

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

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

4
5 *Bearing in mind* the principles outlined in General Assembly Resolution 67/202 on
6 *Entrepreneurship for Development*,

7
8 *Taking into consideration* the *Review of the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development*
9 *Suggested Element for the Doha Review Conference Outcome Document*,

10
11 *Emphasizing* the role of international organizations such as the United Nations Development
12 Program (UNDP), World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Labour Organization
13 (ILO), in addressing issues of transparency and accountability,

14
15 *Taking into consideration* the initiatives and efforts in promoting human rights by the United
16 Nations Women Organization; specifically, the Commission of the Status of Women and their
17 introduction of *The Knowledge Gateway* during the 57th session of the (CSW57),

18
19 *Recognizing* the underlying values outlined in the *General Assembly Resolution 58/4* developed
20 in the United Nations Convention Against Anti-Corruption; specifically, the effective anti-
21 corruption measures instituted by Member States such as democratic political and responsible
22 corporate governance, which are key conditions for making market economies and enterprises
23 more responsive to the values and long term goals of a holistic, prosperous, and transparent
24 society,

25
26 *Recognizing* the importance of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the underlying
27 values established; specifically, goal 8, target 8a, “Develop further an open, rule-based,
28 predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system” in efforts to create a more
29 equitable economic system,

30
31 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 63/239 on *Doha Declaration on Financing for*
32 *Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for*
33 *Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus* specifically, the
34 importance of microfinance and the proven role it plays in generating opportunities for self-
35 reliance,

36
37 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 67/34 on *The Role of Microcredit and Microfinance in*
38 *the Eradication of Poverty* in regards to the equal access to micro-finance and micro credit, the
39 value of teaching entrepreneurial skills to women and girls and the support of invitational
40 environment that encourages entrepreneurial growth,

41
42 *The General Assembly Second Committee*,

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- 44 1) *Suggests* Member States to implement entrepreneurial programs to empower small
45 businesses; small businesses to be defined by each Member State, these programs are:
46
47 a. Targeted tax credits for small businesses;
48 b. Reduction in interest rates for loans that target small business;
49 c. Promotion of innovative research and development in economic sectors that
50 will increase entrepreneurial opportunities and create measurable outcomes;
51
- 52 2) *Promotes* the reduction in trade tariffs specifically among developing Member States in
53 order to foster international trade by reducing trade costs and facilitating an environment
54 to support cross continental entrepreneurship;
55
- 56 3) *Endorses* the work of KIVA Micro-financial Action; specifically, in regards to crowd
57 sourcing funding for small businesses, which allows small businesses to gain access to
58 capital that is fundamental to supporting entrepreneurship;
59
- 60 4) *Further recommends* global student exchange programs for high school and university
61 students in an attempt to promote entrepreneurial education and diversification in a
62 globalized society;
63
- 64 5) *Encourages* specified target entrepreneurial programs to be implemented or adopted in
65 National Plans of Action; specifically, *The Knowledge Gateway*, to help entrepreneurs,
66 workers and experts network and share information through a library that gives members
67 access to cutting edge research and empowers underprivileged women;
68
- 69 6) *Urges* member states to implement the small *Business Permits and Licensing System*
70 (BPLS); specifically, to reduce redundant legislation that can hinder potential successful
71 entrepreneurial endeavors through the following;
72
- 73 a. Lowering the price of licenses and permits for small businesses in accordance to
74 each Member States necessities,
75 b. Reduce the requirements for small businesses to acquire licenses and permits to
76 conduct business,
77 c. Registration of businesses, property, and other materials for getting different
78 documents by utilizing SMS services or physical regional bureaus;
79
- 80 7) *Emphasizes* the importance of quarterly economic status reports by local and global
81 economic institutions, such as the Bank of Uganda, the Quarterly Report on the Euro
82 Area, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund; specifically, through the
83 usage of key performance indicators to assess the status and progression of
84 entrepreneurship in Member States;
85
- 86 8) *Draws the attention* to the negative impact that corruption has on Member States in
87 impeding progress and development of clear and productive policies, as well as fostering
88 an unstable entrepreneurial environment;
89

