



American Model United Nations

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ECLAC/I/4

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Sustainable Development and Human Settlements

SUBMITTED TO: The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

1 *Understanding* the positive impact that foreign direct investment has on the
2 growth and development of economies in the Latin American region,

3
4 *Convinced* of the urgency of implementing policies that are feasible in both short-
5 term and long-term time frames in an effective manner,

6
7 *Recognizing* the massive amount of biodiversity in Latin America and the
8 Caribbean,

9
10 *Acknowledging* the constant pressures of land use changes stemming from the
11 modern international economy and its impact on biodiversity,

12
13 *Stressing* the potential economic benefits in preserving biodiversity through the
14 reductions of environmental externalities that impact productivity and human capital,

15
16 *Bearing in mind* that standards of living in most of the Latin American and
17 Caribbean regions are below poverty level

18
19 *Understanding* that liquidity is the availability of cash compared to the amount of
20 investments undertaken and is important for private institutions as well as
21 governments and other public entities,

22
23 *Acknowledging* that the current international liquidity standard of Basel III is only
24 applicable to developed States and negatively impacts developing economies in Latin
25 America and the Caribbean,

26
27 1. *Urges* Member States to maintain investable fiscal environments in order to
28 ensure continued and growing foreign direct investment levels by undertaking the
29 following measures:

30 (a) The requirement compliance with International Financial Reporting
31 Standards (IFRS);

32 (b) The continuation of base interest rates (analogous to the Federal Funds
33 Rate in the United States or the long-term bond rate) at a low level;

39 (c) The removal of obstructive trade barriers, defined as tariffs or other
40 protectionist measures that hinder the proliferation of a free economy by
41 restricting cross-border trade, as recommended by document GA/EF/3367 in the 68th
42 General Assembly on 9 October 2013, primarily through the use of multilateral trade
43 agreements;

44 (d) The establishment of long-term government stability, which reduces
45 default risk and again further encourages investment;

46
47 2. *Urges* the creation of new robust and logical liquidity standards that apply to
48 banks in developing nations and measure risk as follows:

49 (a) The maintenance of the Basel III capital ratio formula as “Capital Ratio =
50 Eligible Capital/Risk-weighted assets”;

51 (b) The reclassification of hedging as hedging within the context of available
52 opportunities within a host nation;

53 (c) The classification of nationally owned or controlled banks as
54 systemically important, and assigns an additional risk coefficient
55 based on regulatory history;

56 (e) The establishment of the Systemically Important Financial Institutions (SIFIs)
57 buffers proposed in Basel III as concrete standards in Latin American and other
58 developed areas;

59
60 3. *Designates* this new standard as Basel Alpha

61
62 4. *Asks* States to begin implementing it within two fiscal years;

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64 5. *Encourages* the local development of similar liquidity standards with
65 respect to government liquidity;

66
67 6. *Promotes* the use of ecotourism as an incentive for conservation by Member
68 States;

69
70 7. *Encourages* the cultivation of multilateral and bilateral aid agreements for
71 further conservation of natural resources and overall biodiversity;

72
73 8. *Stresses* the importance and prioritization of protecting endangered species in
74 order to further preserve ecosystem health and the surrounding human community;

75
76 9. *Recommends* the incorporation of sustainable energy systems and apparatuses,
77 such as wind turbines and photovoltaic cells, into urban planning and construction, for
78 the purposes of:

79 (a) Pressure reduction on vulnerable lands through energy resource development;

80 (b) Transitioning to more sustainable urban economic and energy-related
81 practices;

82
83 10. *Endorses* the establishment of “Funds for Forests” by Economic and Social
84 Committee, United Nations Environmental Programme, United Nations Development
85 Programme and United Nations-HABITAT in order to foster multilateral agreements

86 between United Nations bodies and developed nations with developing nations in order
87 to enhance conservation, through the prioritization of poorly cultivated or easily erodible
88 lands for eligibility of reforestation and restoration;

89
90 11. *Expresses* the hope that indigenous peoples will be involved in conservation
91 and matters regarding their land;

92
93 12. *Emphasizes* the education utility of ecotourism and reforestation programs as
94 a means to inspire more sustainable consumer behaviors and overall economic activity;

95
96 13. *Suggests* the further development of databases through the Economic and
97 Social Committee and United Nations-HABITAT with the purposes of sharing
98 information regarding environmental regulation, such as environmental impact
99 assessment and regulatory mechanisms, as easily adaptable templates;

100
101 14. *Promotes* the expansion of the Biodiversity and Business Offshoots
102 Programme into a Latin America and Caribbean-centric program to incorporate
103 businesses into sustainable development in the following ways:

104 (a) Funded through a collaboration of financial instruments, industry, and various
105 states;

106 (b) Operated under a mitigation framework of “avoid, minimize, restore, and
107 offset” to achieve no net loss or a net gain of biodiversity as defined by
108 PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP and the United Nations Environmental Programme;

109 (c) Run in conjunction with the Organization of American States, Economic and
110 Social Council, and the UN Environmental Programme;

111
112 15. *Emphasizes* the need for urban planning in poverty stricken cities in order to
113 promote:

114 (a) Better standards of living for current residents in urban areas;

115 (b) Safer regions for business to thrive;

116 (c) Thriving cultural centers within cities;

117
118 (d) Higher rates of elementary education attendance;

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120 16. *Calls upon* developed States to offer guidance to help with urban planning in
121 these areas;

122
123 17. *Expresses* the need for better health and education access in both urban and
124 rural areas;

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126 18. *Urges* all developed States to support these developing States through foreign
127 direct investment in order to:

128
129 (a) Invest in the future of the world economy;

130 (b) Raise the standards of living in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Passed, Yes: 26 / No: 3 / Abstain: 0

