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MEMORANDUM

FOR/TO : **The Directors**
Biodiversity Management Bureau
Environmental Management Bureau
Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau
Forest Management Bureau
Land Management Bureau
Mines and Geosciences Bureau

FROM : **The OIC Director**
Policy and Planning Service

SUBJECT : **REQUEST FOR COMMENTS/INPUTS ON THE THIRD DRAFT
OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD FOR 2023
HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM**

DATE : **21 FEB 2023**

This has reference to the letter from Assistant Secretary Kira Christianne D. Azucena, Office of the United Nations and International Organizations, Department of Foreign Affairs, dated 14 February 2023 requesting for comments/inputs on the third draft of the Industrial Development Board for 2023 High-Level Political Forum.

The draft considers the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and focuses on the Goals under review in 2023 from a perspective of inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID).

In this regard, we would like to request for your comments/inputs on the attached draft to be submitted to psddivision@gmail.com, copy furnished ouppia@denr.gov.ph, on or before **28 February 2023**.

For your information and immediate action.


CHERYL LOISE T. LEAL



Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs <ouppia@denr.gov.ph>

OSEC-2023-000843: [UNIO-1-0720-2023] Third draft of the Industrial Development Board for 2023 High-level Political Forum

DENR OSEC Referral <osec.referral@denr.gov.ph>

Thu, Feb 16, 2023 at 2:33 PM

To: "Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs" <ouppia@denr.gov.ph>

Sir/Madam:

Respectfully referred to your good office for information and appropriate action, with EDATS No. OSEC-2023-000843.

Thank you.

NOTE: DO NOT REPLY TO THIS EMAIL. For updates, inquiries and other communications, please send to osec@denr.gov.ph.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
4/F DENR Main Building
Visayas Avenue, Diliman
Quezon City

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Division 1 UNIO** <unio.div1@dfa.gov.ph>

Date: Wed, Feb 15, 2023 at 4:34 PM

Subject: [UNIO-1-0720-2023] Third draft of the Industrial Development Board for 2023 High-level Political Forum

To: NEDA Office of the Secretary <osec@neda.gov.ph>, DENR Office of the Secretary <osec@denr.gov.ph>, <rlotilla@doe.gov.ph>, DOST OSEC <osec@dost.gov.ph>, Secretary <Secretary@dti.gov.ph>, osec@dhsud.gov.ph <osec@dhsud.gov.ph>

Cc: NEDA Sustainable Development Goals <sdg@neda.gov.ph>, DOE EPPB <doe.eppb@gmail.com>, Karen Lou S. Mabagos <klsmabagos@dost.gov.ph>, Environmental Cooperation ECCD <envi.eppb@gmail.com>, Office UNIO <unio@dfa.gov.ph>

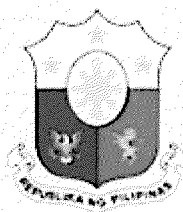
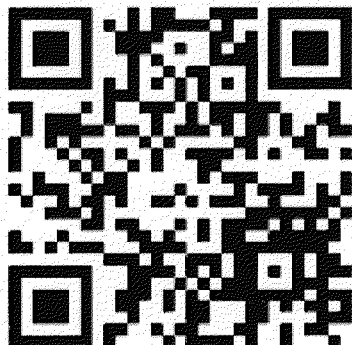
Dear Colleagues,

Please see the attached letter, UNIO-1-0720-2023, on the above subject
Kindly acknowledge receipt of this email.

Best regards,
Lalaine

**Economic Security and Sustainable Development Division
(Division 1)**


Office of United Nations and International Organizations
Department of Foreign Affairs
Tel: 834-4892 / 834-3897/ 834-3767




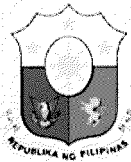
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OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
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Your **FEEDBACK** matters.

2 attachments

 **UNIO-1-0720-2023 [UNIDO] IDB Third Draft Input to 2023 HLPF.pdf**
116K

 **Attachment [Information Note on the third draft of IDB's input for 2023 HLPF] .pdf**
1058K



DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
KAGAWARAN NG UGNAYANG PANLABAS

OFFICE OF UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

14 February 2023

Sir / Madam:

Further to our letter UNIO-1-0047-2023 dated 05 January 2023 regarding the draft input of the Industrial Development Board (IDB) of the United Nations Development Organization (UNIDO) to the 2023 High-level Political Forum (HLPF), we wish to inform that there will a hybrid informal consultation on the third draft of the document on Friday, 17 February 2022 at 2:00 p.m.(Vienna Time).

