

GLOBAL GOALS CONFERENCE 2023



BACKGROUND GUIDE

Goal #9

What is a position paper?

A position paper is a brief overview of a country's stance on the topics being discussed by a particular committee. Although there are several formats, the most simple one includes the following:

- A. Statement of the problem
- B. Past Actions (or lack of action)
- C. Proposed solutions

Formatting

Position papers should:

- Include the name of the delegate and his/her/their country, and the committee
- Be in a standard font (Times New Roman) with a 12 point font size, 1.15-1.5 spacing, and 1-inch document margins - It should not include illustrations, diagrams, national symbols, watermarks, or page borders
- Your position paper should not exceed a page (if it must, try not to extend past a page too far)
- Include citations and a bibliography, **in APA 7th Ed.** format, giving credit to the sources used in research
 - **Never** cite your background guide, but feel free to use the resources linked under references at the bottom of the page
- Speak to targets; usually formatted in three paragraphs: **1)** overview of the topics, **2)** your country's stance on the topics/history with the topics, **3)** moving forward with the topics (what will your country talk about during the conference)

Due Dates and Submission

Please submit your position paper to your committee director by midnight, **Wednesday, October 18th, 2023** or earlier if you would like to get some feedback from your chairs or director. Send your position paper to dshaw@shawnigan.ca, erush@shawnigan.ca, and swolfenberg@shawnigan.ca. All position papers have the potential to win a Best Researched award.

Please title your paper as goal/last name-first name/country (EX: Goal 9, Shaw Desi, USA) and send it **in PDF format**.

LETTER TO DELEGATES

Dear Delegates,

Hello! My name is Desi Shaw and I am the Director of the Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure committee as well as USG of Committees. I am currently a grade 11 at Shawnigan Lake school and this will be my second Global Goals conference! For the past three years, I have been off/on in MUN; I've attended conferences all across Canada and have won a few awards while at it. However, I'd like you to keep in mind that today is about having fun. For many of you, this will be your first conference or even your first time publicly speaking in a setting like this, and at times, it is terrifying (I still get nervous when speaking). But, I encourage you to try to speak at least once. Many times, the nerves disappear and it makes it much easier to enjoy the conference! This committee is all about building support into infrastructure, and I'd like for respectful and thoughtful debate. That being said, I am never against some turmoil and havoc near the end of committee, so keep that in mind. Most importantly, remember to have fun and enjoy yourself!

Sincerely,

Desi Shaw

Director of Goal #9

USG of Committees

Hi guys! My name is Ella Rush and I am the Co-Director of the 9th Global Goal, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. I am a grade 12 student at Shawnigan Lake school and this will be my third global goals conference. Prior to Global Goals, I had never participated in MUN, but my first conference was so engaging and interesting that it sparked a new interest for me. For some of you this will be your first conference, and others it might be your 10th. No matter how long you have been participating in MUN, I guarantee you will learn and enjoy the entire Global Goals experience. My best piece of advice would be to really focus on being an active participant in conversations and doing your best to represent your country to the best of your ability. Don't let the nerves steer you away from getting your country's position across! Most importantly, don't forget to have fun!

Sincerely,

Ella Rush

Co-Director of Goal #9

My name is Sophia Wolfenberg, I'm a grade 11 student at Shawnigan Lake School and I will be your Chair for the committee. Just like many of you I'm not a MUN kid but I love a good healthy debate! I'm super excited for this conference and have faith that everyone will do their best. My best tip for all of you would be to keep in mind that many of you have never done this before and it's okay to have no idea what's going on. Last year this was my first conference so I know the feelings going through alot of you right now. I know this seems super scary now but by the end of the day, I'm sure you will all be pros. Lastly just make sure to enjoy yourself and I encourage all of you to at least try one new thing during the conference!

✨ Cheers ✨,

Sophia Wolfenberg

Chair of Goal #9

9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

TOPIC OVERVIEW

The Global Goals conference at Shawnigan Lake School is aimed at educating students about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations through a day of fun and invigorating debate. The SDGs, brought to life by the United Nations (UN) in a 2012 conference in Rio de Janeiro, are 17 goals aimed at overcoming the world's challenges, including no poverty, gender equality, and in this committee, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.

