

**CAHSMUN SUMMIT**

*United Nations Industrial Development Organization*

*Association of Southeast Asian Nations*

*International Monetary Fund*

## **United Nations Industrial Development Organization**

Resolution 1.0

Topic: "SME in Africa"

Sponsors: Cambodia, Canada, Russian Federation,

Signatories: Austria, China, Djibouti, Estonia, France, Ghana, Greece, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nigeria, Poland, Saudi Arabia, UAE, USA,

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

*Emphasizing* the vast disparities in development across the continent of Africa, and as such suggestions should be taken on a country-by-country basis,

*Bearing in mind* that Africa is an incredibly large continent with 52 different, diverse nations with differing economic situations,

*Further deploring* that it is incredibly difficult to create an umbrella solution that will be applicable to all African nations,

*Recognizes* that the main goals of UNIDO involve establishing long-term solutions through education in addition to development of industry,

*Acknowledging* the numerous organizations that are currently working to improve the economy and industry in Africa,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the protection of environment and following environmental guidelines,

*Fully aware* of the importance of national sovereignty in African nations,

1. Affirms that infrastructure constructed with the aid of other countries are essential to raising the GDP and stability of Africa as a continent:
  - a. Encourages countries to form bilateral trade agreements with lesser developed African nations however countries can choose the option to have UNIDO oversee the agreement to avoid exploitive agreements;
  - b. Calls upon African countries rich in natural resources that lack the infrastructure and finances to extract them to open their borders to TNCs and countries;
    - i. In return, a case-by-case tariff will be implemented between 25 to 35% of total revenue produced by the operation;
    - ii. Highly suggest companies to have workforces consist of at minimum 10% local employees;

- c. Upon implementation of development through foreign companies, seeks to encourage the development of technology to further reduce disparities
- 2. Considers the environmental implications of developing raw-material extraction industries:
  - a. Calls upon African governments to provide incentives towards environmentally-friendly practices through decreasing tariffs on participating countries and companies;
- 3. Endorses that education will play a major role in the long-term and will place emphasis on the development of educational curriculums pertinent to:
  - a. Realizing that education can come in many forms;
    - i. Companies will train locals to become skilled labourers, establishing a skilled workforce for Africa that it currently lacks;
  - b. In countries with higher literacy rates, UNIDO will endorse the teaching of business skills and encouraging the pursual of trades-related education;
    - i. Strongly suggests that companies donate a certain percentage of revenue to local education systems;
  - c. Further encourages the invocation of UNESCO to assist in the implementation of educational programs that introduce African citizens to entrepreneurship and SMEs
- 4. Encourages remittances through media awareness:
  - a. Locals will travel to other countries to work, and will send back money back to their home country;
  - b. Reduces population stress in African countries which subsequently relieves stress on food shortages and housing;
- 5. Requests the cooperation of other UN committees to address the issues regarding other factors that currently limit development of industry in Africa:
  - a. UNESCO to assist with implementing education on entrepreneurship;
  - b. IMF to monitor the funds that are being contributed;
  - c. AU to facilitate the transactions and protection of African countries from exploitation;
  - d. UNEP to monitor and reduce the environmental impact of developing industries,
  - e. UNHRC to ensure proper working conditions are being met, and avoiding exploitation.

## **Association of Southeast Asian Nations**

Declaration of Disaster Response

Topic: “Emergency Response Post Natural Disaster”

Sponsors: China, Iran, Japan, Papua New Guinea

Signatories: Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Thailand, Vietnam

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations,

*Recognizing* the dangers of natural hazards and disasters in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Association of South East Asian Nations region,

*Alarmed by* the lack of national infrastructure concerning safety guidelines and regulations,

*Acknowledging* the issue of corruption and lack of accountability within certain governments,

*Emphasizing* the need for every country to take responsibility in strengthening emergency response post national disaster,

*Desiring* the creation of an inter-Association of Southeast Asian Nations body, an organization concerning the regulation and distribution of funds,

1. Authorizes the expansion of the currently existing Association of South East Asian Nations Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management by adding another wing prioritized on management of this organization:
  - a. Utilizes a rotating system similar to that used by the United Nations Security Council to ensure that all countries have an equal voice;
  - b. Designates this body with the responsibility of overseeing and governing the appropriation of aid to minimize corruption;
  - c. Renamed as the Organization of Cooperation in Emergencies within Asian Nations, or OCEAN;
2. Designates the Organization of Cooperation in Emergencies within Asian Nations with the duties of:
  - a. Coordinating disaster response among the United Nations, the Association of South East Asian Nations, other supra-national organizations, non-governmental organizations, as well as other sovereign nations,
  - b. Facilitating the development of national infrastructure improvement plans through the means of:
    - i. Providing professional assessment and guiding panels;
    - ii. Deploying disaster response teams in times of emergency;
  - c. Managing funds, aid, and manpower in order to efficiently disperse these resources;