In view of this, we furnish you with a copy of the third draft of the document containing the following additional inputs, which were discussed during the second informal consultations held last 08 February 2023:

- All the amendments and inclusions proposed by PH agencies have been taken on board by the IDB and accepted by MS without objection;
- The language on the Global Development Initiative (GDI) as proposed by China in paragraph 4.4, and tangentially in paragraph 6.5, continues to be contentious, with some delegations beginning to take sides. It is recommended that PH continue to maintain silence and go with the consensus; and
- Further language has been put forward by delegations in paragraphs 4.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.7, and 6.8.

We would like to express our appreciation to the Department of Science and Technology, the National Economic Development Authority, and the Department of Energy for sharing their position on the first draft of the document.

For the third draft, we would appreciate receiving your agencies' **comments/inputs**, if any, on the abovementioned new proposals by **Thursday, 16 February 2023**, for submission to the Philippine Mission in Vienna in time for the IDB consultation on Friday, 17 February 2023.

Thank you for your valuable cooperation.

Very truly yours,
For the Secretary of Foreign Affairs:


KIRA CHRISTIANNE D. AZUCENA
Assistant Secretary

(jeg-sdg-Itb) UNIO-1-0790-2023

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Secretary
Department of Human Settlement and Urban Development
Kalayaan Avenue cor. Mayaman Street, Diliman, Quezon City



10 February 2023
No. 08

INFORMATION NOTE

Third informal consultations on the input by the Industrial Development Board to the 2023 High-level Political Forum

On behalf of His Excellency Mr. Alejandro Solano Ortíz (Costa Rica), President of the Industrial Development Board, the Secretariat has the honour to invite Permanent Missions to the hybrid informal consultations on the third draft input by the Industrial Development Board to the 2023 High-level Political Forum, scheduled on:

Friday, 17 February 2023 at 2 p.m. (CET)

In-person participation: Conference Room CR-7 (VIC, C-building, 7th floor)

Virtual participation: [Avaya Spaces online platform](#)¹

The third draft input, is attached herewith.

For further information, please contact Ms. Alla Metelitsa, Office of Strategic Planning and UN Engagement, Office of the Director General, either by telephone: +43 1 26026 3850 or by email: a.metelitsa@unido.org.

Aurelia Patrizia Calabrò

Director
Division of Policymaking Organs

Distribution:
Permanent Missions to UNIDO

¹ Join the meeting on Google Chrome browser: <https://spaces.avayacloud.com/spaces/63e661b9cba2d44a06005ecd>;
when prompted, please enter the following password: 908084.



Input to the High-level Political Forum 2023

Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. Introduction

1.1 The input¹ considers the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and focuses on the Goals under review in 2023 – clean water and sanitation (SDG 6); affordable and clean energy (SDG 7); industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9); sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11); and partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17) – from a perspective of inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID), in line with UNIDO's mandate and against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Progress, experience, lessons learned, challenges and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17

2.1 The COVID-19 pandemic had a devastating impact on economies, societies and people around the world. It not only resulted in loss of human lives, but also in the largest decline in economic growth since the Second World War,² thus reversing progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and amplifying pre-existing inequalities within and across societies.³ The absence and lack of access to clean water and sanitation services along with overcrowding in many informal urban settlements contributed to the spread of the virus.⁴ Containment measures, emergency spending on health due to massive financial needs in the sector and short-term liquidity support to enterprises, created challenges for the infrastructure sector, including transport, energy and water.

