



## SRMUN ATLANTA 2016

*The United Nations Post-2015 Agenda:  
Peace, Security and Development for a Sustainable Future*  
**November 17 - 19, 2016**  
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Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to SRMUN Atlanta 2016 and the Group of 77 (G77). My name is Sebastian Feculak, and I will be serving as your Director for the G77. This will be my second conference as a SRMUN staff member. Previously, I served as the Assistant Director for the Economic and Commission in Latin America and the Caribbean at SRMUN Atlanta 2015. I am a recent graduate student of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte with a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science with a minor in Economics. Our committee's Assistant Director will be Lydia Schlitt. This is Lydia's first time on SRMUN staff. However, she is a long-time delegate of SRMUN Atlanta and last year served as chair of World Health Organization. Lydia is a senior at Berry College with a major in Political Science and a minor in Mathematics. After graduating this spring, Lydia hopes to attend law school.

The G77's mission is to create an avenue for developing countries to come together and promote their message on economic interests and to provide a stronger collective voice for negotiating their aim in the United Nations (UN) while developing South-South development cooperation. It was founded on 15 June 1964 by seventy-seven developing countries. Currently, the G77 is composed of 134 Member States, though the name was kept as the reminder of the historical significance of the body.

By focusing on the mission of the G77 and the SRMUN Atlanta 2016 theme of "*The United Nations Post-2015 Agenda: Peace, Security and Development for a Sustainable Future*," we have developed the following topics for the delegates to discuss come conference:

- I: Post-COP21: Developing Incentives for Alleviating the Economic and Social Effects of Climate Change
- II: Protecting and Aiding New Enterprises in Developing Countries in the Global Market

The background guide provides a strong introduction to the committee and the topics and should be utilized as a foundation for the delegate's independent research. While we have attempted to provide a holistic analysis of the issues, the background guide should not be used as the single mode of analysis for the topics. Delegates are expected to go beyond the background guide and engage in an intellectual inquiry of their own. The position papers for the committee should reflect the complexity of these issues and their externalities. Delegations are expected to submit a position paper and be prepared for a vigorous discussion at the conference. Position papers should be no longer than two pages in length (single-spaced) and demonstrate your Member State's position, policies, and recommendations on each of the two topics. For more detailed information about formatting and how to write position papers, delegates can visit [srmun.org](http://srmun.org). **All position papers MUST be submitted no later than Friday, October 28, 2016, by 11:59pm EST via the SRMUN website.**

Lydia and I are enthusiastic about serving as your dais for the G77. We wish you all the best of luck in your conference preparation and look forward to working with you in the near future. Please feel free to contact Director-General J.B. Desselle, Lydia Schlitt or me if you have any questions while preparing for the conference.

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## Committee History of the Group of 77

On June 15, 1964, at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), seventy-seven United Nations Member States signed the “Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Developing Countries,” which created the Group of 77 (G-77).<sup>1</sup> The G-77 is now comprised of 133 developing countries and China, making it the largest coalition of developing countries in the United Nations.<sup>2</sup> The coalition “provides the means for the countries of the South to articulate and promote their collective economic interests and enhance their joint negotiating capacity on all major international economic issues within the United Nations system, and promote South-South cooperation for development.”<sup>3</sup>

At the First Ministerial Meeting of G-77 in October of 1967 in Algiers, the body established the Charter of Algiers.<sup>4</sup> The Charter helped to provide the foundational structure through which the body would meet under the auspices of the UN.<sup>5</sup> From the framework of the initial idea, five Chapters of the G-77 were created. Each chapter is stationed in a different city and has a different liaison organization.

The five chapters include: Geneva in association with United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Nairobi in association with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Paris in association with United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Rome in association with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and Vienna in association with United Nations International Development Organization (UNIDO).<sup>6</sup> Another chapter was established in Washington D.C. in partnership with the Group of 24 (G-24).<sup>7</sup> A chairman coordinates the chapters, which is a position that rotates regionally each year.<sup>8</sup> A representative holds the Chairmanship position from the presiding country for that year, elected by the regional chapter. For 2016, the presiding country is the Kingdom of Thailand, which is the 46<sup>th</sup> country to serve as the presiding country of the G-77.<sup>9</sup>

The G-77 meets during the South Summits, which are their “supreme decision-making body.” The South Summit has only met twice, once in Cuba in 2000 and in Qatar in 2005, with the third to be in Africa with no date at this time.<sup>10</sup> Sectorial and special meetings have also been called, that include anniversary meetings or meetings in particular fields.<sup>11</sup> To make progress on decisions during the South Summits, the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on South-South Cooperation (IFCC) meets every two years. This includes senior officials that help propose actions to progress on South-South cooperation. This body has met twelve times since 1982.<sup>12</sup>

When the United Nations General Assembly opens for regular session, the Ministerial Meeting of the G-77 convene.<sup>13</sup> The Ministerial Meeting serves as the decision making body of the G-77.<sup>14</sup> Occasionally, the Ministers

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<sup>1</sup> “Establishment,” The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77 <http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html>.

<sup>2</sup> “Group of 77 and China (G77),” Earth Summit 2002: Toolkit for Women <http://www.earthsummit2002.org/toolkits/women/otherforums/g77.html> (accessed April 1, 2016).

<sup>3</sup> “Aims,” The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77” <http://www.earthsummit2002.org/toolkits/women/otherforums/g77.html> (accessed April 1, 2016).

<sup>4</sup> “Part One,” First Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77: Charter of Algiers, 1967 <http://www.g77.org/doc/algier~1.htm> (accessed April 1, 2016).

<sup>5</sup> “Part Three: Future Activities of the Group of 77,” First Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77: Charter of Algiers, 1967 <http://www.g77.org/doc/algier~1.htm> (accessed April 1, 2016).

<sup>6</sup> “Establishment,” The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77 <http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html> (accessed April 1, 2016).

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> “Group of 77 and China (G77),” Earth Summit 2002: Toolkit for Women <http://www.earthsummit2002.org/toolkits/women/otherforums/g77.html> (accessed April 1, 2016).

<sup>9</sup> “Presiding Countries of the Group of 77 in New York,” The Group of 77 at the United Nations <http://www.g77.org/doc/presiding.html>. (accessed August 22, 2016).

<sup>10</sup> “Structure,” The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77 <http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html> (accessed August 22, 2016).

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> “Group of 77 and China (G77),” Earth Summit 2002: Toolkit for Women <http://www.earthsummit2002.org/toolkits/women/otherforums/g77.html> (accessed April 1, 2016).

will meet before the UNCTD, UNIDO, and UNESCO assemblies and for special anniversary meetings to prepare positions for the voting bloc and plan of action on particular issues.<sup>15</sup>

The G-77, an intergovernmental organization, helps to sponsor and negotiate resolutions on economic cooperation and development at global conferences.<sup>16</sup> In New York on September 24, 2015 at the 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation and Chair of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 stated, “The Group of 77 and China has played a fundamental role in crafting international economic policies and relations, narrowing the gap between developing and developed countries.”<sup>17</sup><sup>18</sup> Additionally, she declared, “[G77] should remain involved and relevant in all multilateral processes, specifically at this important juncture when the international community is considering our collective development aspirations beyond 2015. From our experience, it is clearly evident that the G-77 is most powerful when it is most united.”<sup>19</sup>

The group is financed by contributions from the Member States as highlighted during the first South Summit in Havana, Cuba in 2000. Through the United Nations Development Programme, the G-77 has access to the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF) that helps to accomplish projects and programs in developing “economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.”<sup>20</sup> Only the interest can be used from this fund to allocate towards projects.<sup>21</sup>

As of 2016, the Member States of the Group of 77 includes: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> “Structure,” The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77 <http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html> (accessed April 1, 2016).

