Documentation of the Simulation of the

General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)*

Conference B

13 - 17 April 2025

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General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)

Committee Staff

Director	Kieran Leigh
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Chair	Ahmed Mustafa

Agenda

1. Promoting Nuclear Disarmament and International Security
2. Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
GA2/1/1	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	90 in favor - 10 against - 2 abstention
GA2/1/2	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	80 in favor - 14 against - 4 abstention
GA2/1/3	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	80 in favor - 16 against - 2 abstention
GA2/1/4	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	83 in favor - 12 against - 4 abstention
GA2/1/5	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	76 in favor - 18 against - 6 abstention
GA2/1/6	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	67 in favor - 25 against - 8 abstention
GA2/1/7	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	78 in favor- 20 against - 3 abstention

Summary Report

The General Assembly Second Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Promoting Sustainable Production and Consumption Patterns
2. Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

The session was attended by representatives from representatives of 111 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order 2, 1, beginning discussion on the topic of “Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 14 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including sustainable financing, economic development and tourism, organizational and financial reform, transparency and accountability, and financing the sustainable development goals. While the committee seems to hold parallel ideas and solutions, various Member States are committed to achieving these common goals. The dais has encouraged Member States to work closely with each other to achieve consensus-driven resolutions that replicate those of the United Nations General Assembly. The tone of the debate was diplomatic and cooperative, largely due to the similar ideas and solutions that delegations share.

On Wednesday, 7 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 7 resolutions following voting procedure, all adopted by recorded vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including addressing SDG financing issues to reforming the international financing framework.

Code: GA2/1/1
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Considering the inappropriate allocation of funds amongst corporations, it is crucial to implement a multilateral program that focuses on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are only 1% of the total global wealth, this promotes responsible business spending and ecotourism that is pivotal for closing the financial gap and supporting developing countries,

Firmly convinced that closing the financial gap requires sustainable agricultural practices and community driven food programs which can create long term economic benefit that align closely with the Committee on World Food Security, European Green Deal and SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 15 (life below water) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Noting the necessity of utilizing predictive analytics as a valuable oversight in determining the effectiveness of aid and reallocation when necessary,

Emphasizing the critical need to enhance digital financial systems and voluntary transparency tools to boost mobilization of domestic revenue, empower foreign direct investors, and reduce illicit financial flows,

Noting with appreciation the work of existing accountability and optional transparency initiatives such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and the Debt for Development Swaps approach in recognizing the need for complementary monitoring systems,

Recognizing the necessity of establishing oversight mechanisms to establish clarity and evaluate the impact of aid toward achieving the SDGs, ensuring funds are appropriately allocated and invested according to a country's needs,

Expressing its appreciation with existing institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but seeking further coordination,

Discerns the importance in incorporating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) systems of standardization within corporate value chains in order to improve towards SDGs for all Member States,

Considering the need for an inclusive and voluntarily transparent financial framework that mobilizes investment and supports SDG progress through multilateral banks, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), and sustainable financing tools,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 78/141 on "Promoting investments for sustainable development" and resolution 67/223 on "Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection", emphasizing the alliance of financial flows with sustainable development and climate resilience along with private transparency regarding sustainability, and ecotourism for developing countries,

Systemizing the inclusion of an international treaty such as the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) (1993) in supplementing biodiversity protection with respect to eco tourism as it will also allow Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to achieve SDGs more effectively, *Realizing* the effectiveness of green bonds on allocating fundings for sustainable development, and expressing concern for LDC's suffering from climate crisis,

Guided by PPP legal frameworks that are utilized within Member States to establish a regulatory structure on a global scale before private and public sectors pursue sustainable projects such as green technology and inclusive economic growth,

Emphasizing the need for education which include internship programs to promote and finance the accomplishment of the SDGs in under saturated regions, allowing for the proliferation of education benefiting and increasing public awareness of sustainable development and promoting long-term green practices,

Acknowledging the debilitating effects of climate change on underdeveloped Member States and the distinct vulnerabilities certain Member States face in the wake of serious global warming,

Stressing concerns regarding insufficiencies in past actions by international financial institutions, including the World Bank's reported $3.7 billion investment in non-renewable fossil fuels in 2022 as well as findings that underscore the importance of elective transparent and impartial decision-making in loan disbursement,

1. *Encourages* developed nations, private investors, and philanthropic institutions to consider new incentives for SDG-aligned investments including: sustainable investment that guarantees and co-finances opportunities, tax or trade benefits for companies that contribute to development financing in vulnerable regions, and transparent impact metrics such as carbon reduction and improved literacy rates demonstrating the social, economic, and environmental return on investment;

2. *Supports* the creation of a subsidiary of the World Bank to serve as both an investment entity and a channel to promote global development, specifically dedicated to investments for achieving the SDGs through green bonds and other sustainable and inclusive loan initiatives including ensuring proof of commitment to specific programs and SDGs being targeted is included to receive loans, collaborating with existing regional development banks and including incentives for investors through:

    a. Allocating resources through investments from private entities, granting tax deductions that correlate with the amount donated;

    b. Institutionalizing a debt relief program that monitors progress of nations and lessens interest rates based on progress made, offering loan-to-grant eligibility according to progress on SDGs;

3. *Recommends* the implementation of a biennial review, such as the *Biennial Volitional Transparency* reports, on sustainability and development for Member States which receive funding for SDGs, by:

    a. Implementing the review first on the local level, gradually applied to larger corporations and eventually on the national scale to ensure successful execution without disrupting pre-existing infrastructure, allowing Member States to participate in an analysis of their financial and environmental practices in order to assess what they are doing well, and what needs improvement in;

    b. Focusing on environmental effects of tourism, business practices, and financial planning in Local Businesses while encouraging collaboration between prominent industries in both developed and developing Member States;

    c. Allowing reports to be visible to the public so that private investors are given the opportunity to analyze business progress and choose to participate;

4. *Suggests* the creation of a unified global oversight mechanism, provisionally titled the Regional Aid Data and Research Commission (RADAR), in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), with the direction to promote accountability and the effective allocation of financial resources toward the Sustainable Development Goals through the following measures:

    a. Collecting and centralizing data on aid and funding disbursed by and to participating Member States in relation to SDG-related programs and also conducting targeted research on the implementation and outcomes of such aid in recipient countries and specific project regions, with the goal of identifying best practices, inefficiencies, and areas for improvement and providing data-driven recommendations to Member States on how to optimize their use of aid and domestic resources to improve the impact of sustainable development initiatives, particularly in LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS);

    b. Producing annual reports, in coordination with the DAC, that assess the progress of each Member State in achieving SDG-related targets using allocated funds, with specific attention to indicators such as renewable energy adoption, literacy rate improvement, and carbon emissions reduction and ensuring public access to general findings through summarized reports available on official platforms, while maintaining the confidentiality of sensitive national-level data, which will be accessible only to designated representatives from each country;

5. *Underscores* the development of a comprehensive financial and investment framework to support the achievement of the SDGs, by:

    a. Promoting sustained and increased Member State contributions to the Joint SDG Fund, and encouraging collaboration with UNDP, the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) which is financed by French Republic, the World Bank, regional development banks, and public-private alliances, with the aim of strengthening sustainable growth initiatives;

    b. Allowing for the creation of a global investment platform under UN oversight, aimed at mobilizing sustainable financing and recalling, and also reinforcing, bilateral investment partnerships between Member States, in alignment with SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure);

6. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) to establish a contract-based scholarship fund financed from voluntary donations from Member States helping SDG education, financial literacy, and financial mechanisms for citizens in LDC through programs such as business or environmental studies programs whilst maintaining state sovereignty, managed by a revolving committee consisting of a combination of developed and developing nations;

7. *Advocates for* the restoration of the annual World Ecotourism Conference, to more effectively facilitate discussion and support for Member States to finance sustainable development through ecotourism industries, as well as the creation of a committee that will oversee the World Ecotourism Conference;

8. *Recalling* bilateral investment partnerships, promoting and preserving investments made by bodies and corporations from the private sector from one country to another in alignment with SDG 9 (industry, innovation, infrastructure) by:

    a. Increasing infrastructure in a manner inspired by projects that improve international conductivity and unity such as the high-speed rail in Southeast Asia connecting the two Indonesian cities, international rail systems and cross border energy corridors;

   b. Investing directly in less developed Member States by building foundational development including, improving transportation systems, strengthening trade through assistance, and building of technological infrastructure supporting internet access to promote technological economic innovation and digital literacy;

9. *Strongly suggesting* the creation of a pilot program that enables micronations to implement a short term policy to test its effectiveness and viability before executing it on the international stage, with a chair position to audit and oversee all funds to ensure legitimacy;

10. *Further invites* the creation of an SDG Investor Map and a resource database in order to:

    a. Spread awareness about investment opportunities aiming to attract both domestic and international investment further promoting the creation of jobs and encourages the acclimation of revenue regionally to increase currency rates within Member States;

    b. Allow return for investment funds and equipment, Member States receiving aid will publish a biannual progress report on their SDGs to highlight the current challenges each nation faces regarding these goals, as well as the programs that have contributed the most to their success in achieving them;

