Code: Resolution 1-1
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: Supporting Entrepreneurship

Reaffirming the importance of accountability and transparency in order to foster and support entrepreneurship through measurable outcomes as outlined in the report from Economic and Social Council ECE/AC.28/2004/4/Add.1,

Bearing in mind the principles outlined in General Assembly Resolution 67/202 on Entrepreneurship for Development,

Taking into consideration the Review of the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development Suggested Element for the Doha Review Conference Outcome Document,

Emphasizing the role of international organizations such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), in addressing issues of transparency and accountability,

Taking into consideration the initiatives and efforts in promoting human rights by the United Nations Women Organization; specifically, the Commission of the Status of Women and their introduction of The Knowledge Gateway during the 57th session of the (CSW57),

Recognizing the underlying values outlined in the General Assembly Resolution 58/4 developed in the United Nations Convention Against Anti-Corruption; specifically, the effective anti-corruption measures instituted by Member States such as democratic political and responsible corporate governance, which are key conditions for making market economies and enterprises more responsive to the values and long term goals of a holistic, prosperous, and transparent society,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the underlying values established; specifically, goal 8, target 8a, “Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system” in efforts to create a more equitable economic system,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 63/239 on Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus specifically, the importance of microfinance and the proven role it plays in generating opportunities for self-reliance,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 67/34 on The Role of Microcredit and Microfinance in the Eradication of Poverty in regards to the equal access to micro-finance and micro credit, the value of teaching entrepreneurial skills to women and girls and the support of invitational environment that encourages entrepreneurial growth,

The General Assembly Second Committee,
1) *Suggests* Member States to implement entrepreneurial programs to empower small businesses; small businesses to be defined by each Member State, these programs are:

   a. Targeted tax credits for small businesses;
   b. Reduction in interest rates for loans that target small business;
   c. Promotion of innovative research and development in economic sectors that will increase entrepreneurial opportunities and create measurable outcomes;

2) *Promotes* the reduction in trade tariffs specifically among developing Member States in order to foster international trade by reducing trade costs and facilitating an environment to support cross continental entrepreneurship;

3) *Endorses* the work of KIVA Micro-financial Action; specifically, in regards to crowd sourcing funding for small businesses, which allows small businesses to gain access to capital that is fundamental to supporting entrepreneurship;

4) *Further recommends* global student exchange programs for high school and university students in an attempt to promote entrepreneurial education and diversification in a globalized society;

5) *Encourages* specified target entrepreneurial programs to be implemented or adopted in National Plans of Action; specifically, *The Knowledge Gateway*, to help entrepreneurs, workers and experts network and share information through a library that gives members access to cutting edge research and empowers underprivileged women;

6) *Urges* member states to implement the small *Business Permits and Licensing System* (BPLS); specifically, to reduce redundant legislation that can hinder potential successful entrepreneurial endeavors through the following:

   a. Lowering the price of licenses and permits for small businesses in accordance to each Member States necessities,
   b. Reduce the requirements for small businesses to acquire licenses and permits to conduct business,
   c. Registration of businesses, property, and other materials for getting different documents by utilizing SMS services or physical regional bureaus;

7) *Emphasizes* the importance of quarterly economic status reports by local and global economic institutions, such as the Bank of Uganda, the Quarterly Report on the Euro Area, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund; specifically, through the usage of key performance indicators to assess the status and progression of entrepreneurship in Member States;

8) *Draws the attention* to the negative impact that corruption has on Member States in impeding progress and development of clear and productive policies, as well as fostering an unstable entrepreneurial environment;
90) *Highlights* the efficacy of using evaluation specialists to provide insights via reports that take into account the unique regional and socio-cultural perspectives of each Member State, in order to create the most suitable environment to foster entrepreneurship.
Recalling Resolutions 67/202 and 67/226, which emphasize the importance of support for entrepreneurship as it relates to Member States and existing United Nations organizations,

Reaffirming its commitment to developmental support and poverty eradication in accordance with the third goal of the Millennium Declaration,

Noting the success of the European Union’s Small Business Act (SBA) in promoting and expanding entrepreneurial activity through the SBA’s ten guiding principles,

