**FORUM:** Economic and Social Council

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to Enhance Supply Chain Resilience to Stabilize Global Market

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Croatia **CO-SUBMITTERS:** Argentina, Iran, Peru, Thailand, Egypt, UK, Finland, Israel, Central African Republic, United States of America, Iran, Argentina

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Noting* that global markets’ corruptions have become serious over time due to Covid-19 pandemic and lots of trade wars among countries,

*Accept*s that due to supply chain shocks, cost-push inflation has risen up as one of the serious problems that the global market is facing,

*Recognizing* the attempts and aids to restore and enhance supply chain resilience for more stable global market and social economy,

*Endorse*s that World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization that monitors the economy, enhances and strengthens the connections within supply chains,

*Encourages* that UN Trade and Development supports developing countries to access the benefits of a globalized economy more fairly and effectively,

*Recommends* that Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) is a pact between two or more nations to reduce barriers to imports and exports among them,

*Requests* that International Council for Small Business (ICSB) is the international organization providing knowledge, information on new developments, and useful resources to Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSME) to inspire growth and profitability,

*Further recommends* that International Accreditation Council for Business Education (IACBE) is an international organization accredits business-related educational programs in institutions of higher education worldwide,

1. Encourages the establishment of diverse manufacturing ecosystem in order to increase the flexibility of supply chains and reduce their vulnerability to disruptions by such as but not limited to:
2. Encouraging member state governments implement plans to support their small-sized individual businesses in financial ways by such as but not limited to:
3. Establishing agencies that analyze the real-time situation of the businesses and classify them into several classes under World Trade Organization (WTO),
4. Employing financial analysts and market strategists to determine the appropriate level and form of financial aid that goes to the businesses based on their classes,
5. Requesting United Nations (UN) to support and boost the industries cooperating under The UN Global Compact by such as but not limited to:
6. Companies are brought together along with UN agencies to state principles for business annually,
7. companies set global sustainability goals through The UN Global Compact;

1. Establishing strong collaborations among member states for an active cooperation in globalized trade by such as but not limited to:
2. Member states of UN implement and participating in trade promotions in cooperation with UN Trade and Development in such ways but not limited to:
3. Member states participate in United Nations Conference every four years on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to support developing countries to access the benefits of global trading,
4. Governments providing financial aid as subsidy to the owners of enterprises to provide marketing assistance and trade fairs to showcase local products and advertise their products globally,
5. Member states concentrating on making a more direct trading connection and supply chain network with each other by such as but not limited to:
6. Governments classify products to import and export to designate and boost the trade with particular country,
7. Governments agree Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to facilitate strong trades and reduce barriers among other countries;

1. Requests providing high quality education to stakeholders by such as but not limited to:
2. Governments provide high quality education to their citizens who own businesses by such as but not limited to:
3. Governments implement education cooperation with professionals from The Global Business Coalition for Education,
4. Governments designate the content, such as ways to develop an effective marketing plan and manage finances, amount of education and necessity of the education to each businessperson,
5. Ministry of Education developing and expanding the concept, amount, and quality of education of business and industry by such as but not limited to:
6. Ministry of Education provides higher quality university lectures cooperating with Institute for Supply Management (ISM),
7. Governments implements agencies to accredit business-related educational programs under the control of International Accreditation Council for Business Education (IACBE);

1. Further requests development of AI technology in order to analyze and classify real-time trends of global markets, forecast possible happenings to global markets by ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Establishing and further developing AI technology which allows stakeholders to analyze a big amount of data and monitor current transportation of goods by such as but not limited to:
      1. Governments provide aids such as subsidies to AI engineers,
      2. Member states collaborate as a whole to provide economic indicators and demand forecasts for firms to,
   2. Allowing and increasing the accessibility to deep learning technology in developing countries, and also increasing internet access in Less Economically Developing Countries (LEDCs), such as:
      1. The Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AAAI) provides educational courses to trainees of AI technological engineers in LEDCs to familiarize the development and maintain AI models,
      2. Cooperating with Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) activates Doha Program of Action through providing financial aids such as subsidies;
2. Recommends establishment and activation of the Trade and Economic Chain Association (TECA) that copes with supply shocks and maintains supply chain resilience under the UN Trade and Development committee by such as but not limited to:
   1. Researching and investigating problems caused by supply shocks by such as but not limited to:
      1. Notifying companies by providing supply chain conditions and trends,
      2. Designing coping strategies such as funds for countries or companies,
   2. Formulating plans to cope with effects on individuals, and larger consequences like cost-push inflation in society due to supply shocks by such as but not limited to:
      1. Capping prices of daily goods and services,
      2. Developing collaborative goals through member states to maintain supply chain resilience,
   3. Encouraging member states to join TECA to further collaborate on maintaining supply chain resilience for such as but not limited to:
      1. Development on joint activities in trade promotion,
      2. Trade facilitation cooperation,
      3. Holding annual supply chain-themed exhibitions,
      4. Establishment of joint emergency operation centers to coordinate their responses to supply chain disruptions,
      5. Research and development of collaboration and technology transformation;
3. Calls upon member states to invest in local industries to produce more goods within the country, support initiatives to boost domestic production and reduce reliance on imports when facing supply chain shocks:
   1. Provides incentives for businesses to expand manufacturing capabilities within the country by such as but not limited to:
      1. Tax reduction,
      2. Capping prices on basic materials when facing an increase,
      3. Lowering prices on imported materials,
   2. Facilitates access to funding and resources for local industries to innovate and grow:
      1. Supports quality improvement initiatives and certification programs,
      2. Provides low-interest loans and grants to support innovation and expansion,
      3. Offers financial literacy programs to help manage resources effectively;
4. Calls upon member states to establish mandatory inventory buffer guidelines within their national supply chains to enhance resilience cooperating with World Trade Organization (WTO) by such as but not limited to:
   1. Incorporating factors such as lead-time variability, service-level requirements, and historical demand data to encourage the development of a standardized framework for calculating safety inventories:
      1. Proposing the establishment of a committee to create guidelines that can be applied across various industries,
      2. Conducting regular assessments of customer demand patterns to adjust safety inventory levels accordingly,
   2. Encouraging member states to conduct an annual assessment of demand volatility by industry to determine the appropriate level of safety inventory for each sector:
      1. Using statistical models to analyze past sales data and predict future demand fluctuations,
      2. Using the coefficient of variation to measure the predictability of a market by evaluating the accuracy of a demand forecast.