<sup>16</sup> “Group of 77 and China (G77),” Earth Summit 2002: Toolkit for Women <http://www.earthsummit2002.org/toolkits/women/otherforums/g77.html> (accessed April 1, 2016).

<sup>17</sup> Remarks by Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane,” 39<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 <http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=150924> (accessed April 2, 2016).

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> “About the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF),” The Group of 77 at the United Nations, <http://www.g77.org/pgtf/> (accessed August 22, 2016).

<sup>21</sup> “Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation,” The Group of 77 at the United Nations, [B and W Presentation on PGTF updated Dec 2015.pdf](http://www.g77.org/pgtf/B%20and%20W%20Presentation%20on%20PGTF%20updated%20Dec%202015.pdf) (accessed August 22, 2016).

<sup>22</sup> “The Member States of the Group of 77,” The Group of 77 at the United Nations <http://www.g77.org/doc/members.html> (accessed April 2, 2016).

## I: Post-COP21: Developing Incentives for Alleviating the Economic and Social Effects of Climate

*“We are in a race against time... Together, let us turn the aspirations of Paris into action (...) so that the spirit of solidarity of Paris lives again.” – Ban Ki-Moon*

### Introduction

April 22 of 2016 marked a historic day for solidarity to fighting climate change. 175 Member States signed the Paris Agreement on Climate Change at the twenty-first Conference of the Parties (COP 21) meeting, making it the treaty with the most signatures in one day.<sup>23</sup> That same day, another 18 Member States supplied their appropriate instruments of ratification, such as through adoption by parliament or their respective leader (depending on “each individual country’s national constitution and legal framework”).<sup>24</sup> It was with the most recent Convention of Parties in Paris in 2015 that the next major step had taken place. But can the United Nations and the numerous actors act in time to mitigate the negative impact of climate change? The treaty holds significance in creating international cooperation through “nationally determined contributions” in reducing human impact on climate change during a period that may determine whether we can avoid climate catastrophe.<sup>25</sup> Regions around the world already are suffering the consequences of various impacts due to climate change. The Marshall Islands or towns on the shores of Louisiana are slowly receding into the oceans, for which the U.S. government has already appropriated around \$1 billion to accommodate climate change effects.<sup>26,27</sup> Another recent study showed that even with the goal of the Paris Agreement to maintain temperature increase within less than two degrees Celsius, it would still be not enough to stop parts of the Middle East and North Africa from becoming too hot to be habitable.<sup>28</sup>

The risks caused by climate change are felt the most among the island nations for which rising sea levels and harsher weather patterns create increasingly more damage. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that the earliest members to ratify the treaty, 14 of the 16 signees as of May 17<sup>th</sup>, came from island nations including Barbados, Belize, Fiji, Grenada, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Seychelles, Somalia, St Kitts, St Lucia, Palestine, and Tuvalu.<sup>29</sup> Reports on the impact of climate change show that an increase in only one meter of the sea level may result in up to 15% of Pacific islands being submerged. To allow for the Paris Treaty to come into effect, countries that make up 55% of the world's emissions need to ratify it. This comes as a challenge considering that the 16 member States that have currently ratified it only make up about 0.03% of global emissions, whereas the U.S. and China together make up about 40%.<sup>30,31</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> “Record: 177 parties signed the Paris Agreement,” UN Climate Change Conference, 25 April 2016.

<http://www.cop21.gouv.fr/en/a-record-over-160-countries-expected-to-sign-the-paris-agreement-in-new-york-on-22-april-2016/> (Accessed 12 May 2016).

<sup>24</sup> “FAQs About How the Paris Agreement Enters into Force,” World Resource Institute, <http://www.wri.org/faqs-about-how-paris-agreement-enters-force> (Accessed 13 August 2016)

<sup>25</sup> Michael E. Mann, “Earth Will Cross the Climate Danger Threshold by 2036,” Scientific American, 1 April 2014. <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/earth-will-cross-the-climate-danger-threshold-by-2036/> (Accessed 12 April 2016).

<sup>26</sup> Coral Davenport, “The Marshall Islands are Disappearing,” New York Times, 1 December 2015, [http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/12/02/world/The-Marshall-Islands-Are-Disappearing.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/12/02/world/The-Marshall-Islands-Are-Disappearing.html?_r=0) (Accessed 12 May 2016).

<sup>27</sup> Coral Davenport and Campbell Robertson, “Resettling the First American ‘Climate Refugees,’” New York Times, 3 May 2016, <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/03/us/resettling-the-first-american-climate-refugees.html> (Accessed 12 May 2016).

<sup>28</sup> “Climate-exodus Expected in the Middle East,” Phys.org, <http://phys.org/news/2016-05-climate-exodus-middle-east-north-africa.html> (Access 12 May 2016)

<sup>29</sup> Ed King, “Small islands lead charge on Paris Agreement approval,” Climate Change News, 17 May 2016, <http://www.climatechangenews.com/2016/05/17/small-islands-lead-charge-on-paris-agreement-approval/> (Accessed 12 May 2016).

<sup>30</sup> “Paris Agreement - Status of Ratification,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, [http://unfccc.int/paris\\_agreement/items/9444.php](http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php) (Access 12 May 2016).

<sup>31</sup> “Small islands lead charge on Paris Agreement approval,” Climate Home.org, <http://www.climatechangenews.com/2016/05/17/small-islands-lead-charge-on-paris-agreement-approval/> (Access 12 May 2016).

## History

History of UN action on Climate Change dates back to 1979 when the first World Climate Conference took place. The demand for a treaty on the issues began to grow to build international cooperation on climate change, and a more organized effort came together with the advent of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988. During the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in 1991, some of the initial solutions began to come together that included the mutual interests of the many G77 Member States to begin work on an “effective framework convention on climate change” with the assistance of several UN committees.<sup>32,33</sup> A couple of nascent themes were present at the meetings that included: carbon taxes; comprehensive policies; and transferring technology and revenue to developing countries.<sup>34</sup>

The following year in 1992, more decisive action was taken at the famous Earth Summit in Rio. At this summit, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted alongside partner treaties that included the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification.<sup>35</sup> With these conventions, a goal was identified, which included maintaining greenhouse gases “at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system.”<sup>36</sup> The treaty came into force on 21 March 1994, with 197 Member States ratifying the treaty, making them “Parties of the Convention.” The UNFCCC placed the focus on the industrialized countries to act on most of the emissions cuts, which mainly belong to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and they are referenced to as Annex I countries. With the agreement, national reports have been provided regularly by the Member States, and plans have been set forth to lower greenhouse emissions. However, most importantly the UNFCCC recognized that a climate problem existed of which the impacts were inevitable, such as biological conservation or heat waves, and that to halt these effects it would be necessary to limit average global temperatures.<sup>37</sup> This followed up with two sister summits, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD).<sup>38</sup> However, the science at the time was limited, therefore its action plan included the famous line, “it bound member states to act in the interests of human safety even in the face of scientific uncertainty.”<sup>39</sup> Following these actions under the UNFCCC, the parties of the conventions began to convene during the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the first one being in Berlin in 1995 (COP1).<sup>40</sup>

With the advent of the UNFCCC Secretariat in 1996, efforts to mitigate climate change continued with several working group meetings drafting what would soon be known as the Kyoto Protocol of 1997, which was a binding agreement. In this respect, a protocol is an amendment to international treaties. Signed in Kyoto, Japan on 11 December 1997, and coming into force on 16 February 2005. The protocol was important for the purpose of providing more direct mechanisms in reducing emissions, which included: International Emissions Trading, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and Joint Implementation (JI). These were included for the purpose of “stimulating green investment and help Parties meet their emission targets in a cost-effective way.”<sup>41</sup> Within these mechanisms existed several targets that included tracking, reporting, compliance, and adaptation. International emissions traded divided emissions into “assigned amount units” (AAUs) that were available to trade between Member States. If one Member State one year used fewer emissions than it was allotted, it would be allowed to trade its AAUs with other countries that could not reach its emission goals. These schemes can be produced on national or regional levels, which the European Union is the largest example of this program. With the CDM, an innovative

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<sup>32</sup> “Towards a Climate Agreement,” UN and Climate Change, <http://www.un.org/climatechange/towards-a-climate-agreement/> (Access 3 June 2016).

