ii. Making efforts to fund the building of National Metrology Institutes which will train assessors who will work within the accreditation bodies and provide metrology and technical training;

b. Supporting SMEs to meet international standards and norms by:

i. Providing professional coaching to enterprises, organizations and governments about needed requirements to meet international standards;

ii. Offering loans with low interest rates for modernization of facilities and equipment to meet international standards, for example the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development which distributes low-interest loans globally to assist with development plans;

iii. Encouraging trade unions to recognize regional standards;

iv. Recommending governments bring the adaptation of regional and international standards forward;

c. Establishing joint capacities in the case of smaller developing Member States together with other Member States in the formation of regional accreditation bodies such as the Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service and Euro-Asian Council for Standardization, Metrology, and Certification (EASC) to enable smaller developing states and enterprises to attain international recognition of domestic products from the IAF and ILAC;

d. Simplifying cooperation among trade unions;

10. Fully supports the utilization of the TFA engine of the SSC to facilitate information and technology sharing by establishing trilateral communication and trade between developing Member States to promote the development of a knowledge-based foundation;

11. Expresses intentions to assist states in implementing these ideas in a “bottom-up” system that would give individual regions the ability to specialize in order to optimize their production, especially by utilizing already existing resources, such as those available through the WTO and UNCTAD.
The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strongly believing that only through domestic development and the improvement of life conditions in developing states a more equal access on global markets will be achieved by every single state,
Recognizing the concentrated work on the need to help unskilled workers promote industrially skillful especially the younger generation by opening vocational centers,

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

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

1. Establishes a mutual program of sharing knowledge and best practices of SMEs in their respective countries in order to provide equal access to information by:
   a. Sharing their entrepreneurial skills and their knowledge of business growth with developing countries, in order to give small and medium businesses and activities the bases for a stabilized and firm industrial expansion by the creation of an annual report issued by UNIDO;
   b. Setting up annual national and international conferences, held in the different Member States on a rotating basis, that are open to SMEs to exchange ideas and best practices in order to facilitate access to global markets;
   c. Voluntarily contributing to the program according to the national GDP per capita of respective Member States;

2. Calls upon the Member States to encourage cooperation between public and private sectors through methods such as:
   a. Implementation of the Busan Partnerships for effective development co-operation to set principles on the international standard on leaderships for ownerships in developing countries;
   b. Collaborating with educational institutions as well as vocational academies with the aim of upgrading local industrial trainings, educating the youth to be more skillful and meeting the demand of labor markets;
   c. By engaging the local government agencies similar to the Swedish International Development Corporation Agency (SIDA) in order to assist a local government’s directly-linked capacity-building and vocational training;

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

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

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

6. Invites a partnership with the World Economic Forum (WEF) and Abnet Portal to improve the Global Competitiveness Index to remove technical trade barriers and encourage international investment by:
   a. Adding two additional parameters to the existing 12 pillars put forward by the 2018 WEF Report on Global Competitiveness, this being:
i. Environmental inclusion defined as the positive impact of the environment in engaging people of all ages who are marginalized, isolated, have poor mental or physical health and low self-esteem, through the ability to re-use and recycle, access energy saving and home improvement initiatives, reduce of food miles and protect natural habitats;

ii. Social inclusion defined as the process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society, improving the ability, opportunity and dignity of those disadvantaged on the basis of their society;

b. Analyzing economic viability in local communities through the utilization of the Abnet Portal for constant updating accessible databases that provides consistent expert support and aid industries in abiding to international trade standards such as ensuring assessment reports in areas of large key industries with rampant waste disposal through the Green Environmental Facility to protect the initiation of SMEs;

c. Pinpointing low socioeconomic locations in LDCs to strategically place educational facilities in landlocked and other inaccessible locations;

7. Invites Member States to establish initiatives that provide research, funding, investment opportunities in green economies and infrastructure, with a focus on UNIDO’s mandates;

8. Suggests further research into the expansion of renewable energy into Member States in favorable conditions to maximize energy-efficient alternatives in local communities;

9. Encourages expansion of infrastructure projects that provide feasible transportation of goods to trading centers;

10. Endorses initiatives of programs and frameworks that promote information sharing and knowledge transfers that enhance economic competitiveness by recommending capacity-building seminars and technical assistance regarding e-commerce to progress businesses into a competitive environment much like the existing frameworks of UNIDO, World Bank, and ODA catered to LDCs;

11. Reiterates the previous commitments of Member States to ensure sufficient facilitation of resources and opportunities for existing SMEs with focus on information management system, providing programs and guidelines in effort to inspire sustainable development at a local level through:

   a. Encouraging research opportunities on technological advancement in correlation with sustainable development;

   b. Improving upon the existent workshops and training programs aimed at creating a more competitive global market;