2.2 Many countries experienced a rapid economic rebound, with their industrial sectors exceeding pre-pandemic output levels by the end of 2021.^{5,6} However, industrial recovery remains uneven across the world. Manufacturing in middle income countries and least developed countries (LDCs), including by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), stagnated due to subdued and volatile global demand and the disruption of global trade, in addition to tighter domestic economic policies.⁷

2.3 Industries have not only been on the frontlines of the pandemic, exposing systemic weaknesses and vulnerability to sudden shocks, but have also borne a major part of the health and socio-economic response efforts, including through the provision of essential health products in response to COVID-19 and, in certain instances, by generating a considerable amount of tax revenues to the public sector. Countries with more diversified industrial sectors have weathered the economic and health impacts of the pandemic better. They also have lower rates of carbon intensity in manufacturing, regardless of their population size. Investments in digital technologies and infrastructure are critical, but access to credit, grants and subsidies for innovation and technology remains uneven.

2.4 Industrial production in most country groups decelerated significantly in 2022, due to the aftermath of the pandemic and its uneven recovery, continued disruptions in global supply

¹ This Industrial Development Board input to the high-level political forum in 2023 is prepared in close consultation with Member States through the enhanced dialogue and in accordance with decision IDB.44/Dec.9.

² UNIDO, *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, Edition 2022.

³ UNIDO, *Industrial Development Report 2022, The future of Industrialization in a Post-Pandemic World*.

⁴ UN Habitat, *Cities and Pandemics: Towards a More Just, Green and Health Future*, 2021.

⁵ Growth in global manufacturing production reached 7.2 per cent in 2021. (A/77/138).

⁶ This is attributable to the fact that demand for manufactured goods – at least in some key and strategic industries – was sustained, even during the height of the crisis (UNIDO, *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, Edition 2022).

⁷ UNIDO, *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, Edition 2022.



chains and armed conflicts. Global CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels and cement are estimated to have increased by around 1 per cent in 2022 relative to 2021, hitting a new record high.⁸

2.5 Increased international cooperation, enhanced multistakeholder partnerships and technology transfer remain the crucial prerequisites for success of transformative actions towards achieving the SDGs.

3. Three key areas where transformative actions for accelerated progress have been successful, and five key areas where support is most urgently needed

Transformative actions

3.1 *Industrial digitalization*: Digitally advanced enterprises – those using the latest digital technologies and innovative solutions in their production process – were able to cope with the crisis better in terms of sales, profits and job retention. UNIDO supported developing countries through modernization and recovery programmes, with toolkits and methodologies to revitalize value chains. Digital readiness toolkits for industry allowed MSMEs in developing countries to advance the adoption of frontier technologies. This increased productivity of firms and therefore the competitiveness and resilience of cities and countries, supporting the advancement of SDG 9 target 9.2.⁹

3.2 *Productive repurposing*: In response to the urgent needs of the pandemic response, some countries and firms shifted industrial production lines and repurposed them to produce critical healthcare goods. Successful cases abound, including car manufacturers producing ventilators, garment and textile companies producing personal protective equipment and distilleries, and breweries producing hand sanitizers.¹⁰ A common thread connecting these cases is the existence of a minimum level of industrial capabilities in the country that enabled such repurposing.

3.3 *Health-related industrial systems*: The pandemic highlighted the strategic importance of the medical goods and pharmaceutical industries. Many countries have introduced transformative actions to spur the local development of these sectors during the pandemic. Public procurement is a key and often underused industrial policy instrument for this development.

Areas where support is most urgently needed

3.4 *Digitalization*: Despite the progress observed in the digitalization of industry around the world, a large digital divide persists both across and within nations, and between women and men. Whereas the development of these technologies is still concentrated in a few front running countries, their use is typically restricted to a handful of large, modern and internationally-integrated firms. Urgent support is needed to break this divide and accelerate the diffusion of advanced digital production technologies to developing countries, including MSMEs within them. In this regard, it is of paramount importance to intensify collaborative efforts to increase and accelerate timely financial resources, technology development and transfer on mutually agreed terms, and capacity-building to developing countries through the provision of accessible, available, equitable and appropriate finance that does not amplify debts. It is necessary to close the gender digital divide to ensure that women are involved in the design and implementation process of recovery.¹¹

⁸ Earth Systems Science Data, *Global Carbon Budget 2022*, 11 November 2022.

⁹ UNIDO, *Industrial Development Report 2022, The future of Industrialization in a Post-Pandemic World*.

