



“GENERAL ASSEMBLY”

Topic:

Objective evaluation of the results and identification of the main challenges in the path toward the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030

Chairs:

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Committee Background:

The General Assembly was established in 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations. It is the main policy-making organ of the United Nations. It involves all member states, it provides a unique forum for discussion of international issues covered by the Charter of the UN. In the General Assembly, all the 193 member states have an equal vote. The UNGA makes key decisions for the UN like appointing the Secretary-General and Electing the non-permanent members of the Security Council. One of the General Assembly's goals is to reach goals to attain peace, security, and development, it also safeguards human rights, and in general, strengthens the United Nations.

Background Information of The Topic:

The sustainable development goals were adopted in 2015 by the United Nations as a universal call to action. 17 goals are tackling different global issues to ensure a balance in social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Technology and financial resources from every society are necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context. They reaffirm international commitment for our planet and involve us all to build a more sustainable and safer place for all of us.



Position Of Major Nations:

China:

China as a country has always been an important nation to focus on due to the impact it has directly on all the rest of countries, which is why its development, realization, and process of completing the UN Sustainable Development Goals is something crucial. It is important to highly regard China more specifically on all the goals that revolve around the use of the population, the use and generation of energy, the carbon footprint, and consumption/production. China has openly supported the ideals for which the SDG stands for, clearly focusing on the issues that must be solved to ensure the growth of the production, economy, and protect the environment. Most of the measurements China has currently made are related to industry and their development, modernizing the agriculture sector, and clean segments of the manufacturing value chain. It is also important to remark that the current Chinese Party is openly acting to alleviate rural poverty, ensuring food safety, improving water supplies, and improving social (financial) equality. Some of the areas (SDG) from which China has shown itself not focused on are gender equality and “peace, justice, and strong institutions”.

France:

France since its beginning has been one of the most influential countries in the development of the rest of Europe and its historical influences are still today of great importance. As important as it, France fully supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals completely, in fact during 2016 France publicly announced that the country would increase the funding for the French Development Agency for ensuring sustainable development by 4 billion € by the end of 2020 and 2 billion € in that are meant to be invested on the combat against the climate change mitigation and adaptation. During the last years, France has created and invested capital on different associations and charges that are directly responsible for enduring the accomplishment of the SDG, such as the designation of the Interministerial Representative for Sustainable Development and General Commissioner for Sustainable Development. France is currently focusing on SDGs, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15. (Good Health, Clean Energy, Climate Action, protection of the life below water and peace, justice, and strong institutes). France in comparison to other countries has also its independent initiatives such as trying to

convince more countries to join the Paris Agreement and develop projects that encourage the empowerment of women and education.

Germany:

Germany in the development of the SDG's have had complicated issues, however, if there is something important to point out is the active, direct, and public support for the SDGs. Germany is focusing on achieving very important SDGs mostly related to what is the conservation and protection of the environment, most specifically is focusing on the SDG's 3, 12, 13, 14, 15 (Health, Responsible consumption and production, climate action, protection of the life below water and ecosystem conservation). During 2016, the Ministry of Cooperation and Development announced and launched a specific plan of action for marine conservation and sustainable fisheries; Germany also launched in that year the federal research and development funding program (MAREN). It is important to remark that one of the major issues the country has had for the development of the SDG is the very same population and the lack of importance it has on their society, this persists even to nowadays and after the creation of the "Friday for Future" activities program, according to studies made in the very same country, only about 10% of the German population had awareness of the existence of the SDG in 2018. However, the SDG have had a big reception in the industry and the German commission currently has focused a lot on that sector, having continuous reports that include recommendations for measures to promote the social and structural development of lignite mining regions

Italy:

Italy is one of the countries that, even though time, has maintained themselves truly focused and organized during the creation of programs to ensure the accomplishment of the SDG. Italy has since the beginning provided the country with different and specific initiatives to accomplish them correctly, most specifically focusing directly and currently giving the priority to the SDG's 2, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 (zero hunger, clean water, industry innovation, and infrastructure, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below the water and life on land). To ensure the protection and development of the different species and habitats (both on land and seas) and according to the Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea-IMELS 2017, Italy has a program of

increasing the natural protected areas and checking constantly their management and effectiveness, also proposes a plan to protect directly natural ecosystems that are related to agriculture and aquaculture. Italy in this matter has also implemented different policies to prevent anthropogenic and environmental risk, trying to give urban areas a modernization and a step closer towards sustainability. Ensure the restoration of the different ecosystems and try to make the connections and bring together the urban and the rural areas. Also, other measurements Italy is taking to ensure the conservation and restorations of the environment are minimizing pollutant loads in soils and water, halting soil consumption, and preventing as much as possible the impact on maritime and coastal environments. However, after all of this, the most important thing Italy has done to ensure the accomplishment of the SDGs is the implementation of measurements directly in the society, adapting the International Development Cooperation to fit the 2030 agenda of the UN, and establishing the Sustainable Development Forum (this was done directly by the IMELS), which gathers a lot of important institutions and networks in order to raise awareness to the population. Not to mention the amount of budget that was destined towards the research of statistics and of investigations towards improving the approach the country has of the topic.