- d. Enforcing the mandatory collection of data pertaining to risk of disaster, which would be tailored to each individual country's needs:
  - i. Risk identification and monitoring systems are mandatory as stated in the UN Resolution 46/82;
  - ii. Funding will be provided by the International Monetary Fund where necessary;
- e. The creation of Association of Southeast Asian Nations disaster response teams that would include aid workers, non-governmental organizations, and soldiers from all Association of South East Asian Nations member nations;
- f. This team would respond to natural disasters at the request of the affected country's government, not to infringe on their sovereignty;
- g. Assign and collect yearly membership fees based upon:
  - i. The country's financial status;
  - ii. The efficiency of the country's relief infrastructure and protocol;
  - iii. The frequency of natural disasters;
- h. Collect all funds from all sources meant to aid Association of South East Asian Nations countries in disaster relief, including but not limited to:
  - i. Aid from sovereign nations;
  - ii. Aid from Non-Governmental Organizations;
  - iii. Other donation sources;
- i. Distribute funds when necessary on a case by case basis with general guidelines based upon:
  - i. The percentage of money that the country contributed compared to the required value mentioned above;
  - j. The damage caused by the disaster;
  - k. The urgency of the situation;
- j. Recommending where external aid groups should deploy to help countries in need;
- k. Release fiscal reports every 6 months to ensure the location and usage of all funds and transparency;

3. Calls upon member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to independently create educational programs:

- a. By implementing regular drills in order to create more effective evacuations;
  - i. In schools, offices, and all public communities;
  - ii. Methods will be similar to those that are currently implemented within North America;

4. Strongly encourages Association of South East Asian Nations countries to be independent in the pre-disaster preparation process:

- a. By having governments of the respective countries create and implement a national evacuation plan that is unique to their geographical location and needs;

- b. By preparing networks for coordinating distribution of aid related to the reconstruction of the economy which includes:
  - i. Energy sources, such as high altitude wind turbines;
  - ii. Temporary shelters that civilians may take refuge in.
- c. Encourages the implementation of damage reducing procedures pre-natural disasters including but not limited to:
  - i. Sea walls
  - ii. Sterner building regulations
  - iii. Mangrove trees

## **International Monetary Fund**

### Resolution 1.1

Topic: "China's Economy in Transition"

Sponsors: Russia, Belgium, North Korea (DPRK), Syria

Signatories: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Ireland, Switzerland, Turkey,

The International Monetary Fund,

*Concerned* with the current population of people in poverty,

*Believing* that by keeping wages the same for workers in China, there will be more jobs available and it will also help alleviate poverty; more citizens will be able to have money to provide for their family,

*Further Noting* a need to promote job employment and address current issues job employment and poverty first before establishing skilled work force,

*Alarmed by* the drastic shift from rural to urban areas,

*Expecting* China to soon pass the Lewis Turning Point,

*Believing* that China's workforce is aging significantly due to the past strict one-child policy,

1. *Encourages* China to finance anti-corruption efforts;
2. *Affirms* the need for China to be aware of past issues with passing the Lewis Turning Point with other nations such as Japan:
  - a. Encourages China to further consider re-adjusting their economic model cohering with the Lewis Turning Point,
  - b. Supports further investment in education to lift workforce skills,
  - c. Asks China to further promote entrepreneurship within its citizens through methods such as lowering interest rates as well as reforming regulations regarding intellectual property;
3. *Draws attention* to the need for an increase and improvement in the macroeconomic sector:
  - a. Supports the lowering of wages, bearing in mind that average citizens won't necessarily be paid less, but instead the individuals living in poverty will be given more opportunities to enter the force,
  - b. Requests the international community and United Nations to focus on micro-credit and small loans for such individuals to encourage business creation and innovation,
  - c. Confirms that such implementations are a start to a migration of rural areas to urban settings;

4. Takes note of the current corruption and lack of transparency in China, trusting that an increase in transparency and publicity will allow for China to rid of a huge percentage of monetary losses associated with government officials;
5. Advocates China to maintain the relatively cheap and in order to attract foreign direct investment by:
  - a. Condoning the single child policy in order to:
    - i. Develop a large available workforce
    - ii. Take away some of the monetary burden on the younger generation
    - iii. Funding from NGO's to provide welfare assistance for the expenses of the increasingly older population
  - b. Increase job opportunities to those living in rural area and with a moderate to lower skill set by increasing manufacturing
  - c. Maintain lower wages for employees directly employed by FDI initiatives
6. Affirms the need for China to promote entrepreneurship for it's people and companies to:
  - a. Encourage establishment of new businesses;
    - i. Allow for Chinese products made in China to reach the Chinese market;
  - b. Hire local employees
    - i. In order to ensure that these companies are providing tangible jobs for the people of China
  - c. Promote consumer spending with expendable income.
7. Recommends that China provides incentive for people and companies to stay in rural areas to:
  - a. Ensure that people have jobs in rural areas rather than have to hunt for jobs in urban areas, where competition is much greater.
  - b. Will provide money for moving costs for families who decide to move to rural areas
  - c. Implements micro-credit and small-scale loans to aid in individual entrepreneurial ventures.
8. Affirms that the education and skill-set of workers is at an optimal level already.
9. Directing FDI and entrepreneurship to agricultural industry in the purpose of providing jobs, balance rural population, and preventing agricultural crisis;
10. Allowing consumers the ability to take out loans to allow more people the ability to enter the real estate market, by:
  - i. Giving them the power and ability to spend more more purchase power.