¹⁰ UNIDO Annual Report 2020, pages 32-34. On the normative side for instance, UNIDO helped harmonize national and regional quality standards for hand sanitizers and personal protective equipment.

¹¹ GC.19/Res.1.



3.5 *Job creation*: Currently, industrialization has a strong multiplier effect, with every one job in manufacturing creating two to three jobs in other sectors.¹² With the acceleration of digitalization and automation, new concerns are emerging on the potential of industry to create enough productive jobs for all. Tackling this concern requires reskilling initiatives and concentrated efforts to promote the empowerment of women through the creation of decent jobs and income opportunities and build local dynamic industrial ecosystems, where jobs are increasingly created outside the factory, within the host of supporting activities that surround modern manufacturing.

3.6 *Decarbonization*: Despite some global progress in reducing the carbon intensity of manufacturing production, the current trajectory is still incompatible with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The prospects for achieving carbon neutrality around mid-century will depend on post-pandemic industrial policies and practices. Just and equitable green technology transfer, resource efficiency, circular economy, and more climate finance to support green transition should come at the forefront of the industrial sector's policy agenda. The policies should be evidence-based and developed in a participatory manner.

3.7 *Gender equality*: The COVID-19 pandemic had a disproportionate negative effect on women and girls around the world. Therefore, promoting gender equality towards the achievements of SDG 5 requires a significant increase in cooperation to create synergies, mainstream the gender-transformative approach in industrial development cooperation and entrepreneurship, strengthen the empowerment of all women and girls, increase women's employment in decent jobs, promote access to finance and technical assistance, and encourage women-owned and women-led SMEs, towards the exchange of best practices, mainstreaming gender in budget planning, gender lens investing, as well as training and capacity-building programmes.

3.8 [*Mitigating and adapting to effects of climate change* is an area where support is most urgently needed. Safeguarding the environment remained the thematic focus of funding partners, which attracted the main share of overall funding with US\$98.7 million¹³ in 2021. In relation to multilateral environmental and climate financing mechanisms, UNIDO continued growing and cultivating its cooperation with the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund. UNIDO is developing an action plan with measurable indicators and targets to operationalize the implementation of the UNIDO Strategy in response to climate change. UNIDO, in pursuance of ISID and in line with targets of SDG9, will accord due importance to climate justice and equitable distribution of resources to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change and to ensure representation, inclusion, and protection of the rights of those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.]

4. Examples of specific actions taken to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic that also accelerate progress towards multiple SDG targets

4.1 *Initiatives to accelerate the affordable, just and sustainable energy transition* contribute to decarbonizing and diversifying economies and mitigating climate change, while creating new jobs and reducing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment and labour markets. UNIDO fosters green hydrogen use to decarbonize industry around the world, and facilitates its production and uptake for industrial applications through the design of national industrial roadmaps. UNIDO supported the launch of the Global Renewable Hydrogen Forum during the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and is facilitating its operationalization. The Forum is billed as a multistakeholder public-private platform to facilitate the use of renewable hydrogen to foster the decarbonization of industries, accelerate a just transition, and identify the best instruments

¹² UNIDO, *Industrial Development Report 2013, Sustaining Employment Growth: The Role of Manufacturing and Structural Change*.

¹³ Explanation by Pakistan awaited.



to enable the cross-border trade of renewable hydrogen between renewables-rich developing countries and developed countries.

