

Code: Resolution 1-1

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Financing Sustainable Development

1 *Acknowledging* the importance of inspiring trust in investment-ready spheres of developing nations, particularly in
 2 bi-regional relationships, as referred to by the outcome of the third Africa-Arab Summit, The Kuwait Declaration,

3
 4 *Acknowledging* the importance of inspiring trust in investment-ready spheres of developing nations,

5
 6 *Bearing in mind* the final report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Commission of Experts on Sustainable
 7 Development Financing that highlighted a lack of private investment capital flowing into Less Developed Countries
 8 (LDCs) as one of the four main areas crucially lacking on this concept,

9
 10 *Further noting* the importance of General Assembly resolution 65/146 which places a particular emphasis on finding
 11 sources of funding for LDCs throughout multiple sectors of society,

12
 13 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 69/270 that outlined the essential economic benefit provided by the
 14 establishment of Special Economic Zones,

15
 16 *Alarmed* by an unsure future for nonrenewable resources for energy production, and in the interest of further
 17 supporting development in the realm of sustainable energy for such a concern,

18
 19 *Further noting* the importance of General Assembly resolution 65/146 which places a particular emphasis on finding
 20 sources of funding for LDCs throughout multiple sectors of society,

21
 22 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

23
 24 1. *Appreciates* the work of UNCTAD and The World Bank (particularly the Doing Business Index) in their careful
 25 concern to the expenditures of private and public investments in developing states to ensure that investors funds
 26 are used correctly and efficiently;

27
 28 2. *Supports* the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in all countries as they are essential to the wider
 29 production of a healthy economy by attracting foreign investment and catalyzing rapid growth in private sector
 30 participation;

31
 32 3. *Encourages* multilateral dialogue regarding significant economic reform within the Basel III policy in order to
 33 encourage economic benefits to small banks and developing states under the agenda of financing sustainable
 34 development;

35
 36 4. *Endorses* a shift in domestic policies for nations in the Economic Community of Western Africa (ECOWAS)
 37 and other willing nations to move away from vulnerable currencies in developing countries that create a
 38 dangerous investment climate;

39
 40 5. *Recognizes* the essential role that a strong currency plays in participating in a productive and inviting economy
 41 including:

42
 43 a. That countries with mineral or resource bases (gold, silver, etc.) that can be used to insure existing
 44 currencies;

45
 46 b. The assumption that after reaching a certain level of development the state will naturally transition
 47 back to a conceptually based currency;

48
 49 6. *Supports* points made within General Assembly resolution 67/294 to promote a new and increased partnership
 50 to encourage Africa's development;

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 52 7. *Suggests* that able UN member states implement and improve developing states infrastructure by supporting
 53 alternative sources of renewable energy, such as hydroelectric power;

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8. *Further Encourages* an emphasis on green technology in the power sector and elsewhere including solar, wind, and biotechnology industries which focus on sustaining resources, thusly inviting investors with long-term development goals;
9. *Recognizes* the contributions of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in surveying the world-wide potential for future advancements in sustainable development;
10. *Highlights* the importance of state-by-state data collection for the purpose of identifying potential investment strategies in sustainable development such as the DESA World Economic and Social Survey;
11. *Invites* all member states to become involved in a global forum, such as Global Corporate Governance Forum that focuses on development funding sources for private enterprises and initiators of FDI.

Code: Resolution 1-2

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Financing Sustainable Development

1 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 50/107 which asserts that sustainable development consists of
 2 environmental conservation, economic progression and social inclusion,

3
 4 *Recalling* the statements of General Assembly resolution 61/99, specifically that renewable energy is a long-term
 5 necessity for all Member States,

6
 7 *Referring* to the clarification that developing sustainable technologies will promote social and economic growth for
 8 the future made in General Assembly resolution 68/288,

9
 10 *Affirming* the importance of utilizing the Paris Declaration in order to base development efforts on firsthand
 11 experience of what works and does not work with aid,

12
 13 *Highlighting* the success of United Nations Development Program Project Support Office to create more institutions
 14 to organize funds for development,

15
 16 *Taking note of* Rio 20+, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which encourages Member
 17 States to pursue sustainable development in order to strengthen economies, protect ecosystems, and achieve
 18 equality,

19
 20 *Considering* the benefits of electrical grid interconnection, including those suggested by the Division for Sustainable
 21 Development in the research paper Multi Dimensional Issues in International Electric Power Grid Interconnections,
 22 especially, a) income from power sales b) Reduced fuel, load, and operating costs c) Lower risk of grid overtaxing
 23 and failure,

24
 25 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

- 26
 27 1. Invites a stronger role for national, regional and international development banks in providing loans for resilient
 28 renewable energy implementation in highly vulnerable areas, while keeping the following in mind;
 29 a. countries most vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters in general have less resources to
 30 diversify existing energy mixes;
 31
 32 b. private banks and businesses are less likely to invest in threatened areas where their long term
 33 return on investment may be compromised, as fiduciary responsibilities to their investors pressure
 34 them to be risk-averse;
 35
 36 c. resilient small scale renewable energy sources can maintain minimal but necessary energy to
 37 alleviate humanitarian crises where national grids are disturbed by natural disasters, quickening
 38 recovery time and reducing damage from post-disaster destabilization;
 39
 40 2. *Suggests* that member states make environmental conservation a major priority of sustainable development
 41 through the promotion of cleaner energy practices, following examples such as:
 42
 43 a. solar, through examples like SEGS in the Mojave Desert, Andasol power station in Spain, and
 44 Charanka Solar Park in India;
 45
 46 b. wind, imitating models such as the Roscoe wind farm in the United States;
 47
 48 c. hydroelectric, following platforms like the Picote Dam in Protugal, the Three Gorges Dam in
 49 China, the Reventazon hydropower plant project in Costa Rica, the Tennessee Valley Authority in
 50 the United States, and the Brilliant Dam in Canada;
 51