Recognizing the fact that adequate financing for individual entrepreneurs and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) is necessary in fostering a climate that promotes entrepreneurial activity as it relates to growth,

Realizing the role that private industry has in facilitating that maintaining a cordial business and legal environment is vital to the growth of entrepreneurial activity,

Further recalling the Bologna +10 meeting of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that outlined stable economic models, framework conditions, and best practices to be adopted by Member States in order to foster an environment that is favorable to SME and entrepreneurial activity,

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1) Recommends Member States provide a hospitable business climate for SMEs and entrepreneurs for the purpose of enabling business start up and expansion via:
   a. Reducing risks associated with large capital loans or personal investments,
   b. Allowing for better access to credit;

2) Suggests that Member States offer tax incentives to private corporations that invest in SMEs for the purpose of bolstering economic stability by:
   a. Further inviting inter-sector investment in SMEs and entrepreneurial activity,
   b. Allowing future increased aggregate tax revenue;

3) Calls upon governments from developing nations to collaborate alongside organizations such as the OECD and G7 to implement plans that expand access to financial instruments for potential entrepreneurs from developing countries;

4) Requests donor Member States to provide financial support for the expansion of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in order to offer financial aid to developing Member States for the use of entrepreneurs at a reduced interest rate with the understanding that:
a. Member States receiving aid from UNDP will comply with freer trade standards by reducing import, export and revenue tariffs,

b. Aid will be distributed to developing Member States with the stipulation that those Member States offer entrepreneurs and SMEs business loans at a below market interest rate to be determined by the host country,

c. Member States will use funds in accordance with UNDP and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) mandates,

d. The goal of this program is to create an emphasis on entrepreneurial business startups by providing funding for small business owners to reduce startup risk and increase accessibility to otherwise unobtainable assets while simultaneously stimulating the economies of the donating developed Member States,

e. Technical assistance received by Member States shall be used exclusively to promote entrepreneurial activity, as highlighted by Resolutions 67/202 and 67/226;

5) Encourages donor Member States to contribute to the creation of facilities within developing Member States to house the programs listed in Clause 4 for the purpose of assisting developing nations by:

   a. Developing infrastructure to increase access to underdeveloped communities in Member States, and,

   b. Constructing a physical housing for the administering of financial aid and the training of aspiring entrepreneurs in regards to stimulating economic activity.
Noting the United Nations Development Programme’s 2012-2013 budget cut of 12.3%,

Acknowledging entrepreneurship a cardinal facet of the global economy that is invaluable to countless characteristics of Member States such as socioeconomic status, stability, and sustainability,

Recognizing the United Nations International Children’s Fund (UNICEF) as one of the leading organizations that focuses on educational issues, especially with regard to developing countries,

Affirming the findings of the Regional Preparatory Meeting for Latin American and the Caribbean on “Entrepreneurship for Development,” from January 2013, which stresses the importance of promoting communication, dissemination of information, and specific plans which foster entrepreneurship and its accompanying socioeconomic benefits,

Commending the previous success of domestic infrastructure development programs which promote entrepreneurship such as Chile’s Enlaces Program which, in two phases, implemented both the infrastructure and then legislation requisite for stimulating entrepreneurial activity,

Also recognizing the signal achievements in economic development due to many National, Regional and International development programs such as, Chile’s ENLACES, The Republic of Rwanda’s Vision 2020 Program for Poverty Reduction and National Development, The East African Community’s Railways Master Plan, the East African Community’s Development Strategy (initiated in 2011), the continuing African Development Fund’s Multinational Projects to develop Roads and Facilitate Transport, the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries’ (CEPGL’s) efforts to reduce tariffs and facilitate movement of goods and people among their member nations, and the World Bank’s significant support for and strategic focus on transport for development impact,

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1) Proposes the United Nations Development Programme retain 20% of its 2012-2013 budget cuts and dedicate those funds purely to programs that promote entrepreneurship;