Since the Industrial Revolution in the 1760s, industry and innovation have been accelerating at an exponential rate; every day a new discovery or advancement is being made. However, our world cannot



keep pace with the new infrastructure while maintaining a sustainable environment. The objective of fulfilling all 17 goals by the year 2030 is proving difficult as “the planet might have only 10% of its forests ... by 2030” (Earth Org, 2023). Without a sustainable world to live on, governments and citizens hasten the decline of economies and countries as a whole. Simultaneously, many of the factors of a dying world are the global businesses contributing to them. Brands known globally, such as Nestlé, focus on profits instead of sustainability; smaller companies and businesses have a tendency to be greener, affordable, but unnoticed. Bringing smaller enterprises and industries into nations, specifically within developing

countries, facilitates growth in relationships between developed and developing countries, as well as increasing affordable credit, integration into markets, and a greener footprint.

The SDGs were officially adopted by all UN member states as of 2015, however less than 15% progress has been made on achieving all 17 goals (UN, 2023). Today, this committee has a goal of bringing new ideas to light on how to achieve goals 9.3 and 9.4 under Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; debate is aimed at larger ideas and enjoyment, but also the quality of speaking and information submitted. Keep in mind that we only have one world to live on, and to improve our industry, innovation and infrastructure means to improve our sustainability and extend our lives.

TARGETS

9.3 Increase access to financial services and markets

Insufficient access to financial services and markets continues to threaten developing countries, and recent studies have shown that the global financing gap for enterprises remains out of reach for many. The consequences that arise from financial concentration negatively impact global macroeconomic stability, as the economic growth rate relies heavily on the free market and its contributors. It's vital for nations to strive towards financial inclusion to ensure that citizens can take advantage of business opportunities, education, insurance policies, investing, etc. Please note that some basic resources will be linked at the bottom of this document in references.

<https://unctad.org/topic/enterprise-development/entrepreneurship-policy-hub/5-Access-to-Finance>
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/gfdr/gfdr-2016/background/financial-access>

9.4 Upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability

As it currently stands, the world's infrastructure and industries are rapidly causing the world's climate to deteriorate. Although this is not a climate action committee, it does not mean that these two topics do not intersect. This subgoal focuses on upgrading all infrastructure and retrofitting industries by 2030 to decrease resource use and adopt more green technologies, while taking into account each country's capabilities. Please note that some basic resources will be linked at the bottom of this document in references.

INDICATOR:

9.4.1 - CO2 emissions per unit of value added

“This indicator is a measure of carbon intensity; it reports the quantity of carbon dioxide emitted per unit of economic value (kilograms of CO₂ emitted per dollar of GDP).” (Our World in Data 2023)

9.3 Increase access to financial services and markets

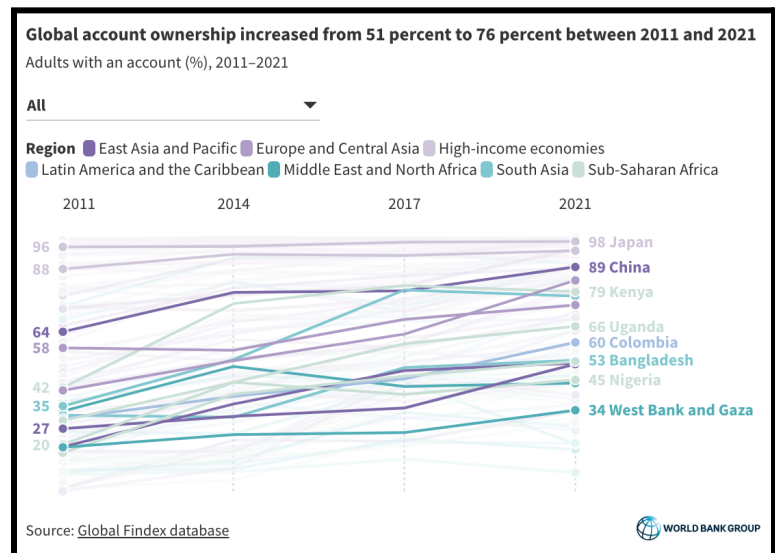
CURRENT SITUATION - 9.3

Lack of access to financial services and markets consistently impedes macroeconomic movement and stability, while accessible financial institutions and financial inclusion continue to help move countries forward. As it stands, a sizable percentage of adults don't have formal access to banking