- 52 d. Biomass, through examples such as Canada's construction of an algal bio-refined;
53
- 54 3. *Further suggests* that the most effective platform for development of larger clean energy infrastructure (i.e.
55 dedicated power plants) in emerging markets is through a system of loans incentivized through larger credit
56 capacity and lower interest rate upon loan repayment, financed primarily by NGOs;
57
- 58 4. *Emphasizes* that aid according to the Paris Declaration was endorsed and to expand upon in order to base
59 development efforts on firsthand experience of what works and does not work with aid, The proceeding of the
60 declaration focuses on the pillars: Ownership, Alignment, Harmonization, Managing for Results, and Mutual
61 Accountability;
62
- 63 5. *Urges* Member States to consider and adopt the appropriate resolutions and frameworks such as Agenda 21,
64 1992 Conference on Environment & Development, Barbados Plan of Action, Small States and Sustainable
65 Development: Bridging the Gap and others in order to improve sustainable development and its funding;
66
- 67 6. *Reminds* the global community of important benefits of environmentally sound energy development, including;
68 a. Reduced reliance on an increasingly volatile commodities market;
69
70 b. Lower risk in day-to-day power production;
71
72 c. Retention of valuable natural resources that environmental degradation disrupts;
73
74 d. Stability and consistency in electrical production;
75
- 76 7. *Recommends* that member states create a comprehensive platform for effective action in pursuit of
77 environmental development on the part of both developing and developed nations, including the following;
78 a. a market for developing nations to exchange their carbon credits for infrastructural assistance in
79 pursuing alternative energy sources, potentially expanding into post-*Kyoto* emissions treaties such
80 as Cool Earth 50;
81
82 b. a voluntary debt-forgiveness platform through which developing nations agree to preserve
83 wilderness spaces within their borders in exchange for the reduction of their debt;
84
- 85 8. *Expresses its hope* that existing free-trade organizations may consider expanding into electrical sharing and grid
86 integration programs to pursue a more liquid power market.

Code: Resolution 1-3

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Financing Sustainable Development

1 *Having adopted* the definition of sustainable development established at the United Nations World Commission on
 2 Environmental and Development in 1992 as, “development that meets the needs the present without compromising
 3 the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,”

4
 5 *Recalling* Agenda 21, which states, “the development process will not gather momentum...if development finance is
 6 inadequate, if barriers restrict access to markets, and if commodity prices and the terms of trade of developing
 7 countries remain depressed,”

8
 9 *Recognizing* the 2012 Journal from Development Assistance Committee, which addresses the monetary funds from
 10 Official Development Assistance by developed Member States is critical in improving the global economy,

11
 12 *Emphasizing* the sentiments expressed in financing plans such as Agenda 21, Doha Declaration, Monterrey
 13 Consensus, and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

14
 15 *Emphasizing* the need for transparency and oversight to end corruption and wastage of resources vital to sustainable
 16 development, and being aware of the negative impacts corruption and the mishandling of resources has on an
 17 economy,

18
 19 *Noting* that bilateral and multilateral economic and research based partnerships, such as the Collaborative Action for
 20 Sustainable Tourism (COAST) program and the Partnerships for Action on a Green Economy (PAGE) programs,
 21 which arose from the Rio+20 Conference, can be used for green economic growth and development,

22 *Noting* the importance of promoting sustainability and productivity through existing international and
 23 intergovernmental organizations as well as local support groups, large and small business, as well as specialized
 24 agencies within the UN,

25
 26 *Understanding* the important role that remittances can play in sparking economic growth, especially when
 27 remittances are used to help recipient families make investments that will improve their future, such as investments
 28 in property, education, and industry,

29
 30 *Noting* the essential nature of technological cooperation and education in the process of sustainable development, as
 31 well as the importance of the Monterrey Consensus's section on human capital in developing Member States moving
 32 toward economic independence,

33
 34 *Guided by* the sentiments of General Assembly resolution 67/228 regarding and emphasizing the concept of
 35 reallocation of state subsidies from agriculture/aquaculture into sustainable energies,

36
 37 *Recognizing* that fishing and agricultural subsidies block free trade, cause overexploitation of species, destroy
 38 marine habitats, encourage excessive fertilizer production and use that pollutes water sources, and promotes
 39 production in less efficient sectors,

40
 41 *Recalling* the multilateral appeal for action regarding the eventual elimination of agricultural and fishing subsidies
 42 during the WTO Ministers 2001 Doha Declaration, 2005 Hong Kong Declaration, and the WTO 9th Ministerial
 43 Conference, but regretting the lack of a concerted effort by developed Member States to address the economic and
 44 environmental ramifications of fishing and agricultural subsidies,

45
 46 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

- 47
 48 1. *Applauds* the UNCTAD Evaluation and Monitoring Unit’s efforts to oversee and evaluate its
 49 developmental programs to ensure that the funding allocated to those programs is effectively utilized;
 50
 51 2. *Encourages* Member States to accept the guidance and assistance that the UNCTAD Evaluation and
 52 Monitoring Unit offers to program managers by focusing on creating efficiency through result-based

- 53 management methodologies;
54
- 55 3. *Proposes* that developing states create investor-friendly legal environments, particularly by creating
56 domestic legislation that protects personal and intellectual property rights, to reduce the risks associated
57 with investing in less developed states and encouraging developed Member States to invest in their
58 industries;
59
- 60 4. *Encourages* Member States to pursue bilateral and multilateral economic partnerships with the private
61 sector that will facilitate economic growth and generate revenue for the technological, manufacturing, and
62 renewable energy industries of all parties involved;
63
- 64 5. *Reminds* Member States that sustainable development goals cannot be met if countries that have committed
65 to providing aid do not follow through on their pledges to donate;
66
- 67 6. *Notes* that there is much potential for using revenue generated from remittances as a catalyst for sustainable
68 economic growth and encourages recipient families to invest portions of the remittance aid into essential
69 goods and services such as education, industry, infrastructure, and renewable energy;
70
- 71 7. *Suggests* that Member States continue to facilitate and promote investment by remittance recipients,
72 including efforts to:
73 a. Increase financial literacy through programs such as Argentina’s *Programa de Alfabetización*
74 *Económica y Financiera* and *Comisión Nacional de Valores*;
75
76 b. Facilitate access to banking systems, particularly in rural communities;
77
78 c. Support each other’s financial systems by respecting sovereign states’ decisions, particularly in the
79 area of debt restructuring;
80
- 81 8. *Encourages* Member States to avoid the creation of new agricultural and fishing subsidies that are not
82 aimed at research, and to this end;
83
- 84 9. *Recommends*, at New Zealand’s Auckland Conference between Member States, NGOs, and public and
85 private sectors, multilateral cooperation in the analysis of regional situations and the development of
86 country-specific plans to eliminate harmful agricultural and fishing subsidies;
87
- 88 10. *Suggests* that the funds freed by the elimination of expenditures on agricultural and fishing subsidies be
89 utilized in the sectors of the economy where they will be the most efficient; because of the complex nature
90 of individual economies, economic sovereignty can best be maintained by allowing each Member State to
91 self-allocate its freed resources.