11. *Calls for* a collaboration with the Bridgetown Initiative to establish revised debt restructuring and contingency financing mechanisms with a focus on Least Developed Member States and SIDS;

12. *Requests* the implementation of vertically integrated Sustainable Food Production Systems (SFPS) that encompasses vertical integration within urban settings that allows for the food supply and consumption points to be geographically closer & more accessible which further boosts the reduction of nutrient loss all while reducing the overall carbon footprint further thus aligning with the goals set by the EU Green Deal, specifically by:

    a. Adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, such as drought-resistant crops, the utilization of companion crops, agroforestry, and efficient sustainable irrigation that enhances food security and resilience for smallholder farmers, while also contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation;

    b. Implementing an analysis of policy frameworks, local innovations, and farmer productivity that will facilitate access to finance and climate-resilient inputs and can accelerate the uptake of innovative agricultural solutions among resource-constrained farmers, and with SFPS reducing the demand for water consumption;

13. *Welcomes* the creation of incentives for businesses operating within LDCs to adopt sustainable practices, thereby contributing to the achievement of the SDGs and strengthening the economies of LDCs;

14. *Promotes* the undertaking of measures to integrate international treaties, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), into national frameworks for biodiversity protection, with specific emphasis on eco-tourism initiatives, thereby enhancing the capacity of LDCs to effectively achieve SDGs;

15. *Urges* the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) to align strategies to establish practices that enhance climate adaptation programming by amplifying drought resilience of soil in LLDC, primarily through:

    a. Creating an accessible sustainable network that shares best practices;

    b. Using cover crops between the harvest periods of cash crops to prevent bare soil and enhance water retention, as well as introduce natural nutrients through biological diversity, which supports microorganisms;

16. *Advises* Member States to increase technical and financial support, by enhancing observatory systems that provide real-time data using advanced technologies, ensuring adaptive management of SCP policies and enabling effective tracking of progress to improve real-time data management system;

17. Cognizant of the reality that greater financial funding is critical for developing interlinked circular economies in regional settings via the European Union's Green Public Procurement framework, specifically that:

    a. Reusing and recycling initiatives within ecotourism will alleviate economic stagnation and poverty by reducing the cost of biodiversity loss;

    b. Reducing the cost of production will promote more environmentally cautious businesses;

    c. Recognizing that nations within the regional setting, such as North Macedonia, Slovenia and Latvia will significantly boost resource use efficiency and help bolster equitable economic growth.

Code: GA2/1/2
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Fully aware that the lack of funding further exacerbates issues such as poverty, inequality, and climate change,

Affirming the urgent need for collective global action to bridge the financing gap for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are falling behind on the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015), such as SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) on strengthening international cooperation, and emphasizing the need for multilateral cooperation and solidarity in addressing the investment needs of Member States,

Concerned that SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), and SDG 13 (climate action) continue to face major financial challenges and significant funding gaps,

Noting that according to United Nations Secretary-General, $3.6 trillion goes unspent due to global mismanagement, thus creating a stark imbalance highlighting the urgent need for transparent, equitable, and efficient financial systems to meet the 2030 Agenda,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 78/231 on "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development" which calls upon the United Nations system, in collaboration with international financial institutions, to develop transparent and comprehensive indicators of sustainable development that go beyond per capita income and accurately reflecting poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including social, economic, and environmental aspects, as it fails to capture income inequality and access to essential services,

Expressing with deep concern the unique challenges related to deprivation, limited access to global markets, and dependence on external factors such as trade and aid faced by the Emerging Member States, landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), and small island developing states,

Recalling the *Pact of the Future* (2024), which emphasizes the need for an inclusive and sustainable international financial architecture that addresses the challenges faced by developing Member States in accessing resources for the achievement of the SDGs,

Taking into account that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) have provided crucial funding for environmental sustainability projects, and have served as a precedent for innovative and targeted financial mechanisms,

Acknowledging that limited access to affordable financing remains a major barrier for developing Member States through inclusive initiatives and implementing SDG-aligned projects,

Aware of the growing number of debt burdens and debt transparency to private sector investments in a manner that is impact-oriented, ensuring alignment with the SDGs,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the 2030 Agenda and the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015) (AAAA), which emphasizes mobilizing financial resources to achieve the SDGs, *Expressing concern* over the systemic inequities in international financial institutions, including the underrepresentation of developing Member States in decision-making processes and the lack of investments within developing Member States, which hinders the ability to address financing challenges effectively,

Recognizing the success of the Works for Taxes initiative (2008), a growing and successful mechanism in Peru that consists of private companies funding public investment projects and achieving recognition of payment for the following fiscal year for bridging public investment gaps, strengthening tax collection, and accelerating SDG implementation,

Welcoming collaboration with regional development banks to develop specific Member State debt sustainability frameworks and enhance the technical assistance given to developing Member States to build a platform for debt data collection,

Desiring domestic and multilateral development banks of Member States to increase the provision of low-interest loans for high-impact projects of sectors facing significant funding gaps, such as healthcare, education, and climate action,

Deeply conscious of the insufficient global cooperation and incentives for investments to unlock capital flows, build institutional capacity, and de-risk investments in developing Member States,

1. *Encourages* Member States to take concrete steps toward closing the financial gap necessary for the full implementation of the SDGs by 2030 through the use of programs and initiatives such as Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP), Global Recommendations for Inclusive Prosperity (GRIP), Works for Taxes Expert Group (EG), and many more;

2. *Commits* to promoting transparency between Member States and mitigating potential threats of mismanagement, specifically predatory lending practices and collection within PPPs to help reduce future risks of investment and garner cooperation between the bodies by:

    a. Urging the integration of digital platforms, such as open-access databases, to track lending and PPP commitments, facilitating real-time transparency and stakeholder engagements;

    b. Encouraging Member States to adopt standardized disclosure protocols for loan agreements, ensuring public access to terms, interest rates, and repayment schedules;

    c. Requesting collaboration between UN bodies such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to streamline support of services and assistance for participating Member States;

    d. Promoting capacity-building programs, with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), to train developing nations' officials in designing bankable economic policies, identifying the risks of exploitative financial agreements;

3. *Calls for* the creation of the GRIP forum (Global Recommendations for Inclusive Prosperity), as an annual platform focused purely on sharing best practices and business cases aimed at closing the financing gap to the SDGs through coordinated economic recommendations and public-private partnerships, by:

    a. Prioritizing Sustainable Capital and Local Enterprises (SCALE) hubs defined by investment in existing small-scale hubs to develop practical business models, such as:

    b. Removing market barriers and providing access to procurement contracts for Local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs);

c. Providing financial incentives in the form of tax cuts and lower interest rates;

d. Establishing technology-sharing platforms while transitioning to sustainable models;

e. Suggesting sovereign National Venture Capital funds focused on promoting and supporting sustainable Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in domestic markets and emerging Member States to increase capital availability based on a standardized UN development framework for funding proposals to ensure alignment with SDGs, social equity, and cost-effectiveness;

f. Considering enhancing risk mitigation for private foreign capital providers by:

    i. Limiting entry barriers to investments in risk-prone Member States;

    ii. Reducing limitations on capital flows;

    iii. Guiding lighthouse initiatives to reduce private market risk premiums imposed on potentially acquired debt to maintain and promote profitability on investments;

g. Further calling for comprehensive oversight mechanisms utilizing modern technologies and fintech tracking systems in collaboration with stock exchanges to ensure accountable and efficient management and disbursement of allocated funds, by:

    i. Encouraging the adoption of Fintech tracking systems to provide tamper-proof records of fund allocation and disbursement, safeguarding sensitive financial data through encryption;

    ii. Advocating for each Member State to adhere to international data standards such as the General Data Protection Regulation to protect personal and financial information;

    iii. Recommending training programs for financial institutions and regulatory bodies on data privacy, cybersecurity, and ethical use of fintech tools;

h. Urging that each Member State in question represent their respective economies to ensure recommendations for the most efficient, neutral, and SDG-adherent allocations of resources and project selections;

4. *Encourages* the voluntary participation of an International Tax Stability and Regulation Framework (ITSAF) under the United Nations to promote fiscal stability by pioneering global standards for predictable tax laws and rates, enhancing investor confidence, supporting capacity-building for tax officials in developing regions, integrating digital technologies for transparency, and raising public awareness on tax compliances, by:

    a. Urging international cooperation based on existing models such as the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and the Addis Ababa Tax Initiative (ATI);

    b. Emphasizing the need for multilateral organizations and development in Member States, in sharing technological innovations, best practices, and technical assistance in tax reforms to ensure that developing Member States benefit from these advancements to build more efficient and transparent tax systems that promote equity and fairness;

    c. Aiming to optimize policy implementation in the least developed Member States by 2027, providing a five-year transitional window for the gradual adaptation and harmonization of tax laws to foster long-term fiscal stability and investor confidence;

    d. Envisioning implementing a 5-year window in which policies regarding taxes remain identical;

5. *Reaffirms* the implementation of competitive tax incentive programs in developing and emerging economies, modelled after successful frameworks such as the United Arab Emirates Zero Income Tax policy to meet the SDGs, by:

    a. Stimulating private sector growth and innovation;

    b. Voluntary State aid intended for the creation of sustainable employment opportunities for Member States by investing in skills development and promoting industries that drive economic growth;

    c. Attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) into green and socially responsible industries aligned with national development plans;

    d. Encouraging the formalization of informal economic sectors by reducing fiscal barriers for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);

