



MUNNY
MODEL UNITED NATIONS OF NYBORG

Forum: SECOND COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Issue: Planning extranational enticements to encourage sustainable development on an international basis

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I. Introduction



Sustainable development is a global process, which was defined by the United Nations (UN) and structured into 17 several goals, each goal affects one member state more or less, however, the goals are developed as a result out of the realization that the ending of poverty is deeply correlated to the economic, social, and political growth and everything that is linked to it, such universal health, education, equality, social protection etc. This correlation

furthermore leads to the fact that the only way to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) is by cooperating between different developed countries, international cooperation. This cooperation could be achieved by establishing international enticements, between different developed countries More Economically Developed Countries (MEDC's) and Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDC's). To fulfil these, there would be several approaches, although every idea could be linked to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of each country, as it measures the size and health of a country's economy. Moreover, there should be reasonable links, concerning the political and social situation of every member state, such as religion, gender equality, legal bases etc.

Sustainable development can be visualised in three dimensions: economy, environment, and society. In 2015, all the governments of the major economies adopted the 17 sustainable development goals and signed the Climate Agreement in Paris, which immediately guides us to the establishment of thee enticements. First and foremost, it should be every nation priority and will to help one another unitedly, to aim for goal sustainable development and achievement of the set goals by 2030. However, the United States ambassador just recently stated that one approach to encourage this achievement even further could be the idea to introduce redemptions, as a result of successful cooperation's, as soon as there is an international development regarding one out of the 17 goals, and it is analyzed and reported, both countries could receive these e.g., by paying a reduced share to the United Nations (UN) regular budget, or by receiving further help by certain Non-governmental organizations (NGO's).

II. Definition of Key Terms

Key term	Definition
Development	A measure of wealth and quality of life for humans within a country or area. Each country is making economic and social progress or change at a different rate



Economic Growth	Economic growth is an increase in the capacity of an economy to produce goods and services, as well as an increase of their quantity and quality, compared from one period of time to another
Sustainable Development	Sustainable development is an organizing principle for meeting human development goals while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services on which the economy and society depend
Fair Trade	Fairtrade is a system of certification that aims to ensure a set of standards are met in the production and supply of a product or ingredient.
GDP	GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in a period within a country
Carbon Pricing	Sets a price on carbon by defining the tax rate on greenhouse gas emissions or on the carbon content of fossil fuels
LEDC	Less Economically Developed Country – usually a poorer country located in South America, Africa, or Asia (global south)
MEDC	More Economically Developed Country – usually a rich country located in Western Europe or North America (global north)
Primary Sector	Jobs or economic activities based around agriculture
Secondary sector	Jobs or economic activities based around the manufacturing of goods
Tertiary sector	Jobs or economic activities based around providing services (retail, tourism, education, health, banking etc.)

III. Background Information:

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) showcase the complexity and layers of the issue of sustainable development. They therefore require participation from actors at all

levels: governments, civils society and the private sector. On top of that, one government alone is not able to tackle the issues themselves, but rather is cooperation with other member states. The ultimate purpose is to tackle global issues through an integrated approach, following the principle ‘No One Left Behind’. This is based on lessons learnt from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which failed to recognise the interlinkages between targets and topics as well as the complexity mentioned above.

Many countries, especially located in the global south struggle with problems like uncontrolled population growth, paired with unsustainable consumption and production patterns among the wealthy as well as inadequate economic, social, and environmental methods for policies, plans and projects. These challenges are the major barrier combating the implementation of sustainable development, which further undermines the importance of economic, political as well as social incentives and enticements for those member states to develop sustainably.

Many tax incentives are already designed to support activity that is aligned with sustainable development goals. Incentives are expected to support decent work and economic growth. They are frequently used to build resilient infrastructure, foster innovation, and promote specific industries. Many incentives encourage investment that supports environmental objectives. They increasingly strive to incentivize activity that will improve the physical spaces within our cities and reduce income inequalities.