<sup>33</sup> “Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee For a Framework Convention on Climate Change,” General Assembly, 18 January 1991, [unfccc.int/resource/docs/a/01a01.pdf](http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/a/01a01.pdf) (Accessed 12 May 2016).

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> “First steps to a safer future: Introducing The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, [http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/convention/items/6036.php](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/6036.php) (Accessed 12 May 2016).

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> “Kyoto Protocol,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, [http://unfccc.int/kyoto\\_protocol/items/2830.php](http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php) (Accessed 12 May 2016).



mechanism and first of its kind, helped to spur a "environmental investment and credit scheme" that helped to stimulate trade in green project development between developed and developing Member States. Finally, the third mechanism of the protocol included Joint Implementation that allowed for Member States with limited "commitment" (Annex B Party Member States as highlighted within the protocol) to receive emission reduction units (ERUs) from projects in other Annex B Party Member States. It was with the Kyoto Protocol that real steps towards reducing global greenhouse gas emissions were being implemented.<sup>42</sup>

The Cancun Agreements of 2010 strengthened reporting mechanisms by requiring Member States "to submit their national communications every four years," with biennial reports for developed countries and biennial update reports for developing countries. The agreement also ensured for parties to provide International assessment and review (IAR) by developed Member States as well as international consultation and analysis (ICA) by developing Member States.<sup>43</sup> The Cancun Agreement provided action on other horizons such as the finance, technology, adaptation, and forest management.<sup>44</sup> With technology, a mechanism provided greater "development and transfer" through the Technology Executive Committee and a Climate Technology Centre and Network.<sup>45</sup> The Cancun Adaptation Framework works around five objectives that include: implementation; support; institutions; principles; stakeholder engagement.<sup>46</sup> The Fast-Start Finance was the precursor to the USD 100 billion made available by the Paris Agreement. It mobilized USD 30 billion for the period of 2010-2012 to help mitigate climate change projects in developing Member States from the developed Member States. With forest management, the Cancun Agreement adopted plans to submit "forest management reference level" (FMRL) by Annex I Member States with "technical assessments" on each from the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP). And finally, the Green Climate Fund was established (discussed in further in Climate Finance section).<sup>47</sup>

In 2013 at the COP19 meeting, the tenants of immediate action on climate change from the Cancun Agreements continued into the UN Climate Change Conference in Warsaw, which highlighted two goals for the COP21 Paris agreement to meet in 2015: "first, to bind nations together into an effective global effort to reduce emissions rapidly enough to chart humanity's longer-term path out of the danger zone of climate change, while building adaptation capacity; second, to stimulate faster and broader action now."<sup>48</sup> With this in mind, "monitoring, reporting, and verification" strategies were planned upon which included Member States to disclose their contributions and provide plans for their domestic action implementations before the 2015 agreement.<sup>49</sup> Finally, at the meeting, the REDD+ rulebook was adopted which refers to the "reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries." This will help provide structural management of carbon emissions due to deforestation for things such as agriculture. Reduction of deforestation has some of the highest impacts on the amount of "immediate carbon stock" availability.

During the Warsaw meeting, COP19, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change has also been established. The goal here was to provide understanding of risk management, strengthen dialogue, and provide financial and technological support in alleviating loss and damage, especially in developing countries due to climate change. Part of the mechanism was to host meetings on several topics such as climate change effect on migration and other non-economic losses. Recently Casablanca, Morocco hosted the *Technical meeting on migration, displacement, and human mobility*, which brought in experts to build knowledge on the subject. Further, the first meeting of the *Expert Group on non-economic losses* will be hosted in mid-September

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<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> "FOCUS: Mitigation – Reporting on national implementation and MRV," United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change <http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7173.php> (Accessed 10 August 2016)

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> "Cancun Adaptation Framework," United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change <http://unfccc.int/adaptation/items/5852.php> (Accessed 10 August 2016)

<sup>47</sup> "Cancun Agreements," United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [http://unfccc.int/meetings/cancun\\_nov\\_2010/items/6005.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/cancun_nov_2010/items/6005.php) (Accessed 10 August 2016)

<sup>48</sup> "Warsaw Outcomes," United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [http://unfccc.int/key\\_steps/warsaw\\_outcomes/items/8006.php](http://unfccc.int/key_steps/warsaw_outcomes/items/8006.php) (Accessed 10 August 2016)

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

in Bonn, Germany followed by the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.<sup>50</sup>

A year later, COP20 provided the most holistic outline and agenda for the COP21, while also preparing actions for the meeting. This included capitalizing the Green Climate Fund up to USD 10 billion targets, had several countries go through the Multilateral Assessment which put them through questioning on their strategies to reach emissions targets, and included a call to action by including climate awareness education in school curricula through their development plans.<sup>51</sup>

## ***COP-21***

The historic 21<sup>st</sup> meeting of the parties highlights several mechanisms and “essential elements” which exist within the Paris Agreement that include the following goals: long-term temperature goal of limiting increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius; global peaking of greenhouse gasses; mitigation; sinks and reservoirs; market and non-markets; adaptation; loss and damage; support; transparency; global stocktake; and Decision 1/CP.21. Each will help to understand the problems and strategies to move forward with especially “loss and damage” for which many G77 countries lobbied for to help financially assist with the negative impact of climate change such as “extreme weather events” or sea-level rise and how to utilize those funds.<sup>52</sup>

Under the Paris Agreement, adaptation and mitigation were highlighted. Adaptation refers to the way Member States have adjusted to the effects of climate change such as rising temperatures that increased the amount of “extreme weather events.”<sup>53</sup> This may include wide variety of solutions such as stronger infrastructure for coasts and islands dealing with harsher weather patterns, finding better crops that may resist crops, or simply adapting administrative and bureaucratic structure to fit the needs of quicker disaster relief. With the agreement, an increased focus was built on “enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reduction of vulnerability to climate change—through support and international cooperation.” Article 7 of the agreement refers to building these strategies especially for developing Member States.<sup>54</sup>

Mitigation is referred to in Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, which is one of the strongest parts of the treaty. Specifically, this refers to “actions taken to reduce the flow of heat-trapping GHG [greenhouse gasses] emissions into the atmosphere.” This can include anything from innovative technology uses and renewable energy to updating outdated technology and providing better efficiency. Typically economy-wide, Member States can focus their programs on specific sectors, such as “energy supply and demand, transport, buildings, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.” It created “binding commitments” by all Member States to “prepare, communicate, and maintain a nationally determined contribution (NDC) and to pursue domestic measures to achieve them.” The established timeline for the NDCs to be provided is every 5 years with “clarity and transparency.”<sup>55</sup> The details of the article have asked for developed Member States to build economy-wide mitigation adjustments while also helping with efforts in less developed Member States so those Members too can move towards economy-wide mitigation.<sup>56</sup>

One very important problem exists that has to be discussed. The Paris Agreement will only come into effect “30 days after 55 countries that account for at least 55% of global emissions have deposited their instruments of

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<sup>50</sup> “Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts,” United Nations Convention on Climate Change, [http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/loss\\_and\\_damage/items/8134.php](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/loss_and_damage/items/8134.php) (Accessed 11 August 2016)

<sup>51</sup> “Lima Call for Climate Action Puts World on Track to Paris 2015,” United Nations Convention on Climate Change, <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lima/lima-call-for-climate-action-puts-world-on-track-to-paris-2015/> (Accessed 11 August 2016)

<sup>52</sup> “Content: The Paris Agreement,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, <http://bigpicture.unfccc.int/-content-the-Paris-agreement> (Accessed 12 May 2016).