services and lack the necessary facilities and knowledge to use them. Developing countries face many challenges that restrict them. A significant barrier is lack of identification; without proper ID, it's nearly impossible for people to enter the digital age of finance. In addition, women and those in rural areas are less likely to be educated or employed and, therefore, have limited access to critical financial services. Closing the gender gap between countries is vital to ensure equal access to financial services.

Unfortunately, these barriers have resulted in many nations remaining stagnant in poverty due to financial

concentration. In the past year, the board of directors from the World Bank approved \$300 million dollars of credit to help support the Mozambique Access to Finance and Economic Opportunities project. The project will take place over the next six years and create an estimated 26,000 job opportunities. It will help drive Mozambique away from financial concentration and towards increased financial literacy. While contributions from the World Bank and other NGOs have assisted several countries in moving forward, financial concentration still remains a global threat. Increasing access to financial services opens the free-market economy to more citizens, benefiting us all globally. Citizens can use these financial resources and access more education, health care, childcare, and other services; increased financial access can help improve overall quality of life. For the entire digital age of finance to be equal and suitable for all countries, governments should strive towards strong cybersecurity, data protection, proper identification registration, and increasing general financial literacy among their citizens.



BLOC POSITIONS - 9.3

Bloc positions, or blocs, are alliances made between countries during a conference who share a similar point of view and are working together to achieve a common resolution paper. Blocs are usually formed with countries in a similar standing, such as European Union countries, Middle-Eastern countries, North America (Canada, USA, Mexico), East Asia (China, Russia, Vietnam etc...), or can be formed through common specific organizations, such as OECD, or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Blocs are particularly important when putting together a resolution paper; each resolution

paper will need at least five signatory countries (countries that support the paper), and no more than three sponsors (countries that have been the leaders within the bloc/have a strong presence).

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - Philippines, Myanmar, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, Brunei

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) envisions a single market, a highly competitive trade region that is fully integrated into the economy. The main pillars of the ASEAN 2025 agenda include integrating a highly cohesive economy, increased competitiveness and innovation, enhanced connectivity and financial health.

Middle East - The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) - Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region has been tremendously affected by economic transformations, but has several competitive advantages to the market. Due to the high oil concentration in these regions they have been able to grow their economies significantly however the impact of financial concentration in this region continues to threaten financial stability and systems. Financial markets remain underdeveloped and countries in this region may need significant support and reformation to improve their financial literacy and stability.

European Union - European Union Initiative for Financial Inclusion (EUIFI)

The European Commission strives towards assisting MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises). Seeing as they significantly contribute to the creation of jobs in the Mediterranean region, however, the EU Commission has recognized that while many of them positively contribute to their respective economies and the macroeconomy, many lack the necessary funding to grow. The aim is to help facilitate easier access to financial services and provide MSME's with the necessary skills and tools to build up their financial health. The EUIFI supports the MSME's through the Neighbourhood Investment Facility. The funding helps to increase their competitiveness, supports their financial health and helps create new job opportunities.

World Bank

The World Bank is one of the world's largest financial institutions, with a shared commitment to reducing extreme poverty and promoting sustainable development across the globe. The organization has 189 member countries and has given \$45.6 billion in financial assistance across 12,000 different projects in various countries. The World Bank is accountable to its shareholders and has opened up its data and knowledge base in order to ensure transparency. The World Bank works in every aspect of financial development by providing a wide range of financial and technical assistance to help apply innovative ideas in order to solve critical financial problems.

Countries not listed above may or may not be affiliated with a specific bloc and could have their own viewpoints on the importance of financial literacy, concentration and health. Please remember that **Blocs are meant to draw out controversies between countries to stimulate debates, so delegates shouldn't be afraid to have opposing points of view!**

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS - 9.3

Please note that the possible solutions provided are foundational and designed to be elaborated upon. The solutions to these problems are more complex and may not be sufficient for each country.