Carbon Pricing:

In the absence of carefully crafted policy responses, COVID-19 could reverse decades of progress in sustainable development and the fight against poverty. Among other impacts, COVID-19 has magnified the financing gap to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in developing countries, which could increase by 70% compared to pre-COVID levels (OECD, 2020b). Similarly, reducing fossil fuel subsidies creates fiscal space and encourages more sustainable consumption and production patterns. Energy tax and subsidy reform, therefore, is at the nexus of several UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including:



A **carbon tax** directly sets a price on carbon by defining a tax rate on greenhouse gas emissions or – more commonly – on the carbon content of fossil fuels. It is different from an ETS in that the emission reduction outcome of a carbon tax is not pre-defined but the carbon price is.

In 2017, carbon pricing programs raised \$33 billion in government revenues globally. The New Climate Economy finds that fossil fuel subsidy reforms and carbon pricing could generate \$2.8 trillion—more than India’s GDP today—in government revenues in 2030.

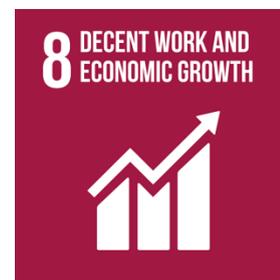
By creating new sources of public finance, carbon pricing initiatives can enable government investments in critical public priorities like healthcare, education, or infrastructure. Alternatively, revenue can be returned directly to citizens through tax cuts. Or the revenue could be used for a combination of these measures. By using these measures to support the poor or other groups who are disproportionately affected by structural changes associated with the low-carbon transition, carbon pricing systems can be a powerful tool for supporting a just transition.

Promoting Fair Trade Globally:

Fair Trade is a global movement focused on providing over 1.6 million small-scale producers and workers with fair prices and therefore providing a good incentive on this sustainable way of farming. It is an approach to commerce that eliminates forced labour, child labour, and discrimination while demanding safe working conditions, fair payment, respect for the

environment, and transparency. It is an ethical method to trade and works towards alleviating poverty and sustaining development in developing nations.

Fairtrade aims to change market mechanisms as well as working conditions for the labor force. Therefore, getting closer to achieving the inclusive growth envisaged by the Global Goals.



IV. Major Countries and Organizations Involved

The European Union:

The European Union (EU) is a role model when it comes to fulfilling the SDGs, as the statistics provide that concerning goal 16, 3 and 1 the European Union has achieved significant progress, however in relation to gender equality and climate action the overall movement has been moderate. This review can be evaluated, as an efficient approach to international cooperation, as countries that have made significant progress concerning specific goals should assist countries that generally have not made much progress concerning these goals. To advocate this approach even further there could be universal elucidation events in schools, universities, companies, as well as social institutions, which would provide information on e.g., gender equality its origins and effects.



Note: The share of indicators for which it is possible to calculate the latest five-year development has to be at least 75 % to calculate these summary results; below this threshold the number of available indicators is considered insufficient to make a representative statement on the SDG level.
Source: Eurostat

eurostat

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

The International Institute for Sustainable Development contributes to sustainable development by advancing policy recommendations on international trade and investment, economic policy, climate change, measurement and assessment, and natural resources management. Through the Internet, we report on international negotiations and share knowledge gained through collaborative projects with global partners, resulting in more rigorous research, capacity building in developing countries and better dialogue between North and South.

V. How to prepare as a delegate

As for research, we would recommend looking up passed resolutions on the topic of Enticements encouraging sustainable development debated/ passed by the UN.



For your position paper, you should first mention to what extent your country is, directly or indirectly, affected by the topic. Has it taken any measures?

Furthermore, consider other international incidents/programs your country might have been a part of. Try to get a good overview of the topic and find out what the national bias/issue is about.

In a conclusion, try to come up with possible future measures to combat the issue at hand. How could your country contribute to plans on an international level? What is the current situation and what is your country willing to change internationally?

For the resolution, try to further outline any ideas your country has for dealing with the issue. Do not worry if you do not have a complete, perfect resolution - you will be lobbying with others before coming to a final version of the resolution.

All delegates are required to write a position paper spanning all topics, and are heavily encouraged to write a draft resolution they can bring to lobbying. These documents must be sent to the Student Officers through the email in the “Contact” field of the front page before the start of the conference.

VI. Further reading / useful links/ sources

https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/pdfs/fina_08-45773.pdf

<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

<https://journeytozerostories.neste.com/sustainability/9-breakthroughs-sustainability-world-needs-focus-next#7e8e8840>

<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/science-update/six-steps-achieving-sustainable-development-goals>



<https://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/1899857.pdf>