2) Encourages the United Nations Development Programme compile a comprehensive compilation of effective domestic Member State policies that address a topic promoting entrepreneurship that:

   a) Includes infrastructural programs that provide the resources necessary for entrepreneurial ventures to flourish,
b) Includes legislative policies that have eliminated various obstacles to entrepreneurship as well as policies that have targeted various subsets of entrepreneurship such as social and political minorities,

c) Will be accessible to all Member States, through the United Nations Development Programme, at no cost,

d) Will be funded by the previous reinstatement of funds previously cut from the United Nations Development Programme’s budget,

e) Will include, but is by no means limited, to the following exemplary domestic Member State policies:

   i) Chile’s cooperation with the non-governmental organization Connexions, to cultivate culturally and linguistically relevant material for Member States as many lack the necessary culturally and linguistically relevant software to make meaningful use of information and communication technologies,

   ii) The Enlaces program within Chile with involves a two-phase, the first of which involves targeted government spending, private-public partnerships, and other tools and the second phase then encourages efficacy and propriety in the use of that infrastructure through, targeted government spending, cooperation with NGOs and IGOs, and multilateral regional cooperation,

   iii) El Salvador’s initiatives to promote mobile coverage in rural areas, especially those reliant upon agriculture, as ICTs as crucial in promoting transparency, efficiency, and growth in many sectors, particularly agriculture,

   iv) The South African Institute for Entrepreneurship, which fosters private-public partnerships in order to provide the expertise and communication requisite to successful infrastructure development, as it relates to entrepreneurial activity,

   v) Tanzania’s Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Program which, in a partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, promotes infrastructure crucial to entrepreneurship by providing technical assistance to over 700 small and medium enterprises (SME) those far, and has established over 20 agricultural processing centers which have driven entrepreneurial activity and growth, especially in the agricultural sector,

   vi) StartUpPeru, modeled after the successful StartUpChile, which has helped dissolve international regional trade barriers and maintain contact with citizens in the exterior to promote domestic investment and activism to drive entrepreneurial growth;
vii) Argentina’s Capital Semilla program which targets 18 to 35 year-old entrepreneurs and provides funding, generated through public-private investment, for entrepreneurial activities at multiple stages of the entrepreneurial process;

3) **Encourages** the creation of regional conferences by the Economic and Social Council, determined by cultural, economic, and geographic similarities, with an emphasis on opening lines of communication between Member States to spread knowledge of useful regional non-governmental organizations, strategies, solutions, and other pertinent knowledge;

4) **Suggests** that the United Nations International Children’s Fund (UNICEF) adopt financial literacy and entrepreneurship skills in addition to its current curriculum, to be funded by the United Nations Capital Development fund, and:

   a) Also suggesting that UNICEF promote the ideals of;

      i) Global transparency in regards to educational financing and execution;

      ii) Gender empowerment as a crucial route to economic expansion;

5) **Also recommends** that UN agencies, the World Bank, developed nations and International Organizations involved in economic development include advanced planning for transportation and transit infrastructure as a key component of long term development planning in order that further economic gains from new entrepreneurial activity is facilitated, continued success of established local and regional businesses is supported, and the movement of people for their social and economic betterment within and among urban, semi-urban and rural areas of developing nations and regions is facilitated by:

   a) Ensuring that consideration of adequate transportation infrastructure for the movement of goods and materials among regional and international markets is incorporated into long term development planning,

   b) Ensuring that transit infrastructure necessary to provide movement of people within and among urban, semi-urban and rural regions for their socio-economic betterment markets is incorporated into long term development planning,

   c) Assuring that major investments in transportation and transit infrastructure include training and education of local workforces so that they will be able to operate, maintain and manage such infrastructure with minimum assistance.
Acknowledging the critical importance of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the economies of nations around the globe,

Encouraging youth development and female participation through efforts such as Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA), the Center for International Enterprise (CIPES) and other programs that emphasize non-discriminatory direct investment in entrepreneurial development,

Recognizing the success of the platform created by the International Technology Union through the Global Cyber security Agenda in uniting experts, private industry, and governments to coordinate strategy,

Desiring to provide an enabling environment for the investment and promotion of small and medium businesses through economic incentives, tax and hiring and policies, and regulations,

Taking note of extensive and increasing access to communication technologies in both rural and urban areas, specifically through mobile devices,

Believing in the value of mobile and e-commerce technologies to entrepreneurial endeavors, especially in areas where access to traditional schooling, education, or information technology is rare,