6. *Suggests* the creation of a Works for Taxes Expert Group (EG) to:

    a. Curate policy recommendations such as risks of investment, monetary evaluations, and capacity building for Member States interested in implementing the Works for Taxes mechanism;

    b. Evaluate the impact of the mechanism on the achievement of SDG financing through the submission of annual reviews and reports on Member States;

    c. Facilitate knowledge-sharing and international cooperation between Member States for expanding the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments to include middle-income Member States and expedite relief processes for debt-distressed Member States;

    d. Mobilize domestic resources to incentivize low-interest financing to bridge the financial gap by implementing circular economy strategies, ensuring equitable resources for green ventures;

7. *Expresses* its hope for incremental reforms to international financial institutions to increase voting shares, addressing inequities such as Africa's 54 Member States holding only 3% voting power despite its 17% global population share by:

    a. Advocating for a phased reallocation of voting quotas in international financial institutions to better reflect their collective global population, growing economic contributions, GDP, and the respective Member States' gap to achieve SDGs;

    b. Encouraging the decentralization of the headquarters of the main international financial institutions of the United Nations from Washington, DC to Oslo, to promote geographic equity, increase accessibility for developing countries, and foster more regionally responsive decision-making processes;

    c. Promoting technical assistance programs, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), in the form of, but not limited to legal and financial literacy, international negotiation training, and the development of national strategies to build the capacity of developing Member States to navigate IFI decision-making, enabling them to advocate for financing aligned with SDG priorities such as poverty reduction and climate action;

d. Supporting a platform for exchanging information among the different international financial institutions to ensure transparent, responsible, and efficient management and disbursement of funds for country-specific initiatives and to accelerate the processing of funding applications.

Code: GA2/1/3
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Highlighting with concern that the current financing for the development gap stands at 4 trillion dollars, seeing a 56% increase since 2020,

Expressing its concern that the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, rising global debt, and unequal access to capital markets are hindering the ability of many Member States to finance essential development priorities,

Taking into consideration that only 16% of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015) for are on track to be achieved by 2030, as well as the increasing need for accessible data to guide financing,

Recalling that the amount of revenue brought by the informal economies is about $10 trillion annually, and remains unaccounted for in the local tax collection system,

Disturbed that in Sub-Saharan Africa, only 23% of e-waste management plans were fully funded, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) *Global E-waste Monitor 2024* reported e-waste accumulation has increased five times faster than global recycling efforts, and determined Africa and Asia as the most vulnerable regions,

Building upon the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015), adopted by Heads of State and Government, which laid the foundation for financing the 2030 Agenda by emphasizing a comprehensive approach that includes domestic resource mobilization, international public finance, private sector investment, and innovative financing mechanisms,

Seeking the reconciliation of strained trade relationships between Member States by cooperation on Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs), which will tighten the financing gap for sustainable development,

Acknowledging the importance of national parliaments and how they can help enact legislation to support the Sustainable Development Goals through tax incentives to promote greener transportation methods,

Encouraging businesses to adopt sustainable practices, so that, combined with the work of the Global Opportunities for Sustainable Development Goals Platform, they can help Member States implement circular economic policies,

Considering the urgent need for strengthened intra-regional connections, as well as the importance of trust and transparency between all parties involved in monetary transactions, as exemplified in the the National Integration Plan for Costa Rica (PNICR) 2023-2027 national program,

Emphasizing the need for additional regulatory frameworks surrounding PPPs to ensure mutually beneficial partnerships and fair lending practices, *Referring* to the SDG Green Bond Framework 2018 and the Green Finance Workshop, which encourage investment and continuous development in any environmental and sustainable projects that suggest a reduction of gas emissions or the protection of the environment,

Firmly convinced that financing the SDGs is an investment shared by all, the effects, responsibility, and transparency, fall on both the public and private sectors, can be addressed through global People-First PPPs, and across all 17 SDGs,

Recognizing the urgent need for private and public sectors to address the yearly funding gap of $4 trillion in developing Member States that puts the 2030 Agenda for the SDGs at risk,

Reaffirming the resolution 78/320 on the "Promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation" adopted by the General Assembly which focuses on addressing Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs),

Acknowledging that the $88.6 billion lost annually due to vulnerable tax systems and widespread IFFs limit domestic resource mobilization in developing Member States, according to UN Trade and Development,

Taking into account the *Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development* (2002) and *Doha Declaration on Financing for Development* (2008) that emphasizes the importance of domestic resource mobilization and strengthening tax systems,

Expressing appreciation for the Tax Inspectors without Borders (TIWB), a joint initiative by Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), that has improved tax collection in over 30 Member States by providing hands-on assistance in tax audits,

Understanding digital gaps hinder effective tax collection and allows space for tax avoidance and evasion, as the World Bank reports that only 57% of developing Member States have e-filing systems fully integrated into their tax systems,

Guided by the principles of transparency and international collaboration to avoid intra-government corruption that hinders mobilizing resources within financial institutions,

Alarmed by the 10% decline of Foreign-Direct Investments (FDIs) in sectors linked to the SDGs since 2023, which has broadened the financing gap between developed and developing Member States,

Deeply concerned that developing Member States are losing billions of dollars annually due to the misrepresentation of the value of exports and imports known as trade misinvoicing,

Noting that nearly 60% of developing Member States are now at high risk of debt distress, burdened by a crippling $110 billion in external debt,

1. *Appeals* Member States to apply existing frameworks on SDG issues, to remind of the importance of securing financing to enhance open and honest communication among Member States to seek international partnerships and policy reforms to improve economic prospects, such as:

    a. Promoting the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to conflict-affected Member States, to meet immediate humanitarian needs that have debilitated active progress in SDGs, while also supporting long-term development programs;

    b. Promoting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) towards sectors aligned with SDGs, through capacity-building initiatives for developing Member States to improve investment readiness and absorption capacity;

2. *Advises* Member States, UN affiliates, and world monetary institutions to increase the issuance of climate aid grants, and substitute the issuance of loans for climate solutions;

3. *Proposes* the leveraging of investments from all parties by using incentives, such as:

    a. Promoting investment in the informal economy by granting private companies with subsidies to provide them with funding, business expertise, and networks to allow informal workers to receive livable wages, health benefits, and proper rights while uplifting the economy;

    b. Suggesting tax credits to companies who invest in green transition initiatives to achieve the SDGs;

    c. Encouraging Member States to adopt programs in line with the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Finance Initiative to help Member States implement legal acts and measures for companies to help reduce their carbon footprint;

    d. Encouraging businesses to adopt sustainable practices, so that, combined with the work of the Global Opportunities for Sustainable Development Goals Platform, they can help Member States implement circular economic policies;

    e. Inviting Member States to further implement the SDG Green Bond Framework 2018 to finance SDG targets, such as SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), by encouraging private sector investment in new creative green initiatives that contribute to reducing the impact of different kind of pollution systems to enhance sustainable production patterns and implementing green projects, such as sustainable agriculture, especially in less developed areas;

4. *Endorses* the collaboration of Member States to form a set of guidelines to facilitate PPPs, allowing involved parties to limit restrictive lending practices to better address the SDG funding gap by:

    a. Recommending the regulation of employment of high-risk laborers to ensure their safety from predatory employers and dangerous working condition;

    b. Leveraging the regulations created by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and will consider it as a framework for formatting newly created guidelines;

    c. Adhering to World Trade Organization (WTO) guidelines on implementation of tariffs and other surcharges on goods being moved domestically or abroad;

    d. Reducing barriers of international transactions, especially for those explicitly meant for sustainable development;

    e. Offering concessionary loans towards individuals or private entities, if directed to development in Least Developed Member States that would help pay for loans from organizations like IMF and receive better interest rates;

    f. Recommending the establishment of a UN Global Task Force on People-First & Sustainable Public-Private Partnerships (PFS-PPP) to centralize and coordinate the various UN bodies approaches on a global level;

5. *Welcomes* the adoption of a globally recognized framework that enables Member States to share and implement effective strategies for the economic stability of both public and private sectors by providing

investment insurance mechanisms that reduce financial risk, helping to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth in alignment with SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth);

6. *Proposes* the creation of a mutual accountability mechanism, in which participating Member States and creditors would enter into reciprocal review cycles every two to three years, in which progress against CFR goals is assessed, and corrective recommendations are co-developed and published, a reviews facilitated by neutral bodies such as IMF, UNDP, or Climate Accountability Council by:

    a. Participating Member States and their creditors jointly assessing progress toward CFR goals with reviews focusing on debt-for-nature investment outcomes, policy implementation, and overall impact;

    b. Emphasizing that if the target is not met, both parties will co-develop solutions, including updated benchmarks, timelines, and technical support, focusing on collaboration, not penalties;

    c. Expanding the UN Financing for Development Forum to facilitate greater collaboration between governments, the private sector, and multilateral institutions to promote sustainable-oriented trade policies, increase investment tracking, and provide technological assistance to decrease the need for SDG financing by encouraging best practice sharing on improving economic infrastructure and trade policies on LDCs;

