



American Model United Nations

General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

GA Plen/I/4

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: External debt sustainability and development

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent),

1 *Deeply concerned* for the immediate action needed regarding the global external
2 debt crisis,

3
4 *Noting with regret* the increasing occurrences of debt crisis throughout history,

5
6 *Recognizing* that increasing levels of long-term external debt held by low-income
7 nations significantly threatens their capacity for economic growth and the reduction of
8 poverty,

9
10 *Acknowledging* that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have
11 taken major steps to help reduce the external debt of low-income Member States that
12 choose to meet specific economic policy standards,

13
14 *Reaffirming* resolutions 64/191 of 21 December 2009, 66/189 of 22 December
15 2011, and 68/202 of 20 December 2013,

16
17 *Deeply concerned* by the world's dependence on fossil fuels including but not
18 limited to oil and coal that are destructive to the environment,

19
20 *Noting with approval* developments in sustainable energy yield for individual
21 nations as well as for the international community,

22
23 *Recalling* resolution 68/304 of 9 September 2014 concerning establishment of a
24 broad multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes,

25
26 *Acknowledging* that vulture funds are investment funds that take advantage of the
27 unmanageable external debt owed by low-income nations in order to make sizable profit
28 returns,

29
30 *Emphasizing* that action taken to restrict vulture funds will help low-income
31 Member States successfully restructure massive external debts, which would contribute
32 positively to their economic development and benefit the global economy as a whole,

33
34 *Expressing with appreciation* the efforts of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

RES:1512

35 (HIPC) initiative as well as the Paris Club in promoting development and debt relief to
36 indebted and high risk countries,

37

38 *Deeply concerned* that the effect of debt crisis on a domestic level may lead to
39 sales of arms by illicit groups, armed conflicts and the rise of religious or political
40 extremist groups,

41

42 *Affirming* that debt sustainability and development are global issues with
43 consequences including, but not limited to, effecting global supply chains of production
44 and distribution,

45

46 *Taking into consideration* that sustainability and development are no longer a part
47 of political agendas but a universal goal that the General Assembly as an international
48 community need to work on to find solutions,

49

50 *Encouraging* Member States, NGOs, multilateral institutions and private
51 institutions to place an emphasis on eliminating issues caused by insurmountable
52 government debt,

53

54 1. *Encourages* the continued creation of an institutional and vocationally educated
55 populous within a nation through establishing measures by:

56 (a) Utilizing the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as developed
57 by the United Nations in 1966 which promotes democratic governance;

58 (b) Ensuring the educators provided by the UNDP undergo cultural sensitivity
59 training and preparedness;

60 (c) Providing specialized academic classes for the population to encourage
61 political efficacy and economic understanding as well as promoting Science, Technology,
62 Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields;

63 (d) Providing educators trained by the existing body of the United Nations
64 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

65 (e) Offering priority access to programs to those countries and regional bodies
66 with the highest percentage of illiteracy;

67 (f) Requiring consent of the respective countries for the United Nations to send
68 international educators;

69 (g) Taking advantage of the extensive resources provided through the UNDP to
70 the International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training of the
71 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO-
72 UNEVOC), which assists UNESCOs 195 Member States in strengthening and updating
73 their vocational training programs;

74

75 2. *Suggests* the development of a green energy industry, which will aid nations to
76 fully emerge and compete on a technologically advanced level in order to encourage long
77 term sustainability;

78

79 3. *Emphasizes* the importance of establishing an effective, comprehensive and

80 lasting solution to the debt problems of developing countries in order to promote their
81 economic growth and development;

82
83 4. *Further emphasizes* the need for strengthening coordination between states and
84 private lenders to enhance loan restructuring, most notably during times of financial crisis
85 and distress;

86
87 5. *Encourages* state to state lending to foster cooperation and global economic
88 development while reducing dependence on private lenders;

89
90 6. *Reminds* Member States to be cautious in their global investments;

91
92 7. *Recommends* the creation of an independent credit rating agency in order to
93 ensure that the process of international debt assessment remains impartial through
94 oversight by the United Nations so as to prevent undue influence by private interests;

95
96 8. *Encourages* cooperation across the international community in order to invest
97 in sustainable energy solutions to reduce energy costs by:

98 (a) Supporting nations who already specialize in sustainable energy to share
99 practices with countries with emerging markets;

100 (b) Supporting nations who already specialize in sustainable energy to provide
101 guidance during the transitional period for developing markets;

102
103 9. *Recommends* that Member States adopt specific policies restricting the ability
104 of vulture funds to undermine external debt restructuring processes;

105
106 10. *Encourages* private creditors to create debt restructuring plans with debtor
107 nations with an emphasis on developing nations to move towards external debt
108 sustainability;

109
110 11. *Promotes* the usage of large infrastructure projects in Least Developed
111 Countries (LDCs) in order to reach future with a goal of increasing employment levels
112 which will increase revenue and provide stimulus;

113
114 12. *Promotes* a focus on long-term sustainable investment in regards to:

115 (a) Energy;

116 (b) Infrastructure;

117 (c) Education.

Passed, Yes: 60 / No: 11 / Abstain: 19