Noting further that many entrepreneurs are limited by not only access to information, but also access to capital, and acknowledging the success of programs such as BRAC and Grameen Bank in providing micro financial support to entrepreneurs,

Recognizing the benefits of increased entrepreneurship in creating a more competitive marketplace, looking specifically to the positive effects that the United States of Mexico’s National Institute for the Entrepreneur has had on decreasing the market share of monopolies,

Affirming the importance for entrepreneurs to focus on starting businesses in the field of ICTs, as developing information and communications tools would increase the future entrepreneurship initiative and facilitate an Internet based international forum on entrepreneurship,

Reaffirming the demand for an understanding of entrepreneurship science in global job markets, which can be taught through programs such as the Philippines Labor and Employment Plan which aims at the inclusion of formal degrees in entrepreneurship in universities,

Having considered the tremendous potential the Philippines Business Registry (PBR) initiative holds in terms of streamlining the business registration process and eliminating red tape,
Emphasizing the relevance of sovereignty in international development agendas under Article 2.1 of the UN Charter and the importance of regional-based strategies given differences in economic development,

Welcoming member states to develop regulatory framework that requires foreign investors to train and involve the local workforce with emphasis on eliminating exploitation,

Observing the need for transparency and urging member nations to demonstrate willingness and practical measures to combat corruption,

The UN General Assembly 2nd Committee,

1) **Strongly emphasizes** the importance of entrepreneurial science which includes teamwork, problem solving and interpersonal skills, within the curriculum in the existing educational system;

2) **Recommends** the creation of ASsisting and Supporting Entrepreneurs through Technology (ASSET) training programs, through an international online forum with open access for experts and private industry that operates 24/7;

3) **Suggests the implementation of** an international platform for the creation of ASsisting and Supporting Entrepreneurs through Technology (ASSET) training programs and collecting annual qualitative data on specific programs, that will draw on academic experts, private industry, and individual governments, modeled after the International Technology Union’s Global Cyber-Security Agenda, with the suggestion that the International Labor Organization (ILO) consider supporting ASSET through their Funding Opportunities Program, with a focus on:

a) Access to digital social learning resources and media,

b) Industry and geographically relevant information on business licensure and tax policy,

c) Familiarity with basic data entry and management technology,

d) Support with small-scale human resources management,

e) Updates on industry standards,

f) Those affected by disparate development trends based on gender, geographic and generational lines;

4) **Recommends** the creation of regional growth forums funded by the UN Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), to gather business-owners, investors, and educators to learn the ASSET curriculum and disseminate the information to aspiring entrepreneurs, as well as coordinate the training curriculum and effective entrepreneurial education into any existing regional system of education:
a. **Suggests** the use of information, computer, and mobile technologies to connect the intellectual resources of successful regional growth forums to individuals and regions that do have access to these resources,
b. Encourages an expansion of CIPE’s work and promotes this type of intensive training in other organizations,
c. Recognizes the vast differences in the backgrounds of aspiring entrepreneurs such as literacy levels and education, and emphasizes the importance of accommodating those differences through consideration of the local demographics and region-specific barriers to entrepreneurship;

5) **Further recommends** to create accessible workshops aimed at established and prospective entrepreneurs to partake in simulated markets in order to exercise the necessary skills to succeed;

6) **Endorses** the local current programs in use and the development of accessible and affordable ICT training as a way to promote youth entrepreneurship empowerment in developing useful business skills;

7) **Promotes** the participation of women in entrepreneurship through the Commission on the Status of Women, supplemented and supported by UN Women, through
   a) Removing barriers to women’s participation in entrepreneurship such as difficulties holding liquid assets, owning property, and investing in open markets;
   b) Promoting a higher standard of education for women globally;
   c) Increasing female presence in government via tools such as gender quotas to allow them to address the issues women face in regards to entrepreneurship;
   d) Encouraging female friendly entrepreneurship policies such as tax breaks, subsidies, and licensure quotas;

8) **Further requests** the World Bank to consider funding training programs through their Global Partnership for Social Accountability, to guarantee that volunteers can participate in the training programs without incurring personal cost;

