



大会

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第七十五届会议

议程项目 128(b)

加强联合国系统：联合国系统
在全球治理中的核心作用

2020 年 11 月 18 日新加坡常驻联合国代表给秘书长的信

如你所知，新加坡是全球治理组织的召集国。全球治理组织是一个由 30 个中小型国家组成的团体(该组织完整名单见附件一)。全球治理组织于 2009 年成立，目的是促进联合国和二十国集团之间加强接触，更广泛的目标是完善全球治理。全球治理组织还致力于鼓励二十国集团加强外联，提高包容性，包括加强与联合国的接触，以增强协同作用，促进协调和集体应对国际社会面临的挑战。

每年，除了在联合国大会高级别周期间与二十国集团“三驾马车”成员举行年度部长级会议，以促进二十国集团与联合国广大会员国之间的对话外，全球治理组织还就国际社会显著关切的问题编写非正式文件，作为我们对二十国集团进程的贡献之一。鉴于今年 COVID-19 大流行，我们重点关注三个紧迫的全球挑战：一是保持供应链的互联互通；二是加强全球对卫生大流行病的准备和应对，包括支持将疫苗、治疗和诊断作为全球公共产品；三是加快我们各项产业的数字化转型。

我很高兴在 2020 年 11 月 21 日至 22 日利雅得首脑会议之前与你分享全球治理组织的非正式文件(见附件二和三)。这些议题与联合国当前的优先事项非常一致，我们希望这些非正式文件将激发我们就如何有效应对当前危机并从中恢复进行更多讨论。因此，请将本函及其附件作为大会议程项目 128(b)的文件分发为荷。

期待通过全球治理组织、二十国集团和联合国之间加强接触等途径，我们能在纽约继续合作，以应对我们这个时代前所未有的全球挑战。

常驻代表兼大使

布尔汗·加福尔(签名)



2020 年 11 月 18 日新加坡常驻联合国代表给秘书长的信的附件一

Global Governance Group members

1. Bahamas
2. Bahrain
3. Barbados
4. Botswana
5. Brunei Darussalam
6. Chile
7. Costa Rica
8. Finland
9. Guatemala
10. Jamaica
11. Kuwait
12. Liechtenstein
13. Luxembourg
14. Malaysia
15. Monaco
16. Montenegro
17. New Zealand
18. Panama
19. Peru
20. Philippines
21. Qatar
22. Rwanda
23. San Marino
24. Senegal
25. Singapore
26. Slovenia
27. Switzerland
28. United Arab Emirates
29. Uruguay
30. Viet Nam

2020 年 11 月 18 日新加坡常驻联合国代表给秘书长的信的附件二

Supporting micro, small and medium enterprises in digital transformation

Non-Paper by the Global Governance Group

1. The Global Governance Group (3G)¹ welcomes the discussion of the digital economy under the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's G20 Presidency. The 3G commends the Presidency's efforts in building on the global momentum for digital transformation, especially in light of the COVID-19 situation, to support the attainment of equitable, inclusive and sustainable socio-economic outcomes in line with the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This paper provides the 3G's perspective on the G20's discussion on digitalisation and the priorities of inter-governmental cooperation to advance this important agenda.

Background

2. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are a key economic pillar for most countries. Enabling MSMEs to raise competitiveness and productivity, connect to international trade and investment, and build resilience against disruptive emergencies, would lead to economic growth, prosperity and sustainability.

3. The 3G welcomes the Saudi Presidency's Policy Options to Support Digitalisation of Business Models during COVID-19, which shares policies and practices for countries to manage their recovery from COVID-19. In particular, interoperable standards and access to open e-commerce platforms are important for digital trade, creating markets and consumer bases at global scale. Narrowing the technological gap and closing the digital divide between MSMEs and large firms will help economic diversification, and provide options to improve income and resilience across all segments of society.

Coordinated Strategies to Support Digitalisation

4. MSMEs need an **active ecosystem of support** from governments, industry associations and international partners. There should be coordinated strategies on the regulatory environment, infrastructure and connectivity, and capacity building to support MSMEs in their digitalisation journey. Strategies to support MSMEs' digitalisation adopted in different countries have included curating starter kits of digital tools and technologies for common business activities; and identifying critical skillsets and manpower development roadmaps. Repositories of such strategies can provide useful references for governments considering to adapt and adopt measures to support the digital transformation of MSMEs.