<sup>53</sup> “What is adaptation?” United Nations Convention on Climate Change <http://bigpicture.unfccc.int/#content-the-paris-agreement> (Accessed 12 May 2016)

<sup>54</sup> “Content: The Paris Agreement,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, <http://bigpicture.unfccc.int/-content-the-Paris-agreement> (Accessed 12 May 2016).

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

ratification.”<sup>57</sup> The website for the UNFCCC has a graphic keeping track “Status of Ratification” of countries that have already ratified or made plans to ratify the agreement. Can the G77 convince more Member States to ratify?

### *Climate Finance*

The UNFCCC has adopted several financial mechanisms that have only strengthened under COP 21. Previous plans followed the standard that backing for climate change mitigation would revolve around transfer of resources to the less endowed Member States, as highlighted in the Kyoto Protocol. The COP decided to create the Financial Mechanism to mitigate the transfer of the specific funds towards the projects in the Member States needing assistance. Under the Financial Mechanism exist two major programs, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) established around the time of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) which was established during COP 17.<sup>58</sup> The GEF has assisted in over 4,000 projects with \$14.5 billion in grants while also working to gather another \$74 billion financing for other projects. In 1994, the GEF became an independent entity away from the World Bank, which allowed for more input from developing Member States. Currently, the GEF has worked with 18 implementation partners that include many of the major international development banks and institutions.<sup>59</sup> The Green Climate Fund, on the other hand, is focused around aggregating funding from different sources to invest in ‘low-emission and climate-resilient development.’’

There are three other special funds: the special climate change fund (SCCF); the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF); and the Adaptation Fund (AF). The SCCF and the LDCF are managed under the GEF and the GCF according to the UNFCCC and the AF is managed by the Kyoto Protocol.<sup>60</sup> The SCCF “was established under the Convention in 2001 to finance projects relating to adaptation; technology transfer and capacity building; energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and economic diversification.”<sup>61</sup> The LDCF helps to assist in completing national adaptation programs of action (NAPAs) for climate change. Of the 51 preparations for the adaptation programs, 50 have been completed, resulting in 159 NAPA projects and programs developed in 48 least developed countries (LDCs).<sup>62</sup> Finally, the Adaptation Fund, managed by the Adaptation Fund Board composed of 16 members and 16 alternates, implements comprehensive “adaptation projects.” Under the COP 21, it has been recognized for the AF to continue in assisting the Paris Agreement.<sup>63</sup>

COP 17 through 19 saw further developments on “long-term finance” methods, which will expire by 2020 but include the need for biennial reports on finance strategies to increase climate finance during this time period.<sup>64</sup> During the COP 21 meeting, financing had become a major part of the agreement. Also included were transparency plans that “simplified approval procedures,” and how to continue financial mobilization post-2025. Specific parts include Article 9 reiterates the need of developed Member States to “continue their existing collective mobilization goal through 2025,” however to also create a plan for which funding is continued beyond 2025.

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<sup>57</sup> “The Paris Agreement,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, [http://unfccc.int/paris\\_agreement/items/9485.php](http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php) (Accessed 12 May 2016).

<sup>58</sup> “Climate Finance,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/items/2807.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/items/2807.php) (Access 3 August 2016)

<sup>59</sup> “What is the GEF,” Global Environment Facility, <https://www.thegef.org/gef/whatisgef> (Access 3 August 2016)

<sup>60</sup> “Climate Finance,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/items/2807.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/items/2807.php) (Access 3 August 2016)

<sup>61</sup> “The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF),” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/special\\_climate\\_change\\_fund/items/3657.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/special_climate_change_fund/items/3657.php) (Accessed 3 August 2016)

<sup>62</sup> “Least Developed Countries (LDC) Fund,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/least\\_developed\\_country\\_fund/items/4723.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/least_developed_country_fund/items/4723.php)

<sup>63</sup> “Adaptation Fund,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/adaptation\\_fund/items/3659.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/adaptation_fund/items/3659.php) (Accessed 3 August 2016)

<sup>64</sup> “Climate Finance,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/items/2807.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/items/2807.php) (Accessed 3 August 2016)



## ***Conclusion***

As the Agenda for COP 22 is being developed by the UNFCCC, more Member States are ratifying the Paris Agreement and already surpassing the number of original 18 that provided their ratification instruments on the day of signing the treaty. The G-77 includes some of Member States that are most impacted by Climate Change, including some island nations that may not exist in the near future due to increased sea levels. As these Member States continue to be the leading voice for stronger policies to tackle the issue, it will take an international effort to provide programs and decisions between developing and developed Member States to succeed in tackling Climate Change.

## ***Committee Directive***

To come prepared, Member States of the G77 should be conscious of the adjustments and updates since the COP21 was introduced and even after the background guide was published since new events continue to arise including which Member States have ratified the treaty. COP22 agenda is already being planned for the August meeting of 2017 as well. Being familiar with how previous mechanisms have been utilized by your respective Member States, such as NAPAs, CDM or JI among others, will allow you to understand better how each Member States has adopted climate change policies and if they partnered with others. Also worth looking into is the various Financial Mechanisms or other financial funds such as the GEF, GCF, SCCF, LDCF, or the AF and whether they have already implemented climate change programs in their respective Member States and how they can build on that progress. Further, each delegation should be well aware of their Member States' impact on climate change, and also the effect that climate change is having within its own borders.

Seeing that many mechanisms do exist under the UNFCCC, its affiliated Secretariat, and the Kyoto Protocol, a focus will have to be on finding solutions to dealing with heat waves, food shortages, rising sea levels, eco-refugees, and many other cases while utilizing the available resources.<sup>65</sup> The Annex I countries have already set up a fund equivalent to \$100 billion annually throughout the COP21 agreement to help increase financing remedies against externalities of climate change. Other things to look into will be finding strategies to phase out fossil fuels, while also accommodating for economic growth impact of the developing Member States that rely on cheaper energy sources and the need of non-renewables for this transition. Therefore what sort of programs can each Member States bring to the fore that will alleviate these problems? One specific the agreement asks of Member States is to "enhance the coordination and delivery of resources to support country-driven strategies through simplified and efficient application and approval procedures, and through continued readiness, support to developing country Parties, including the least developed countries and small island developing States."<sup>66</sup>

Overall, there exist numerous ways to build on these efforts, but a core tenant lies in building a strategy in helping the less developed Member States while the developed Member States build economy-wide solutions for themselves.

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<sup>65</sup> Coral Davenport and Austin Gillis, "Leaders Roll Up Sleeves on Climate, but Experts Say Plans Don't Pack a Wallop," New York Times, 21 April 2016 <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/22/science/united-nations-paris-climate-change-document.html> (Accessed 12 May 2016).

<sup>66</sup> "Content: The Paris Agreement," United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, <http://bigpicture.unfccc.int/-content-the-Paris-agreement> (Accessed 12 May 2016).