9) **Further invites** the governments of fellow member states to encourage and implement policy models that streamline the processing and procedural complexities entrepreneurial start-ups are confronted with thus reducing the direct interaction with the number of government agencies with whom entrepreneurs need to record;

10) **Expresses its hopes** for furthering microfinance through educating aspiring entrepreneurs on processes of applying for microloans as well as successful application of microloans, specifically pertaining to sustainable economic development, through existing microfinance programs such as BRAC, the Grameen Bank, and others, with an emphasis on groups excluded from current microfinance because of their social or geographic disadvantages, such as women, youth, minorities, and non-urban aspiring entrepreneurs:
   a) Encourages approaches to development that include the provision of grants, loans, and equity as well as advisory and impact assessment post-funding,
b) Recommends the use of impact assessments to identify high performing small enterprises that face capital barriers to further development as designees for future secondary loans,
c) Suggests as a model for these approaches and assessments the Multilateral Investment Fund through Inter-American Development Bank,
d) Further suggests microfinance institutions maintain lower interest rates even as they scale up;

11) **Urges** member states to collaborate with anti-corruption agencies such as Transparency International in order to increase governmental transparency and remove the barriers corruption creates to entrepreneurs as well as foreign investment;

12) **Reaffirms** the importance of private-public partnership and its capacity to create infrastructure for entrepreneurship as outlined in clause 4 of RES/67/202;

13) **Supports** efforts towards equitable multi-lateral trade systems and their importance in enhancing the capacity of enterprise in developing nations, in particular the role of preferential trade agreements such as African Growth Opportunity Act and Caribbean Basin Initiative.
Recognizing that many entrepreneurial ventures especially those led by women are limited by lack of access sufficient capital funding,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Millennium Development Goals 3 and 8 to promote gender equality, empower women, and create a global partnership for development,

Affirming the importance of the participation of women in entrepreneurship as mentioned in A/RES/67/437, and commending UN Resolution 67/271 emphasizing the role of women as a necessity for equitable growth,

Noting A/RES/66/288 in which stated people are at the center of a sustainable development for a just, equitable, and inclusive world,

Guided by A/RES/67/198 which recognizes the importance of mobilizing capital for development

Acknowledging the role of public administration in the reduction of corruption in national governments which inhibit entrepreneurship, as recognized in A/RES/58/231,

Recalling A/RES/67/202, entrepreneurship for development, which highlights the needs for Member States to implement education initiatives for economic expansion which promote entrepreneurship, and also emphasizing the need to establish investment ideals and implement trade associations at the regional level

Appreciating the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations as a driving commission for development of micro and macro businesses,

Realizing the importance of the global financial system to the public sector as noted in A/RES/58/202 and A/RES/67/187 which acknowledges the significance of infrastructure development to fostering sustainable growth,

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1) Proposes The United Nations adopt a “Year of the Entrepreneur” in order to raise global awareness of the potential of entrepreneurship by:

   a. Highlighting success stories in those Member States,

   b. Distributing instructional resources on how to become a successful entrepreneur,

   c. Providing funding by United Nations General Secretariat,

   d. Including donations from the international community for funding,
2) **Affirms** the importance of Regional Trade Agreements, highlighting the Week of the Businessman as a global module to begin providing basic entrepreneurship to increase participation through ongoing regional trade associations by involving multinational corporations.

3) **Believes** the modeling of programs that focus on integrating women in entrepreneurship through expanding programs such as:

   a. The Boosting Female Entrepreneurship Program for the development of small and medium enterprises which arranges meetings between successful female entrepreneurs who share their experience among member states as well as discuss long term strategies on how women can start successful businesses within their own communities,

   b. Women Entrepreneurs (WEAmericas) which encourages women entrepreneurs to develop Small Medium Enterprises (SME) as a joint public and private fund provided by the state,

   c. The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW) which arranges meetings among Member States in order to implement and identify challenges, such as the global standard and the promotion of gender equality among entrepreneurship.

