



*American Model United Nations*  
**General Assembly**

GA Plen/II/6

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly

SUBMITTED BY: Iceland, Armenia, Singapore, Bosnia-Herzegovnia, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Dominican Republic, Australia, Yemen, Uzbekistan, Israel, India, Argentina, Sierra Leone, Lithuania, Slovakia

*The General Assembly*

- 1           *Welcoming* with appreciation the current humanitarian efforts taken through  
2 international relief organizations to support and buttress economies suffering from the  
3 financial crisis,  
4
- 5           *Recognizing* national sovereignty,  
6
- 7           *Recognizing* the efforts of past resolutions A/RES/63/303 and A/RES/63/239,  
8
- 9           *Applauding* the efforts of the Monterey Consensus and encouraging member states  
10 to take salient steps towards implementing its recommendations,  
11
- 12           *Recalling* and focusing on the UN Millennium Development Goals as a proven  
13 guide for the sustainable and effective development of member states,  
14
- 15           *Reemphasizing* that mutual agreement is the only realistic avenue for the  
16 regulation and sustainment of the international economy,  
17
- 18           1. Recognizes the need for focused development policy, conceived in terms of a  
19 series of well-defined and discrete steps, with the following division:  
20 (a) Immediate humanitarian and structural aid;  
21 (b) Developing a sound economic infrastructure in order to provide for the self-  
22 sustainability of said nations;  
23 (c) Providing for growth and diversification above economies;  
24 (d) Ensuring the place for and entrance into a stable global economic order,  
25 including recommendations taking active steps taken to ensure the stability and  
26 sustainability of said order;  
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- 28           2. Encourages a renewed and strengthened commitment of each country to the

29 Millennium Development Goals as a standard and courier for development policy;  
30  
31 3. Encourages creation of agriculture education initiatives within each individual  
32 country for the purpose of:  
33 (a) Introducing best practices, as determined by success on a regional level, in  
34 agriculture and crop cultivation;  
35 (b) Ensuring the sustainable development of the agricultural sector of nations,  
36 both during times of natural crisis and times of prosperity;  
37  
38 4. Recommends the creation of the Financial Crisis Humanitarian Aid Direction  
39 Index (FICHADI), to be calculated and publicized under the auspices of the United  
40 nations Development Programme (UNDP) which gauges the level of humanitarian aid  
41 needed by individual countries affected by the ongoing financial crisis on the basis of:  
42 (a) Changes in Gross Domestic Product;  
43 (b) Fluctuations in industrial production;  
44 (c) Poverty levels;  
45 (d) Unemployment rate;  
46 (e) Changes in Human Development Index;  
47  
48 5. Requests that able countries send financial aid aimed at alleviating the effects of  
49 the economic crisis to the UNDP, which will then incorporate the following:  
50 (a) Utilize the FICHADI to direct humanitarian aid to countries rated highest in  
51 terms of financial need, united currently existing sources of humanitarian aid,  
52 including, but not limited to:  
53 (i) International Red Cross;  
54 (ii) United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
55 (iii) OxFam;  
56 (iv) World Food Program;  
57 (v) Inter alia;  
58 (b) Implementing a reporting system, which will give donor countries a full  
59 disclosure of all programs and actions funded by any aid they have given, which  
60 will be tabulated according to internationally accepted accounting and auditing  
61 practices;  
62  
63 6. Encourages member states of the General Assembly to formulate and  
64 implement economic policies aimed at stimulating an increased level of entrepreneurship  
65 within their borders, particularly within the following sectors:  
66 (a) Alternative energy sources;  
67 (b) Information technology;  
68 (c) Social services;  
69 (d) Inter alia;  
70  
71 7. Recommends that measures be taken towards the moratorium and/or  
72 restructuring of national debts in situations of extreme duress, as determined by:  
73 (a) National debt exceeding a set percentage of national GDP;  
74 (b) Unsustainable interest rates on said debt;

- 75 (c) The ability of each individual country's economic situation to sustain said debt;  
76 (d) Inter alia;

77

78 8. Calls for each country to honor its previously formulated aid quotas and  
79 honorariums, so that promised aid gets to the beneficiaries within an efficacious manner;  
80

81 9. Recommends the creation of a regulatory department under the auspices of the  
82 World Trade Organization, for the purpose of:

83 (a) Limiting the exports of financial instruments ruled threatening to the global  
84 economy under the Financial Rating Index (FRI);

85 (b) Ensuring the widespread adherence to risk-mitigating practices within the  
86 global financial sector;

87 (c) Working to reduce corruption within global finance;

88

89 10. Recommends a shift in the nominal backing currency for international  
90 transactions to Special Drawing Rights, which are tied to a basket of global currencies, in  
91 order to divorce the global financial situation from the monetary policy of individual  
92 countries;

93

94 11. Applauds the creation of a technology exchange program, under the auspices  
95 of the UNDP, in order to:

96 (a) Function as a central hub for voluntary technological exchange programs  
97 between developed and developing nations, including but not limited to:

98 (i) The development and/ or advancement of industry with special focus on the  
99 creation and use of alternative energy sources in creating sustainable industries;

100 (ii) The development and support of infrastructure;

101 (iii) The development of sustainable agriculture, such as irrigation, crop  
102 development, and/or mass production of "green" fertilizers;

103 (iv) The exclusion of weaponry and technology that will be utilized in a dangerous  
104 or harmful manner;

105 (b) Foster the exchange of education surrounding technical expertise through the  
106 formation of a consortia of experts in technological fields in order to address the  
107 lack of said expertise within developing nations, to the extent that,

108 (i) Such expertise is provided voluntarily by a corporation or private group within  
109 the framework of existing patent and intellectual property right laws;

110 (ii) Expertise is matched to developing areas that will benefit most from such  
111 information and development, with consideration of the developing area's  
112 economic, political, agricultural, ecological and fiscal landscape;

113 (iii) Experts and the corporations, Non-Governmental Organizations, and/or  
114 private groups that they represent will be rewarded through incentive programs  
115 with the understanding that such a program is primarily philanthropic in nature to  
116 benefit the developing nation, not for the profit of the benefactors;

117 (c) Encourages the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to reconsider charging a  
118 fee for offering these same services;

119

120 12. Recommends for the IMF to streamline its lending process, specifically asking

121 that it reduce interest rates on national loans and decrease emphasis on equity  
122 prerequisites in the loan approval process, and take further steps to increase the  
123 availability of said loans, as recommended by the United Nations Economic and Social  
124 Council (UN ECOSOC);

125

126 13. Encourages the forming of bilateral trade agreements, in order to create  
127 economic interdependence between nations and the furthering of sustainable economic  
128 ties;

129

130 14. Requests that the IMF diversify the portfolio of financial assistance available  
131 to individual nations, including, but not limited to:

132 (a) Immediate humanitarian and relief aid;

133 (b) Long-term infrastructure support and development assistance;

134 (c) Economic growth and diversification of industrial and commercial output;

135

136 15. Suggests that developing nations commit to the following measures to  
137 increase trade, seeing that trade is an essential component to the development of nations:

138 (a) Decreased tariffs on trade;

139 (b) Create transportation infrastructure to facilitate said trade;

140

141 16. Encourages developing nations to look to each other as trade partners, as a  
142 means of reducing the effects of global financial crisis upon their economies;

143

144 17. Acknowledges the importance of the development of coordinated trade  
145 policies in order to concurrently reach competitive economic status and fully enter the  
146 global economy in a sustainable position.

Passed, Yes: 38 / No: 32 / Abstain: 32