- 90 9) *Highlights* the efficacy of using evaluation specialists to provide insights via reports that
91 take into account the unique regional and socio-cultural perspectives of each Member
92 State, in order to create the most suitable environment to foster entrepreneurship.
93
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Code: Resolution 1-2
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: Supporting Entrepreneurship

1 *Recalling* Resolutions 67/202 and 67/226, which emphasize the importance of support for
2 entrepreneurship as it relates to Member States and existing United Nations organizations,

3
4 *Reaffirming* its commitment to developmental support and poverty eradication in accordance
5 with the third goal of the Millennium Declaration,

6
7 *Noting* the success of the European Union's Small Business Act (SBA) in promoting and
8 expanding entrepreneurial activity through the SBA's ten guiding principles,

9
10 *Recognizing* the fact that adequate financing for individual entrepreneurs and Small and Medium
11 Enterprises (SME) is necessary in fostering a climate that promotes entrepreneurial activity as it
12 relates to growth,

13
14 *Realizing* the role that private industry has in facilitating that maintaining a cordial business and
15 legal environment is vital to the growth of entrepreneurial activity,

16
17 *Further recalling* the Bologna +10 meeting of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and
18 Development (OECD) that outlined stable economic models, framework conditions, and best
19 practices to be adopted by Member States in order to foster an environment that is favorable to
20 SME and entrepreneurial activity,

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22 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

- 23
24 1) *Recommends* Member States provide a hospitable business climate for SMEs and
25 entrepreneurs for the purpose of enabling business start up and expansion via:
26 a. Reducing risks associated with large capital loans or personal investments,
27 b. Allowing for better access to credit;
28
29 2) *Suggests that* Member States offer tax incentives to private corporations that invest in
30 SMEs for the purpose of bolstering economic stability by:
31 a. Further inviting inter-sector investment in SMEs and entrepreneurial activity,
32 b. Allowing future increased aggregate tax revenue;
33
34 3) *Calls upon* governments from developing nations to collaborate alongside organizations
35 such as the OECD and G7 to implement plans that expand access to financial instruments
36 for potential entrepreneurs from developing countries;
37
38 4) *Requests* donor Member States to provide financial support for the expansion of the
39 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in order to offer financial aid to
40 developing Member States for the use of entrepreneurs at a reduced interest rate with the
41 understanding that:
42

- 43 a. Member States receiving aid from UNDP will comply with freer trade standards
44 by reducing import, export and revenue tariffs,
45 b. Aid will be distributed to developing Member States with the stipulation that
46 those Member States offer entrepreneurs and SMEs business loans at a below
47 market interest rate to be determined by the host country,
48 c. Member States will use funds in accordance with UNDP and the Economic and
49 Social Council (ECOSOC) mandates,
50 d. The goal of this program is to create an emphasis on entrepreneurial business
51 startups by providing funding for small business owners to reduce startup risk and
52 increase accessibility to otherwise unobtainable assets while simultaneously
53 stimulating the economies of the donating developed Member States,
54 e. Technical assistance received by Member States shall be used exclusively to
55 promote entrepreneurial activity, as highlighted by Resolutions 67/202 and
56 67/226;

- 57
58 5) *Encourages* donor Member States to contribute to the creation of facilities within
59 developing Member States to house the programs listed in Clause 4 for the purpose of
60 assisting developing nations by:
61 a. Developing infrastructure to increase access to underdeveloped communities in
62 Member States, and,
63 b. Constructing a physical housing for the administering of financial aid and the
64 training of aspiring entrepreneurs in regards to stimulating economic activity.

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Code: Resolution 1-3
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: Supporting Entrepreneurship

1 *Noting* the United Nations Development Programme's 2012-2013 budget cut of 12.3%,

2
3 *Acknowledging* entrepreneurship a cardinal facet of the global economy that is invaluable to
4 countless characteristics of Member States such as socioeconomic status, stability, and
5 sustainability,

6
7 *Recognizing* the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) as one of the leading
8 organizations that focuses on educational issues, especially with regard to developing countries,

9
10 *Affirming* the findings of the *Regional Preparatory Meeting for Latin American and the*
11 *Caribbean on "Entrepreneurship for Development,"* from January 2013, which stresses the
12 importance of promoting communication, dissemination of information, and specific plans which
13 foster entrepreneurship and its accompanying socioeconomic benefits,