7. *Recommends* Member States to adopt a financial investment Blueprint (BP) to encourage the Private-Public sectors to support the SDGs by:

    a. Developing specific national budgets to promote transparency between public and private investors;

    b. Combining funding and grant opportunities working with private and public companies to invest in projects through special funds in partnership with the World Bank;

8. *Urges* the establishment of the working group Regional Aid Data And Research Commission (RADAR) under the UNEP Finance Initiative that expands the capabilities of the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF) Facility by:

    a. Collecting and sharing data on disbursed aid and funding towards SDGs in participating Member States;

    b. Conducting research on the implementation of said disbursed aid and funds in their target locations and identify areas for improvement, creating quantitative reports on the efficacy of SDG funding;

    c. Building capacity in national and local governments to provide them with the necessary tools to leverage this data;

    d. Ensuring that Member States have the most current and applicable information to guide their national sustainable development strategies;

    e. Empowering Member States to engage with their respective private sectors to finance SDGs in innovative ways that stem from the statistical needs of each nation;

9. *Advocates* Member States implement voluntary transparent fiscal policies and tax collection systems based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to create a multilateral accounting system,

promoting increasing transparency and preventing corruption while enhancing governance and strengthening financial institutions that will:

a. Initiate an annual Green Finance Report where financial institutions are encouraged to disclose their investments publically online;

b. Implement a trading framework that clearly communicates and allows for trade transparency between financial institution;

10. *Urges* Member States, and other relevant stakeholders to support the creation and modernization of regional digital tax infrastructure, specifically in low-income states, modeled after Rwanda's e-tax system and Estonia's fully digitized tax filing platform to build a robust tax system improving compliance, reducing evasion, and ensuring fairer domestic resource mobilization by:

    a. Funding e-filing systems and mobile tax platforms, training civil servants in data protection and cybersecurity, promoting South-South cooperation on digital infrastructure through knowledge-sharing partnerships between tax authorities in Latin America and leading digitalization experts;

    b. Partnering with multilateral institutions such as the UNDP, and Global Financial Integrity to promote safety systems that improve transparency in public spending and international development assistance;

    c. Implementing through Multilateral funding pool consisting of international and national entities such as World Bank, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), and corporate social responsibility (CSR) contributions;

11. *Promotes* the strengthening of domestic resource mobilization program to enhance sustainable domestic revenues, reduce dependence on foreign aid, and close the SDG financing Gap by building technical capacity and strengthening anti-corruption enforcement through:

    a. Deploying international tax experts from TIWB to work alongside national tax agencies, providing hands-on assistance in complex audits;

    b. Upgrading digital tax administration systems by offering grants and technical support to modernize tax collection infrastructure, including electronic filing and data analytics tools;

    c. Training local staff by conducting workshops and courses on forensic auditing, anti-money laundering practices, and international tax standards;

    d. Implementing it through joint financing by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), OECD, and voluntary contributions from Member States;

12. *Draws attention to* Member States to target revenue loss due to trade misinvoicing through the development of a streamlined customs process with improved monitoring systems and initiatives such as the Platform for collaboration on tax which enhances cooperation on DRM by strengthening tax systems through workshops, e-learning, e-training, a transition to e-commerce and a collaboration with civil society organizations such as Global Financial Integrity (GFI) to promote regional cooperation for international transparency;

13. *Invites* Member States to implement programs such the UNDP's and OECD's Tax Inspector Without Borders initiative, which aims to improve taxation revenue collection by providing technical training and inspections of taxation systems;

14. *Encourages* Member States to partner with Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project to get hands-on coaching, to train tax officers in digital economy audits, transfer pricing, and cross-border transaction analysis to prevent tax avoidance, and correct tax rules;

15. *Considers* on the stronger implication of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) in projects to improve innovative and sustainable measures, a framework seen in BRIC'S New Development Bank's pledge to invest 40% of its funding towards initiatives upholding the SDGs in 2025, by facilitating communication between both parties by collaborating with the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) to fully utilize open data monitoring;

16. *Further invites* Member States to adopt measures to prevent corruption by:

    a. Encouraging the establishment of a worldwide collaborative database reporting on projects that are aligned with the SDGs within each willing Member State under the supervision of the UNSC;

    b. Reforming existing legislation such as the Anti-Corruption and Public Funds Recovery Commission domestically that allows for responsibility to be placed on elected officials to guarantee proper use of government-issued or public loaned and tax funds;

    c. Recommending the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), positioned to establish a global accounting standard to increase transparency and reduce the risks of corruption and embezzlement of funds from international aid;

    d. Utilizing anti-corruption monitoring mechanisms such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to prioritize the development and implementation of robust follow-up measures and comprehensive effectiveness reporting systems;

    e. Endorsing programs such as the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), which allows both contributors and receivers of foreign aid to identify when the aid is being misused by middle parties;

17. *Calls for* the creation of a Group of Governmental Experts on Debt Management, modeled after Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) Debt Group, tasked with designing debt settlement plans tailored to developing Member States needs while prioritizing the achievement of the 2030 Agenda;

18. *Introduces* the use of G20 Common Framework debt restructuring that can be achieved with lower interest rates and negotiated contracts with private companies facilitated by the World Bank and IMF where progress is monitored by a liaison or a body and reported regularly and that will determine whether the debt restructuring plan needs to be modified or continued as planned, by:

    a. Compiling data from every voluntary SDG debt restructuring agreement and create regular reports with data, trends, and recommendations for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations, as well as how to create sustainable development in low-income Member States;

    b. Working with the UN agencies that collect data and NGOs to facilitate the voluntary data collection process and, upon permission from relevant Member States, report that data;

19. *Decides* to expand a Debt-for-Development Swap that allows Member States experiencing significant debt burdens, particularly developing and environmentally vulnerable states, to redirect external debt repayments into domestic investments, facilitating this vital debt treatment through diligent supervision, optimizing transparency by:

    a. Assessing eligible Member States utilizing diagnostic tools on an annual basis to allow for transparency between creditors and borrowers;

    b. Creating a pilot program in microstates, small states, or LDCs, funded by donations from Member States which would go to those with the most need to show the efficacy of the Debt-for-Development program at a small scale in order to de-risk investment;

    c. Strengthening risk registers enterprise (ERM) explicitly addressing debt-for-SDGs swaps granting Member States a potential set of strategic plans, refining decision making tools based on intricate issues, mitigating mismanaged debt treatments;

20. *Reiterates* Member States to adapt and incorporate the framework of the TRIG Oversight Committee (Transparency, Reporting, and Independent Governance) to analyze financial data, which will:

    a. Conduct independent financial audits and publish annual reports on PPP patterns and resource efficiency;

    b. Establish a whistleblower program for reports of remaining financial challenges caused by the misallocation of monetary funds;

    c. Identify priority actions at the national and global level under relevant UN bodies that promote equitable financial governance;

    d. Enact guidelines for all enterprises without imposing restrictive implementation, but rather serving as a regional adaptive framework that aligns with the diverse economic and social patterns of each Member State.

Code: GA2/1/4
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Reaffirming its commitment to the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015) in national policies and strategies to ensure that all Member States are striving towards addressing the financial gap to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Bearing in mind the sovereign right of each Member State to regulate and administer its own economic and taxation policies, including the importance of the rule of law within Member States to enact sustainable development finance reforms resistant to corruption and misappropriation,

Keeping in mind its resolution 77/441 on "Promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations"*,* which calls for Member States to take on a moral approach to loans and financing, and General Assembly resolution 78/139 on "Financial inclusion for sustainable development", which reaffirms the need for financial inclusion and protections for all Member States regardless of economic status,

Calling attention to the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015), G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, and the United Nations Environmental Programme Finance Initiative (UNEPFI), which provide global frameworks for sustainable development finance to align financial flows and banking practices with environmental, economic, and social priorities, with no Member State left behind,

Recognizing the achievements of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), aligning financial resources with development priorities, including health, education, and social protection,

Appreciating the positive impacts of the United Nations Law and Environment Assistance Program (LEAP), which promotes leadership, empowerment, access, and production, as an effort towards economic growth and sustainability,

Aware of the importance of official development assistance (ODA), foreign direct investment (FDI), and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) to assist least developed countries (LDCs) achieve the SDGs,

Conscious of the suggestion by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) to further build global partnerships on both public and private levels and their relation to the continued completion of the 2030 Agenda through the emphasis of collaboration between the SDGs,

Taking into account SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), emphasizing partnerships and resource mobilization to integrate regional and international collaboration between developing Member States, especially LDCs, developed Member States, corporations, and existing frameworks and programs,

Affirming the vital economic assistance, especially for LDCs, provided by Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), which the UNDESA identifies as key to completing the 2030 Agenda,

Encouraged by the European Union's (EU) unwavering commitment and progress towards achieving the SDGs, especially its success in implementing multilateral agreements to achieve this, *Acknowledging* the importance of robust monitoring, accountability, transparency, and partnership for making SDGs implementation inclusive, effective, and result-driven,

Emphasizing the need for further commitment to International Monetary Fund (IMF) initiatives to implement flexible debt programs, which have proven instrumental in bridging the finance gap,