Code: Resolution 1-4

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Financing Sustainable Development

1 *Affirming* the need for strategic cooperation and effective relationships internationally and regionally,
2

3 *Emphasizing* the need for a further developed framework for future resolutions and directives regarding the role of
4 foreign direct investment (FDI) in financing sustainable development,
5

6 *Further emphasizing* United Nations General Assembly report 69/270, which acknowledges attracting foreign
7 investment, is an essential progression strategy for developing nations,
8

9 *Recognizing* the link between monetary flows, including potential sources such as: remittances, foreign aid, and
10 private investment, into nations and their ability to foster sustainable development,
11

12 *Bearing in mind* that sustainable development depends on the ability of Member States to meet their own needs in
13 future generations, and thus reducing reliance on foreign aid, must be an aspect of their economic policies,
14

15 *Acknowledging* the potential benefits of foreign direct investment (FDI) in providing innovative new ways to finance
16 sustainable development through long term human capital investment,
17

18 *Looking to* examples of Member States in ensuring that funds from foreign investment are allocated properly and
19 efficiently by increasing accountability and transparency, as well as implementing measures to decrease corruption,
20

21 *Recalling* UN Trade and Development Committee note TD/B/C.II/EM.2/2, which notes the imperative for private
22 industries to transfer technology and skills to local citizens through training and educational opportunities in order
23 that they may become self-sufficient in industries within their respective countries,
24

25 *Appreciating* that there are many mutual interests and benefits of foreign investors, private industries, and Member
26 States,
27

28 *Keeping in mind* United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/185 pertaining to international trade and
29 development, which reiterates the essential role that UNCTAD plays and calls for multilateral efforts to strengthen
30 the conference and continue progress on the issues at hand,
31

32 *Further acknowledging* the necessity of expansion of the established regional groups and the creation of new
33 partnerships to further strengthen regional interdependence and financial capabilities of regional entities,
34

35 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*
36

37 1. *Calls* for the establishment of designated and deliberate groupings for effective partnerships by:
38

39 a. Urging Member States of organizations like Mercado Comun del Sur (MERCOSUR), European
40 Union (EU), African Union (AU), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Economic
41 Committee of Western African States (ECOWAS), North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement
42 (NAFTA), Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), to further the efforts of regional
43 cooperation and investment strategies that allow for maximum and mutual development of all
44 parties involved, as well as encouraging similar regional coalitions;
45

46 b. Expressing the hope that neighboring Member States will promote further sustainable
47 development goals in the foreseeable future by establishing multilateral agreements and
48 consolidating present disagreements through operational transparency;
49

- 50 c. Encouraging Member States to work more closely with UNCTAD in implementing successful
51 policy measures, by coordinating private-public sector cooperation and the employment of foreign
52 direct investment (FDI);
53
- 54 d. Suggesting further UNCTAD joint action on the matter to operate with commitment to regional
55 interests and development as an ultimate means for global economic growth;
56
- 57 2. *Implores* a regional exchange of resources, ideas, human capital, and technology as an important means to
58 stable and consistent growth, as exemplified in the report of the World Commission on Environment and
59 Development: Our Common Future;
60
- 61 3. *Recommends* Member States to build upon existing frameworks by reducing trade barriers and political or
62 bureaucratic roadblocks that hinder productive exchanges among development partners including:
63
- 64 a. Drawing attention to the Rwandan Development Board, which provides a model for other Member
65 States to streamline and consolidate the process of receiving investment;
66
- 67 b. Reaffirming the influence of the Kuwait Declaration at the Third Africa-Arab Summit, as well as
68 United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/302, which emphasizes on cooperation between
69 Member States and the UN, in designing a precedent for regional cooperation;
70
- 71 4. *Further encourages* two tiers of effective foreign investment, the first being broad international investment
72 according to specific need, independent of location and/or circumstance, the second being the reinforcement of
73 geographic blocs and foreign investment in proximity to the investing countries;
74
- 75 5. *Draws the attention* of the committee to the necessity of the development of infrastructure, such as: roads,
76 aqueducts, and power grids, and stresses the importance of their contribution to practices of sustainability;
77
- 78 6. *Advocates for* the establishment of new cooperative frameworks which promote not only the exchange of goods,
79 but technological expertise and educational opportunities to create the human capital necessary for sustainable
80 development, as exemplified by the General Assembly resolution 68/234;
81
- 82 7. *Endorses* a long-term perspective overall but recognizes the importance of immediate and short-term
83 investment to build up the infrastructure of Member States and the implementation of efficient development
84 structures including:
85
- 86 a. Endorsing equal opportunity to the access of education regarding those marginalized in society,
87 such as women, youth, and persons with disability;
88
- 89 b. Emphasizing the vital role that elementary education has in the formation of a labor force that will
90 promote a sustainable economy, particularly in the sectors of science and technology;
91
- 92 c. Recommending the implementation of vocational training as a method to promote employment
93 opportunities in developing Member States and further encourage investments in developing
94 nations;
95
- 96 8. *Further recommends* the implementation of the Green Opportunities and Action League (GOAL) to efficiently
97 channel funds towards sustainable development practices, such as: crop rotation, establishing renewable energy
98 sources, controlling pollution, resource use efficiency, and matters of the Blue Economy by:
99
- 100 a. Designating a general organization to assist in alleviating and preventing the impact of natural
101 disasters and acts against humanity by supporting Member States' economies and infrastructure;
102
- 103 b. Appealing to Member States to encourage further research into the aforementioned sustainable
104 development practices, particularly renewable resources for alternative forms of energy;
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- c. Welcoming the involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and Member State participation in the procurement of funds necessary to establish the aforementioned practices;
 - d. Calling upon the cooperation of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in assisting to implement the organization of GOAL in Member States;
- 114 9. *Calls upon* foreign investors to increase efforts to train and incorporate local populations within Member States
115 for the purposes of creating long term opportunities for self-sufficiency by providing industry related training
116 centers;
- 117
- 118 10. *Further invites* nations to develop investment plan to:
- 119
- a. Note how such plans will support efforts in fight corruption;
 - b. Reaffirm the need to help strengthen the rule of law in Member States;
 - c. Consider plans like this a vital tool in monitoring and accountability of investment funds in Member States;
 - d. Encourage Member States to take advantage of UNCTAD investment policy program when developing such policies;
 - e. Affirm that plans such as the Green Opportunities and Action League (GOAL) to be used to further the development of such plans;
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- 133 11. *Recommends* an assessment in the year of 2025 to determine the effectiveness of the aforementioned efforts and
134 to provide direction for future implementation of sustainable development goals.