14
15 *Commending* the previous success of domestic infrastructure development programs which
16 promote entrepreneurship such as Chile's Enlaces Program which, in two phases, implemented
17 both the infrastructure and then legislation requisite for stimulating entrepreneurial activity,

18
19 *Also recognizing* the signal achievements in economic development due to many National,
20 Regional and International development programs such as, Chile's ENLACES, The Republic of
21 Rwanda's Vision 2020 Program for Poverty Reduction and National Development, The East
22 African Community's Railways Master Plan, the East African Community's Development
23 Strategy (initiated in 2011), the continuing African Development Fund's Multinational Projects
24 to develop Roads and Facilitate Transport, the Economic Community of the Great Lakes
25 Countries' (CEPGL's) efforts to reduce tariffs and facilitate movement of goods and people
26 among their member nations, and the World Bank's significant support for and strategic focus on
27 transport for development impact,

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29
30 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

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32 1) *Proposes* the United Nations Development Programme retain 20% of its 2012-2013
33 budget cuts and dedicate those funds purely to programs that promote entrepreneurship;
34
35 2) *Encourages* the United Nations Development Programme compile a comprehensive
36 compilation of effective domestic Member State policies that address a topic promoting
37 entrepreneurship that:
38
39 a) Includes infrastructural programs that provide the resources necessary for
40 entrepreneurial ventures to flourish,
41

- 42 b) Includes legislative policies that have eliminated various obstacles to
43 entrepreneurship as well as policies that have targeted various subsets of
44 entrepreneurship such as social and political minorities,
45
- 46 c) Will be accessible to all Member States, through the United Nations Development
47 Programme, at no cost,
48
- 49 d) Will be funded by the previous reinstatement of funds previously cut from the United
50 Nations Development Programme's budget,
51
- 52 e) Will include, but is by no means limited, to the following exemplary domestic
53 Member State policies:
54
- 55 i) Chile's cooperation with the non-governmental organization Connexions, to
56 cultivate culturally and linguistically relevant material for Member States as many
57 lack the necessary culturally and linguistically relevant software to make
58 meaningful use of information and communication technologies,
59
- 60 ii) The Enlaces program within Chile which involves a two-phase, the first of which
61 involves targeted government spending, private-public partnerships, and other
62 tools and the second phase then encourages efficacy and propriety in the use of
63 that infrastructure through, targeted government spending, cooperation with
64 NGOs and IGOs, and multilateral regional cooperation,
65
- 66 iii) El Salvador's initiatives to promote mobile coverage in rural areas, especially
67 those reliant upon agriculture, as ICTs are crucial in promoting transparency,
68 efficiency, and growth in many sectors, particularly agriculture,
69
- 70 iv) The South African Institute for Entrepreneurship, which fosters private-public
71 partnerships in order to provide the expertise and communication requisite to
72 successful infrastructure development, as it relates to entrepreneurial activity,
73
- 74 v) Tanzania's Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Program which, in a partnership
75 with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, promotes
76 infrastructure crucial to entrepreneurship by providing technical assistance to over
77 700 small and medium enterprises (SME) those far, and has established over 20
78 agricultural processing centers which have driven entrepreneurial activity and
79 growth, especially in the agricultural sector,
80
- 81 vi) StartUpPeru, modeled after the successful StartUpChile, which has helped
82 dissolve international regional trade barriers and maintain contact with citizens in
83 the exterior to promote domestic investment and activism to drive entrepreneurial
84 growth;
85

