



American Model United Nations
General Assembly Second Committee

GA 2nd/I/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Macroeconomic Policy Questions

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Second Committee

SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Moldova, Kazakhstan, Russian
 Federation

The General Assembly Second Committee,

1 *Taking into account* Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, wherein it is
2 stated, “The United Nations shall promote higher standards of living, full employment
3 and conditions of economic and social progress and development”,
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5 *Recalling* resolutions A/RES/64/188 of 9 February 2010 and A/RES/64/192 of 19
6 February 2010,
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8 *Noting* the views expressed by the Food and Agricultural Organization during the
9 2001 United Nations Conference on the Lesser Developed Countries the strong
10 correlation between agricultural growth and poverty alleviation,
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12 *Strongly expressing concern* over developing nations' low tolerance to debt, which
13 is mainly due to poorly diversified economies and excessive reliance on the exports of a
14 few commodities, thus an inability to successfully repay foreign debt and interest,
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16 *Recalling* Member States' obligation of fulfilling their .7% GDP commitment in
17 Overseas Development Assistance,
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19 *Iterating* the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States which states “The
20 encouragement of co-operation, on the basis of mutual advantage and equitable benefits
21 for all peace-loving states which are willing to carry out the provisions of the present
22 charter; in the economic, trade, scientific and territorial fields, regardless of political,
23 economic or social systems,”
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25 *Reminding* the committee of another pillar of this charter which calls for “the
26 protection, preservation and enhancement of the environment,”
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28 *Deeply concerned* by the effect of agricultural commodity price fluctuations on the
29 economic development of commodity-dependent developing countries, stressed in the
30 Millennium Development Report of 2010,
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32 *Keeping in mind* the international nature of commodities trade and the importance
33 of the timely conclusion of the Doha Development Round,

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35 *Emphasizing* the need for multilateral efforts towards improving the regulation
36 and functioning of commodities trading,

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38 *Acknowledging* the importance of strengthening the effectiveness, efficiency and
39 accountability of Member States' governance in order for public and private institutions
40 to have equitable market access,

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42 *Recognizing* that Member States' debt, commodity prices, market access and
43 foreign direct investment of those commodities are all directly interrelated and can be
44 improved through good governance and anti-corruption measures by Member States,

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46 *Recognizing* the inherent, long-term instability in world commodity prices, as
47 described in the UN Conference on Trade and Development document
48 TD/B/C.I/MEM.2/2

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50 *Recalling* the recommendation by the United Nations Conference on Trade and
51 Development (UNCTAD), which called for productivity improvements and supply size
52 constraints along with horizontal and vertical diversification of commodity markets for
53 Member States in order to achieve equitable economic competition and improve market
54 access,

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56 *Acknowledging* that commodity price fluctuations can be linked to an increase in
57 agricultural subsidies due to boom and bust markets, leaving vulnerable populations, such
58 as small-and-medium-enterprises (SMEs) without an ability to sell their product on a
59 global market,

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61 *Realizing* the incentive of all nations to work towards leavening debt in this time
62 of economic crisis,

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64 1. *Urges* Member States, global lending institutions and private lenders consider
65 concessional lending in the form of grants and not loans;

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67 2. *Recommends* a temporary lowering of interest rates to indebted states while
68 concurrently regionally economic communities (RECs) are strengthened and enabled to
69 render assistance to states for financial challenges (liquidity shortfalls, shorter term
70 balance of payment difficulties, etc.) per the report generated from the conference on the
71 World Financial and Economic Crisis held in 2009,

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73 3. *Iterates* Member States' better debt management and capacity building through
74 and with respect to Member States' sovereignty;

75 a. Improving access by providing technical, advisory and if necessary, financial
76 assistance in capacity building;

77 b. Focusing on anti-corruption and transparency-building measures;

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5. *Encourages* Early Warning Systems be researched and implemented regionally to more accurately forecast future demand for various commodity groups for better informed investment and flexible supply responses in demand;

6. *Requests* improvement upon the Common Fund for Commodities by creating Diversification Fund to provide financial and technical assistance to Member States who wish to expand their commodity repertoire;

7. *Reminds* Member States of the need for the UN to have a central role in the reform of global agricultural commodities trade;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of a stable commodities market for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Declares accordingly* the importance of the reform of the World Trade Organization (WTO), in a manner which establishes a fair equitable global commodities market through encouraging global partnerships through increased bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements;

10. *Welcomes for* a reduction of agricultural subsidies in a manner beneficial to facilitate economic growth and not hindrance in developing nations through a more open and fair global market access;

11. *Urges* the timely completion of the Doha round negotiations.

Passed, Yes: 70 / No: 16 / Abstain: 15