Further believing the noble objectives pursued by Member States to provide development assistance to countries in the EU's Southern Neighbourhood and African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries,

Keeping in mind the efforts of the Joint SDG Fund to push for the establishment of a more flexible and accessible funding mechanism for developing countries,

Mindful of how context-sensitive policies and emerging Financial Technology (FinTech) like blockchain and decentralized finance give developing Member States greater accessibility to sustainable development finance,

Expressing satisfaction with the use of methods such as Green Bonds as an efficient financial instrument to raise finance for both the public and private sector, and making considerations towards SDG 13 (climate action),

Concerned that greenwashing accounted for 25% of climate-related risk incidents from September 2022 to September 2023, up 20% from last year, according to a report from the data science company RepRisk, and that 95% of annual deforestation occurs in tropical regions, according to the World Bank,

Deeply disturbed by the World Meteorological Organization's report that estimated the consequences of extreme weather events over the past five decades to have surpassed $4.3 trillion in economic losses globally, hindering the acceleration of the 2030 Agenda,

1. *Deplores* the use of predatory banking practices that use high rates, asset seizing, or other methods that unreasonably threaten to harm the economic well-being of Member States, and urges the utilization of the INFF in order to:

    a. Promote Member States integrating SDG-focused priorities into national financing plans, giving priority to inclusive policies for sustainable economic growth, gender parity, and conservation of the environment;

    b. Integrate, collect, and analyze domestic data for Member States to understand the individual needs and priorities of disadvantaged groups to ensure they are reflected equitably in funding;

    c. Establish analytical frameworks to create funding that supports Member States individual developments of a greener economy, mitigating environmental risks, and fostering long-term sustainability in the financial sector;

    d. Contribute to long-term planning security for PPPs by clearly outlining national development priorities, expected financing needs, and regulatory pathways aligned with SDGs;

    e. Include the creation of a United Nations Sustainable Innovation Investment Hub (UNSIIH), a blockchain-based financial hub where Member States can submit SDG-aligned proposals and receive funding through smart contracts, conditioned on accurately documented progress toward defined targets;

2. *Suggests* upscaling capacity-building programs such as the Digital Incubation Center (DIC) by encouraging developed Member States to invest in innovative technological mechanisms and support LDCs in efficient, sustainable finance tools tailored to their region's specific economic needs,

3. *Solemnly affirms* the importance of Member States increasing multilateral agreements and initiatives to optimize fiscal policies for developing Member States by:

    a. Highlighting Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements to support developing economies, prevent the double taxation of cross-border income, and foster fair and legal international trade;

    b. Participating in existing capacity-building programmes such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Tax Inspectors Without Borders initiative to hone the ability of new and developing countries to collect taxes from the private sector, especially multinational companies;

    c. Leveraging inclusive tax agreements that prioritize source-country rights, particularly over natural resources and digital services;

    d. Considering the use of microloans to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), prioritizing sustainable business practices as well as employing parent-country nationals (PCNs) in line with SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth);

    e. Encouraging the use of the UNDP and OECD's Tax Inspectors Without Borders initiative to soften the cost of disputing unpaid tax by the private sector to governments, especially for developing nations with fewer resources;

4. *Appreciates* the EU's commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by redirecting private capital toward investment in green energy sources and calls upon Member States to partake in this initiative by:

    a. Integrating sustainable finance education and Environmental, Social, and Governance frameworks into national economic policy dialogues to encourage investor confidence and long-term private sector engagement in green financing;

    b. Partnering with the European Hydrogen Bank to globalize the import of green hydrogen beyond EU countries;

    c. Taking note of the the Spanish Climate Change and Energy Transition (Law 7/2021), with the goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 and reviewing energy and climate targets;

5. *Approves* the establishment of the Global Innovation Equity Fund (GIEF), in collaboration with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the OECD, to mobilize public-private investment in SDG-aligned research and development (R&D), particularly in underfunded regions, by:

    a. Facilitating partnerships between Member States, private investors, and development organizations to foster inclusive innovation ecosystems;

    b. Utilizing blended and concessional financing to combine public and philanthropic contributions with private capital, reducing investment risk and encouraging broader participation;

    c. Launching an initial pilot program in LDCs or microstates, with concessional financing, to test and refine blended financing models for scalable research and development solutions;

    d. Recommending that Member States develop clear strategies to integrate public finance, private sector engagement, and international cooperation to support the most vulnerable countries, especially those facing acute environmental crises;

6. *Recommends* expanding the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Blueprint for SDG Business Leadership, inviting both public and private sectors to collaborate on closing the financing gap, through:

    a. Developing data collection methodology to assess progress in sustainable development financing from participating stakeholders voluntarily, to be regularly reported by the UNGC;

    b. Encouraging the formation of stakeholder outreach programs like the Stockholm Sustainable Finance Centre (SSFC) to foster transparency among investors;

7. *Endorses* collaboration between equitable trade partnerships and responsible corporations to foster global economic growth and stability, generating mutual benefits for both exporting and financing countries by:

    a. Promoting export-financing agreements, whereby importing countries may offer financial support, such as soft loans or credit guarantees, in exchange for lower export prices from the exporting country, creating a balanced and mutually beneficial trade relationship;

    b. Considering long-term trade partnerships through stable pricing and joint investment in infrastructure, innovation, and capacity-building, particularly in key sectors such as renewable energy, technology, and agriculture;

    c. Supporting international oversight by organizations such as the International Monetary Fund or World Bank to ensure transparency, fairness, and development-oriented practices in all export-financing agreements;

8. *Expresses its belief* that the information and diagnostic results generated by the UNSIIH, under the supervision of UNDESA, will enable Member States and relevant stakeholders to:

    a. Promote the transparency of financial frameworks, funding sources, and risk-sharing terms of PPPs;

    b. Provide technical assistance to developing countries and LDCs in creating transparent tracking systems, regulatory frameworks, sustainable finance instruments, and improving capacity building;

    c. Utilize diagnostic findings to support national tax reforms and enhance domestic resource mobilization;

    d. Create oversight committees to assist LDCs in designing transparent and resilient economic policies;

    e. Collaborating with the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments to strengthen People-First and PPPs and coordinate the various UN bodies' approaches towards forming financial resolutions for the SDGs;

9. *Asks* the Joint SDG Fund to mobilize targeted financial resources and replicate successful economic development programs by:

    a. Establishing a dedicated funding stream for LDCs and underfunded sectors critical to SDG acceleration, such as renewable energy, climate-smart infrastructure, and inclusive digital development;

    b. Implementing a transparent and rigorous assessment framework to ensure alignment with national development priorities, long-term sustainability, and equitable resource distribution through launching an “IMPACT+” digital platform;

    c. Standardizing data collection and reporting mechanisms across funded projects to enhance public transparency, monitor implementation progress, and enable evidence-based decision-making in PPP projects;

    d. Strengthening institutional frameworks within LDCs to combat inefficiencies, increase compliance, and reduce corruption with improved regulatory systems and progressive tax schemes;

    e. Supporting domestic resource mobilization by encouraging tax-base expansion in Member States and providing technical assistance for equitable tax reform;

10. *Suggests* the implementation of regional pilot programs in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other vulnerable micronations to test innovative financing mechanisms, including green bonds, debt for nature swaps, and PPPs, aimed at enhancing resource mobilization for sustainable tourism and biodiversity programs;

11. *Invites* Member States to engage in debt restructuring programs designed to accommodate the varying needs of developing Member States by expanding the Bridgetown Initiative, an approach focused on advancing climate debt swaps and diverse sources of development assistance;

12. *Requests* Member States implement Green Bond, Blue Bond, and Diaspora Bond programs which raise finance for climate-smart projects in emerging markets through:

    a. Implementation of Green Bonds and Blue Bonds for their benefits towards achieving SDGs 9 (industry, innovation, & infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities & communities), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 14 (life below water);

    b. Utilization of Green Bonds for financing PPPs with a focus on renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate adaptation;

    c. Collaboration of Member States with international financial institutions to issue Diaspora Bonds to overseas citizens who align with national development priorities;

13. *Implores* the restructuring of large financial institutions to allow for effective accessibility, transparency, and mobility, fostering public-private partnerships, and mobilizing investment for the achievement of the SDGs through:

    a. Decentralizing global financial systems by utilizing Financial Technology like AI risk-assessment, blockchains, mobile banking, crowdfunding programs, and remittance services;

    b. Utilizing technological capacity building tools for technical literacy as outlined in the United Nations Global Digital Literacy Skills initiative;

    c. Empowering regional banks to cultivate, distribute, and activate the use of financial technology in their respective regions;

    d. Creating and expanding on control mechanisms to counteract fraud and immense mismanagement of resources, utilizing organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs);

    e. Recommending the LDCF in its work for projects outside of green climate initiatives, for example, infrastructure and capacity building programs, such as those that work with SMSEs;

