

**Committee: Environment Sub-commission 2**

**Issue: Promoting Industrial Sustainability in South and East Asia**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Protection of the environment is an issue of paramount importance which we as a collective society must maintain throughout our generations. This issue is crucial as our environment is the only source which is allowing people to live. We benefit from our environment through the use of various resources that are offered and produced. However, we have started to negatively exploit the existence of natural resources, and have also started polluting the world. In the past century, the use of non-renewable resources we use has skyrocketed. This results in pollution and global warming factors that will not only affect our generation, but future ones as well. This calls for specific measures to be taken immediately in order to help in maintaining a healthy ecosystem for the future.

South and East Asia have been extremely effected in this sense through the use of industrial resources. The impact industries have on the world has crucially effected the environment, persons and resources. South and East Asia have been impacted in a great way through the excessive use of industries. Additionally, the effects that the industries have had on the countries in South and East Asia come in the forms of excessive pollution and many different health issues for the people living in the countries of this area. Through the lack of industrial sustainability there have been issues with the environment, the local economy, and other social issues. As there is overuse of industries it causes pollution and other hazards in the earth. There has been drastic climate changes causing the world to be unhealthy, and in fact for members of both local and global societies. Thus the promotion of sustainable development will be needed as it will help the poor and most vulnerable countries. There will need to be a change in consumption and production patters so as to make them steadier. Achieving sustainable development can be achieved through different actions needed to be made in order incur growth in employment, and progress in economically and socially, as well as the strengthening of environmental protection.

## DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

### Sustainability



According to the World Commission on Environment and Development, sustainability is best known as “a progress which meets the needs of the present without compromising the future generations to meet their needs” (Tourism Australia , 2013-2015)<sup>1</sup>. Sustainability is also known as the use and management of certain resources in order for the full natural replacement of misused resources to come into effect<sup>2</sup>. There are three main ways in which sustainability can be applied: economically, socially, and environmentally. These three ideas are interdependent in achieving full sustainability, therefore requiring the success of all three in order for it to work.

Figure 1<sup>3</sup>: Social, economic, and environmental sustainability model

### Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development is best known as “development that meets current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”<sup>4</sup>.

### Industrial Sustainability

An industry is a production or manufacturing of goods or services within an economy<sup>5</sup>. Therefore, industrial sustainability constitutes the allowance of producing goods and resources in a sustainable way<sup>6</sup>.

### South Asia

Countries in South Asia are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.



Figure 2: Map of South Asia

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<sup>1</sup> Tourism Australia, <http://www.tourism.australia.com/industry-advice/what-is-sustainability.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> Environmental Systems and Societies, Paula Guinness and Brenda Walpole

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.rit.edu/kgcoe/ise/sustainability>

<sup>4</sup> World Commission on Environment and Development’s 1987

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/industry>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.dal.ca/faculty/management/sres/research/research-strengths/industrial-sustainability.html>

<sup>7</sup> <http://southasianconcern.org/south-asians/who-are-south-asians/>

**East Asia**

Countries in East Asia are China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, Taiwan, and Mongolia

Figure 3: Map of East Asia<sup>8</sup>



**MEDCs**

More Economically Developed Countries. Countries with a better economy and a more developed national organization overall.

**LEDCs**

Less Economically Developed Countries. Countries that are not yet economically developed and typically facing many different economic issues.

**United Nations Sustainable Development Goals**

The United Nations have set 17 goals for the world by the year of 2030 for sustainable development to be achieved.

Figure 4: Sustainable Development Goals<sup>9</sup>



**Sustainable Business**

Sustainable business is an operation to which sustainable development is applied. It is defined as “one that operates in the interest of all current and future stakeholders in a manner that ensures the long-term health and survival of the business and its associated economic, social, and environmental systems.”<sup>10</sup> Sustainable business focuses on the current and future social, environmental, and economic impacts associated with its operations.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

For decades, the world has been facing a major challenge of maintaining goods and protecting the needs of the future people without compromising the future generation’s needs. The challenge is now to meet the three requirements of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental betterment. Many people are living in extreme poverty, and a major issue that comes about as a result is income inequality within many different countries. Through the loss of consumption and production patterns inherent in this self-encroaching system, the result has been huge economic and social loss.

