

2025 GSG UNCTAD Wellington, New Zealand Summit

Topic: “Building More Sustainable and Resilient Global Supply Chains”

Sponsors: New Zealand

Signatories: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States

Observers: BBC, Cargill Incorporated, Fairtrade International

We, the Heads of State and Government, or our Representatives and the Representatives of the Global Community, who have assembled at the capital of New Zealand, Wellington to build more sustainable and resilient global supply chains, aim to take urgent action to protect the environment by focusing on the green supply chain by increasing international collaboration for sustainable development.

Underlining the major question we are hoping to answer is why building a sustainable and resilient global supply chain is important, as the current supply chain is easily disrupted,

Observing the Russia-Ukraine, sanctions on Russia, the world’s third-largest energy exporter, and its 4.3 million barrels of crude oil exports per day will raise prices for both gasoline and plastics where there are more products likely to exacerbate and elongate the global supply chain disruptions,

Noting further that Ukraine accounts for 29% of global wheat exports and 17% of global corn exports, and the conflict has directly impacted the supply and price of global food commodities with higher wheat prices that will not only affect grocery stores, but also animal feeds, eventually driving animal protein, dairy, and egg prices higher,

Noting with regret that only 2% of companies all over the world said they were fully prepared for the COVID-19 pandemic, which included workers becoming sick with COVID-19, mandates and restrictions affecting the availability of staff, and goods remaining at ports due to staffing shortages,

Noting with deep concern that about 1.1 billion people live in the least developed countries (LDCs), which grew from an initial 25 countries in 1971 to a peak of 52 in 1991, and now stands at 46 today,

Acknowledging that maritime shipping handles 80% of global trade and contributes 3% of greenhouse gas emissions and decarbonizing this sector is crucial for mitigating climate change impacts,

Recalling countries all over the world have committed to reducing emissions in their economies to keep global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels,

Encouraged to successfully integrate environmentally responsible principles and benchmarks into supply chain management including product design, material sourcing, manufacturing, logistics, and end-of-life product management to deal with the climate change crisis,

Reminding actors to strive for cooperation, innovation, and action towards a more resilient and inclusive global supply chain ecosystem, such as focusing on developing countries by

providing support from developed countries and companies to promote stability in the global supply chain,

Emphasizing the importance of products disassembled or reduced to their raw material form that are remade into sellable products as they allow businesses to achieve the environmental benefit of recycling while recouping costs in the process,

Bearing in mind the ability and willingness of a business to openly disclose information about the provenance of goods and labor and end-to-end supply chain practices,

Desiring manufacturing companies to continually increase their efficiency and productivity, while at the same time reducing costs to maintain or optimize profitability,

Stressing that digitalization has been playing a major part in the evolution of supply chain sustainability such as big data management, advanced analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), and security tools have brought unprecedented visibility and accountability to the modern supply chain,

Cognizant that consumers are more educated on the negative environmental impacts of the supply chain they buy from and more aware of the unethical practices that exist in many supply chains, such as child labor, forced labor, and gender discrimination,

1. Emphasizes the need for multilateral partnerships to invest in renewable energy infrastructure, such as but not limited to solar, wind, and hydrogen projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address the environmental impact of current global supply chains.
2. Urges nations to conduct business operations while simultaneously keeping and wildlife protection, ensuring equitable outcomes for both developed and developing countries.
3. Encourages environmental policies, such as stopping the use of palm oil and improving the technology and addition and collaborating with Asian countries through the formation of agreement sharing methods of strategies, setting clear environmental standards, and providing technical and financial support to countries developing renewable energy infrastructure to meet sustainable energy goals by 2060.
4. Advocates for countries to treat at least 80% of industrial wastewater by 2040 through investing in innovative technologies such as a new water circulation system, in order to reduce ocean, river, and lake pollution, and groundwater pollution.
5. Directs developed countries to reduce trade barriers and support developing countries to allow more imports of green technology like EV cars to reach emission control regulations.
6. Highlights the need for infrastructure and partnerships with renewable energy to improve unstable power supplies to meet the environmental standards of suppliers, companies, and countries.

7. Calls for all countries to cooperate, grow support, and recognize the importance of empowering small and medium-sized companies (SMEs), a key component of a resilient supply chain, by supplying financial incentives and better fair trade policies.
8. Seeks accountability and transparency of all countries and the United Nations by investing in technology for monitoring where products come from and having an annual feedback system to figure out gaps.
9. Desires to improve international supply chains through diplomatic collaborations, innovation, and sustainability by adopting smart technologies and prompting green logistics to ensure efficient and resilient trade networks.
10. Authorizes the establishment of the Global Supply Chain Resilience Task Force to attract foreign investments and develop recommendations for national and international policies in order to make supply chains more efficient.
11. Requires technical assistance from developed countries and international organizations for infrastructure development in developing countries such as but not limited to the construction of highways and global pathways for more sustainable global connectivity through the development of new alliances between cooperating countries.
12. Recommends countries to adopt better domestic tax policies, fair trade policies, and business incentives to attract international investors in order to support stable economic growth, especially in terms of empowering small and medium-sized companies (SMEs) in developing nations.
13. Instructs economic development in developing countries by providing technology and machinery.
14. Notes the importance of human rights, supporting women's, children and minorities' rights, fair working conditions, and well-being.
15. Calls upon developed countries to cooperate with developing countries by providing or investing in sustainable and efficient logistics systems that can optimize shipping routes to prevent congestion and reduce collisions.
16. Strongly encourages regional cooperation around international trade routes to make them more secure and stable as they are paramount to global trade.
17. Encourages small island developing states (SIDS) to adopt sustainable aquaculture and disaster preparedness programs led by developed nations.
18. Urges developed countries to actively encourage trade with developing countries in order to ensure fair trade.