## II. Protecting and Aiding New Enterprises in Developing Countries in the Global Market

### *Introduction*

After the time frame for the Millennium Goals expired in 2015, the United Nations looked to establish new guidelines for solving the pressing issues of today. In September of 2015, Member States of the United Nations agreed to work together to reach seventeen goals to “end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all.”<sup>67</sup> The G77 is committed to addressing all of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), yet developing nations are at a disadvantage, such as higher rates of poverty, lower employment rates, and poor technical and structural infrastructure, to establishing programs and courses of action to achieve the SDGs. Therefore, with the approval of the SDGs, the G77 wants to promote the aiding of new enterprises in developing countries to make these enterprises competitive in the global market, which will help achieve SDG 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth" and SDG 9 "Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure."<sup>68</sup>

### *History*

In May of 1981 in Caracas, Venezuela, the Group of 77 constructed the Caracas Programme of Action during the High-Level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, where the Group made several recommendations for improving trade in developing countries. During the conference, it came to the attention of the Group that the majority of materials and products used in developing countries were imported from developed countries, despite the ability for developing countries to create their own products. To address the concerns of the conference, the Group made recommendations to build upon Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) and multinational marketing enterprises (MMEs).<sup>69</sup>

GSTP was created upon signing the Agreement on 13 April 1988, which established a system for developing countries to make contracts and tariff arrangements.<sup>70</sup> Under the Agreement, member nations establish tariff concessions discussed at periodical rounds of negotiations.<sup>71</sup> These negotiations may discuss “product-by-product negotiations, across-the-board tariff reductions, sectoral negotiations, and/or direct trade measures, including medium and long-term contracts.”<sup>72</sup> The product of these negotiations is enforced by a committee of participants referred to as the Committee, which has the authority to examine and make recommendations on disputes and implement regulations of participating. All matters of substance decided by the Committee must adopt with a two-thirds majority vote.<sup>73</sup> All tariff, non-tariff, and para-tariff concessions must apply equally to exports originating in participating developing countries, and the Agreement outlines rules of origin for determining products that qualify for concessions and to encourage domestic-made products over imported products from developed countries.<sup>74</sup> GSTP among developing countries was acknowledged as a useful tool for promoting trade and employment while

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<sup>67</sup> “Sustainable Development Goals,” United Nations, 2016. <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/> (accessed May 1, 2016).

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> *Caracas Programmer of Action adopted by the High-level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries: Trade*. The Group of 77. May 13-19, 1981. <http://www.g77.org/doc/CPA-td.htm>. (accessed May 1, 2016).

<sup>70</sup> *Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)*. The government of India Ministry of Commerce and Industry: Department of Commerce. <http://commerce.nic.in/trade/GSTP.pdf>. (accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>71</sup> *Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences Among Developing Countries*. April 12, 1988. [http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/treaties/en/gstp/trt\\_gstp.pdf](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/treaties/en/gstp/trt_gstp.pdf). (accessed July 20, 2016).

<sup>72</sup> Ibid.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid.

providing equal benefits for participating Member States.<sup>75</sup> Now GSTP is comprised of 43 developing countries, which combined constituted almost 20 percent of world trade in 2012 and had a market value of 11 trillion US dollars in 2010.<sup>76</sup> Those nations came together for a special session in Doha, Qatar on 23 April 2012 where they confirmed the importance of GSTP in South-South cooperation “to create conditions necessary for [developing countries] economies to harness the benefits from dynamic South-South preferential trade for inclusive and sustainable development.”<sup>77</sup> South-South Cooperation “is the mutual sharing and exchange of development solutions—knowledge, experiences and good practices, policies, technology, and resources—between and among countries in the global South.”<sup>78</sup> Economies of developing countries best benefit from South-South cooperation when, through GSTP, tariffs in and between these partnered states remain affordable and allow for diversification of exports. These tariff concessions create opportunities to expand a trade profile, which subsequently increases the likelihood of national economic growth.

The High-Level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries also stressed the importance of Multinational Marketing Enterprises (MMEs) and national enterprises improving upon trade capacities in order to promote enterprises, which utilize internal and regional resources before importing from developed states.<sup>79</sup> MMEs are regional and interregional economic cooperation schemes, which aim to improve trade of products native to the regions participating in the co-operation.<sup>80</sup> COMUNBANA, a banana trading company comprised of six Latin American countries, and PANCAR, a coffee marketing company comprised of eight Latin American countries, serve as examples of MMEs established in the South. Other regional companies have been established to make other produce and food products more profitable in developing countries.<sup>81</sup> Although COMUNBANA went out of business in 1983, the initial purpose of MMEs to protect and promote growth of national and regional markets for national and regional products remains a core goal of G77’s efforts to assist entrepreneurship in developing states.<sup>82</sup>

In January of 1997 in San Jose, Costa Rica, G77 drafted the San Jose Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Trade, Investment, and Finance. Through the San Jose Declaration, the G77 acknowledged the usefulness of South-South cooperation in improving trade and market access of developing countries by promoting the inclusion of developing countries in international policy-making.<sup>83</sup> Furthermore, the Declaration noted that South-South cooperation must have support of other intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) if enterprises and trade in developing nations are to succeed<sup>84</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> *Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)*. The Government of India Ministry of Commerce and Industry: Department of Commerce. <http://commerce.nic.in/trade/GSTP.pdf>. (accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>76</sup> “Members of Global System of Trade Preferences Reaffirm their Strong Commitment to South-South Trade Cooperation,” United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, April 24, 2012. <http://unctad.org/en/Pages/PressRelease.aspx?OriginalVersionID=65> (accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>77</sup> Ibid. (accessed July 20, 2016).

<sup>78</sup> “South-South Cooperation,” Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/south-south-cooperation/en/> (accessed July 20, 2016).

<sup>79</sup> *Caracas Programme of Action adopted by the High-level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries: Trade*. The Group of 77. May 13-19, 1981. <http://www.g77.org/doc/CPA-td.htm>. (accessed May 1, 2016).

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.

<sup>81</sup> *Crisis and Response: The Challenge to South-South Economic Co-operation*. Ed. Noordin Sopiee, BA Hamzah and Leong Choon Heng. Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia. 1988. <https://books.google.com/books?id=yUa0AAAAQBAJ>. p. 67. (accessed June 10, 2016).

<sup>82</sup> James Wiley. *The Banana: Empires, Trade Wars, and Globalization*. University of Nebraska Press. 2008. [https://books.google.com/books?id=LATKDLYKav4C&dq=comunbana&source=gbs\\_navlinks\\_s](https://books.google.com/books?id=LATKDLYKav4C&dq=comunbana&source=gbs_navlinks_s). p. 64. (accessed June 10, 2016).

<sup>83</sup> *San Jose Declaration and Plan of Action on South-South Trade, Investment, and Finance*. The Group of 77. January 13-15, 1997. <http://www.g77.org/doc/sjdocs.html>. (accessed May 1, 2016).

<sup>84</sup> Ibid.

### *Actions Taken by the UN*

In order to protect entrepreneurship in developing countries, the UNCTAD has assisted with trade efficiency.<sup>85</sup> In 2008, UNCTAD XII, a ministerial conference, was held in Accra, Ghana.<sup>86</sup> From the conference, UNCTAD passed the Accra Declaration, which stated a commitment “towards equitable and inclusive access to benefits of globalization arising from trade, finance, investment, technology and innovation, and full and productive employment.”<sup>87</sup> Keeping in line with goal for global fair and equal trading, the UNCTAD and other international organizations, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), have worked to establish programs to assist developing countries with competing in a global market. One such program is Aid for Trade. Aid for Trade is part of overall development aid that provides technical assistance, such as helping to develop trade strategies and effective negotiation tactics, to developing countries.<sup>88</sup> For example, Aid for Trade assisted in mango export in Mali by helping to finance more cold storage and testing facilities, so products could meet international standards. Between 2000-2006, the mango export in Mali had an annual growth rate of almost thirty percent.<sup>89</sup> Despite success from Aid for Trade efforts, many other projects need financial and personal assistance from developed nations and international organizations in order to succeed.