14. *Calls upon* international financial institutions, bilateral and multilateral donors, and private sector actors to expand and promote Debt for Climate/Development swaps as a critical mechanism for financing sustainable development in developing countries by encouraging the expansion of UN Climate/SDG Swaps, and debt to nature swaps for developing countries through:

    a. Utilizing the UN Capital Development Fund, Sustainable Development Fund, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, the Integrated National Financing Framework, and the African Development Bank;

    b. Practicing debt forgiveness initiatives in exchange for domestic investment in sustainable action that supports the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources;

    c. Expanding the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Debt Relief Under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), which supports reducing debt burdens on G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) Member States that are at high risk or in debt distress;

    d. Accommodating lending practices to support the economic viability of sustainable development for developing nations;

15. *Encourages* the expansion of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) through the creation of a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) led database that coordinates environmental and economic data, based on a Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) approach through:

    a. Focusing on small-scale agricultural producers, collected voluntarily from participating Member States on an annual basis;

    b. Sharing recent developments in agriform technology among participating Member States, including lending agreements and technical advice;

16. *Further requests* Member States, international organizations, and development partners to support and scale initiatives such as emphasizing youth leadership, economic independence, sustainable agricultural production, and equitable access to resources, particularly in rural and underserved communities by:

    a. Adopting knowledge-sharing systems such as San Marino Agenda 21 Coordination (2007) to enhance further SDG education and awareness sharing campaigns on sustainable solutions;

    b. Strengthening the youth's education system with market-aligned and entrepreneurial curricula to equip all students with skills to drive rural-urban economic growth;

    c. Calling for focus on SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), and SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), in fostering global partnerships in education and sustainable agriculture through knowledge exchange, resource sharing, and innovation to enhance local income generation;

17. *Insists* that the UNDESA evaluate hosting an annual conference called the Global Sustainable Investment Conference to discuss global economic cooperation on sustainable development, referred to as the Global Sustainable Investment Conference, by:

    a. Discussing all concerns relating to the on-time completion of the 2030 Agenda, especially the urgency of completing regressing SDGs such as SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 17 (partnerships for goals) - many of which are lagging due to intersecting global crises like economic instability, rapid urbanization, climate change, and weakened international cooperation;

b. Facilitating collaboration among Member States and diverse stakeholders, such as multilateral development banks (MDBs) to encourage PPPs;

c. Coordinating Member State fiscal policy on sustainable development and multilateral agreements such as the *Monterrey Consensus* (2002);

d. Highlighting and addressing regional disparities in environmental and sustainable development financing with voluntary data collection from Member States, modeled on similar initiatives such as the Sudan State of the Environment and Outlook Report (2020);

18. *Welcomes* Member States to the *Fourth Conference on Financing for Development* (FFD4), to be held in Seville, from 30 June to 4 July 2025, to address the progress made by the the *Doha Declaration* (2001), *Monterrey Consensus* (2002), and the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015), allowing Member States to:

    a. Monitor the goals achieved with the help of ODA funding;

    b. Reiterate the urge for Member States who are providers of ODA to remain steadfast in their commitment as the deadline for the SDG draws near and the economic landscape becomes volatile;

    c. Recommend Member States to set a numerical target for their ODA commitment, if they have not already;

    d. Welcome other developed Member States to follow after the EU’s commitment to raise their ODA commitment to 0.7%;

19. *Praises* Member States implementing the UN Environmental Programme Finance Initiative (UNEPFI), ensuring that all global financial sectors use sustainable business practices, protect the autonomy of lower-income Member States, and regulate foreign business influence;

20. *Encourages* the creation of a new diagnostic and transparency platform to evaluate the efficiency of the financing sector under the supervision of UNDESA which would:

    a. Invite participating Member States and private sector partners to disclose the financial structure, funding sources, and risk-sharing terms of PPPs aligned with the SDGs;

    b. Endorse the provision of technical support and capacity-building to developing Member States for establishing transparent financial tracking systems within PPP frameworks;

    c. Encourage the use of diagnostic reports to inform national tax reform strategies for improved domestic resource mobilization;

    d. Create oversight committees, sponsored and overseen by UNDESA, to assist LDCs in the creation of economic policies with limited pathways to corruption;

    e. Establish the UN Global Taskforce to strengthen People-First and Public-Private Partnerships and coordinate various UN bodies’ approaches on forming financial resolutions on the SDGs;

21. *Emphasizes* the importance of enhanced financial transparency and accountability by calling upon UNDESA and relevant oversight bodies to establish financial roadmaps and strengthen monitoring systems that support Member States in achieving their SDG-aligned goals, by:

    a. Publishing voluntary, context-specific investment roadmaps under UN supervision that reflect the unique development needs and economic conditions of each Member State;

    b. Identifying potential barriers to investment and debt sustainability, to design strategies that mitigate fiscal risk and stimulate long-term economic growth;

    c. Gauging the progress of funded initiatives through regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that ensure alignment with public needs and efficient fund utilization;

    d. Enhancing multilateral communication between governments, private investors, and civil society to build trust and ensure participatory, needs-based implementation;

    e. Requesting transparency of Joint SDG Funds through strategic advisory groups, with oversight from the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) to audit the efficiency of fund allocation and implementation;

    f. Suggesting the adoption of international financial reporting and auditing standards, including Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), to govern the use of all SDG-linked financial instruments, including debt- and equity-based securities.

Code: GA2/1/5
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Deeply aware of the plight of microstates, small island developing states, and vulnerable economies (MSVs) defined as being dependent on other nations, landlocked, having economies concentrated in tourism, service, or other sectors that would be vulnerable to external shocks, and whose reliance on larger states often results in their own needs and ideas being overshadowed on the global stage,

Recognizing the efficiency of global climate finance institutions to achieve the accessibility of climate funds for climate-vulnerable Member States, and the need to increase regional and international cooperation between developing Member States and private corporations to promote economic prosperity, viability, and independence with vulnerable MSVs,

Encouraged by the successful debt-for-nature swaps seen in Seychelles (2016) and Belize (2021), sponsored by The Nature Conservancy, a non-profit environmental organization, which restructured portions of each nation's external debt to fund marine conservations and protection of their ocean territories, and building upon these results after recognizing the potential for innovative financial mechanisms such as Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to drive sustainable SDG financing within Member States,

Expresses its great concern for multinational companies operating in developing Member States with little to no taxation,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in supporting sustainable financing projects,

Deeply concerned that CO2 emissions by the top 1% surpass that of two-thirds of the world's poorest, which disproportionately affects small island developing states and those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change,

Welcoming the support of pilot programs which will attract further investment after succeeding on a small scale before transitioning to larger ones,

1. *Encourages* the creation of the Microbank, an international financial institution that will help MSVs progress towards the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* by coordinating financing and resources specifically for MSVs, and providing them with representation that addresses each Member State's individual needs by:

    a. Establishing a committee comprised of representatives from each MSV that seeks to provide representation and the ability to determine which issues are most pressing;

    b. Designating an expert commission specializing in the exclusive needs of each MSV to properly address issues, develop strategies, and provide expertise on specific issues;

    c. Financing grants and concessional loans to MSVs through donations provided by Member States willing to fund those in need of aid through loan initiatives such as Program for Results Financing

(PforR) and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) as frameworks to create funding for both emergency and development in MSVs;

   d. Collecting and sharing transparent assessment frameworks such as Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) from participating Member States to facilitate information sharing and serve as a basis for ensuring financial accountability, equitable resource distribution, and appropriate alignment with national development priorities and goals;

   e. Working with the UNDP, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), and other international bodies to advocate for MSVs by developing research and reports on Member States' unique situations;

2. *Urges* global climate finance infrastructure reform that caters to MSVs through the following guidelines:

   a. Enhance information sharing among MSVs through measures that work to improve each program's efficiency and professionalization;

   b. Strengthen coordination among existing international funds to avoid duplication and maximize efficiency, while also encouraging collaboration with the Microbank to prioritize accessibility and transparency in fund distribution to MSVs;

   c. Analyzing smaller developing Member States financial needs through using tools like the Debt Sustainability Analysis to ensure low-income Member States needs are met and can anticipate future risks;

3. *Endorses* the use of debt-for-SDG swaps in partnership with both public and private entities to reduce external debt burdens in MSVs, while redirecting financial resources toward sustainable development initiatives and *calls upon* the United Nations to create a global framework for debt-for-SDG swaps, with a focus on MSVs, to include the following key components:

   a. A multilateral advisory board, tasked with assisting in the design and implementation of debt-for-SDG swaps and ensuring alignment with the SDGs, consisting of, but not limited to:

      i. Representatives from UN bodies, such as the UNDP and United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD), international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other global development banks, alongside the proposed Microbank;

      ii. Creditor and debtor nations interested in advancing the framework, alongside relevant NGOs and private sector stakeholders;

   b. Clear requirements for debt swaps, with a focus on compatible Member States, projects, creditors, and SDG targets, along with transparent terms for debt repayment;

   c. A comprehensive monitoring system through the Microbank in collaboration with the UNDP for tracking the impact of debt swaps and SDG progress;

   d. Collaboration with international financial institutions, development banks, and recipient Member States to ensure that debt swaps are sustainable, resilient, and integrated into a potential debtor's national debt and development plans;

   e. Reintegrating the approach framework for debt-for-SDG swaps produced by the international monetary fund, diligently facilitating debt treatments by encouraging policy implementation, verification, and accountability within MSVs;

    f. Supporting the establishment of a roadmap tailored to MSVs in collaboration with the UNDP and Microbank outlining the adoption process of the Debt-for-SDG Swaps and the inclusion of all Green investments;