- 86 vii) Argentina’s Capital Semilla program which targets 18 to 35 year-old
87 entrepreneurs and provides funding, generated through public-private investment,
88 for entrepreneurial activities at multiple stages of the entrepreneurial process;
89
- 90 3) *Encourages* the creation of regional conferences by the Economic and Social Council,
91 determined by cultural, economic, and geographic similarities, with an emphasis on
92 opening lines of communication between Member States to spread knowledge of useful
93 regional non-governmental organizations, strategies, solutions, and other pertinent
94 knowledge;
95
- 96 4) *Suggests* that the United Nations International Children’s Fund (UNICEF) adopt financial
97 literacy and entrepreneurship skills in addition to its current curriculum, to be funded by
98 the United Nations Capital Development fund, and:
99
- 100 a) Also suggesting that UNICEF promote the ideals of;
101
- 102 i) Global transparency in regards to educational financing and execution;
103
- 104 ii) Gender empowerment as a crucial route to economic expansion;
105
- 106 5) *Also recommends* that UN agencies, the World Bank, developed nations and International
107 Organizations involved in economic development include advanced planning for
108 transportation and transit infrastructure as a key component of long term development
109 planning in order that further economic gains from new entrepreneurial activity is
110 facilitated, continued success of established local and regional businesses is supported,
111 and the movement of people for their social and economic betterment within and among
112 urban, semi-urban and rural areas of developing nations and regions is facilitated by:
113
- 114 a) Ensuring that consideration of adequate transportation infrastructure for the
115 movement of goods and materials among regional and international markets is
116 incorporated into long term development planning,
117
- 118 b) Ensuring that transit infrastructure necessary to provide movement of people within
119 and among urban, semi-urban and rural regions for their socio-economic betterment
120 markets is incorporated into long term development planning,
121
- 122 c) Assuring that major investments in transportation and transit infrastructure include
123 training and education of local workforces so that they will be able to operate,
124 maintain and manage such infrastructure with minimum assistance.

Code: Resolution 1-4
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: Supporting Entrepreneurship

- 1 *Acknowledging* the critical importance of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the
2 economies of nations around the globe,
3
- 4 *Encouraging* youth development and female participation through efforts such as Global
5 Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA), the Center for International Enterprise (CIPES)
6 and other programs that emphasize non-discriminatory direct investment in entrepreneurial
7 development,
8
- 9 *Recognizing* the success of the platform created by the International Technology Union through
10 the Global Cyber security Agenda in uniting experts, private industry, and governments to
11 coordinate strategy,
12
- 13 *Desiring* to provide an enabling environment for the investment and promotion of small and
14 medium businesses through economic incentives, tax and hiring and policies, and regulations,
15
- 16 *Taking note* of extensive and increasing access to communication technologies in both rural and
17 urban areas, specifically through mobile devices,
18
- 19 *Believing* in the value of mobile and e-commerce technologies to entrepreneurial endeavors,
20 especially in areas where access to traditional schooling, education, or information technology is
21 rare,
22
- 23 *Noting further* that many entrepreneurs are limited by not only access to information, but also
24 access to capital, and acknowledging the success of programs such as BRAC and Grameen Bank
25 in providing micro financial support to entrepreneurs,
26
- 27 *Recognizing* the benefits of increased entrepreneurship in creating a more competitive
28 marketplace, looking specifically to the positive effects that the United States of Mexico's
29 National Institute for the Entrepreneur has had on decreasing the market share of monopolies,
30
- 31 *Affirming* the importance for entrepreneurs to focus on starting businesses in the field of ICTs, as
32 developing information and communications tools would increase the future entrepreneurship
33 initiative and facilitate an Internet based international forum on entrepreneurship,
34
- 35
- 36 *Reaffirming* the demand for an understanding of entrepreneurship science in global job markets,
37 which can be taught through programs such as the Philippines Labor and Employment Plan
38 which aims at the inclusion of formal degrees in entrepreneurship in universities,
39
- 40 *Having considered* the tremendous potential the Philippines Business Registry (PBR) initiative
41 holds in terms of streamlining the business registration process and eliminating red tape,
42

43 *Emphasizing* the relevance of sovereignty in international development agendas under Article 2.1
44 of the UN Charter and the importance of regional-based strategies given differences in economic
45 development,

46
47 *Welcoming* member states to develop regulatory framework that requires foreign investors to
48 train and involve the local workforce with emphasis on eliminating exploitation,

49
50 *Observing* the need for transparency and urging member nations to demonstrate willingness and
51 practical measures to combat corruption,

52
53 *The UN General Assembly 2nd Committee,*

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

58
59 2) *Recommends* the creation of ASsisting and Supporting Entrepreneurs through
60 Technology (ASSET) training programs, through an international online forum with open
61 access for experts and private industry that operates 24/7;