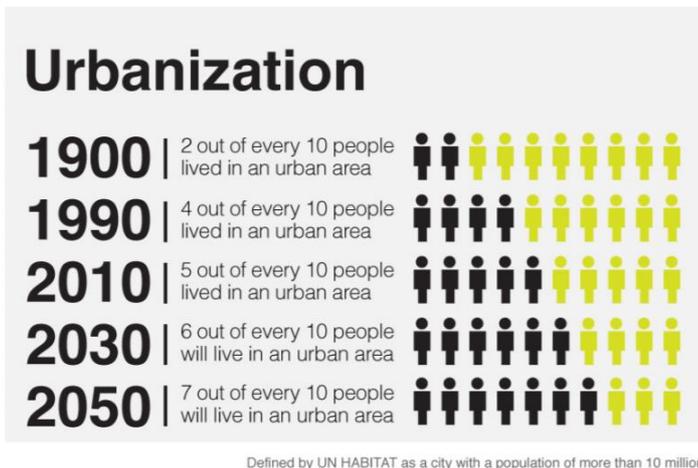
<sup>8</sup> <http://erika-asia.weebly.com/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

<sup>10</sup> <http://2012books.lardbucket.org/books/an-introduction-to-sustainable-business/s03-01-a-background-on-sustainability.html>

## Sustainable Development

There are two main concepts which are important to understand. The concept of “needs” means the essential requirements of the poor, to which overriding priority should be given.<sup>11</sup> Additionally the idea of limitation is imposed by the state of technology and social organization which defines the ability to meet present and future needs. Through development, keeping in mind the two elements mentioned above, involves the progressive transformation of the economy and society since 1987. During the year 2015 the world faced poverty. In developing regions the people were living on less than \$1.25 a day. This fell from 47% of the population in 1990 to 22% in 2010, noting an improvement for people from 1990 to 2010 but still resulting in a fall of international expectations and global targets to have no poverty.



With regard to sustainable cities, the urbanization of cities provides new jobs and new opportunities. However, rapid urbanization adds pressure to exploit resources which leads to an increase in demand for energy, water, and sanitation. In 2007 more than half of the world’s population lived in urban centers, and estimates project that amount will increase by 70% by 2050.

Figure 5: Urban Areas by the year of 2050

## Industrial Sustainability

Industrial Sustainability has been integrated in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. According to the Lima Declaration, “Industrialization is a driver of development. Industry increases productivity, job creations and generates income, thereby contributing to poverty eradication and addressing other development goals, as well as providing opportunities for social inclusion, including gender equality, empowering women and girls and creating decent employment for the youth. As industry develops, it drives an increase of value addition and enhances the application of science, technology and innovation, therefore

<sup>11</sup> <http://2012books.lardbucket.org/books/an-introduction-to-sustainable-business/s03-01-a-background-on-sustainability.html>

encouraging greater investment in skills and education, and thus providing the resources to meet broader, inclusive and sustainable development objectives.”<sup>12</sup> Through this we understand that industrial sustainability is a major issue which needs to be focused on in order to improve the world as a whole.

Industrial development and the potential of industrialization are influenced by a variety of social objectives such as employment creation as well as its importance in economic growth and eradicating poverty. Many major countries rely on industrial development as it is a critical source of their economic growth, economic diversification and value addition. The role of industrial development is shown through the importance of business. However, there have been numerous issues which have been encountered through both environmental and economic issues. Industries have not been using proper facilities, thus polluting the air and making it unhealthy for people breath. There has also been a drastic change in the climate, which effects the environment as a whole. Additionally, since there has been a general decline in the global economy, along with many crisis countries have been facing, industries have started to decline respectively. Through this decrease, the production of goods has been impaired, making the development of industries suffer. With this fall in the economy, industries are unable to use natural resources, hence harming the environment and creating major problems that society members must deal with. Industries also play a crucial role in technological advancements and research and development activities, all of which are important for the economic and social development of any country.<sup>13</sup>