4) **Encourages** the adoption of Barefoot College program to educate women with a practical skill set that can be applied to fulfilling basic needs at the same time achieving a level of human capital that provides for sustainable forms of entrepreneurship;

5) **Invites** the United Nations Capital Development Fund to adopt the methods of the mWomen Program in efforts to give women access to financial literacy courses and micro finance opportunities, capitalizing on partnerships between international aid organizations and telecommunications industry;

6) **Recommends** the expansion of urban and rural Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) for the purpose of enhancing infrastructure within Member States modeling programs to help protect small and medium enterprises from large corporations that have the capacity to engage in price wars, the expansion of programs like:

   a. Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium Enterprises (COSME) which provide essential information for the establishment of SME, through examples set by WEAmericas and Week of the businessman,

   b. Small Industries Development Organizations (SIDO) as a means to develop small industry sectors in order to create SME in both rural and urban areas,
7) **Endorses** the creation of a sustainable domestic economy to promote economic growth through suggested reassessment of domestic tax policies through individual state development;

8) **Suggests** micro-finance institutions, both public and private, to improve upon their tracking of loan performance in order to best allocate secondary loans to entrepreneurs that seek to expand and have the capability to do so with a sufficient influx of capital;

9) **Requests** relevant United Nations Economic and Social Council sub-committees aid the integration of stock and bond markets on a regional level to mobilize investments for the private sector in order to increase finance opportunities for entrepreneurs looking to expand their businesses;

10) **Calls upon** The United Nations Public Administration Network to help Member States implement transparency initiatives through the non-governmental organization, Transparency International for the purpose of insuring the efficacy of micro-finance programs;

11) **Encourages** adoption by Member States of successful direct-investment programs such as Capital Semilla which target young adults and provides funding for entrepreneurial activities gained through public private investments.
Noting that often infrastructure, expertise, and other intellectual resources can accelerate development in developing countries,

Reaffirming the effort to enhance existing infrastructure and support sustainable development,

Acknowledging the actions of General Assembly Resolution 67/202 which have brought together suggestions for supporting entrepreneurial actions,

Recognizing the work and success of the International Labor Organization’s “Start-and-Improve Your Business Program,” which trains and equips future entrepreneurs in order to encourage development,

Keeping in Mind that each nation’s interests in stimulating entrepreneurship must be balanced with multilateral international cooperation, and the acknowledgement of sovereignty and human rights,

Emphasizing Millennium Development Goal 8 as a target, which pushes for the advancement of ICTs and digital infrastructure as a means to increase business potential and entrepreneurship,

Expecting the costs associated with the targeted knowledge transfer,

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1) Encourages developed countries to increase their support of developing countries in entrepreneurship efforts by providing technical expertise:
   a. Network systems, telecommunications, trained professionals, and equipment are examples of knowledge transfer provided by industrialized nations;
   b. Used for autonomous problem solving in developing nations;

2) Encourages developed countries to provide both intellectual and/or financial resources to developing countries for entrepreneurship;

3) Requests developing countries to create plans to use such assistance to grow their economies for entrepreneurship through:
   a. Communicate between developed nations needs concerning the fostering of entrepreneurship and the state of current infrastructures in primary industries;
   b. Indicate areas that require additional resources in order to modernize, innovate, and create businesses;
   c. Project future benefits and contract details between developed and developing nations for entrepreneurship;

4) Reaffirms the need to bridge the gap between developing nations’ existing infrastructure and developed nations’ available expertise for entrepreneurship;
5) *Expresses* the need to value and appreciate cultural systems and practices already in place and strives to use communication and resources to strengthen the prosperity of entrepreneurs in those practices;

6) *Encourages* the utilization of various forms of capital, such as expertise, rather than honing in on monetary assistance, in order to create a more stable basis for development, specifically for entrepreneurship;

7) *Recognizes* the short and long term benefits of contractual entrepreneurial agreements between developed and developing nations, such as in the near future creating:
   a. Greater global communication;
   b. Appropriate allocation of resources;
   c. Employment opportunities and training of local natives in developing nations in order to hopefully provide for:
      i. A decreased gap between national production rates and innovation processes;
      ii. Greater sovereignty amongst developing nations;
      iii. Growth in domestic economies via know how and knowledge transfer from developed to developing nations.
Recognizing that each state should implement plans individually suited to support entrepreneurs in accordance with their own unique economic, demographic, and cultural situation,