62
63 3) *Suggests the implementation of* an international platform for the creation of ASsisting and
64 Supporting Entrepreneurs through Technology (ASSET) training programs and collecting
65 annual qualitative data on specific programs, that will draw on academic experts, private
66 industry, and individual governments, modeled after the International Technology
67 Union’s Global Cyber-Security Agenda, with the suggestion that the International Labor
68 Organization (ILO) consider supporting ASSET through their Funding Opportunities
69 Program, with a focus on:

- 70 a) Access to digital social learning resources and media,
71 b) Industry and geographically relevant information on business licensure and tax
72 policy,
73 c) Familiarity with basic data entry and management technology,
74 d) Support with small-scale human resources management,
75 e) Updates on industry standards,
76 f) Those affected by disparate development trends based on gender, geographic and
77 generational lines;

78
79 4) *Recommends* the creation of regional growth forums funded by the UN Fund for
80 International Partnerships (UNFIP), to gather business-owners, investors, and educators
81 to learn the ASSET curriculum and disseminate the information to aspiring entrepreneurs,
82 as well as coordinate the training curriculum and effective entrepreneurial education into
83 any existing regional system of education:
84

- 85 a. *Suggests* the use of information, computer, and mobile technologies to connect
86 the intellectual resources of successful regional growth forums to individuals
87 and regions that do have access to these resources,
88 b. Encourages an expansion of CIPE’s work and promotes this type of intensive
89 training in other organizations,
90 c. Recognizes the vast differences in the backgrounds of aspiring entrepreneurs
91 such as literacy levels and education, and emphasizes the importance of
92 accommodating those differences through consideration of the local
93 demographics and region-specific barriers to entrepreneurship;
94
- 95 5) *Further recommends* to create accessible workshops aimed at established and prospective
96 entrepreneurs to partake in simulated markets in order to exercise the necessary skills to
97 succeed;
98
- 99 6) *Endorses* the local current programs in use and the development of accessible and
100 affordable ICT training as a way to promote youth entrepreneurship empowerment in
101 developing useful business skills;
102
- 103 7) *Promotes* the participation of women in entrepreneurship through the Commission on the
104 Status of Women, supplemented and supported by UN Women, through
105 a) Removing barriers to women’s participation in entrepreneurship such as difficulties
106 holding liquid assets, owning property, and investing in open markets;
107 b) Promoting a higher standard of education for women globally;
108 c) Increasing female presence in government via tools such as gender quotas to allow
109 them to address the issues women face in regards to entrepreneurship;
110 d) Encouraging female friendly entrepreneurship policies such as tax breaks, subsidies,
111 and licensure quotas;
112
- 113 8) *Further requests* the World Bank to consider funding training programs through their
114 Global Partnership for Social Accountability, to guarantee that volunteers can participate
115 in the training programs without incurring personal cost;
116
117
- 118 9) *Further invites* the governments of fellow member states to encourage and implement
119 policy models that streamline the processing and procedural complexities entrepreneurial
120 start-ups are confronted with thus reducing the direct interaction with the number of
121 government agencies with whom entrepreneurs need to record;
122
- 123 10) *Expresses its hopes* for furthering microfinance through educating aspiring entrepreneurs
124 on processes of applying for microloans as well as successful application of microloans,
125 specifically pertaining to sustainable economic development, through existing
126 microfinance programs such as BRAC, the Grameen Bank, and others, with an emphasis
127 on groups excluded from current microfinance because of their social or geographic
128 disadvantages, such as women, youth, minorities, and non-urban aspiring entrepreneurs:
129 a) Encourages approaches to development that include the provision of grants, loans,
130 and equity as well as advisory and impact assessment post-funding,

- 131 b) Recommends the use of impact assessments to identify high performing small
132 enterprises that face capital barriers to further development as designees for future
133 secondary loans,
134 c) Suggests as a model for these approaches and assessments the Multilateral Investment
135 Fund through Inter-American Development Bank,
136 d) Further suggests microfinance institutions maintain lower interest rates even as they
137 scale up;
138
- 139 11) *Urges* member states to collaborate with anti-corruption agencies such as Transparency
140 International in order to increase governmental transparency and remove the barriers
141 corruption creates to entrepreneurs as well as foreign investment;
142
- 143 12) *Reaffirms* the importance of private-public partnership and its capacity to create
144 infrastructure for entrepreneurship as outlined in clause 4 of RES/67/202;
145
- 146 13) *Supports* efforts towards equitable multi-lateral trade systems and their importance in
147 enhancing the capacity of enterprise in developing nations, in particular the role of
148 preferential trade agreements such as African Growth Opportunity Act and Caribbean
149 Basin Initiative.
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Code: Resolution 1-5
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: Supporting Entrepreneurship