5. The 3G supports an **enabling regulatory environment** that promotes innovation and competition, while recognising that regulatory practices will differ across countries, and reflect respective societal values and norms. There should be inter-operability, transparency, trust and regulatory coherence. Where possible, this

¹ The 3G comprises the following Member States of the United Nations: Bahamas, the Kingdom of Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Costa Rica, the Republic of Finland, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kuwait, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Principality of Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, the Republic of the Philippines, the State of Qatar, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of San Marino, the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Singapore, Republic of Slovenia, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

calls for a collaborative approach involving industry, governments, and academia. The 3G looks forward to more and wider dialogues among policymakers and relevant stakeholders to discuss these issues.

6. MSMEs need **access to reliable, secure and cost-effective telecommunications infrastructure** to participate effectively in the digital economy. Connectivity gaps remain in many regions of the world. The price of connectivity is a key consideration of many MSMEs in rural, remote, and less developed areas. The 3G looks forward to greater discussion on infrastructure financing for development. To accelerate digitalisation of MSMEs, we should also encourage the development of software infrastructure that underpins modern digital services. These digital utilities, whether provided commercially or as e-government services, can include e-identity and authentication services, electronic trade documentation platforms, e-invoicing, and e-payment services. They can greatly ease the digitalisation of MSMEs and plug them into the regional or global e-commerce industry.

7. The 3G recognises the importance of **skills development and digital literacy** to promote a digitally ready workforce and society. Training of the workforce in new digital skills complements job support schemes to prepare companies, including MSMEs, for the post-COVID-19 economy. Governments should facilitate collaboration with larger companies or trade associations to link training to business needs and job opportunities. Global digital cooperation on capacity building should also recognise diversity among countries and include initiatives relevant to all. There are good practices among smaller economies at different developmental stages. The 3G looks forward to building multilateral, regional, and sub-regional partnerships, which can develop solutions tailored to specific circumstances and contexts.

Digitalisation and the UN SDGs

8. The 3G notes that the G20's work on digitalisation has potential synergies with the UN SDGs, particularly in the areas of job creation, industries, innovation and infrastructure. The launch of the UN Roadmap for Digital Cooperation in June 2020 and its initiatives to address baseline internet access for individuals, financing investment in digital connectivity, in rural areas in particular, and coordination of capacity-building initiatives across the UN system are important contributions in accelerating digitalisation and building resilience. The 3G believes that the international community will benefit from these synergies.

Conclusion

9. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the need to accelerate the digital transformation of our businesses and societies so that they will be more resilient to similar shocks in the future. The wide adoption of digital services and increased connectivity present MSMEs around the world with opportunities to access a truly global marketplace. At the same time, it will boost productivity domestically. There remain differences in the pace of digitalisation within and across countries. The 3G recognises that governments must design and implement digital transformation efforts to meet the particular needs of their social and economic circumstances. The issues of technology adoption, inter-operable services and standards, cost of connectivity and workforce training are some of the key challenges confronting MSMEs. The 3G looks forward to working closely with Saudi Arabia as well as incoming G20 Presidencies on efforts to promote inter-governmental cooperation to grow digital economic opportunities for MSMEs, bolster development, and foster equity.

2020 年 11 月 18 日新加坡常驻联合国代表给秘书长的信的附件三

Maintaining open and connected supply chains: coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and future-proofing our resilience

Non-Paper by the Global Governance Group

1. The Global Governance Group (3G)² welcomes the importance that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has placed on multilateral cooperation during its G20 Presidency, in particular, with the goal of achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery of the global economy from the COVID-19 pandemic. Notably, the 3G commends G20's recognition of the need to strengthen resilience in global supply chains so that they can withstand future shocks. In this regard, we must ensure that global supply chains remain open, robust, and connected.

Background

2. The COVID-19 pandemic has diminished global production capacities and disrupted global supply chains. Countries have moved to contain the outbreak by imposing restrictions on essential supplies as well as movements of individuals. Restrictions on air travel have considerably diminished global air cargo capacity and connectivity. Meanwhile, seaport capacities are increasingly under pressure as ports and vessels are not able to continue with usual operational and cost efficiencies amidst the pandemic. These are compounded by unilateral and/or tit-for-tat trade-restrictive measures that have impact on supply chains and the flow of goods and services.

