

Sample Resolution

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Main-Submitter: Republic of Indonesia

Co-Submitters: Russian Federation, People's Republic of China

Signatories: Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of India, The Kingdom of Thailand, The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, The Republic of Philippines, The French Republic, The Republic of South Africa

Topic: Resilient SMEs: Post-Crisis Strengthening in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Resolution 1

Adopted by the Economic and Social Council at the 23rd Session of GrunnMUN, on 21st of February 2026

The United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the United Nation General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Further reaffirming United Nation General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recognizing the need to focus on the importance of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular in promoting innovation, creativity and decent work for all,

Recalling that Governments play a central role in ensuring equal access to the benefits of digital technology and preventing harm,

Reaffirming the need for Governments, in collaboration with the relevant entities and forums of the United Nations system, to identify guiding principles and policy priorities for the regulation and use of digital infrastructure by the public sector so that the diffusion of the technology reinforces implementation of the 2030 Agenda and leaves no one behind,

Observing that a lack of financial liquidity poses significant risk to SMEs during crises,

Recognising that SMEs often do not have the same access to crisis funding as MNCs,

Convinced that the current structure of international financial institutions has contributed to the lack of liquidity that SMEs experience,

Alarmed by disproportionate vulnerability of small and medium enterprises in low income countries during times of crisis,

Alarmed by the direct correlation between climate change and SMEs' vulnerability as proved by the SME Competitiveness Outlook SCO Framework,

Acknowledges the need to integrate climate adaptation in resilience plans and strategies,

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1. Encourages nations to promote digital literacy through:
 - a. Establishing workshops and seminars to teach practical training with operating physical devices, such as 5G networks, using UN funds,
 - b. Familiarising SMEs with online procedures for the purpose of creating new business opportunities,
 - c. Organising entrepreneurship training programmes in conjunction with the UNCTAD;
 2. Further encourages advising SMEs on long-term strategies to mitigate damage or loss of business during crises;
 3. Advises nations to prioritise infrastructure investments to:
 - a. Advance electrification in poor to middle-income areas,
 - b. Improve internet speeds to allow SMEs an equal chance of competing with other internet-enabled SMEs,

- c. Streamline the internet access to allow more SMEs to compete on regional and international markets,
 - d. Incorporate local SMEs from LMICs to assist national supply chains;
- 4. Recommends the cooperation of public institutions with private businesses to make internet access more affordable by providing advertising space to businesses that assist in the implementation of digital infrastructure (such as aforementioned 5G networks) and associated costs;
- 5. Suggests that nations simplify bureaucratic burdens, in particular for small enterprises, by:
 - a. recommending cloud networks to ensure critical data for SMEs is not at risk during a crisis,
 - b. Implementing an international database that links national registries of SMEs in their respective nations, through consent-based mechanisms;
- 6. Recommends a reform to current international financial institutions and structures, such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, to better account for the needs of LMICs, including but not limited to the following measures:
 - a. Adjustments regarding loan conditionality by providing low-credit loans depending on the severity of the economic situations,
 - b. Adjustment regarding the voting systems of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to ensure all member countries have equitable voting power during voting procedures;
- 7. Affirms the need for states to enact legislation that would ensure fund distribution to SMEs specifically and not other actors in the private sphere such as foreign multinational cooperation, while also providing checks on corrupt practices within states receiving the aid;
- 8. Urges the need for an accountability system to ensure proper allocation of crisis funds to SMEs in post-crisis settings;
- 9. Encourages cooperation between national governments of member states and crowdfunding endeavors when supplying financial aid to SMEs during financial crises;
- 10. Strongly recommends the increase in climate funding as a distinct aspect of already-existing initiatives, such as but not limited to the Green Climate Fund, International Monetary Fund and the World Bank;

11. Further recommends the evaluation of effectiveness of funds and usage by SMEs for climate adaptability and green goals;
12. Encourages nations to stimulate economic circularity models for SMEs in order to limit resource exhaustion, and stimulate innovation through methods such as:
 - a. Waste reduction,
 - b. Recycling,
 - c. Resource-efficient production;
13. Advises nations to create education programs for SMEs to support their resilience, focusing on:
 - a. Tackling climate change,
 - b. Establishing a knowledge-sharing framework for South-South cooperation,
 - c. Setting up training for sustainable production or business practices in line with the Sustainable Development Goals funded by UN sustainability funds, in the forms of.