1 *Recognizing* that many entrepreneurial ventures especially those led by women are limited by
2 lack of access sufficient capital funding,

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

6
7 *Affirming* the importance of the participation of women in entrepreneurship as mentioned in
8 A/RES/67/437, and commending UN Resolution 67/271 emphasizing the role of women as a
9 necessity for equitable growth,

10
11 *Noting* A/RES/66/288 in which stated people are at the center of a sustainable development for a
12 just, equitable, and inclusive world,

13
14 *Guided by* A/RES/67/198 which recognizes the importance of mobilizing capital for
15 development

16
17 *Acknowledging* the role of public administration in the reduction of corruption in national
18 governments which inhibit entrepreneurship, as recognized in A/RES/58/231,

19
20 *Recalling* A/RES/67/202, entrepreneurship for development, which highlights the needs for
21 Member States to implement education initiatives for economic expansion which promote
22 entrepreneurship, and also emphasizing the need to establish investment ideals and implement
23 trade associations at the regional level

24
25 *Appreciating* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations as a driving
26 commission for development of micro and macro businesses,

27
28 *Realizing* the importance of the global financial system to the public sector as noted in
29 A/RES/58/202 and A/RES/67/187 which acknowledges the significance of infrastructure
30 development to fostering sustainable growth,

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33 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

- 34
35 1) *Proposes* The United Nations adopt a “Year of the Entrepreneur” in order to raise global
36 awareness of the potential of entrepreneurship by:
- 37 a. Highlighting success stories in those Member States,
 - 38 b. Distributing instructional resources on how to become a successful
39 entrepreneur,
 - 40 c. Providing funding by United Nations General Secretariat,
 - 41 d. Including donations from the international community for funding,
- 42

- 43 2) *Affirms* the importance of Regional Trade Agreements, highlighting the Week of the
44 Businessman as a global module to begin providing basic entrepreneurship to increase
45 participation through ongoing regional trade associations by involving multinational
46 corporations
47
- 48 3) *Believes* the modeling of programs that focus on integrating women in entrepreneurship
49 through expanding programs such as:
50
- 51 a. The Boosting Female Entrepreneurship Program for the development of small
52 and medium enterprises which arranges meetings between successful female
53 entrepreneurs who share their experience among member states as well as discuss
54 long term strategies on how women can start successful businesses within their
55 own communities,
56
- 57 b. Women Entrepreneurs (WEAmericas) which encourages women entrepreneurs
58 to develop Small Medium Enterprises (SME) as a joint public and private fund
59 provided by the state,
60
- 61 c. The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW) which
62 arranges meetings among Member States in order to implement and identify
63 challenges, such as the global standard and the promotion of gender equality
64 among entrepreneurship,
65
- 66 4) *Encourages* the adoption of Barefoot College program to educate women with a practical
67 skill set that can be applied to fulfilling basic needs at the same time achieving a level of
68 human capital that provides for sustainable forms of entrepreneurship;
69
- 70 5) *Invites* the United Nations Capital Development Fund to adopt the methods of the
71 mWomen Program in efforts to give women access to financial literacy courses and
72 micro finance opportunities, capitalizing on partnerships between international aid
73 organizations and telecommunications industry;
74
- 75 6) *Recommends* the expansion of urban and rural Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) for
76 the purpose of enhancing infrastructure within Member States modeling programs to help
77 protect small and medium enterprises from large corporations that have the capacity to
78 engage in price wars, the expansion of programs like:
79
- 80 a. Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium Enterprises (COSME)
81 which provide essential information for the establishment of SME, through
82 examples set by WEAmericas and Week of the businessman,
83
- 84 b. Small Industries Development Organizations (SIDO) as a means to develop
85 small industry sectors in order to create SME in both rural and urban areas,
86