### **Sustainable Business**

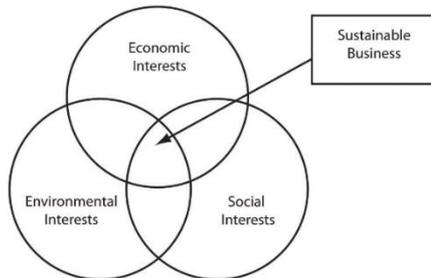
Apart from these, industries also play a major role in business. Sustainable development and general sustainability techniques have been applied in order to make businesses sustainable as well. Sustainable business focuses on the social, environmental, and economic impact associated with its current and future operations. Under this model, businesses must focus on the reduction of negative environmental impact. This is also known as “green business”; however, all three major issues of sustainable development, namely the social, environmental, and economic impact, must be taken into consideration. As an example of measures that have been taken on a global scale in order to achieve these aims, in 2009 the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act was created in order to incur the growth in interest through sustainable business. As businesses develop their sustainability, the

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<sup>12</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/industry>

<sup>13</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/industry/decisions>

reputation of the businesses increases. There is a reduction in costs, which boosts local economies, thereby resulting in a stronger and healthier community.<sup>14</sup> As there is an improvement in sustainable business, there is higher security of employment (social), less environmental exploitation (environmental), and a healthier economy (economic).



Furthermore, higher demand for local products and increased competition make the market more active. Businesses aim to achieve all three aspects in order to reach sustainable standards.

Figure 6: Sustainable Business

### The Issue of Food Security

Food security constitutes the affordability and/or availability of food, along with the assurance of sufficient nutritional value so as to cover populations' daily needs. Through the high demand for food and shortages in the economy there is a challenge in sustaining food security and ensuring people will have enough food. This creates many issues and does not meet the Sustainable Development Goals, an issue faced in many Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs).

## MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

### South Asian Nations

Figure 7: Map of South Asia<sup>15</sup>



South Asia is a region which contains a number of countries that need to create a sort of balance in the Industrial sector. South Asia has experienced the brunt of climate change, as the temperatures have risen, along with a decrease in arctic sea ice, a rise in sea level and extreme rainfall patters causing droughts and floods.

South Asia is very vulnerable to natural disasters. Climate change has an impact on every sector and more specifically on water, energy and food security. Through sustainable

<sup>14</sup> <http://2012books.lardbucket.org/books/an-introduction-to-sustainable-business/s03-01-a-background-on-sustainability.html>

<sup>15</sup> [www.msada-dc.org](http://www.msada-dc.org)

growth and support of innovative technology there can be an improvement in South Asia, environmentally, socially and economically.<sup>16</sup> South Asia has tried to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), however has not been able to fully achieve the use of renewable energy. As the collective of nations had failed to harness sustainable agricultural practices and “enhance agricultural productivity, poverty and distributional issues have made South Asia the largest hunger hotspot in the world, with one third of the world’s food insecure population and nearly half of the world’s malnourished children”<sup>17</sup>.

Figure 8: Image of Sustainable Management Promoted by IFC



Table 1: Achievement of Millennium Development Goals in South Asia

Goal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7														
	\$1.25 per day poverty	Underweight children	Primary enrolment	Reaching last grade	Primary completion	Gender primary	Gender secondary	Gender tertiary	Under-5 mortality	Infant mortality	Maternal mortality	Skilled birth attendance	Antenatal care (≥ 1 visit)	HTV prevalence	TB incidence	TB prevalence	Forest cover	Protected area	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per GDP	Safe drinking water	Basic sanitation
Asia-Pacific	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
South-East Asia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pacific Islands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
North and Central Asia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Asia-Pacific LDCs	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
South Asia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
South & South-West Asia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Afghanistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bhutan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
India	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Maldives	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nepal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pakistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Turkey	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● Early achiever    ● On track    ● Slow    ● Regressing/No progress