Code: Resolution 1-5

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Financing Sustainable Development

1 *Acknowledging* the action of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in establishing
 2 an Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF) that will be
 3 instrumental for the proper mobilization and distribution of resources to achieve developing nations' post-2015
 4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

5
 6 *Keeping in mind* the framework Agenda 21 which recognizes sustainable development as a balance among
 7 environmental protection; economic growth and social development;

8
 9 *Supporting* the Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development (IPFSD) proposal of the United Nations
 10 Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) that serves as core principle for investment policy-making at
 11 both national and international levels and focusing on trade and economic policies;

12
 13 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 55/173 supports promotion of long term private financial flows especially
 14 Foreign Direct Investment; which foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development and can
 15 play a key role as a driver for economic growth and a catalyst for industrial development and technology transfer
 16 and can provide a necessary complement to in domestic public and private investment; including infrastructure
 17 investment;

18
 19 *Emphasizing* the essential role of non-government organizations and private sectors as stated in the Barbados
 20 Programme of Action and in GA resolution 64/236 that created the United Nations conference on Sustainable
 21 Development as a catalyst of technology transfer and as a stake-holder to give dialogues at local levels;

22
 23 *Recognizing* the General Assembly resolution 60/288 which includes an all inclusive agenda regarding development
 24 in order to reduce marginalization that propels extremism and the recruitment of terrorists which in effect will
 25 address the importance of creating an environment that encourages foreign direct investment (FDI);

26
 27 *Believing* that the potential of job creation; transfer of technology and knowledge as an output in utilizing
 28 investment in financing sustainable infrastructures would be beneficial for member states in boosting their economy;

29
 30 *Recognizing* the United Nations on Sustainable Development; held in Rio de Janeiro; Brazil; into 2012 entitled The
 31 Future We Want; recalling further the Doha Declaration for Financing for Development promoting cooperation
 32 among regional actors in terms of debt relief and other financial instruments;

33
 34 *Expressing* deep concern about the fact that developing countries; especially least developed countries; in spite of
 35 arduous effort; struggled with high debt burden and are classified as being debt distress or at high risk of debt
 36 distress;

37
 38 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

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 40 1. *Calls upon* the ICESDF; in collaboration with other UN specialized organizations for sustainable
 41 development; to conduct a regional consultation program that endorses mechanisms for developing states to
 42 consider and utilize in addressing the financing of sustainable development through actions such as but not
 43 limited to:
 44
 45 a. Highlighting the Debt Reduction-Development Contract (C2D); which alleviates debt of
 46 developing states in the framework of Official Development Assistance (ODA) by providing
 47 grants to continue development plans of a developing state;
 48
 49 b. Encourage Member States in exploring business opportunities inside the community;
 50
 51 c. Proper mobilization of natural resources;

- 53 d. Advance technological infrastructure;
54
55 2. *Notes* that the regional consultation program will also:
56
57 a. Provide funding to involved associations and NGOs;
58
59 b. Guarantee banks and microfinance institutions to promote access to credit for small businesses;
60
61 c. Proper mobilization of natural resources and allocation of funds efficiently;
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63 d. Advance technological infrastructure;
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65 3. *Considers* the assistance of UNESCO and UNDP; developed states and other international agencies as an
66 important factor for developing states to achieve their SDGs -further expresses its appreciation in doing so;
67
68 4. *Encourages* Member States to create a domestic guideline for policy-making of promoting foreign direct
69 investment and to establish an enable environment in order to attract foreign direct investment in
70 accordance with the domestic guideline;
71
72 5. *Encourage* to cooperate with non-government organization and private sectors and also encourages to
73 promote public-private partnerships;
74
75 6. *Requests* Member States to initiate multilateral efforts and implement regional declarations that incorporate
76 inclusive measures that will ultimately encourage foreign direct investment such as but not limited to:
77 Kuwait Declaration; Johannesburg Declaration; China's 12-5 Year Plan; European Bank for Reconstruction
78 and Development (EBRD) and the Declaration of Latin America and the Caribbean for the Sixth World
79 Science Forum;
80
81 7. *Encourages* countries to direct the freed resources through debt relief; in particular through debt
82 cancellation and reduction; toward achieving those objectives; including in the context of the post-2015
83 development agenda; according to their national priorities and strategies;
84
85 8. *Emphasizes* several strategic features in investing environmental infrastructures and technologies in order
86 to boost the economic aspect of the country as well as the international investors:
87
88 a. Encourages Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and the host countries to utilize investment policy
89 mechanism such as time frameworks; operational transfer in manufacturing technology; and
90 regulatory evaluation for long term projects to have the long-term maintenance and sustainability
91 between the infrastructure and technologies;
92
93 b. Endorses financial incentives such as job opportunities and operational transfer of manpower in
94 local communities in order to disseminate that environmental infrastructure;
95
96 9. *Calls upon* Member States to engage with investing environmental infrastructures in order to conserve the
97 natural resources and also to promote sustainable development;
98
99 10. *Endorses* the Triangular Cooperation wherein developed countries will assist and guide the developing
100 countries through sharing of best practices to achieve these SDGs which should be financed at a
101 multilateral level through regional funds such as the Kuwait Fund for Arab Development and the Pakistan
102 Clean Development Fund and internationally through funds such as but not limited to Kuwait Investment
103 Authority; UN Development Program (UNDP); UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
104 (UNDESA) and the Sustainable Development Fund;
105
106 11. *Recognizing* the need for debt loaning countries to maintain subordinate average of existing level of debt on
107 case to case basis;
108

109	12. <i>Stressing</i> the need to increase the exchange of information; transparency and the use of fair criteria in the
110	assessment of debt scenarios including the evaluation of national debt.
111	

Code: Resolution 1-6

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Financing Sustainable Development

- 1 *Recognizing* the need for sustainable development education programs,
2
3 *Noting with Satisfaction* the successes of various United Nations education programs such as the Technical and
4 Vocational Education and Training, Global Education First Initiative, and the Education for Sustainable
5 Development that have helped bring sustainable development projects to developing nations
6
7 *Shocked* by the cost and the difficulties in financing education in regards to sustainable development,
8
9 *Alarmed* that access to public education for sustainable development has been largely restricted over the past few
10 decades,
11
12 *Further noting* the lack of funding to sustainable development educational programs with developing states,
13
14 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*
15
16 1. *Advocates* for the opening of education programs on sustainable development to private individuals to United
17 Nations sustainable education programs;
18
19 2. *Implores* non for profits such as Teachers Without Borders, BetterWorldBooks Literacy and Education in
20 Action Program, SOS Schools Worldwide, the Institute of International Education, and others, to continue
21 donating and creating sustainable development programs;
22
23 3. Recognizes that more must be done to use sustainable development finances efficiently, UNCTAD urges
24 member states to:
25
26 a. Loosen regulations such as national restrictions on foreign aid and foreign investments;
27
28 b. Promote transparency;
29
30 4. *Calls upon* organizations such as the World Trade Organization, World Bank, International Finance
31 Corporation, and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to support sustainable development education programs
32 through increased donations until more funds are procured through individual donations for sustainable
33 development education programs;
34
35 7. *Looks favorably upon* local organizations such as the State Education Investment Program providing some
36 funding for sustainable development education programs in local areas.