- 87 7) *Endorses* the creation of a sustainable domestic economy to promote economic growth
88 through suggested reassessment of domestic tax policies through individual state
89 development;
90
- 91 8) *Suggests* micro-finance institutions, both public and private, to improve upon their
92 tracking of loan performance in order to best allocate secondary loans to entrepreneurs
93 that seek to expand and have the capability to do so with a sufficient influx of capital;
94
- 95 9) *Requests* relevant United Nations Economic and Social Council sub-committees aid the
96 integration of stock and bond markets on a regional level to mobilize investments for the
97 private sector in order to increase finance opportunities for entrepreneurs looking to
98 expand their businesses;
99
- 100 10) *Calls upon* The United Nations Public Administration Network to help Member States
101 implement transparency initiatives through the non-governmental organization,
102 Transparency International for the purpose of insuring the efficacy of micro-finance
103 programs;
104
- 105 11) *Encourages* adoption by Member States of successful direct-investment programs such as
106 Capital Semilla which target young adults and provides funding for entrepreneurial
107 activities gained through public private investments.
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Code: Resolution 1-6
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: Supporting Entrepreneurship

1 *Noting* that often infrastructure, expertise, and other intellectual resources can accelerate
2 development in developing countries,

3
4 *Reaffirming* the effort to enhance existing infrastructure and support sustainable development,

5
6 *Acknowledging* the actions of General Assembly Resolution 67/202 which have brought together
7 suggestions for supporting entrepreneurial actions,

8
9 *Recognizing* the work and success of the International Labor Organization’s “Start-and-Improve
10 Your Business Program,” which trains and equips future entrepreneurs in order to encourage
11 development,

12
13 *Keeping in Mind* that each nation’s interests in stimulating entrepreneurship must be balanced
14 with multilateral international cooperation, and the acknowledgement of sovereignty and human
15 rights,

16
17 *Emphasizing* Millennium Development Goal 8 as a target, which pushes for the advancement of
18 ICTs and digital infrastructure as a means to increase business potential and entrepreneurship,

19
20 *Expecting* the costs associated with the targeted knowledge transfer,

21
22 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

- 23
24 1) *Encourages* developed countries to increase their support of developing countries in
25 entrepreneurship efforts by providing technical expertise:
26 a. Network systems, telecommunications, trained professionals, and equipment are
27 examples of knowledge transfer provided by industrialized nations;
28 b. Used for autonomous problem solving in developing nations;
29
30 2) *Encourages* developed countries to provide both intellectual and/or financial resources to
31 developing countries for entrepreneurship;
32
33 3) *Requests* developing countries to create plans to use such assistance to grow their
34 economies for entrepreneurship through:
35 a. Communicate between developed nations needs concerning the fostering of
36 entrepreneurship and the state of current infrastructures in primary industries;
37 b. Indicate areas that require additional resources in order to modernize, innovate,
38 and create businesses;
39 c. Project future benefits and contract details between developed and developing
40 nations for entrepreneurship;
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42 4) *Reaffirms* the need to bridge the gap between developing nations’ existing infrastructure
43 and developed nations’ available expertise for entrepreneurship;

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- 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.



Code: Resolution 1-7
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: Supporting Entrepreneurship

1 *Recognizing* that each state should implement plans individually suited to support entrepreneurs
2 in accordance with their own unique economic, demographic, and cultural situation,
3

4 *Noting further* that all stand to benefit from Southern socioeconomic development because of
5 globalization's increase in interconnectedness between developed and developing states,
6

7 *Keeping in mind* Resolution 67/202 which provides guidelines to support entrepreneurship
8 through partnership with the private sector, adequate financing, and access to technology and
9 education in order to empower youths, women and the those otherwise underrepresented,
10

11 *Acknowledging* that entrepreneurial activity requires access to credit and startup capital,
12

13 *Recalling* that foreign direct investment represents a previously successful framework for
14 supporting both home and host state entrepreneurs,
15

16 *Cognizant of* the developing world's trepidations about ceding sovereignty to global economic
17 fluctuations by opening up to foreign direct investment,
18

19 *Remembering* the importance of trade to entrepreneurs and reiterating Resolution 67/4 which
20 calls for a reduction in international trade barriers,
21