- 4.2 *Circular economy*: The consultations on circular economy convened by UNIDO in 2020-2022 have enhanced multilateral cooperation and concerted action to reduce environmental degradation, boost resilience and increase competitiveness, thereby advancing the achievement of various SDGs, promoting ISID, and facilitating the green post-pandemic recovery. On-the-ground initiatives, such as “SWITCH to circular economy value chains”, “Transitioning to a circular economy for chemicals and waste in Africa”, and [the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency] (Colombia) stimulate lasting change by promoting circular practices and policy setting.
- 4.3 *Global platforms and partnerships*: UNIDO created the SDG 9 Accelerator, a collaboration, communication and information platform providing decision-makers, experts and civil society with opportunities for knowledge exchange, tools and good practices in pursuit of SDG 9.¹⁴ The Clean Energy Ministerial’s Industrial Deep Decarbonization Initiative, coordinated by UNIDO, is designed as a global coalition to stimulate demand for low-emission industrial materials. UNIDO also welcomes and actively participates in global platforms and partnerships for SDGs[, including the Global Development Initiative and other initiatives or projects] (India, EU, Sweden and Japan: delete language. Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Iran, DPR Korea, Pakistan, Venezuela and the Russian Federation: include it) that take industrialization and sustainable (Russian Federation) green—development as priority cooperation areas (China).
- 4.4 *Empowering entrepreneurs*: SMEs are important vectors of labour market inclusion for persons and groups in vulnerable situations and have absorbed a large share of the pandemic’s impact.¹⁵ To improve productivity, specialization and innovation of MSMEs and increase their competitiveness, UNIDO fosters an entrepreneur-friendly environment, business investment and technological progress, especially for women and youth, as it delivers customized upskilling programmes and establishes support systems and provides guidance to green industries.

5. Assessment of the situation in the mid-point of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

- 5.1 Poverty is far from eradicated, inequalities are growing and climate change is causing destruction. The COVID-19 pandemic caused major disruptions across the globe, reversing decades of development progress, while the economic recovery of industrialized and developing economies showed significant disparities.¹⁶ Global inequalities, including unequal access to healthcare, clean water, safe and affordable housing, and to green and public spaces, remain largely unaddressed and are increased through the effects of climate change.
- 5.2 The fragile recovery of the global economy is severely affected by conflicts, which trigger major energy supply and food security crises. In 2022, crude oil prices increased by ~~57~~41 per cent¹⁷ and natural gas prices by ~~122~~106 per cent¹⁸ while fueling inflation worldwide and leaving long-term implications for the energy transition. Investments could either switch back to extractive industries and fossil fuel-based energy generation, or accelerate the transition towards renewable sources of energy.¹⁹ An estimated 2 billion people still do not use safely managed drinking water.²⁰ Water demand for industry is expected to increase, calling for improved water productivity and resource use. Rapid urbanization, population growth and

¹⁴ <https://iap.unido.org/articles/industrialization-latin-america-and-caribbean-challenges-and-opportunities>

¹⁵ UNIDO, *Industrial Development Report 2022, The future of Industrialization in a Post-Pandemic World*.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Industrial development cooperation*, report 2022 (A/77/138).

¹⁷ World Bank Commodity Prices Pink Sheet, Annual prices

¹⁸ Nasdaq Natural Gas Price Index; 2016 = 100; includes European, Japanese, and American Natural Gas Price Indices

¹⁹ UNIDO, *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, Edition 2022.

²⁰ <https://www.unicef.org/reports/state-worlds-drinking-water>.



insufficient water scarcity adaptation make it hard for cities to deliver water as well as affordable and reliable energy to millions living in informal communities and slums.²¹ (Updated data provided by the Secretariat)

- 5.3 The current crises serve as a reminder that the proper functioning of global economic and industrial production systems and international industrial development cooperation are essential to all nations and societies. Growth in manufacturing remains a major source of poverty reduction in many countries.²²
- 5.4 With the slowdown in progress on the 2030 Agenda and the exposure of interdependencies and vulnerabilities of the global economy, the need for renewed multilateralism, new approaches for development, and stronger international cooperation and solidarity is bigger than ever. Decision-makers around the world recognize this need and the urgency of making the global system more resilient to crises, yet actions do not meet the intention.²³
- 5.5 With the slowdown in progress on the 2030 Agenda and the disruption of the global supply chains, there is a need for international support to regional strategies aiming at the attainment of SDGs and enhancing regional supply chains, including the African Union Agenda 2063²⁴ and the African Continental Free Trade Area in the context of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