India is the one of the largest countries in terms of population and suffers from an unbalanced industry as well as other environmental issues. India has a 5% GDP growth rate, thus indicating a high amount of production. India faces many environmental

issues such as climate change, in response to which the Indian government has created a new industrial policy. According to *The Indian Express* “The government described the Industrial Policy as “Enterprises Promotion Policy 2015”, with an aim to envisage ease of doing business and enhancing competitiveness of the industry.”<sup>18</sup>

South Asia as a whole has been noted to face some problems with its industrial policies adopted by the governments. Industrial policies are created in order to address labor, social, or environmental needs. The government of Pakistan had announced, back in 2015, an industrial policy to have sustainable development of industry. The objective of this policy was for Pakistan to develop its economy and therefore experience economic growth in

<sup>16</sup><http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/c8ab1780437d53c98401bc869243d457/Climate+Change.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>  
<sup>17</sup><http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/SDGs%20South%20Asia%20report%202016%20rev%2014%20April%202016.pdf>  
<sup>18</sup> <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/haryanas-industrial-policy-special-emphasis-on-msmes-incentives-for-mega-projects-in-aerospace-defence-sectors/>

commendable fashion. Additionally, the focus of the policy was to create employment jobs and space for human development and infrastructure.<sup>19</sup>

Other countries in South Asia such as Bangladesh have had issues with gas and electrical shortages making it difficult to implement industrial policies. Nepal, on the other hand, is trying to deal with the huge aftermath of the earthquake which took place in 2014, which has greatly impaired its industries, and therefore its capacity for sustainability. Additionally, the Sri Lankan population continues to try to encourage the government for a sustainable industrial policy so as to increase employment and develop industries not taking into account the impact on workers and the environment.<sup>20</sup>

### East Asia

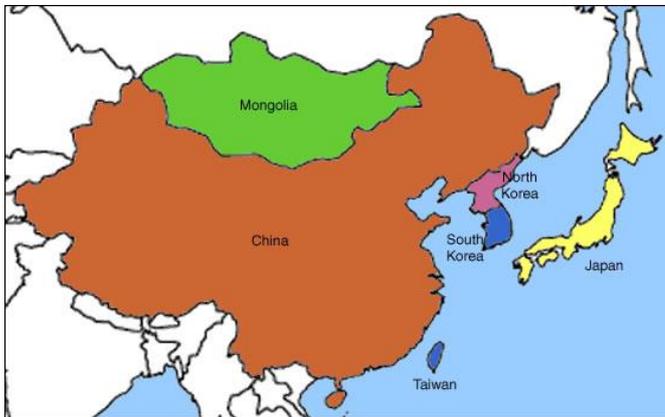


Figure 9: Map of East Asia

East Asia has had numerous environmental issues in the past. There is a great deal of pollution which effects the environment greatly. Additionally, East Asia suffers from intense seasonal rainfall patterns. East Asia had made significant contribution to the global diffusion of

industrialization. The promotion of industrial sustainability is crucial in order to develop and protect the environment, and eradicate poverty in the countries of East Asia.

East Asia contains one of the largest countries with the biggest population in the world. China has the largest population in the world and is also one of the most polluted countries on a global scale. China is facing a major sustainability issue and tries to have sustainable development of its industries. During the year of 1994 China created their own Agenda 21, which is a document stating the country's population, sustainability-oriented issues and necessary environmental development plans. They set an international example in order to reach sustainable development. There are many steps China takes in order to help and increase

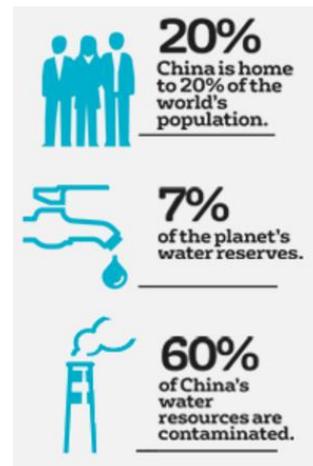


Figure 10: Resource conservation of China

<sup>19</sup>[https://www.pakistanmdtf.org/images/publications/Industrial\\_Policy\\_Khyber\\_Pakhtunkhwa\\_2016.pdf](https://www.pakistanmdtf.org/images/publications/Industrial_Policy_Khyber_Pakhtunkhwa_2016.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.industriall-union.org/how-can-unions-promote-sustainable-industrial-employment-in-south-asia-industriall-affiliates-are>

sustainable development. During 2008 China had a growing energy demand, while simultaneously facing a financial and fuel crisis. However, as time passed China started to take a more environmentally friendly approach by using alternative natural resources and making its economy a so-called “green economy”. They had made a plan to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, while reducing pollution and carbon and energy intensities. Though China took steps to reduce carbon and energy intensities through sustainability, they were able to become a leader in global trade with the low prices they offered. The question remains: at what cost?