22 *The General Assembly Second,*
23

- 24 1) *Encourages* the developed world to continue investing in the developing world to provide
25 capital for entrepreneurs;
26
- 27 2) *Suggests* the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in developing countries in
28 order to create conditions conducive to foreign investment which will in turn provide
29 such capital without distorting developing states' social, economic, and political
30 institutions;
31
 - 32 a) SEZs will remain under governance of the state in which they are created;
33
 - 34 b) SEZs may operate under a separate set of laws and regulations determined by
35 the sovereign state to facilitate foreign direct investment and thereby foster
36 domestic entrepreneurship;
37
- 38 3) *Recommends* that Member States concurrently pursue policies which incentivize
39 partnerships between domestic entrepreneurs and foreign investors so as to maximize the
40 technological and educational spillover effects, equitably distribute returns on
41 investments, and respect host-state sovereignty;
42

43 4) *Recommends* that states supplement their SEZ projects with multilateral trade agreements
44 and a reduction in trade barriers in accordance with organizations including but not
45 limited to the World Trade Organization in order to facilitate trade which increases ease
46 of access to intermediate inputs for entrepreneurs.



Code: Resolution 1-8
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Subject: Supporting Entrepreneurship

1 *Reaffirming* Resolution A/RES/66/191 stating that each country is responsible in the role of
2 its development in terms of the implementation of global programs and sustainable growth,
3

4 *Recognizing* the widening disparity and inequality of wealth internationally and expressing
5 serious reservations over the safety of domestic businesses in the developing world,
6

7 *Stressing* the fact that many of the world's nations have not received the opportunities for
8 growth and progressive development,
9

10 *Striving* to remind the modern world that even today developing nations in the Middle East,
11 Africa, South America, Eastern Europe, and Asia are suffering under unrestricted and
12 unmonitored foreign interests and multinational corporations,
13

14 *The General Assembly Second Committee;*
15
16

- 17 1) *Encourages* all member states to work closely with the Global Entrepreneurs Council to
18 bring together entrepreneurial efforts and innovations among various industries on the
19 international scale;
20
- 21 2) *Suggests* unilateral regulation and increased oversight on foreign influence and
22 multinationals to protect developing nations' sovereign rights;
23
- 24 a. Encouraging the production and protection of economic crowding in order to
25 protect Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
26 b. Enforcing competitive wage policies in large multinationals to prevent labor
27 workers from exploitation
28
- 29 3) *Promotes* the establishment of a self-reliant and stable state economies, while promoting
30 income equality, voting rights, political activity and higher standards of living, through
31 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
32
- 33 4) *Acknowledges* that growth of the middle class correlates positively with statistical
34 increases in education, women's rights, literacy and more equal distribution of wealth,
35 and that the promotion of domestic growth in developing nations leads to competitive and
36 contributing members of the international economy;
37
- 38 5) *Requests* all nations to contribute multilaterally through mediums, including micro-
39 finance and will be coordinated through NGO's who have the knowledge, resources and
40 flexibility of their area of focus to coordinate distribution effectively, education programs
41 such as UN supported vocational schools to prepare the next generation for participation
42 in the modern workplace, and direct foreign investment in the form of becoming non-

43 voting stockholders in domestic industry where they will reap the benefits of their
44 investment in the developing world without directing the corporation's growth;

- 45
- 46 6) *Reaffirms* the principle of national sovereignty with the purpose of protecting domestic
47 industry and labor forces from multinational corporations who have an unfortunate record
48 of human rights abuses in the developing world stemming from detrimental and
49 destructive foreign intervention in the last century;
- 50
- 51 7) *Encourages* the development of foreign trade on the principles of complete equality and
52 mutual benefit of both the importing and exporting State, to prevent Dutch Disease and
53 exploitive economic deals;
- 54
- 55 8) *Urges* further development of already existing regional economic spheres that address
56 specific resource availability and national need through competitive tax incentives to
57 promote regional trade and investment through the oversight of the World Trade
58 Organization;
- 59
- 60 9) *Endorses* the participation of Member States to submit annual reports pertaining to the
61 allocation and responsible use of funds through already existing data gathered from the
62 UNDP.
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