The Sustainable Development Goal #9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure aims to promote more sustainable, practical living. Here are some of the potential solutions to solving SDG 9.3, which focuses on increasing access to financial services and markets:

Promote Education to Dissolve Financial Concentration

- ❖ Raise awareness around the importance of financial literacy
- ❖ Provide services to introduce digital banking to rural communities

Ensure equal access to Financial Institutions

- ❖ More affordable access to these institutions can help support economic growth by ensuring citizens can generate income, manage their cash flow, invest in financial opportunities and help lead their communities and families beyond poverty
- ❖ Providing opportunities for citizens to have proper registration and identification to decrease financial concentration
- ❖ Work towards expanding financial inclusion for women and those living in rural areas

Develop Financial Policies & Infrastructure

- ❖ Increase the use of networking, debit systems, and cyberbanking
- ❖ Support national policies for universal access to essential financial institutions
- ❖ Increase availability and convenience of financial services to increase usage (days to complete transactions, physical locations, quality of service, etc.)
- ❖ Increase financial health to ensure citizens and small businesses can survive economic hardships and shock waves

GUIDING QUESTIONS - 9.3

The guiding questions listed below are here to help delegates navigate through research and find specific information. Although not necessary for your position paper, they are useful when building your country's position and potentially when forming blocs.

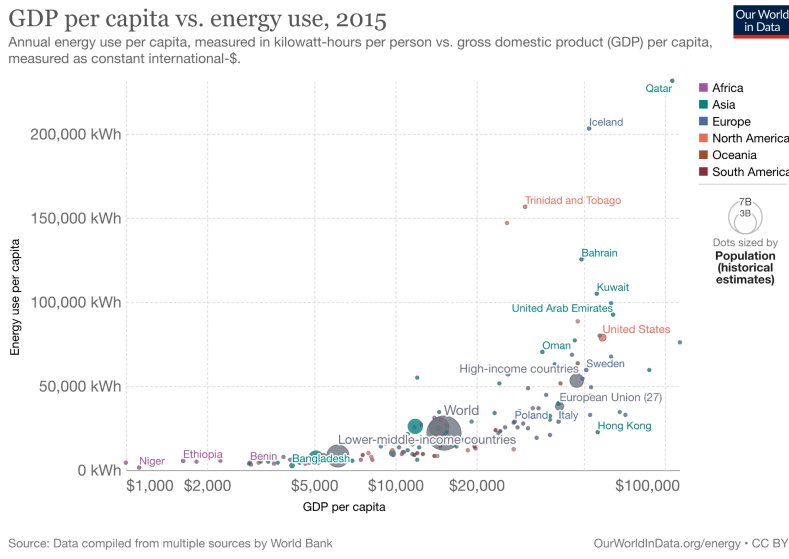
1. What is the current situation in your country?
 - a) Is your country currently experiencing extreme financial hardship and or concentration?
 - b) Has your country previously experienced limited financial inclusion?
2. What is your country's standpoint on this issue?
 - a) Is your country more focused on financial literacy, concentration, and stability or does your country believe
3. What past actions has your country taken to address financial concentration?
 - a) Has your country taken steps to move towards increased financial and market accessibility?
4. How can the international community assist your country in increasing financial stability?
 - a) Would your country benefit from external assistance?

5. How can your country contribute to the global community and support the macroeconomy?
 - a) Is your country in a position to assist other nations in escaping financial hardship? If so, what actions could be taken to support these countries?
6. How may your country further its efforts in addressing the dilemmas in the future?