Noting further that all stand to benefit from Southern socioeconomic development because of globalization’s increase in interconnectedness between developed and developing states,

Keeping in mind Resolution 67/202 which provides guidelines to support entrepreneurship through partnership with the private sector, adequate financing, and access to technology and education in order to empower youths, women and the those otherwise underrepresented,

Acknowledging that entrepreneurial activity requires access to credit and startup capital,

Recalling that foreign direct investment represents a previously successful framework for supporting both home and host state entrepreneurs,

Cognizant of the developing world’s trepidations about ceding sovereignty to global economic fluctuations by opening up to foreign direct investment,

Remembering the importance of trade to entrepreneurs and reiterating Resolution 67/4 which calls for a reduction in international trade barriers,

The General Assembly Second,

1) Encourages the developed world to continue investing in the developing world to provide capital for entrepreneurs;

2) Suggests the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in developing countries in order to create conditions conducive to foreign investment which will in turn provide such capital without distorting developing states’ social, economic, and political institutions;

   a) SEZs will remain under governance of the state in which they are created;

   b) SEZs may operate under a separate set of laws and regulations determined by the sovereign state to facilitate foreign direct investment and thereby foster domestic entrepreneurship;

3) Recommends that Member States concurrently pursue policies which incentivize partnerships between domestic entrepreneurs and foreign investors so as to maximize the technological and educational spillover effects, equitably distribute returns on investments, and respect host-state sovereignty;
4) *Recommends* that states supplement their SEZ projects with multilateral trade agreements and a reduction in trade barriers in accordance with organizations including but not limited to the World Trade Organization in order to facilitate trade which increases ease of access to intermediate inputs for entrepreneurs.
Reaffirming Resolution A/RES/66/191 stating that each country is responsible in the role of its development in terms of the implementation of global programs and sustainable growth,

Recognizing the widening disparity and inequality of wealth internationally and expressing serious reservations over the safety of domestic businesses in the developing world,

Stressing the fact that many of the world’s nations have not received the opportunities for growth and progressive development,

Striving to remind the modern world that even today developing nations in the Middle East, Africa, South America, Eastern Europe, and Asia are suffering under unrestricted and unmonitored foreign interests and multinational corporations,

The General Assembly Second Committee;

1) Encourages all member states to work closely with the Global Entrepreneurs Council to bring together entrepreneurial efforts and innovations among various industries on the international scale;

2) Suggests unilateral regulation and increased oversight on foreign influence and multinationals to protect developing nations’ sovereign rights;
   a. Encouraging the production and protection of economic crowding in order to protect Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
   b. Enforcing competitive wage policies in large multinationals to prevent labor workers from exploitation

3) Promotes the establishment of a self-reliant and stable state economies, while promoting income equality, voting rights, political activity and higher standards of living, through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

4) Acknowledges that growth of the middle class correlates positively with statistical increases in education, women’s rights, literacy and more equal distribution of wealth, and that the promotion of domestic growth in developing nations leads to competitive and contributing members of the international economy;

5) Requests all nations to contribute multilaterally through mediums, including micro-finance and will be coordinated through NGO’s who have the knowledge, resources and flexibility of their area of focus to coordinate distribution effectively, education programs such as UN supported vocational schools to prepare the next generation for participation in the modern workplace, and direct foreign investment in the form of becoming non-
voting stockholders in domestic industry where they will reap the benefits of their
investment in the developing world without directing the corporation’s growth;

6) Reaffirms the principle of national sovereignty with the purpose of protecting domestic
industry and labor forces from multinational corporations who have an unfortunate record
of human rights abuses in the developing world stemming from detrimental and
destructive foreign intervention in the last century;

7) Encourages the development of foreign trade on the principles of complete equality and
mutual benefit of both the importing and exporting State, to prevent Dutch Disease and
exploitive economic deals;

8) Urges further development of already existing regional economic spheres that address
specific resource availability and national need through competitive tax incentives to
promote regional trade and investment through the oversight of the World Trade
Organization;

9) Endorses the participation of Member States to submit annual reports pertaining to the
allocation and responsible use of funds through already existing data gathered from the
UNDP.