In addition to assisting with trade financially, the UNCTAD helps boost trade potential in developing countries by supporting and promoting entrepreneurship. One such program to assist entrepreneurship is Empretec, which seeks to aid women and youth entrepreneurs, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and employees of large companies.<sup>90</sup> The main method of assisting enterprises in developing countries is through training workshops called Empretec Training Workshops (ETW), which help entrepreneurs in developing countries to be able to recognize and apply different practices that allow the entrepreneurs to run more efficient and productive businesses daily.<sup>91</sup> The workshops include anywhere from 4-day to 10-day courses, and these different courses work to teach the Empretec methodology, which addresses the strengths and weaknesses of the enterprises by reviewing the ten Personal Entrepreneurial Competencies (PECs).<sup>92</sup> The ten PECs are opportunity seeking and initiative, persistence, fulfillment of commitments, demand for quality and efficiency, calculated risks, goal-setting, information-seeking, systematic planning and monitoring, persuasion and networking, and independence and self-confidence.<sup>93</sup> There are twenty-nine program locations mostly clustered in South and Latin America and Africa.<sup>94</sup>

One of the best ways to encourage involvement in entrepreneurship is through education. UNCTAD established the Virtual Institute (Vi), which assists universities and research centers in developing countries to “strengthen their teaching and research capacity in the areas of trade, investment, and development, and increase the policy orientation and relevance of their work.”<sup>95</sup> The Vi works first to educate citizens of developing nations by building upon university programs to include topics of trade and development. Secondly, the Vi supports policy-related research on trade and development in order to encourage the academia to get involved with national policy-making efforts.<sup>96</sup> For example, two Ethiopian students received scholarships through the Vi to study at the Universitat de

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<sup>85</sup> “A Brief History of UNCTAD,” United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

<http://unctad.org/en/Pages/About%20UNCTAD/A-Brief-History-of-UNCTAD.aspx> (accessed May 1, 2016).

<sup>86</sup> *UNCTAD XII: Accra Accord and the Accra Declaration*. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. 2008. [http://unctad.org/en/Docs/iaos20082\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/Docs/iaos20082_en.pdf). (accessed July 21, 2016).

<sup>87</sup> Ibid.

<sup>88</sup> “Aid for Trade Fact Sheet,” World Trade Organization, 2016.

[https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/devel\\_e/a4t\\_e/a4t\\_factsheet\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/a4t_factsheet_e.htm) (accessed July 21, 2016).

<sup>89</sup> Look up how to cite a powerpoint.

<sup>90</sup> “Empretec,” Empretec: UNCTAD, 2016. [http://empretec.unctad.org/?page\\_id=18](http://empretec.unctad.org/?page_id=18) (accessed May 6, 2016).

<sup>91</sup> “Products,” Empretec: UNCTAD, 2016. [http://empretec.unctad.org/?page\\_id=24](http://empretec.unctad.org/?page_id=24) (accessed May 6, 2016).

<sup>92</sup> *Empretec Programme: The Entrepreneur’s Guide*. UNCTAD. [http://unctad.org/en/Docs/diaeed20093\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/Docs/diaeed20093_en.pdf). (accessed June 12, 2016).

<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

<sup>94</sup> Ibid.

<sup>95</sup> *The Virtual Institute*. UNCTAD, 2015. [http://unctad.org/en/PublicationChapters/osg2015d6\\_S04\\_P04.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationChapters/osg2015d6_S04_P04.pdf) (accessed May 6, 2016).

<sup>96</sup> *UNCTAD Virtual Institute: 10 Years of Support to Academia*. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. [http://vi.unctad.org/images/files/brochure\\_en.pdf](http://vi.unctad.org/images/files/brochure_en.pdf). (accessed July 21, 2016).

Barcelona, Spain in the Master in International Economic Law and Policy program.<sup>97</sup> Additionally, the Vi provides curricular advice and teaching materials to enhance educational opportunities in developing nations.<sup>98</sup> Sixty-three workshops and online courses have been taught to representatives of ninety-six different countries. Although the research and workshops are funded by a developed nation, the topic of research and workshops focus on areas of study that will positively influence the economic activity and policymaking within the individual developing nations.<sup>99</sup> Currently, Finland serves as the main donor and funding source for the Vi, which has helped to train researchers in sub-Saharan Africa on analyzing trade and gender.<sup>100</sup> The research is meant to allow an analytical foundation on which enterprises can develop, survive, and profit.

### *Youth as Entrepreneurs*

The unemployment and underemployment of youth in developing nations has been a concern of the UN. In recent years, direct action has been taken to address the high unemployment rate of youth worldwide. At the 46<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission for Social Development on 7 February 2008, H.E. Ambassador John W. Ashe spoke on behalf of the Group of 77.<sup>101</sup> During his speech, Ambassador Ashe addressed the topic of youth employment, in which he stated, “Promoting participation of youth in the design of policies that affect them, in accordance with their capacities; facilitating access to job and skills training opportunities; and promoting entrepreneurship are all measures that can channel the energy, creativity and potential of youth into productive pursuits.”<sup>102</sup> Ambassador Ashe charged the session with promoting youth employment, but he added no particular recommendations. A little over three years later Maria Laura Braiza, National Director for Youth of Argentina, spoke at the High-Level Meeting of the UN General Assembly on Youth on behalf of the Group of 77.<sup>103</sup> In her address she affirms, “The Group of 77 and China urges all Member States to consider undertaking efforts towards the development of a global strategy to effectively address this issue.”<sup>104</sup>

Five years later on 1 February 2016 Guy Ryder, the Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO), announced the implementation of the Global Youth Initiative.<sup>105</sup> The purpose of the initiative will utilize the expertise of UN organizations and other entities in order to develop job growth for youth across the global. The initiative will focus on developing digital and technology related skills, protection of labor rights, and promotion of youth entrepreneurship.<sup>106</sup> ILO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and several other UN organizations worked together to draft the initiative. Monica Carco, Chief of UNIDO’s Investment and Technology Unit, commented on the initiative stating, “UNIDO’s mandate to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development means that employment is one of the main focus areas of the organization’s programmes and activities. Entrepreneurship and private sector development can be one solution to the youth unemployment

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<sup>97</sup> Ibid.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid.

<sup>99</sup> *The Virtual Institute*. UNCTAD, 2015. [http://unctad.org/en/PublicationChapters/osg2015d6\\_S04\\_P04.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationChapters/osg2015d6_S04_P04.pdf) (accessed May 6, 2016).

<sup>100</sup> Ibid.

<sup>101</sup> *Statement on Behalf of the Group of 77 and China by H.E. Ambassador John W. Ashe, Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations, at the 46<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission for Social Development (New York, 7 February 2008)*. The Group of 77, February 7, 2008. <http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=080207>. (accessed June 18, 2016).

<sup>102</sup> Ibid.

<sup>103</sup> *Statement on Behalf of the Group of 77 and China by Maria Laura Braiza, National Director for Youth of Argentina, at the High-Level Meeting of the UN General Assembly on Youth (New York, 26 July 2011)*. The Group of 77, July 26, 2011. <http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=110726&print=1>. (accessed June 18, 2016).