12. Authorizes the creation of a physical Infrastructure Grant Program that will be funded by Member States based on their GDP:

   a. Member States shall allocate funds towards the following public infrastructure:

      i. transport infrastructure;

      ii. critical infrastructure;

      iii. energy infrastructure;

      iv. information and communication infrastructure;

      v. public capital;

   b. Member States that request the grant must provide data and factual information that supports their claim of need;
As a final requirement, Member States that request the grants must use it to improve its infrastructure in a sustainable manner to avoid further damage to the environment that currently threatens our natural and essential resources;

Recommends that Member States facilitate the construction of critical broadband infrastructure in developing countries to improve information and market access by:

a. Establishing multilateral partnerships with internet service providers to construct and maintain critical broadband infrastructure;

b. Directly funding digital infrastructure projects or by contributing to the United Nations Fund for International Partnership;

c. Making available funds from the United Nations Fund for International Partnership;

Recalls the provision done by the World Trade Organization (WTO) of developmental assistance in LDCs through:

a. Incentivizing SMEs that utilize the internet with the aim of reducing the costs of fast internet connection in LDCs;

b. Abiding to the SDG 9 recommendation of increasing accessibility of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in order to achieve affordable internet access through the cooperation between Internet Service Providers (ISP) and Member States to direct infrastructure sharing;

Encourages Member States to cooperate with international organizations to use foreign direct investments as a means to help entrepreneurs that do not have necessary resources to build start-ups in developing countries, as well as to offer them material capital to make their ideas concrete;

Further encourages the adoption of business exchange programs, capacity building projects in developing countries, and linking investments with SMEs to promote vertical linkage and business education;

Expresses its hope in achieving sustainable and feasible solutions to address the challenges that developing and LDCs face when entering the global economy.
The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Decides to collaborate with YBI to conduct the 2020 International Conference on Youth Economic Empowerment in the Netherlands for Member States, young entrepreneurs, and associations’ representatives, which aims to:
a. Promote entrepreneurship skills among young people with innovative ideas to empower them for starting a business;

b. Facilitate youth access to bank loans;

c. Reinforce networking among young entrepreneurs as means to facilitate access to global market;

2. **Recommends** the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to assess funding of the 2020 International Conference on Youth Economic Empowerment through the International Monetary Fund (IMF);

3. **Invites** Member States to support the 2020 International Conference on Youth Economic Empowerment by:

a. Voluntarily providing financial support and assistance;

b. Sharing successful policies and practices on accessing global market among youth-led small and medium enterprises (SMEs);

4. **Decides** to facilitate multilateral networks and discussions among microfinance programs through supporting the creation of a microfinance consortia and combining existing publications to disseminate best practices on:

   a. Revitalizing framework toward long-term support for developing communities to have access to financial resources;

   b. Low-interest loans to encourage formation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME);

5. **Decides** to cooperate with UN-Women to:

   a. Help Member states to promote the UN-Women Training Centre eLearning Campus by providing access to the internet in public community spaces for citizens;

   b. Create e-course under UN-Women Training Centre eLearning Campus, which:

      i. Incorporates best practices on issues faced while launching, maintaining, accessing global market among women-led small and medium enterprises (SMEs);

      ii. Receives funding from the Fund for Gender Equality;

6. **Further encourages** Member States to launch programs, which aim to improve the entrepreneurial capacity and financial literacy of youth by:

   a. Creating mobile application in collaboration with private sector and national banks, which relates the youth’s interest in economic world within programs such as the Money School Program;

   b. Showcasing the business skills of youth through learning-by-doing method and an opportunity to be represented and promote their products through programs such as ROTC;

7. **Decides** to cooperate with the ICA, in aim to support local cooperatives by establishing a framework that will enable growth within cooperatives such as the Argan Farm, which works on providing employment for women in aim to become financially capable and independent;

8. **Further supports** the development of industrial clusters and networks for industries and companies including SMEs to collaborate with various organizations such as the Operation Hope Small Business Empowerment Program in aim to share information, techniques and mechanism for minority groups;

9. **Encourages** cooperation between Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGO), including the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in goal to support these various programs toward economic advancement;
10. **Decides** to expand the Promoting women empowerment for ISID projects, launched in MENA, by implementing them first in Sub-Saharan Africa, according to the Gender Inequality Index 2017 to further improve entrepreneurship knowledge increase opportunities for women;

11. **Emphasizes** the importance to adopt training programs, such as Romania Hub, that provides a common ground for information sharing, financial and technical assistance, and counselling to students, start ups entrepreneurs, with an opportunity to connect and promote their products with international investors;

12. **Recommends** Member States to cooperate with the Ashoka and Changemakers to enhance access of indigenous-led enterprises to local and export markets by promoting their unique products and improving manufacturing processes by utilizing local sustainable resources and new technologies;

13. **Calls upon** Member States to reaffirm the necessity to include minority groups in process of achieving economic growth by ratifying existing agreements as well as national and regional policies such as the Social Pillar in practice that raises awareness of introducing the many benefits of including disabled persons within the labor force.