9.4 Upgrade all industries and infrastructures for sustainability

CURRENT SITUATION - 9.4

Retrofitting industries is the process of making older buildings more energy efficient and sustainable by incorporating newer technologies, however, it is not easily done. Target 9.4 of SDG #9 focuses on adopting greener technologies, decreasing resource use, and retrofitting industries to be more sustainable,



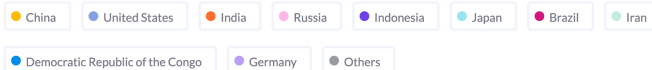
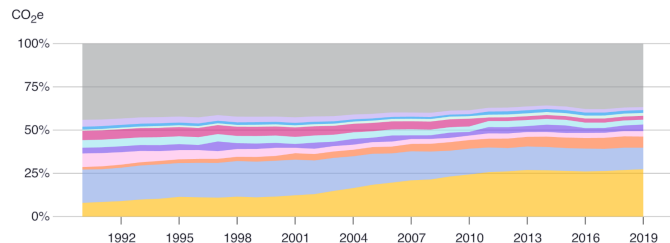
all the while taking into account a country's economic and political capabilities. Difficulties encountered when retrofitting industries range from cost, unmoveable existing systems, and combining new and old technology but it is imperative to overcome these challenges. Increased per capita economic growth does not reduce the production of greenhouse gasses, but rather incenses it; greener technologies are mandatory to maintain a sustainable world. GDP growth has been correlated with energy consumption consumption: in a study by Our World in Data in 2015, Qatar had the highest

GDP/capita of \$106,141 USD to an energy consumption of 231,477 kWh (kilowatts/hour), and the Democratic Republic of Congo with a GDP/capita of \$999 USD to an energy consumption of 4,392 kWh. Using indicator 9.4.1, "CO₂ emissions per unit of value added" (UN, 2012), data from countries displaying CO₂ emissions can be synthesized to indicate which countries have made positive movements towards promoting sustainable industry, innovation and infrastructure.

Historical GHG emissions

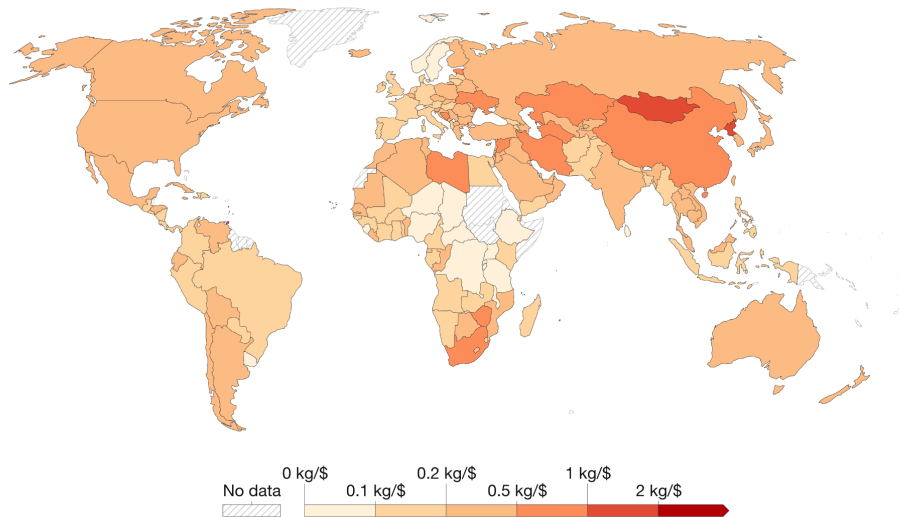
CLIMATEWATCH

Data source: Climate Watch; Location: World; Sectors/Subsectors: Total including LUCF; Gases: CO₂; Calculation: Total; Show data by Countries.



Carbon intensity: CO₂ emissions per dollar of GDP, 2018

This is measured as the kilograms of CO₂ emitted per dollar of GDP. Emissions include fossil fuel and industry emissions¹. Land use change is not included. GDP data is adjusted for inflation and differences in the cost of living between countries.



Source: Global Carbon Project (2022)

Note: GDP data is expressed in international-\$² at 2011 prices.

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY

BLOC POSITIONS - 9.4

Bloc positions, or blocs, are alliances made between countries during a conference who share a similar point of view and are working together to achieve a common resolution paper. Blocs are usually formed with countries in a similar standing, such as European Union countries, Middle-Eastern countries, North America (Canada, USA, Mexico), East Asia (China, Russia, Vietnam etc...), or can be formed through common specific organizations, such as OECD, or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Blocs are particularly important when putting together a resolution paper; each resolution paper will need at least five signatory countries (countries that support the paper), and no more than three sponsors (countries that have been the leaders within the bloc/have a strong presence).