Code: Resolution 1-7

Committee: The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Financing Sustainable Development

1 *Noting* the currently stated model of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

2
3 *Reaffirming* the Doha Mandate of 2012 (TD/500/Add.1) as a basis of development-centered globalization as a
4 means of inclusive and sustainable growth and development,

5
6 *Recognizing* that developing nations need financial assistance in establishing sustainable development,

7
8 *Emphasizing* the need for the establishment for a comprehensive and broad framework regarding financing
9 sustainable development so that multilateral approaches can be adopted,

10
11 *Promoting* awareness of and support for a sustainable development framework amongst all countries through
12 international conferences and summits, educational programs, advertising and media, taking into account local,
13 national and regional cultural values,

14
15 *Observing* that the pursuit of open domestic markets serves as an inherent incentive for public and private sectors to
16 benefit and cooperate,

17
18 *Further promoting* transparent and accessible education in developing states to create an ample climate for
19 investment,

20
21 *Emphasizing* the necessity of further research for greater mobilization and improved allocation of resources for
22 sustainable development across all Member States,

23
24 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*

- 25
26 1. *Suggests* entities including member states, public and private organizations, and NGOs;
- 27
28 a. Promote incentives for public and private sector to establish businesses in developing states;
- 29
30 b. Support technology such as infrastructure and medicine in the pursuit of sustainable development;
- 31
32 c. Advocate for the use of local banks that are tied to a central bank as a source of financing
33 sustainable development with the goal of cultivating infrastructure, medicine, trade, and education;
- 34
35 2. *Supports* collaboration of small businesses, NGOs, and other entities by implementing conferences on sub-
36 regional, regional, and international levels to further an efficient, aligned, and stable economic framework
37 for sustainable development;
- 38
39 3. *Recommends* improving cooperation between member states to improve analysis of financial structures in
40 international business in order to implement better incentives for sustainable development and secure and
41 better allocate funds, aid and resources for sustainable development;
- 42
43 4. *Further invites* the continued utilization of the Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development
44 (IPFSD) as a method to prevent and extinguish improper and questionable transactions in all international
45 trade to improve transparency in financing sustainable development;
- 46
47 5. *Endorses* utilization of renewable resources by reducing and reusing waste to create new and efficient
48 forms of renewable energy and inhibit needless spending of a state's budget that could otherwise be
49 apportioned more appropriately to finance current and novel development programs;
- 50
51 6. *Advocates* expansion of existing educational programs such as those by United Nations Educational,
52 Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to:
- 53 a. create awareness regarding the critical challenge of financing sustainable development;

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- b. cultivate financial proficiency in local and regional leaders to lay a foundation for adapting key existing resource intensive programs to become more sustainable;
- c. promote financing of sustainable development in the science, technology, engineering, and medical fields.

Code: Resolution 1-8

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Financing Sustainable Development

- 1 *Emphasizing* Agenda 21, which underscores the eradication of poverty facing the world today,
 2
 3 *Reaffirming* the goals of the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development and its outcome document General
 4 Assembly resolution 68/288 “The Future We Want,”
 5
 6 *Welcoming* the Open Working Group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal Ten
 7 which is focused on reducing inequality within and among countries through strategies, such as reducing the
 8 transaction costs of migrant remittances,
 9
 10 *Taking into account* the Doha Declaration on the Financing of Sustainable Development and its call for
 11 comprehensive methods of financing sustainable development, and the Monterrey Consensus;
 12
 13 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolutions 67/199 and 67/203, which addresses the challenges of financing of
 14 development through the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,
 15
 16 *Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 68/4 that promotes conditions for cheaper, faster, and safer transfers of
 17 remittances in both states of origin and states of destination,
 18
 19 *Reaffirming* the Report of the Secretary-General’s High Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Changes which called on
 20 developed member states to contribute 0.7 percent of their Gross National Income (GNI),
 21
 22 *Keeping in mind* the United Nations Development Account concerning the strengthening of capacities to utilize
 23 worker remittances in financing for development,
 24
 25 *Noting with the deep concern* the potential risk of remittances being channeled to finance non-state actors due to the
 26 lack of accountability mechanisms to keep track of cross border remittances,
 27
 28 *Reaffirms* the vital role of information communication technologies (ICTs) in financing sustainable development
 29 through innovative solutions,
 30
 31 *Recalling* the Istanbul Plan of Action for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for the Decade 2011-2020 to
 32 further technological proliferation in disadvantaged countries,
 33
 34 *Acknowledging* the successful increase of financial inclusion of rural populations by implementing money transfer
 35 systems in postal institutions,
 36
 37 *Affirming* the policy initiatives of the UNCTAD conference TD/B/C.1/EM.4/3, section 5 which encouraged opening
 38 offices used to outreach diaspora communities focused on enhancing outreach with communities abroad,
 39
 40 *Emphasizing* the potential of “Millennium Corporate Bonds” in promoting sustainable development through the use
 41 of diaspora financial support in the funding of specific projects in infrastructure and education,
 42
 43 *Reaffirming* the G8 summits in Hokkaido Toyako and Aquila which committed to reducing the cost of remittances
 44 from ten percent to five percent,
 45
 46 *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*
 47
 48 1. *Invites* donor states to fulfill their promised contribution of 0.7 percent of their GNI;
 49
 50 2. *Recognizing* the importance of using multiple methods of financing sustainable development; specifically the
 51 use of remittances, in accordance with the Doha Declaration;
 52

- 53 3. *Encourages* Member States to work with the private sector in reducing exclusivity agreements in the financial
54 sector in order to foster economic competition;
55
- 56 4. *Encourages* the use of technology to securely transmit remittances from the state of destination to the state of
57 origin by mobile banking;
58
- 59 5. *Strongly encourages* host countries to cooperate with states of origin in order to promote the free flow of
60 remittances to enhance of the impact of remittances on sustainable development;
61
- 62 6. *Invites* donor Member States to support the Financing Facility for Remittances (FFR) program through the
63 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in order to increase economic opportunities for rural
64 populations through easily accessible remittance services;
65
- 66 7. *Encourages* member states to expand money transfer stations by utilizing organization the Universal Postal
67 Union to increase access to remittances in rural areas;
68
- 69 8. *Encourages* intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders, like the World Trade Organization, in
70 supporting Member States to develop protocols and standards to monitor the flow of remittances;
71
- 72 9. *Encourages* the further use of official government diaspora offices for the purpose of marketing and managing
73 bonds that directly link remittances to specific development projects by ensuring:
74
- 75 a. Interest on these bonds is paid annually and is free from taxation;
76
- 77 b. These bonds are registered in someone's name can be transferred to a second party to promote
78 liquidity.