Japan is another country that has tried to promote sustainable development. According to the National Graduate Institute, the “pattern of development was characterized as the ‘industrious revolution’ path. Furthermore, this path provided the basis for labor-intensive industrialization, beginning in Japan after the late nineteenth century and diffused in other parts of East Asia in the first half of the twentieth century. In this phase, cheap labor of a good quality was fully exploited, while the use of capital was minimized, in implementing Western technology and institutions.”<sup>21</sup> Japan had developed resources and technology which saved energy. Today, Japan contributes a great deal to energy efficiency and better use of resources.

### **Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)**

The ESCAP has been much involved in the promotion of industrial sustainability. The organization was established in 1947 with its headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand. The organization was created in order to overcome economic and social challenges in Asia and the Pacific. This organization is involved greatly in South Asia and tries to help them reach and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The organization is greatly influential and shares ideas and effective development strategies.<sup>22</sup>

### **United Nations Development Program (UNDP)**

The UNDP was created to advocate change and grant support to developing countries, focusing on LEDCs. The organization worked in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and currently works to strengthen new frameworks for development and

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<sup>21</sup> [http://www3.grips.ac.jp/~esp/en/event/group\\_d-event/the-asian-approach-to-global-sustainability-a-perspective-from-economic-history/](http://www3.grips.ac.jp/~esp/en/event/group_d-event/the-asian-approach-to-global-sustainability-a-perspective-from-economic-history/)

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.unescap.org/sustainable-development>

reduce climate change under the Sustainable Development Goals. The UNDP focuses on helping countries in three main areas:

- sustainable development,
- democratic governance, and
- climate and disaster resilience.

The organization is a lead UN development agency and helps implement its developmental measures. Through their support on promoting industrial sustainability they are able to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, but also are able to advocate the protection of jobs and employment.<sup>23</sup>

### **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**

The UN subsidiary body, the United Nations Industrial Development promotes inclusive and sustainable industrial development as it connects the full potential of industry’s contribution to achieve sustainable development. The organization is created in order to promote cleaner resources and produce in a more efficient way as to reach sustainability. Additionally, the organization is authoritative in increasing energy efficiency in industrial production. Industry has a great impact on poverty eradication, environmental sustainability and food security, thus requiring a long term strategy, which is supported by the organization. The UNIDO aims to achieve inclusive and sustainable industrial development.<sup>24</sup>

## **TIMELINE OF EVENTS**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Description of Event</b>
<b>1967</b>	Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)- formed in order to pursue legal solutions to environmental damage.
<b>1968</b>	Biosphere- Intergovernmental Conference for Rational use of conservation of biosphere (UNESCO) is held to and discusses the concept of ecologically sustainable development
<b>1969</b>	Friends of the Earth- dedicated to prevent the environmental degradation, preserving the diversity
<b>1970</b>	First Earth Day – teaching the world about conserving the environment
<b>1979</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on long –range transboundary Air Pollution is adopted</li> <li>• Banking on the Biosphere</li> </ul>
<b>1980</b>	Global 2000 report – biodiversity for the first time as critical to proper functioning of planetary ecosystem

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

<sup>24</sup> [https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user\\_media\\_upgrade/Who\\_we\\_are/Structure/Director-General/ISID\\_Brochure\\_web\\_singlesided\\_12\\_03.pdf](https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Who_we_are/Structure/Director-General/ISID_Brochure_web_singlesided_12_03.pdf)