Challenges from COVID-19

Increased Uncertainty in Supply Chains

3. Trade-restrictive measures and export restrictions on critical goods, such as medical supplies and foodstuffs, have increased exponentially since the onset of the pandemic. Export restrictions have also been imposed on agricultural goods despite global commodity markets being in a strong position to respond to the crisis. These measures, while motivated, in part, by countries' desire to ensure and maintain adequate supplies of critical goods and food for their own interests, also severely undermine the reliability and inter-dependencies of which global supply chains are predicated upon. The resulting supply chain uncertainties will invariably lead to an increase in trade costs and worse, shortages, which will affect emerging and developing economies more adversely.

Increased Costs of Trade

4. The pandemic has prompted widespread individual movement restrictions and closure of borders in the interest of public health in many countries and cities, several of which are key sea and air ports that serve as critical nodes in global supply chains. Reduced port connectivity has had adverse effects on the cost of cross-border trade as businesses have to rely on alternative (and oftentimes more expensive) means to

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transport their goods across borders. As a result, cross-border travel costs have increased to account for a third of the total trade costs, hampering efforts to preserve open and connected supply chains in an already difficult economic environment.³

Maintaining Open and Connected Supply Chains

5. Maintaining open and connected supply chains begins with a political commitment to ensure open trade lines. To this end, the 3G appreciates the joint statements that G20 Ministers have issued, for example, the *G20 Actions to Support World Trade and Investment in Response to COVID-19*, which recognises and reinforces the need to strengthen resilience in global supply chains. There have also been similar efforts at other fora such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and between or among groups of countries.

6. We should translate these commitments into specific and concrete outcomes, including tariff elimination for essential medical goods and supplies that will reduce costs to trade. We encourage greater discussion among G20 members to determine how specific G20 action plans can dovetail or partner with other fora. We also encourage looking at initiatives between or among countries to facilitate trade, as these countries' experiences could be instructive or relevant for others.

Looking Ahead: Longer-Term Actions for Open and Connected Supply Chains and Future-Proofing Resilience

Role of the Multilateral Trading System and Trade Agreements

7. The rules-based multilateral trading system as embodied by the WTO is critical to securing global supply chains. It provides the framework of rules that governs trade relations among its Members. WTO Members are obliged to notify their trade measures to the WTO, including trade-related measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 3G supports the timely notification of trade measures to the WTO. We commend the *G20 Actions to Support World Trade and Investment in Response to COVID-19*, which calls upon countries to notify trade-restrictive measures in a timely manner. Looking ahead, the 3G encourages the G20 to consider longer-term actions that will institutionalise supply chain connectivity.

Leveraging Digitalisation

8. The pandemic has accelerated a rapid adoption of digital solutions and technology to facilitate ease of doing business and cross-border connectivity. Digitalisation of customs and regulatory procedures and harmonisation of digital standards may potentially lower trade costs in the long term. The 3G encourages the G20 to move expeditiously with digitalisation initiatives that can help facilitate trade and strengthen connectivity.

Economic Recovery through Trade Facilitation

9. The WTO has estimated that merchandise trade volume and world GDP would decline 12.9% – 31.9% and 2.5% – 8.8% respectively. The economic impact of the pandemic has already affected countries unevenly, with a difficult road to recovery. Trade facilitation will be an important tool to accelerate recovery. The 3G recognises the need to deepen and ramp up the implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. Doing so will reduce the costs to trade, increase trade flows, build confidence, and strengthen the multilateral trading system.

³ World Trade Organization (2020). Trade Costs in the Time of Global Pandemic, 1–10.

10. Middle-income countries are destinations of great opportunities for commerce. With the support of the G20, we must promote the strengthening of a model that allows us to move from a framework of cooperation to one of investment, in which developing countries, including middle-income countries, can acquire their own capacities to reduce the gaps that today challenge development. We must join forces to coordinate and generate the necessary conditions to foster and attract investment, highlighting our competitive advantages.

Conclusion

11. In conclusion, the 3G would like to emphasise the importance of open and connected supply chains for both developed and developing countries, which has been made evident by the COVID-19 pandemic. We look forward to working closely with Saudi Arabia as well as incoming G20 Presidencies to promote and implement efforts to strengthen the resilience and connectedness of supply chains, so that we can lay a strong foundation for the solid recovery of the global economy and that which can withstand future shocks.