Code: Resolution 1-9

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Financing Sustainable Development

- 1 *Reaffirming* the 1993 Vienna declaration and program of action that declares the “right to development must be
- 2 fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations,”
- 3
- 4 *Acknowledging* that attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is essential for overall development,
- 5
- 6 *Emphasizing* the importance of developing global partnerships in order to strengthen international environmental
- 7 agreements, allowing the facilitation and stimulation of domestic investments into sustainable development,
- 8
- 9 *Endorses* achievements of Free Trade Partnership between the Member States and developing countries,
- 10
- 11 *Keeping in mind* the inconsequent market share of responsible investments in the global capital market (0.7%),
- 12 according to A/RES/65/145,
- 13
- 14 *Fully aware of* underdeveloped Member States in establishing their own methods of evaluating macroeconomic
- 15 solvency and introducing independent bodies of fair value accounting for these financial intermediaries,
- 16
- 17 *Taking into consideration* El Salvador’s National Water Supply and Sewerage Administration (ANDA) and Social
- 18 Investment Fund initiatives in over one hundred impoverished areas, to establish reliable potable water as called for
- 19 in *Millennium Development Goals* (MDG 7C),
- 20
- 21 *Recalling* the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations, adopted on 8 September 2000, as well as the High
- 22 Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, including General
- 23 Assembly resolution A/ RES/ 64/ 194 of 17 December 2009 and “Modalities for the fourth High-level Dialogue on
- 24 Financing for Development,”
- 25
- 26 *Emphasizes* the need for the ability to identify toxic assets within the banking system to aid in risk mitigation and
- 27 appropriate forecasting techniques,
- 28
- 29 *Acknowledging* that limiting environmental degradation from industry waste byproducts is a profitable source for
- 30 reducing throughout due to inefficiencies,
- 31
- 32 *Recalling* the UN Conference on South-South cooperation (2009) and the resolutions A/RES/68/230 about
- 33 deepening regionalism,
- 34
- 35 *Taking notes* of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and its partnership with the International
- 36 Development Agency (IDA), further supporting developing countries,
- 37
- 38 *Bearing in mind* the huge potential of remittances and noting with regret that the use of remittances and Least
- 39 Development Countries (LDCs) development are not sufficiently linked,
- 40
- 41 *Taking note* of the importance of education and citizens awareness, encroaching the belief that without educating the
- 42 people the nation as a whole can not perform to its full potential,
- 43
- 44 *Recalling* the 2012 Global Monitoring Report (GMR) on progress in meeting the Millenium Development Goal
- 45 (MDGs) which focuses on the need to reduce absolute poverty and help the economic growth of the Developing
- 46 Countries especially on non-discriminatory trading and financial system,
- 47
- 48 *Observing* the Importance of Public-private Partnerships evocated in the Johannesburg World Summit on
- 49 Sustainable Development (2002),
- 50
- 51 *Fully aware* of the limit capacity of developing countries’ resources,
- 52

53 *Considering* the Debt for Nature Swap and its efforts in financing sustainable development which protects important
54 natural resources and other sensitive areas while providing a debt management tool,
55
56 *Acknowledging* the amplified adverse effects on fragile developing states due to interconnectivity during the global
57 recession of 2008,
58
59 *Reaffirming* the findings of the 2004 United Nations Convention against Corruption, specifically the underlined
60 importance of legal instruments to be used to combat corruption,
61
62 *Noting* with regret the lack of transparency in foreign direct investment projects,
63
64 *Reaffirming* that every country has responsibility for its own development and debt management but dependency on
65 foreign direct investment can become an obstacle for the provision of basic services such as education and
66 sanitation,
67
68 *Recalling* Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that everyone has the right to take part in the
69 government of their country, directly or through freely chosen representatives,
70
71 *Noting* the opportunity available with regards to advancing technological capacity as it relates to political
72 participation in developing states,
73
74 *Recognizing* the important role that multilateral institutions within United Nations system play in contributing to the
75 ability of developing states to achieve and maintain sustainable development, specifically to allow member states to
76 resist external economic shocks,
77
78 *Guided by* the importance of eliminating high rates of debt-to-GDP and the resulting burden on both developing
79 states and donor states,
80
81 *Affirming* the past work done by the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) project monitors, who will
82 specifically analyze the development of projects financed through North-South cooperation and ensures that aid
83 projects are being run efficiently and appropriately,
84
85 *The United Nation Conference On Trade and Development,*
86
87 1. *Reiterating* the importance of creating an environment that is conducive for businesses and Foreign Direct
88 Investments (FDI) through the implementation of state incentives or through a framework for financing
89 development including state incentives;
90
91 2. *Further invites* global partnership to encompass and promote other non-financial modalities for supporting
92 sustainable development;
93
94 3. *Urges* other Member States to increase the cross-border exchange expertise between Developed Countries and
95 Least Developed Countries (LCDs) acknowledging that the allocation of expertise is imperative as an
96 investment to sustain a higher level of proficiency that promotes a stronger economy in the long term;
97
98 a. Creating a path for Person of Nature in terms of improving the education on maintaining sustainable
99 development in Least Developed Countries;
100
101 b. Utilizing expert human resources such as, doctors, scientists, engineer, and professional educators in
102 LCDs;
103
104 4. *Calls upon* the implementation of national but independent audit committees able to assess sustainable
105 investments and monitor the expenditures of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) projects, which
106 would represent an assurance to environmental investors and attract them;
107