<b>1983</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Alternatives in India, creating new relationships among people, technology, and the environment in the South.</li> <li>• Grameen Bank providing credit to poorest in Bangladesh, new understanding of the role of microcredit in development</li> </ul>
<b>1984</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bhopal toxic chemical leak leaving 10,000 dead and 300,000 injured in Bhopal, India</li> <li>• Drought in Ethiopia</li> </ul>
<b>1987</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OECD development Advisory Committee which creates guidelines for environmental development</li> <li>• Our common Future (Brundtland Report) report of World commission on Environment and Development weaving social, economic, cultural and environmental issues and global solutions creating the term “Sustainable development”</li> </ul>
<b>1990</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe – addresses environmental challenges across the region focusing on the engagement of business</li> <li>• International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)</li> </ul>
<b>1992</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Council for Sustainable Development- business interest in promoting sustainable development</li> <li>• Earth Summit- action plan to reach Agenda 21</li> </ul>
<b>1993</b>	First meeting of UN Commission on Sustainable Development- created in order to ensure follow up the UNCED as to enhance international cooperation
<b>1994</b>	China’s Agenda 21- creating examples and strategies for sustainable development
<b>1997</b>	Asian ecological and financial chaos – market crashes in USA creating government needs for economic reforms
<b>1998</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controversy over Genetically Modified organisms (GM)- issues of global environmental and food security. EU decides to block the imports of GM from North America</li> <li>• the East Asian crisis of 1998 which highlighted the dangers to global growth and poverty eradication posed by both financial instability and the absence of inclusive world economic governance<sup>25</sup></li> </ul>
<b>1999</b>	Launch of Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes- providing guidance to investors as they search for a profitable company that follows sustainable development principles
<b>2000</b>	UN Millennium Development Goals- World leaders gather to agree on goals to combat poverty, hunger, diseases, environmental degradation and discrimination against women to be achieved by 2015
<b>2002</b>	World Summit on Sustainable Development- promoting the goals the world set as a non-negotiated approach to sustainability
<b>2004</b>	Delhi mandates the use of natural gas in city buses and auto rickshaws- a responding to the increase of population and the air pollution in the city
<b>2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kyoto protocol enters into force- MEDCs create a goal to use greenhouse gas emission reductions by the end of 2012</li> </ul>

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/pdfs/fina\\_08-45773.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/pdfs/fina_08-45773.pdf)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Millennium Ecosystem Assessment- 95 countries provide information about the ecosystem changing for the human’s well being</li> <li>• Walmart introduces sustainable strategies – the retail store starts to be supplied 100% by renewable energy, creating zero waste of water and selling products at an affordable price for the people</li> </ul>
<b>2008</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World food, fuel and financial crisis coverage- global good prices increases 43% in a year, China and India and other places have high prices in energy</li> <li>• Increasing development in Urbanization- 50% of the world’s population is living in a city or town.</li> <li>• Green economy ideas enter the mainstream- green business becomes the new objective for businesses</li> </ul>
<b>2010</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change – massive heatwaves occur in Europe , change of patterns through drought and floods become greater exposed through Pakistan and southern China</li> <li>• China become the world’s largest domestic market of wind power</li> <li>• BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico</li> </ul>
<b>2011</b>	China begins to shift to a “green economy” achieving a sustainable development goals, as there is a reduction of pollution and carbon and energy intensities
<b>2012</b>	One of the first Millennium Development Goal is achieved
<b>2015</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fail to accomplish the goals of the Millennium Development</li> <li>• United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in</li> </ul>
<b>2016</b>	Creation of Sustainable Development Goals- accomplished by 2050 <sup>26</sup>

## UN INVOLVEMENT: RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

### UNIDO-Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID)

This resolution was created in February 2014 and aimed to find ways in order to promote sustainable development of Industries. UNIDO was promoting ISID so as to achieve full potential of industry’s contribution to the achievement of sustainable development. This resolution was an attempt to introduce some key elements and some ways in which countries could resolve the issues and impacts that industries have on countries.<sup>27</sup>

### Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals are 17 goals created by the United Nations in the year 2015, with the set date for the achievement of these goals being 2030. It is a continuation