6. Key messages for inclusion in the Political Declaration of the September 2023 SDG Summit

- 6.1 Intensified international industrial policy coordination can enable a faster, fairer, and sustainable recovery that leaves no one behind.²⁵ Industry plays a fundamental role to accelerate the progress towards achieving the SDGs. Inclusive and sustainable industrialization should be at the core of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation for eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions and accelerating the implementation of SDGs. Through ISID policies and practices as well as through mobilizing investments in sustainable infrastructure, countries can achieve self-sustaining economic and social development in a gender-responsive and environmentally sustainable manner.
- 6.2 There is a need for new thinking on industrial policy, which places the achievement of SDG 9 and related SDGs at the centre, while taking into consideration two megatrends that are reshaping the global industrial landscape, namely digitalization and decarbonization, and the need for better prevention, preparedness, and response to health emergencies. Transfer of clean and innovative technologies from developed countries to developing countries is indispensable
- 6.2 bis The unprecedented global energy crisis significantly affects the attainment of ISID and subsequently the achievement of SDGs, and underlines the urgency to rapidly transform energy systems to be cleaner, more secure, reliable, and resilient, including by accelerating clean and just transitions to cleaner, low-emission and renewable energy. UNIDO's expertise in energy transition, low-emission and renewable energy, and energy efficiency to decarbonize industrial activities should be fully utilized to unlock future-proof opportunities for resilient, carbon-neutral and circular growth. (Edited by the Secretariat based on decision "Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan" adopted by UNFCCC COP27).
- 6.3 Industrial capabilities are the foundation for competitiveness, job creation, technology development, and resilience against external shocks. Empowering MSMEs and start-ups and the manufacturing sector with accessible, affordable, available and appropriate finance and capabilities, particularly specialized, innovative, digital and circular, requires coordinated

²¹ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/11/world-water-sdg-sanitation-africa-climate-safe>

²² United Nations, *Industrial development cooperation*, report 2022 (A/77/138).

²³ United Nations, *Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Trade and Development*.

²⁴ https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/36204-doc-agenda2063_popular_version_en.pdf

²⁵ UNIDO, *Industrial Development Report 2022, The future of Industrialization in a Post-Pandemic World*.



actions and long-term commitments from governments, the private sector and the global community.

6.4 Significant data gaps persist for SDG 9 indicators, hindering effective monitoring of progress for this Goal. Increased domestic and international resources as well as political commitment are essential for strengthening national statistical offices and enhancing statistical capacity for better evidence-based policymaking, particularly in developing countries. A special focus should be given to data disaggregation that would allow for a closer monitoring of the inclusiveness and sustainability of industrial development, the integration of MSMEs and start-ups in value chains and the role of women in industry, research and development.

6.4 bis [Industrial safety gaps can cause significant damage to people, economies and the environment. Therefore, setting and enforcing safety standards, developing governmental and corporate prevention strategies, providing training, outreach, education and technical assistance to address industrial hazards and avoid occupational accidents and work-related illnesses, while ensuring high productivity and efficiency of enterprises, are of vital importance.] (Russian Federation)

6.5 [Global development partnerships and (China)] [Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, including (India)] [International cooperation on inclusive and sustainable industrial development, including (Brazil)] North-South, (Venezuela) South-South and Triangular, [regional and international (Guatemala)] Cooperation (India) are [is] instrumental to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda going forward. Cooperation platforms and initiatives should be valued and fully leveraged to forge synergy for the timely attainment of SDGs around the world (China).

6.6 Women play a critical role in the achievement of the SDGs, as agents of change who contribute to structural transformation and economic growth, while combating poverty and inequalities. Therefore, women's full, effective and equal participation in all levels of and during the entire decision-making process is essential to achieve sustainable development and significantly enhance economic growth and productivity.²⁶

6.7 To strengthen the resilience of industry sector, it is fundamental to pursue industrial policies which aim to diversify and upgrade export composition, increase labour productivity and strengthen competitiveness. A particular focus should be placed on enhancing the capacity of human resources, investing in infrastructure and supporting innovation. (Indonesia) (Poland: combine with 6.4 bis) (China: combine with 6.2)

6.8 To strengthen the resilience of the industry sector, it is fundamental to set and enforce sustainable industrial policies and safety standards, develop governmental and corporate prevention strategies, and provide capacity-building and technical assistance, based on needs and requests from developing countries, to address industrial hazards and avoid occupational accidents and work-related illnesses. This will help ensure high productivity and efficiency of enterprises, strengthen competitiveness, and diversify and upgrade export composition. (Merging of para 6.4 bis and 6.7 by the Secretariat as requested by Poland).

²⁶ GC.19/Res.L and UNGA Resolution 77/180.