- 108 5. *Encourages* the creation of framework for voluntary measures of promoting insulation of underdeveloped
109 Member States from periods plagued by harmful market depressions which may be magnified by trade alliances
110 such as the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) and centralized liquidity traps that may interrupt
111 international sustainable development;
112
- 113 6. *Welcomes* the independent joint audit between Independent Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and
114 International Monetary Fund (IMF) of debt & asset structure within our largest firms, central banks, &
115 significant NGOs with ties to the global financial industry;
116
- 117 7. *Endorses* the report Zero Net Land Degradation: A New Sustainable Development Goal for Rio+20 that
118 addresses deterioration of the physical, chemical, and biological or economic properties soil, access to fresh
119 water, and financing sustainable development through public-private programs like the Green Carbon Fund of
120 the United Nations Convention on Climate Change. These market-based approaches combine ongoing programs
121 and develop an integrated approach to implementing Zero Net Land Degradation;
122
- 123 8. *Strongly supports* the use of international trade to bolster economic growth of LDCs through regional bloc
124 trading;
125
- 126 a. Encourages developing countries to open up trading agreements within each other;
127
- 128 b. Encourages financing of agro-business for increasing exports of Small Island Developing States
129 (SIDS) and coastal countries to provide jobs and open industries;
130
- 131 9. *Expresses* its hope in the MIGAs mission to increase private sector involvement;
132
- 133 10. *Recommends* that Member States to mirror Mexico's 3x1 Program subsidizing remittances invested in national
134 infrastructures for development;
135
- 136 11. *Emphasizes* the need to effectively allocate funds and subsidies within Member States, which focuses on
137 educating the society in regards to financing sustainable development;
138
- 139 a. Allocating the funding to improve research such as: marine diversity, renewable energy, and
140 agriculture;
141
- 142 b. Creating an access for private company to educate the civilians especially in LDCs;
143
- 144 12. *Encourages* Member States to follow the UN System Task Team On The Post-2015 UN Development Agenda
145 that addresses the following aspect of mobilization;
146
- 147 a. Domestic public resources for sustainable development;
148
- 149 b. Domestic and external private resources for sustainable development;
150
- 151 c. External public resources and improving development cooperation for sustainable development;
152
- 153 13. *Reminds* Member States that developed countries should respect their engagements (in the 2002 Monterrey
154 Consensus) regarding their assistance to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as stated in A/RES/66/191;
155
- 156 14. *Encourages* Member States to reflect for Nature Swap primary goals while preserving biodiversity and
157 improving overall financial stability;
158
- 159 15. *Requests* funding from NGO's, World Bank, and IMF to further sustainable growth and development in
160 developing countries;
161
- 162 16. *Requesting* Member States to mirror Lesotho and Jamaica's Vision 2020 Strategic Plan as the Poverty
163 Reduction Strategy to increase FDI through long term goals;

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17. *Endorses* the use of microfinance as stated in the General Assembly resolution 68/204, follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, which states that all Member States are invited to work towards the further reduction of the transfer costs of remittances; therefore encouraging microfinance and solidarity;
 18. *Expresses* its conviction in using this as a premise for creating new intermediaries of financial insulation from other Member States;
 19. *Encourages* debt sustainability is important for economic growth and the achievement of national and international development goals; *Recognizes* that debt crises can disrupt investment, cause the reduction of public standing;
 20. *Declares accordingly* the urgency of the need for member states with high debt-to-GDP ratios to restructure their debt through existing mechanisms such as the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), a subsidiary of the World Bank Group, with increased urgency towards a transition for regional development banks to assume debt analysis and restructuring responsibility;
 21. *Draws attention* to the need of specific economic policies that are designed to reduce the risk of susceptibility to economic shocks and debt crises such as:
 - a. Having a politically independent central bank;
 - b. Enabling liquidity swaps;
 - c. Participation in the World Bank’s emergency lending programs;
 - d. Contributing to a more robust economic safety net;
 22. *Expresses hope* that grassroots movements in rural communities will promote more representative governments that will empower people to root out corruption in their states;
 23. *Expressing its appreciation* of global citizens who take steps to move toward transparency, specifically to encourage a shift toward further Internet & Communication Technology (ICT) development that will enable more rural areas to ensure project efficiency through greater accountability;
 24. *Endorses* both the Public-Private Partnership evocated in the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) and National Plan for Smart, Sustainable, and Inclusive Growth 2020 of Luxembourg, which recommended the adaption of co-financing schemes and technological transfer to better improve on sustainable development with public-private partnerships;
 25. *Calls upon* Member States to value their long and short term goals, specifically ensuring environmental integrity that will sustain future generations when implementing policies to support the sustainability of their economy;
 26. *Supports* the future work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) monitors who will specifically analyze the development of projects financed through North-South and South-South cooperation and solidarity encourages a partnership among equals to enhance the development of LDCs with mutual accountability and transparency so as to ensure that aid projects are being run efficiently and appropriately;
 27. *Urges* developing member states adopt and implement policies that are directly correlated with an increase in the standard living of their people, such as:
 - a. Supporting service sector tourism infrastructure;

- 219 b. The reduction of inequality through structural economic reforms specifically suited to each state's
- 220 Advantages and disadvantages;
- 221
- 222 c. Enabling an increased educational capacity via the building of more schools;
- 223
- 224 d. Investment in sustainable transportation infrastructure.
- 225
- 226

Code: Resolution 1-10

Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Topic: Financing Sustainable Development

- 1 *Reaffirming* the importance of constructing long-term financing goals, as espoused in the “Future We Want,”
 2 through the formation of institutional framework for sustainable development,
 3
- 4 *Recalling* Article 55 of the UN Charter which emphasizes that all individuals deserve an improved standard of living
 5 in terms of their economic and social development,
 6
- 7 *Further reminded* of paragraph 2.31 of the Agenda 21, which promotes active role in global sustainable
 8 development initiatives by implementing better economic policies, fostering entrepreneurship, and better utilization
 9 of resources to be put towards sustainable development projects,
 10
- 11 *Cognizant of* the adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis, as espoused in A/RES/68/201, which
 12 leads to uneven and fragile recovery,
 13
- 14 *Affirming* the United Nation Millennium Development Goals, which emphasizes the urgent need to increase global
 15 cooperation between developed and underdeveloped countries,
 16
- 17 *Recognizing* the Rio+ 20 as a solid platform to achieve a sustainable development plan that will lead to the poverty
 18 alleviation,
 19
- 20 *Having examined* Doha Declaration on Financing for Development as a starting point towards more mechanism on
 21 funding,
 22
- 23 *Acknowledging* the United Nation Development Program’s remittances strategy framework for sustainable
 24 development addressing the importance of remittances in alleviating poverty especially in least developing countries
 25 and developing countries,
 26
- 27 *Recognizing* the potential of the experiences and knowledge of developed countries specifically outlined in
 28 E/RES/2014/29 to provide an invaluable paradigm for least developed countries (LDCs) to build an overall
 29 infrastructure that will provide a lasting framework,
 30
- 31 *Realizing* the importance of allocating and monitoring funding to Network of Centres that are established in
 32 developing countries, as suggested in E/RES/2014/27, to ensure equal access to technology,
 33
- 34 *Reiterating* the importance of fulfilling the goals of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreements to implement
 35 accommodative financial solutions to the growing disparity between the costs of generic and patented medicine
 36 which dominantly affect the reason why most citizens in low and lower-middle-income countries are unable to fully
 37 contribute in the economy of a country which hinders the efficiency of established financial sustainability programs,
 38
- 39 *Recognizes* that many regions in the world today are still integrating unsustainable practices, while at the same time
 40 many people are living with less than \$1.25 a day,
 41
- 42 *Fully aware* of the increasing fiscal deficits as the average ratio of public debt to a small states’ GDP accounted to
 43 107.7 per cent, whereas the ratio to all developing countries are 26.4 per cent (2013),
 44
- 45 *Deeply concerned* about the increasing unofficial channels by which the process of formal inflows of remittances are
 46 being remitted through informal money transfer system, which hinders the utilization of its potential,
 47
- 48 *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,*
 49
- 50 1. *Recommends* all Member States to provide much needed financial aid to LDCs to secure stable jobs and to
 51 create a more liberalized trading environment;