European Union:

The European Union, or EU, is a collection of 27 countries who work together on political and economical policies. Many times, they have similar economic standards and have similar laws, making it easy to have a common point of view. In 2022, the EU launched the REPowerEU Plan, focused on producing clean energy and moving towards sustainable development in industries. Countries that are members of the EU could use plans like these to support their debate and form a bloc around.

BRICS (Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China, South Africa):

BRICS is a formally recognized bloc of countries focused on developing economic, social, and cultural relations between member countries. Member countries (which recently expanded in July/August 2023) commit to, “strengthening cooperation to promote peace, a more representative international order, a reinvigorated and reformed multilateral system, sustainable development, and inclusive growth,” (IISD 2023). BRICS spans countries with high GDPs as well as developing nations, and as of the 2023 August

summit, topics such as global financial architecture and representation of developing countries in international markets were the height of debate. Countries who may be a part of BRICS, or share similar views, could use data from their recent summits to support debate and form a bloc around.

North America/NATO:

NATO, or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is a military bloc with some of the largest global superpowers, including the USA, UK, Iceland, France, Canada, and Norway (the total number of member states is 31). These countries work together through a charter, the NATO Charter, as allies and support each other economically, militarily, and politically. In 2022, the International Security Council on Climate and Security released a report on decarbonizing military defense industries, detailing data such as quantifying Western country military emissions, the EU's process of decarbonizing and whether or not to work jointly, and targeted operational policy recommendations. Member countries of NATO, as well as Northern America, have a tendency to share points of view and could use data from NATO's reports on military industries and foreign presence to support debate and form a bloc.

Countries not mentioned above or who are not specifically detailed, such as Middle Eastern nations or South American nations will most likely have their own organized bloc or will share similar points of view, which can easily be researched. An example of such would be the importance of the oil industry to ME countries, as they rely heavily on it for domestic economy and industry, as well as the international importance it carries. Looking at how to shift away from fossil fuels or other solutions to support retrofitting industries and moving towards greener technologies could be a part of research to focus on. Keep in mind that bloc positions are not set, this is merely an outline for delegates to work off of if they so choose. **Blocs are meant to draw out controversies between countries to stimulate debates, so delegates shouldn't be afraid to have opposing points of view!**

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS - 9.4

Possible solutions are meant to have delegates think from their country's perspective and how that might play into a larger, international picture. When discussing industry, innovation, and infrastructure, specifically under decreasing resource use and adopting more green technologies, while taking into account each country's capabilities, countries will have different solutions.

For countries with more built up economies (primarily developed nations such as the USA, UK, France, and EU countries), feasible solutions could be investing in renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and nuclear, as cost won't be as much of an issue. For countries that rely upon fossil fuels and carbon production for domestic and international industries and economies (primarily in east Asia and the Middle East), possible solutions could be utilizing said renewable energies (while maintaining fossil fuel production) and retrofitting industry buildings. In developing nations that require support from more developed nations, possible solutions could be renewable energy sources, building sustainable infrastructure during first layouts, and slowing production of coal, cobalt, and other such minerals that affect fossil fuel emissions. In turn, developed nations can work towards being more sustainable by helping fund developing nations' markets, economies, and industries in a sustainable way.

GUIDING QUESTIONS - 9.4

Guiding questions listed below are here to help delegates navigate through research and find specific information. Although not necessary for your position paper, they are useful when building your country's position and potentially when forming blocs.

1. What percentage of your country's economy is reliant on fossil fuels vs. green technologies?
2. How much international aid does your country receive annually and why?
 - a. How can your country assist other countries, either economically or in a different way with sustainable innovation and infrastructure?
3. What past actions has your country taken to retrofit industries to be more sustainable?
4. How can your country improve its domestic presence in creating greener industries?
 - a. Can this be applicable to other similar countries or internationally?
5. What is your country's standpoint on retrofitting industries, moving towards greener infrastructure, and improving sustainable innovation?

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