<sup>26</sup> [http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2012/sd\\_timeline\\_2012.pdf](http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2012/sd_timeline_2012.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> [https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user\\_media\\_upgrade/Who\\_we\\_are/Structure/Director-General/ISID\\_Brochure\\_web\\_singlesided\\_12\\_03.pdf](https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Who_we_are/Structure/Director-General/ISID_Brochure_web_singlesided_12_03.pdf)

for the Millennium Development Goals. The 17 goals in the Sustainable Development Goals aim to end poverty, eradicate hunger, promote good health and the well-being of people, to provide a good quality education for students, have gender equality, have clean water, have affordable and clean energy, achieve decent work and have an increase in economic growth, promote sustainable development of industries and infrastructure, reduce inequalities, contain sustainable cities and communities, the decrease the drastic climate changes, sustain production, protect life below water and the life on land, promote peace justice and strong institutions, and finally have further goals for the future to protect future generations.<sup>28</sup>

## PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

### China's Agenda 21

In 1993 China had developed a National agenda 21 where it stated their population, and aims for environmental and sustainable development. This served as pool of suggestions. Some suggestions that were made so as to actively promote shifts in the economic development, thus making systems more economically efficient. Through this there was also a promotion of favorable prices, taxation and different policies so as to reduce pollution, clean energy development and utilization of waste material. This was created in order to control Chinese industries and reach a certain sustainable development during that time.<sup>29</sup>

### Earth Day

Earth day was first established back in 1970 so as to inform the public about the protection of the world. The event was created in order to inform the world about using natural resources and reduce pollution, which is a measure that makes sustainability a socially inclusive affair.

*Figure 11: Millennium Development Goals 2000*

### Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals were created in the year 2000 where the United Nations created 8 goals for different countries and nations to achieve by 2015. Unfortunately, they were unable to achieve the



<sup>28</sup> <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/countr/china/inst.htm>

goals thus continuing their promotion in the Sustainable Development Goals. The Millennium Development Goals aimed to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability, and develop a global partnership for development.<sup>30</sup>

## **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

### **Developing Infrastructure**

One step to promote Industrial Sustainability is through the development of infrastructure. The existing industries should be strengthened and supported so as to ensure that there is proper management of waste and the system is in place. Additionally, there should be access to roads for industrial estates so as to transport system railways, and airport facilities. Through the development of infrastructure there will be proper spaces to produce more, thus gaining in the economy and having less unemployment.

### **Providing Incentives**

Governments should provide an incentive to promote and advance industries. If incentives are provided for the creation of more and sustainable industries, companies are more likely to follow sustainability guidelines, therefore creating healthier businesses. This makes the economy more active, thus also creating more job opportunities and putting a dent into the elimination of poverty

### **Promoting Labor Intensive Industry**

Labor Intensive industries should be promoted in order to generate higher employment. If investment is made in such labor intensive industries there will be a great amount of opportunities for alliances and enterprises. This can also go along with skill development as to train employees in their specific sector and training skills. This will also enable more people to be employed. Training should be an important factor as it will help with the integration of economic, social and environmental matters.

### **Promoting 'Green' Industries and Clean Energy**

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) helps promote clean energy, as many countries in South Asia are facing difficulty and do not have access to electricity in certain

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<sup>30</sup> <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/goals/>

areas. The IFC works towards eradicating energy poverty and connecting energy through innovative market-transforming initiatives. Along clean energy, the IFC also helps build capacity and access to finance. Clean Energy should be promoted, as it is important to help protect the environment and use resources consciously. Natural sources of energy, such as wind, water and sunlight-powered vessels, should be subsidized and endorsed. They promote the reduction of the use of greenhouse-gas emissions and help countries start going green. As industries decide to go green and gain revenue through 'Green Economy' they will have a higher revenue as people feel they are doing better for the world. The promotion of Green Economy and use of clean energy not only is safe for the environment but also has a healthy economy.

### Improving Management of natural resources

With improvement in agricultural outcomes, integration will become paramount, such that promotion of resource efficiency in modifying environmental impacts will be a requirement for the industry. There should be a promotion of natural resources so that the environment is protected.

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Figure11:

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