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2. *Endorses* the idea of establishing micro finance by modifying and extending UNCTAD's Project to Promote Responsible Sovereign Lending and Borrowing in 2009 for sustainable development targeted for people with less than \$1.25 per day income through:
 - a. Assistance in lending and borrowing through a mechanism to support for entrepreneurship practices;
 - b. Increasing the capacity building of poor people through empowerment while at the same time keeping in mind of the goal to reach sustainable development;
 3. *Encourages* the development of inter funding between micro-finance institutions, such as United Nation Capital Development Fund to deliver leverage on smaller and risky local investments within the area of Inclusive Finance and Local Development Finance;
 4. *Further recommends* the idea of inter-generation responsibility to ensure that the needs of future generation are fulfilled by involving young people in programs like entrepreneurship mentoring;
 5. *Further requests* the development of stability through peace talk and dialogue in the regional level to increase investor confidence in area of conflicts;
 6. *Reaffirming* developing countries to form a clear and effective domestic plan for a long-term sustainable development referring to the Copenhagen Accord through different approaches, such as:
 - a. Strategies focusing on eliminating imbalance between the economic, environmental and social pillars of sustainability while creating high-quality life of present and future generations;
 - b. Analyzing present conditions, trends, opportunities and weakness as support for the government's decision-making;
 7. *Urges* Member States to reach consensus on the implementation of International Investment Agreements (IIAs), by which developing countries are able to signal their economic stability and attract FDI;
 8. *Invites* developed countries, funding bodies, and international foundation to participate in global funding initiatives to support sustainable development through:
 - a. Public private partnership agreement;
 - b. Direct investment especially in developing countries;
 9. *Further recommends* intensifying the joint framework of World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) Debt Sustainability Framework and the IMF Debt Sustainability Analysis for Market Access to ensure international community's responsibility in assisting developing countries in managing their debt levels;
 10. *Encourages* individual and companies to invest in sustainable development in partnership and commitment towards:
 - a. Low carbon initiatives by also considering the European Countries' approach through the framework of Clean Energy Finance Solution;
 - b. New energy alternatives such as wind and solar;
 11. *Further recommends* promoting capacity building using bottom up approach to increase the awareness of sustainable development in business practices to:
 - a. Increasing the awareness of lower to middle sized business;

- 108 b. Increasing the awareness of start up to adopt sustainable business practices;
109
110 c. Involving locals at municipal, cities and cantons to participate in sustainable practices;
111
- 112 12. *Further invites* Member States to use the means available to fund for activity related to sustainable development
113 including:
114
- 115 a. Reducing limits on individual bank transaction to reduce the flow from informal banking action;
116
117 b. Financing borrowing and lending for lower class, especially for people with income less than \$1.25 to
118 encourage the development of entrepreneurship;
119
120 c. Financing infrastructure related to sustainable practice, such as alternatives energy and increased
121 efficiency;
122
123 d. Evaluating and reporting every years to avoid fraud and corruption;
124
125 e. Strengthening the security of formal channels by encouraging organizations like the international labor
126 organization (ILO) to endorse an official list of legitimate banks and money transfer agencies that are
127 recognized internationally, which can be utilized by member states through the government agencies
128 working on issues like the welfare of the overseas contract workers (OCW);
129
130 f. Establishing ILO and world bank partnerships with regard to the protocol on tax and fees regulations in
131 remittances to strengthen the legal channels;
132
- 133 13. *Expresses its hope* for further implementation of sustainable-related polices on the domestic level by:
134
- 135 a. Providing corresponding reward for the companies and enterprises who are dedicated to develop the
136 energy-saving equipment or renewable energy;
137
138 b. Considering that the renewable energy customers should be free of taxes while other conventional
139 energy taxes remain levied;
140
- 141 14. *Further reminds* Member States to ensure that limited funds are being used efficiently by tracking the funds and
142 distributing the funds to specific areas such as sustainable agriculture and renewable energy through
143 environmental cost accounting systems;
144
- 145 15. *Encourages* remittance to function as initial capital for early stages of sustainable development in developing
146 and least developed countries to build capital accumulation through:
147
- 148 a. The establishment of industrial development zones with an investment-friendly environment, and
149 encouraging the setting up of township and village enterprises and of small-scale workshops by a few
150 remittance-receiving families together;
151
152 b. Attracting investment from Diasporas in earmarked projects for education, health, infrastructure and
153 enterprise development in hometown;
154
155 c. The promotion of transparency through the monitoring processes towards the investment of remittance
156 with help of the expansion of money transfer providers like Western Union and Chequepoint;
157
- 158 16. *Promotes* the role of UNCTAD and its Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development (IPFSD)
159 and Investment Facilitation Compact for attracting stable Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) considering the
160 balance between results-based giving of aid and needs-based policy in developing countries;
161

- 162 17. *Endorses* the establishment of legal machinery to allow LCDs who are unable to manufacture generic
163 substitutes for patented medicines develop financially viable means to produce affordable medicine as well as
164 the contribution of member states to facilitate the process without interfering patent holders;
165
- 166 18. *Further recommends* Member States to contribute in the dissemination of knowledge and experiences of
167 developed nations to developing countries by widening volunteering opportunities;
168
- 169 19. *Encourages* Member States to maintain the integrity of pre-existing programs such as The State of the Global
170 Partnership for Development that is a part of the Millennium Development Goal 8, which stresses on
171 intensifying multilateral inclusion of trade negotiating partners;
172
- 173 20. *Recommends* the utilization of models in order to develop a system of guidelines to ameliorate the progress of
174 economic development such as the Istanbul Programme of Action, specifically in the priority area of agriculture
175 in underprivileged Member States to improve growth in economic sectors;
176
- 177 a. *Further reminds* developed nations to reconsider the usage of restrictions on developing nations due to
178 how it significantly hinders economic growth;
179
- 180 b. *Noting further* the crucial role of technological development within governmental and non-
181 governmental institutions to establish a unilateral system of support, that has local, nationwide, and
182 international support such as United Nations Organization for Education, Science, and Culture
183 (UNESCO) to promote a myriad of economic areas, local governments and banks to provide funding
184 for businesses, and foreign investments that will not only provide successful empirically tested
185 practices, but also encourages active and well adapted solutions to issues affected differing economic
186 systems;
187
- 188 21. *Encourages* the exploration of business opportunities inside the community through:
189
- 190 a. Proper mobilization of natural resources;
191
- 192 b. Rechnological advancement to foster the development of infrastructure.