4. *Recommends* that UN modernize domestic financial systems within MSVs by:

    a. Implementing progressive and modernized digital tax systems to improve inclusive tax bases; Instituting more refined Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Tax Tracking and collections, E-payment systems, and data sharing;

    b. Promoting legislative measures to integrate international financial aid into national budgets aimed to supplement public institutions like educational and healthcare establishments to promote SDGs;

    c. Establishing MSV oversight bodies by utilizing Small Island Digital States as a foundational framework to incorporate more member states, ensuring fund allocation is being used efficiently;

5. *Proposes* an international program, in collaboration with UNDP and the Microbank to assist MSVs in issuing and managing green and blue bonds for climate and environment projects by:

    a. Emphasizing the need for a concrete program design monitoring Member States active usage of bonds, mitigating mismanagement and prioritizing urgent needs, for instance, environmental degradation and ocean waste management;

    b. Giving technical guidance and capacity-building, such as operation instructions and official training programs, on how to become eligible assets for the green and blue bonds;

    c. Encouraging transparency through a digital community based forum, allowing vulnerable economies to tailor financial initiatives to their public in which Member States showcase funding allocation and progress, encouraging international investment;

    d. Forming micro-insurance policies to protect vulnerable communities, such as local farmers and fishermen, from climate risks;

6. *Suggests* implementing sanctions on corporations that greatly harm MSVs through contributing to CO2 emissions by:

    a. Regulating the usage of fossil fuels and nonrenewable resources in corporations that heavily utilize them;

    b. Enforcing the terms outlined in the *Paris Agreement* (2015), especially in larger Member States whose emissions greatly impact microstates and smaller island developing states;

7. *Emphasising* the creation of a pilot program in MSVs to strengthen affordable and clean energy and promote environmental education aligning with SDGs 4 (quality education) and 7 (affordable and clean energy), aiming to de-risk investment by:

    a. Strengthening education on ecotourism for further multilateral collaboration in raising awareness and public education of proper waste reduction and consumption patterns;

    b. Transparent People First Public Private Partnerships (PFS-PPP) for a knowledge-sharing hub and have multi-stakeholder governance monitored by the Microbank to set a multilateral foundation for financing SDGs 4 (quality education) and 7 (affordable and clean energy);

c. Financing for Development (FfD) cooperation, such as the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), towards progressing SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) infrastructure in MSVs.

Code: GA2/1/6
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Alarmed that developing states have recently witnessed a $1.44 trillion surge in the SDG financing gap, widening the gap by 56% since 2020,

Taking into account that United Nations Secretary-General has stated a requirement of SDG funding to make gains of 500 billion USD and a review of structural obstacles that stop SDG funding access,

Acknowledging past efforts, such as General Assembly resolutions 78/136 on “International financial system and development”, which call for a fair and inclusive global financial system that supports sustainable development and aligns with the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) (2030 Agenda), urging structural reforms to improve financial access for developing countries,

Concerned with the continual lack of access to implement developmental initiatives, making further development inaccessible in both the public and private sectors, which, on average, can only contribute 15% of their GDP towards internal development,

Affirming the urgent need to close the multi-trillion-dollar financing gap in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Mindful that the current funding mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Loss and Damage Fund, are not adequately addressing the needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), requiring the need for international solidarity and mutual support to ensure sustainable economic development,

Cognizant that Member States with fragile economies are often more vulnerable to rising climate change, where economies are primarily dependent on industries susceptible to natural disasters, which heavily impact the paths of revenue within the countries,

Noting the efforts of the Joint SDG Fund to produce annual climate reports such as the IPCC's *Synthesis Report* (SYR), along with the equitable distribution of these funds and their need for further improvement,

Taking into consideration that corruption will harm Member States’ projects and initiatives regarding the need for transparency, inclusivity, and equity to ensure necessary oversight of funds,

Taking note of the lack of means to mobilize resources and support long-term development efforts,

Recognizing also that payment terms for the current debt situation have to be altered to push payments to later substitute aid, with part of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) to tackle economic and climate-related problems,

Highlighting the importance of organization as it pertains to debt management while also recalling the impact that colonization had in creating debt to colonizer nations,

Considering the urgent action needed to combat climate change and the way it impacts each Member State,

1. *Proposes* the establishment of a Global SDG Solidarity Contribution Commission (GSSC) under the General Assembly, to operate in coordination with the Joint SDG Fund (JSF), with the mandate to:

    a. Collecting financial contributions toward SDG-focused development in LDCs and lower-income countries;

    b. Overseeing equitable distribution of funds by need, SDG alignment, and project-based grant applications;

    c. Supporting the creation of a Sustainable Development Acceleration Fund (SDAF), which focuses specifically on SDG 13 (climate action), a mechanism that is aimed at closing the financial gap for climate resilience;

    d. Encouraging the GSSC to meet quarterly and in response to urgent climate disaster requests in a rotating host Member State composed of LDCs, as well as the United Nations Headquarters when needed.

2. *Fully supports* the creation of a sub-body under the GSSC titled the Oversight and Allocation Commission (OAC), responsible for:

    a. Monitoring the distribution of the allocation of the fund to make sure that it is being used following the policies of the SDGs;

    b. Recommending yearly reports from beneficiary states regarding the progress and efficiency of their grant-receiving programs;

    c. Publishing an annual public report outlining the disbursements, outcomes of the request, and evaluations;

    d. Sharing biannual reports to both the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) and multi-stakeholders to assure investors that funding is providing results and progressing towards achieving the goals and targets outlined by SDGs;

    e. Representing participating Member States, financiers, and NGOs to ensure their monetary assistance is being used according;

    f. Undergoing annual General Assembly review to benchmark performance against other mechanisms such as the Green Monetary Policy (GMP);

    g. Publishing annual SDAF scores to evaluate the project's impact and country effectiveness in such projects;

3. *Recommends* that Member States voluntarily share regional data to the GSSC and SDAF regarding critical financial assistance towards climate change infrastructure in LDCs affected by the rising changes in climate, to:

    a. Prioritize the focus on a robust database that includes regional financial contributions, project specifics, and outcomes, enabling LDCs to tackle climate change infrastructure challenges effectively;

    b. Expand the database with real-time data, regional trends, and resource optimization tools for improving climate resilience strategies in LDCs, as noted by the General Assembly, the United Nations Environment Assembly, and climate action reports;

    c. Provide analytical and diagnostic support for LDCs to pinpoint climate-related needs;

4. *Endorses* the creation of a debt management-focused sub-commission under the GSSC titled the Group of Governmental Experts on Debt Management, modeled after the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Debt Group, tasked with designing debt settlement plans tailored to developing Member States' needs while prioritizing the achievement of the 2030 Agenda to use concessional loans from friendly Member States to pay for loans from the IMF and receive a lower interest rate to better focus on financing SDG goals;

5. *Endorses* the establishment of diverse funding sources for the Sustainable Development Acceleration Fund (SDAF), including:

    a. Regional development banks (RDB), such as the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank;

    b. UN funding sources, such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Program;

    c. Voluntary contributions from developed Member States committed to supporting climate resilience in Least Developed Countries (LDCs);

    d. Establishing a Microstate Investment Bank and an SIDS Investment Bank for the SDGs, in conjunction with enhanced cooperation with the Caribbean Community and the Alliance of Small Island States;

6. *Expands* the Joint SDG Fund's Strategic Advisory Board with representatives of the five highest donating countries and six rotating Member States, and representatives of any bank or private foundation, provided their annual donation amount is higher than 20 billion USD:

    a. Granting influence on executive decisions, including but not limited to how and where aid is dispersed and which SDGs this aid will target;

    b. Representatives will be drawn in a random, without replacement style, with no consecutive served terms, and a maximum term limit of two years to ensure equal representation;

7. *Further recommends* the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) to enhance their monitoring systems and record-keeping mechanisms to effectively track and evaluate the actions of Member States concerning their financial agreements and obligations, by:

    a. Stressing the importance of transparency and accountability through annual audits conducted by independent external auditors, ensuring that funds are spent efficiently and attain their intended objectives through annual audits by independent external auditors, ensuring transparency and proper usage of funds;

    b. Requesting the joint work of UNDP and UNEP to develop an impact framework to track long-term outcomes with third-party evaluation every three years;

    c. Calling for the creation of an advisory panel in funded countries to promote and ensure impactful participation from civil society, women, youth, and indigenous communities to strategize the project implementation and design;

8. *Calls on* all Member States to consider donating 0.48% of their GDP to the Joint SDG Fund annually:

    a. Acknowledges that calculations of donation amounts based on GDP are more holistic and equitable, as they reflect the proportional economy of Member States instead of solely their revenue, as previously referenced by the General Assembly's recommendation of a 0.77% Gross National Income (GNI) donation from each Member State;

    b. Understanding that states may be unable to donate the recommended amount in the event of outstanding difficulty or crisis, including but not limited to climate disasters, internal and external conflict, and economic crisis;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of mitigating bureaucratic barriers by ensuring efficient and direct financing to eligible projects through an application process and fast-track approval mechanisms, enabling immediate impact in times of urgency to:

    a. Generate a fast-track process to allow sensitive projects, especially those focused on disaster response and climate adaptation, to receive the necessary funds in weeks rather than months;

    b. Ensure that funds are distributed on a request basis for underdeveloped countries and are used in projects that have long-term, positive impacts;

    c. Empower local governments to directly advocate for funds with minimal procedural delays, reducing long international approval processes;

    d. Manage and assist nations with a high vulnerability to climate change with the recovery efforts post-climate disasters;

    e. Respond to the rapid mobilization of regional and international NGOs that respond to disasters caused by climate change;

10. *Calls for cooperation* with the International Telecommunication Union (ITC) and UN Global Pulse to reinforce data privacy, anonymize users' data, promote cybersecurity, and support the sharing of sensitive data, and:

    a. Emphasizes concern for tornado, flood, and typhoon sirens, and the need to ensure proper funding for forecast monitoring systems;

    b. Highlights the importance of technological warnings on mobile devices and television stations;

    c. Endorses improvements in the transportation and delivery of medical supplies, food, and clean drinking water to populations directly affected by natural disasters, with a focus on rebuilding agricultural infrastructure;

    d. Monetarily support the at-risk citizens in highly vulnerable LDCs who may need to relocate and be forced to migrate following the event of a climate disaster.