<sup>104</sup> Ibid.

<sup>105</sup> “Guy Ryder announces Global Youth Initiative,” International Labour Organization, February 1, 2016. [http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS\\_447516/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_447516/lang--en/index.htm). (accessed June 18, 2016).

<sup>106</sup> Ibid.



challenge.”<sup>107</sup> Although the initiative is a new effort of the UN, the support of the program and its mission to address the unemployment of youth promotes optimism for the future of state of youth employment.

Supporting the Global Youth Initiative was not a far reach for UNIDO to make. UNIDO has been active in other programs to encourage and back youth employment and entrepreneurship. As a celebration of its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary, UNIDO published a series of working papers to address a number of topics. One such working paper was titled *Inclusive Development and Entrepreneurship for All*.<sup>108</sup> The paper addresses a number of topics concerning youth employment, one of which being youth entrepreneurship. The paper noted that youth entrepreneurs not only tend to have a higher feeling of “life satisfaction,” but it also positively impacts economic and employment growth.<sup>109</sup> However, in order for youth entrepreneurship to be effective, the businesses need to be able to compete in a large market and develop to respond to market trends and changes. These youth start-ups need assistance in order to thrive, especially in lesser developed nations. Enterprises in developing nations face more challenges than those in developed states due to the lack of education, proper infrastructure, access to technology, and non-agricultural related jobs.<sup>110</sup> In order to address these challenges, UNIDO has established a number of educational plans to assist young entrepreneurs. These programs include, but are not limited to, vocational technical education provided to both men and women for employment with a non-academic trade and Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme (ECP), which teaches students in lesser developed countries strategies to start and run a business.<sup>111</sup> This program was first introduced in Mozambique in 2007, where students were taught about licensing, taxation, and other basic business skills. As of 2013, “the project had trained 1,654 teachers to provide entrepreneurially and enterprise development training in 331 schools.”<sup>112</sup>

### ***Current Situation***

Since the founding of G77, the Group has been working to improve the opportunities, such as fair trade and equal access to resources, of entrepreneurs in developing countries. Despite efforts of the Group, enterprises in developing countries still struggle to compete in global markets with large corporations due to the relatively cheap prices of products produced by large corporations, the high export tariffs of developed nations, and the exploitation of resources in developing nations by large corporations. In June of 2014, the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Group of 77 met in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the fiftieth anniversary of the Group. From the Summit, the Group produced the Declaration of the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Group of 77 entitled “For a new world order for living well.”<sup>113</sup> In the declaration, the Group noted the negative effects of large corporations on the development of enterprises in developing countries. Large corporations establish prices of products that local enterprises cannot compete with as well as take the national resources from the developing countries. Furthermore, the Group mentioned the need to remove trade barriers, such as tariff escalation and tax policies, that inhibit the growth of enterprises in developing countries.<sup>114</sup>

The recent efforts of the G77 go beyond general entrepreneurship efforts to include the role of youth entrepreneurship in developing countries. On 4 April 2014, Deputy General Li Young spoke at the G77 Plenary Discussion Forum on Mainstreaming of Youth in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and Youth Entrepreneurship for Industrial Development.<sup>115</sup> In his address, Young stated the majority youth unemployment rate, which accounts

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<sup>107</sup> “The Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth backed by UNIDO and other UN entities,” United Nations Information Service, November 23, 2015. [http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS\\_447516/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_447516/lang--en/index.htm). (accessed June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2016).

<sup>108</sup> *Inclusive Development and Entrepreneurship for All*. United Nations Industrial Development Organization. 2016. [http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS\\_447516/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_447516/lang--en/index.htm). (accessed June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2016).

<sup>109</sup> *Inclusive Development*, p. 5.

<sup>110</sup> *Inclusive Development*, p. 8.

<sup>111</sup> *Inclusive Development*, p. 20-21.

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>113</sup> “G77: Summit Addresses MDGs, SDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda,” Social Watch: Poverty Eradication and Gender Justice, June 27, 2014. <http://www.socialwatch.org/node/16505> (accessed May 5, 2016).

<sup>114</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>115</sup> *Speech of Mr. Li Young at the G77 Plenary Discussion Forum on Mainstreaming of Youth in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and Youth Entrepreneurship for Industrial Development*. United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

for almost 40 percent of world unemployment, comes from developing countries.<sup>116</sup> Additionally, Young mentioned projects of the UNIDO implemented to assist in youth entrepreneurship, such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and individual, national projects in Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Iraq, Cambodia, Pakistan, and Tunisia.<sup>117</sup> Moreover, the G77 needs to invest time and resources to assisting youth enterprises because “failing to invest in our youth will inevitably have long-term repercussions.”<sup>118</sup> To address some of the charges made by Deputy General Li Young, the World Conference on Youth 2014 met in Sri Lanka between 6 May 2014 and 10 May 2014 to discuss a number of issues facing global youth.<sup>119</sup> For the Conference, the International Labour Organization provided recommendations for tackling youth unemployment.<sup>120</sup> Some of the recommendations include focusing on labour market policies, education and training, access to finances, and rights for youth.<sup>121</sup>

### ***Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund: Sixth Forum for Businesswomen***

The Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF) for South-South Cooperation helps support economic development in developing countries, including funds to promote entrepreneurship. Over the years, projects have implemented to provide technology, training, and inclusivity.<sup>122</sup> In order to receive funds from the PGTF, projects must benefit members of the G77, have the cooperation of at least three developing countries, and cannot exceed 35,000 USD in funding.<sup>123</sup> Project INT/11/K05 assisted with the Sixth Forum for Businesswomen in Islamic Countries, where there was a promotion of entrepreneurship of women and youth in Islamic countries.<sup>124</sup> The PGTF contributed 36,00 USD to the Forum.<sup>125</sup> The final report on the Forum has not yet been published for public viewing on the G77 website. Project INT/13/K01 helped fund the training programme on entrepreneurship development of OIC countries.<sup>126</sup> The Training Program on Entrepreneurship Development for OIC Countries took place in Sharjah, the United Arab Emirates from 18 March 2013 to 20 March 2013 after recommendations from the Sixth Forum for Businesswomen.<sup>127</sup> The training provided participants with information on how to run an effective business with technical sessions focusing on business ideas and models, budgeting, legal issues, marketing, human relations, operation, and supply chain, and entrepreneurial growth.<sup>128</sup> From the training, OIC countries wanted to gain knowledge and idea sharing in order to “have a common platform to promote entrepreneurship.”<sup>129</sup>

### ***Conclusion***

The G77 works to assist developing nations with the aid of developed nations. With the support of the Group, developing nations now seek to expand enterprises into a global market. However, the presence and finances of large, developed nations make the sustainability of new enterprises in developing nations hard to maintain. Through efforts of the G77 and affiliated organizations, developing nations are beginning to be supported and trained to establish successful enterprises. Despite the increasing number of supportive measures taken to assist with

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April 4, 2014. [https://www.unido.org/uploads/media/DG\\_Speech\\_for\\_G77\\_Plenary\\_Discussion\\_Forum\\_Final2.pdf](https://www.unido.org/uploads/media/DG_Speech_for_G77_Plenary_Discussion_Forum_Final2.pdf) (accessed May 6, 2016).

<sup>116</sup> Ibid.

<sup>117</sup> Ibid.

<sup>118</sup> Ibid.

<sup>119</sup> “World Conference on Youth 2014: Sri Lanka,” World Conference on Youth 2014, May 6-10, 2014. <http://wcy2014.com/> (accessed May 6, 2016).