Japan:

Japan, just as all the nations mentioned before, has shown through the years open public support towards the SDGs and has looked towards the implementation of different strategies to contribute. It is important to remember that Japan is one of the most influential countries on that side of the globe, so their actions along with the Chinese are key to the development of the goals. Some of the major efforts Japan has made towards the SDGs are based on social stability and peaceful development in the world as well as having a special focus on the idea of modernizing the infrastructure of the industry and on regulating related topics such as responsible consumption and production. Japan has developed different strategies for abording the subject such as developing the APEC Guidebook on Quality of Infrastructure Development and Investment (2014), achieving agreement on the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure (2019), an agreement which establishes the environment and social considerations as a priority and covers maximizing impact with the "six principles" of sustainable development. It is also important to mention that in 2018 Prime Minister Abe announced for 50 billion dollars to be provided to improve and modernize the infrastructure in

the “Indo-Pacific region” and states as priorities to expand education and capacitation for workers and increase employment. It is also important to mention that for achieving the SDGs, Japan made a list of different challenges to be achieved and it also serves as a list for priority tasks to be accomplished. This list includes the empowerment of all people, achievement of good health and longevity, creating growth markets (promote the development of science and technology), sustainable and resilient land use, energy conservation, conservation of the environment, achieving peaceful and safe secure societies (humanitarian relief operations contribution, combat crime including terrorism) and finally strengthening the means and frameworks for the implementation of the SDGs (creation and investment of different and various networks to make conscience and to fight poverty).

Russia:

Since the very beginning of the proposal of the SDGs, the Russian Federation had shown itself supportive. Russia is currently focusing on the development of people (their rights, freedom, health, and wealth in general), which is why the ideals of SDGs align perfectly (according to the country). Russia has adopted 12 different projects to effectively integrate the SDG. These projects and other plans have the purpose of focusing on the modernization and expansion of the Russian infrastructure. With the help of more than 200 experts and 100 organizations, Russia has submitted its first Voluntary National Review which at the same time, established over 17 thematic working groups which include municipal authorities, people from the legislative branch, federal and regional executive bodies, development institutions and civil society organizations

South Korea:

South Korea is currently one of the countries that have shown more support and taken more actions towards the insurance of the SDGs. South Korea/ROK during the last years has shown outstanding participation. It is important to highlight the great labor they have done when it comes to the rapid reduction of poverty and inequality. Since the early 1990's ROK has prioritized ensuring the values for what the SDGs stand for and implementing various strategies to accomplish them. ROK has been implementing the Three-Year Plan for Economic Innovation which has the purpose of reforming the public sector and of promoting what is known as a creative economy and boosting domestic demand. The focus ROK is having on the SDGs mainly consists of the economic development and sustainability,

innovation, and welfare of the youth (women, elders included). ROK searches to focus on Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 17.

United Kingdom:

The UK is one of the nations that showed more enthusiasm and participated actively at the time when the SDGs were created. As one of the most influential countries of the world, the UK has been taking direct actions into ensuring the SDGs as well as giving a budget to publicly announce and inform about them. However even though the UK has shown this effort, studies have shown that only 9% of the respondents knew about the SDG. The UK has focused as a country to have a high-quality health service free for all at the point of use, continue to work and implement new legislation on equality issues (including gender), increasing employment considerably and promoting Laboral equality, and finally focusing on high and rising standards of education. The responsibility of acting and supervising the different decisions to be made is currently the Department of International Development which also has established publicly, to begin with, stronger actions to track and combat direct climate change and the consequences.

United States:

Even though the popular opinion and even though being one of the countries along with the UK who showed more support towards the implementation of the sustainable development goals, currently the United States has not shown the expected results being the 35th in the ranking of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDNS). The USA has not invested or has not developed strong strategies in order to guarantee the awareness of the SDGs in the public eye. However, it is also important to mention that currently, the USA is focusing on various SDGs such as the 1(No poverty), 3(Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and the 10 (reduced inequalities).

Definition Of Key Terms:

- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's):** Set of goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to ensure peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 goals go from protecting the planet to ending poverty.
- **Challenge:** The situation of facing something that needs physical or mental effort to do it successfully. Therefore, it tests the

nations or person's ability. In our context, a challenge is what a nation faces when trying to accomplish the SDGs.

- **Sustainability:** Concept that is achieved when creating a balance between economy, equity, and environment. Sustainable development meets the needs of the present but without the commitment of avoiding the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- **Technology:** The application of scientific knowledge for our human use. It has the purpose of changing and manipulating our environment by creating, adapting, or improving products or services, processes, etc.
- **Renewable energy:** This is the energy that is obtained by natural renewable resources. Some examples are the sunlight, the wind, and waves; they go through different processes and the energy obtained is used in different industries.
- **STI:** Abbreviation that stands for Science, Technology, and Innovation
- **R&D:** Abbreviation that stands for Research and Development

Guiding Questions:

- What are the goals for the sustainable development of your country?
- How is your nation working to achieve them?
- Does your country use renewable energy? Which ones?
- What are the laws in your country that promote care for the environment?
- How does your country work to provide inclusive and equitable quality education?
- How does your country work to ensure sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, as well as employment and decent work?
- By analyzing the 17 SDGs, in which goals does your country have areas of opportunity?
- Now, in which goals have your country developed very well?

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