<sup>120</sup> *Issue Brief: Full Employment and Entrepreneurship*. World Conference on Youth 2014. [http://wcy2014.com/pdf/t2-issue-brief\\_employment-and-entrepreneurship\\_final.pdf](http://wcy2014.com/pdf/t2-issue-brief_employment-and-entrepreneurship_final.pdf) (accessed May 6, 2016).

<sup>121</sup> Ibid.

<sup>122</sup> “About the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF),” The Group of 77. <http://www.g77.org/pgtf/index.html> (accessed May 1, 2016).

<sup>123</sup> Ibid.

<sup>124</sup> “Results of PGTF- Project INT/11/K05,” The Group of 77. <http://www.g77.org/pgtf/project.php?id=INT/11/K05> (accessed May 1, 2016).

<sup>125</sup> Ibid.

<sup>126</sup> *Report of the Training Program on Entrepreneurship Development for OIC Countries*. The Group of 77. May 18-20, 2013. <http://www.g77.org/pgtf/finalrpt/INT-13-K01-FinalReport.pdf> (accessed May 1, 2016).

<sup>127</sup> Ibid.

<sup>128</sup> Ibid.

<sup>129</sup> Ibid.

entrepreneurial growth in developing countries, the international community still has a long way to go until all trade and employment is equal globally and until the SDGs can be considered achieved.

***Committee Directive***

Further research should lead to solutions on removing trade barriers from enterprises stated in developing countries. What should be done to ensure the inclusion of women and youth in entrepreneurship? How should small and medium enterprises in developing countries be protected from large corporations from developed countries? What methods can be implemented to provide technology and entrepreneurship education to developing nations? To what extent should South-South and North-South cooperation aid entrepreneurs in developing countries?

## Technical Appendix Guide

### Topic I: Post-COP21: Developing Incentives for Alleviating the Economic and Social Effects of Climate Change

“Cooperation and Support,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,  
[http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/items/2664.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/items/2664.php) (accessed August 23, 2016).

The goal of the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC is to lower the impact of climate change cooperatively and can only be accomplished by working together. That is why the Paris Agreement was so important and historic. It will require on Member States working together, including developed and developing. This source includes information on all the different parts of the agreement and the convention such as the financial portal, education and outreach, technology, and plans of action in the Least Developed Countries (LDC), among others.

“National Reports,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,  
[http://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/items/1408.php](http://unfccc.int/national_reports/items/1408.php) (accessed August 23, 2016)

Part of the convention is to submit various reports on reduction of greenhouse gasses (GHGs), financial reports on projects, and numerous other outlines. The national reports are provided by both developed and developing Member States and outlines their path on working together to accomplish the goals of reducing their impact on climate change. However, not all Member States have provided these reports. For those that have, it is a major source of understanding the strategy a particular Member State holds in reducing climate change effects.

“Standing Committee on Finance,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,  
[http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/standing\\_committee/items/6877.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/items/6877.php)  
(accessed August 23, 2016)

The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) was established during the COP 16 meeting in Cancun, Mexico to provide assistance to the Financial Mechanism. Its mission was adjusted a number of times, including during COP 21 in Paris, France, however, some of its main actions include providing expert input on organizational coherence within financial networks of the convention, holding meetings regarding efficiency and effectiveness, and providing various assessments, among other duties. Considering the small financial capabilities of the G77, the financial standing committee will be a needed source to help fund programs and projects.

“Taking the Paris Agreement forward: Tasks arising from decision 1/CP.21,” United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.  
[http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/cop/application/pdf/overview\\_1cp21\\_tasks\\_.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/cop/application/pdf/overview_1cp21_tasks_.pdf). (accessed August 2, 2016)

Adoption of the Paris Agreement, also known as decision 1/CP.21, by the Conference of the Parties (COP), created the next timeline of events and steps necessary for all parties to accomplish. Within this document, there are specific references to paragraphs in the Paris Agreement that discuss specific issues such as adaptation or mitigation. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the highest operating body on climate change under the auspices of the United Nations. They have been the leading organization for climate change treaties, committees, and expert meetings.

### Topic II: Protecting and Aiding New Enterprises in Developing Countries in the Global Market

*Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries*. The Group of 77. 12 April 1988. <http://www.g77.org/gstp/gstptext.htm>. (accessed July 27, 2016).

Although written in the late 1980s, the *Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among Developing Countries* serves as a catalyst for the G77's efforts for providing tariff concession and negotiation assistance to developing countries. GSTP serves as an important tool for South-South cooperation. Since several developing countries and enterprises within those countries lack the resources and knowledge to negotiate tariff rates and concessions, the GSTP acts as an assistant to these countries and businesses in order for said businesses and

countries to receive fair tariff rates and concessions. The original Agreement established in 1988 serves as a starting point for understanding the continued and complex role of the G77 with tariff concession and negotiation assistance.

“Entrepreneurship.” International Youth Foundation. <http://www.iyfnet.org/entrepreneurship>. (accessed July 26, 2016).

The International Youth Foundation (IYF) serves as a platform for youth across the world to access resources to help with education, employment, and social change. One of the pillars of the IYF is to assist youth, especially those in developing countries, to become young, successful entrepreneurs. The Foundation has established a number of programs that help the global youth to develop the skills, training, and networking they need in order to run prosperous businesses. Such entrepreneurship based programs include Build Your Business (BYB) and Youth Entrepreneurship Development (YED). IFY also has established programs for education, employment, and social innovation, which invest in young global leaders to be a part of the change and development.

“Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Finance.” The World Bank. 5 April 2013. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/05/msme-finance-expanding-opportunities-and-creating-jobs>. (accessed July 26, 2016).

MSMEs employ the most number of people in developing countries. However, these business continual lack resources to make the enterprises successful. The World Bank recognizes the need these MSMEs have for assistance and guidance. Therefore, the World Bank has a number of resources available to MSMEs in developing nations to assist with finances and financial services. Such financial instruments include the Financial Inclusion Support Framework (FISF), which helps countries reach financial inclusion targets. Since a concern of the G77 is the assistance to enterprises in developing nations, resources and programs provided by the World Bank require some consideration for future plans of the G77.

*Promoting Entrepreneurship for Development.* United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. 20-24 April 2-15. [http://unctad.org/meetings/en/SessionalDocuments/ciid29\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/meetings/en/SessionalDocuments/ciid29_en.pdf). (accessed July 26, 2016).

From 20-24 April 2015, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) meet in Geneva, Switzerland to discuss the potential impact of entrepreneurship in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The report that was published from this session highlights effective entrepreneurship policies implemented by individual countries and regions. Furthermore, the report notes the importance of investing in women and youth entrepreneurship, as well as recent successes with women and youth entrepreneurs in developing nations. The latter part of the report identifies the import role of financing entrepreneurial endeavors. The report considers the importance of public, private, and public-private partnerships in achieving the success of sustainable development under the post-2015 development agenda.

“Small and Growing Businesses.” Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs. 2016. <http://www.andeglobal.org/?page=AboutANDESGBs>. (accessed July 27, 2016).

The Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs (ANDE) is a network of global members that support entrepreneurs in emerging markets. The main focus of ANDE is to provide assistance to small and growing businesses (SGBs). SGBs differ from small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in that SGBs are not started as livelihood-sustaining small businesses, nor are they medium enterprises due to a lack of financial and educational resources. ANDE has chapters to support SGBs in Brazil, Central America, East Africa, West Africa, South Africa, East and Southeast Asia, and India. Although current rhetoric of the G77 mainly focuses on SMEs, the efforts, and practices of ANDE to assist SGBs might prove useful when considering solutions to challenges of SMEs and other enterprises in developing nations.