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The General Assembly Second Committee,

Taking into account that developing Member States face structural obstacles in accessing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) funding,

Affirming that Sustainable Development initiatives should be approached as non-political, technical solutions with a priority placed on environmental, economic, and social benefits,

Emphasizing that Sustainable Development assistance prioritizes the principles of non-interference and non-coercion, as well as takes into account the national right of self-determination,

Fully aware of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) Article 55, which affirms all Member States' right to high standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Affirming the Special Rapporteur mandate on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on Member States,

Remembering the Human Rights Council resolutions, 52/13 on "The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights" and (2023) and General Assembly resolution 77/214 on "Human rights and unilateral coercive measures", reaffirmed that unilateral coercive measures (UCMs) and related legislation are contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the *Charter of the United Nations*, and the principles and norms that govern peaceful relations among States,

Recalling bilateral investment partnerships promoting and preserving investments made by bodies and corporations from the private sector of one country to another, in alignment with SGD 9 (industry, innovation, infrastructure),

Encouraging wealthier Member States to support the development and stability of post-occupant nations facing long-term challenges through meaningful debt relief and transparent investments that strengthen local industries,

Viewing with appreciation the monumental benefits associated with Debt-for-Climate swaps in facilitating debt relief initiatives alongside funding sustainability initiatives through renewable energy sectors, and agriculture, directly tied to our commitment to reaching SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy),

Recognizing financial blacklisting as restricting access to international finance without multilateral oversight, often based on political or cultural differences rather than security concerns, as exemplified by the sanctions imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2020 on 18 critical Iranian financial institutions, this destabilizing action disincentives foreign investment and technological transfers which are essential to financing for sustainable development,

Guided by our collective desire to promote financing strategies that value traditional knowledge and community-driven development, financial growth that supports not just GDP, but the cultural and social well-being of local populations, *Underlining* the necessary USD 1.5 trillion increase from USD 2.5 trillion to USD 4 trillion in the financing gap for the attainment of all 17 SDGs by 2030,

Paying tribute to the *Pact for the Future* (2024), precisely Action 4, which addresses closing the SDG financing gap, and Actions 47 to 52 target inequalities within IFIs and the reforms needed to increase the developing nations' representation and establish sustainable borrowing practices,

Deeply concerned by the compounded challenges faced by Least Developed Countries (LDCs) due to external shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic, climate disasters, and global inflation, which exacerbate debt vulnerabilities as represented by the rapid decline in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by 42% in 2020 and limited accessible funds in Official Development Assistance and International Financial Institutions (IFIS),

Emphasizing the potential of blended finance, including enhanced South-South cooperation to mobilize both public and private capital in support of the SDGs, particularly SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure) and SDG 17 (partnership for the goals), in alignment with the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015) and the *Buenos Aires Plan of Action* (1978),

Encouraging the alignment of financial flows with Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) standards to promote ethical and Sustainable Development per SDG 12 (responsible production and consumption) and the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI),

Paying tribute to Pakistan's efforts and commending the SDG Investor Map as an instrument for attracting investment and paving the way for a prosperous future,

Applauding the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP's) Sustainable Consumption and Production Hotspot Analysis Tool (SCP-HAT), which identifies areas of unsustainable consumption for impactful interventions,

Acknowledges with deep gratitude the path of Financing for Development originating in the *Monterrey Consensus* (2002), the *Doha Declaration* (2008), and most recently the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015),

1. *Reiterates* its call for a thorough reassessment of unilateral coercive measures, including financial blacklisting, trade embargos, and political mechanisms such as travel restrictions, that undermine the sovereignty, disincentivize foreign investment, and independent decision-making of Member States, by:

    a. Encouraging Member States to stand in solidarity with the Human Rights Council Special Rapporteur mandate on the hazardous impact of economic embargoes and financial blacklisting on Member States' sovereignty and ability to engage with foreign investment;

    b. Requesting the Security Council to review the terms placed on current sanctioned Member States;

    c. Requesting international cooperation to mobilize Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in generating humanitarian aid and financial assistance to impacted Member States, specifically the ALBA (Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America) block;

2. *Advocates* for equitable and mutually beneficial public and private partnerships (PPP) that utilize relational database management systems (RDBMS), blockchain methodology to enhance checks and balances, natural language processing (NLP), and predictive analytics to assist with ensuring neutral solutions and transparency;

3. *Strongly suggests* collective international support for increased cooperation with regional banks. These south-south initiatives develop technical collaboration amongst developing countries in the south, and

emerging economies to emphasize the diversification of development financing and reduce the dependence on conditional aid of traditional institutions by:

a. Welcoming donor states and private sector actors from emerging economies to increase foreign investment in Sustainable Development, such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, climate adaptation, energy, agriculture, and digital access, in underdeveloped regions;

b. Encouraging greater engagement with regional banks such as the Eurasian Development Bank, African Development Bank, and the New Development Bank (BRICS Bank) to help support financing that is more closely aligned with regional needs and priorities;

c. Promoting South-South cooperation through knowledge-sharing partnerships between small and medium enterprises through collaboration with Latin American Member States;

4. *Proposes* to establish a UN-coordinated Global SDG Financing Platform that would serve as a digital platform-based dashboard that tracks SDG-related financial flows as well as pools resources from public and private sources to have a centralized, streamlined funding mechanism that creates accessible funding opportunities for all Member States, particularly those most in need, by:

   a. Operation of the Financing Platform dashboard shall consist of: funding through optional asset contributions; oversight by the UNEP, for interoperability with the SCP-HAT allowing tracking of SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) to be monitored; and opting into the dashboard will be optional to Member States and extends invitations to institutions wanting to work towards achieving the targeted financial SDG goal;

   b. Stressing the importance of respecting national sovereignty in all financial agreements and oppose the use of sanctions or conditionalities that restrict a country’s ability to pursue independent development policies;

   c. Urging international financial institutions and donor nations to provide concessional financing without imposing austerity measures or political conditions that may hinder social progress;

   d. Inviting partnerships with the private sector, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), NGOs, and local communities to enhance project design and implementation, ensuring alignment with local priorities and SDG targets;

5. *Further invites* Member States to integrate the United Nations SDG Investor Map and a resource database that establishes a centralized platform, by:

   a. Spreading awareness about investment opportunities, aiming to attract both domestic and international investment, further promoting the creation of jobs, and building currency rates within Member States;

   b. In return for investment funds and equipment, countries receiving aid will publish a bi-annual progress report on their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This report will highlight the current challenges each nation faces regarding these goals, as well as the programs that have contributed the most to their success in achieving them;

   c. Implementing programs similar to the Belt and Road Initiative established by the People’s Republic of China, seeking to assist developing Member States through direct investment in less developed Member States to build foundational development, including the improvement of transportation systems, strengthening trade through assistance, and promoting technological innovation in finance and digital literacy;

6. *Urges* the reform of global climate finance architecture by:

    a. Encouraging stronger coordination and information sharing among climate finance programs to improve efficiency, prevent duplication, and increase transparency;

    b. Encouraging multilateral financial institutions and economically advanced nations to explore debt forgiveness initiatives while expanding the use of Debt-for-Climate Swaps to enhance debt sustainability and climate adaptation efforts; further supporting this through institutions like World Bank Green Bonds and Blue Bonds aligned with SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 14 (life below water), under the guidelines of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

    c. Encouraging Member States to stand in solidarity with initiatives such as the Barbados Bridgetown Initiative (2022) that promoted reforming the outdated international financial architecture and allowing for debt relief to aid in the development of a climate-vulnerable nation;

    d. Praises Mongolia's reform of public-private partnership laws, which aims to attract private sector contributions to development goals, supported by all-demographically-responsive and results-based budgeting practices;

7. *Encourages* the introduction of targeted financing mechanisms to recycle infrastructure, organic agriculture, and renewable energy production under the guidance of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to:

    a. Increase the budget for renewable energy projects, especially in underdeveloped countries, utilizing the GCF's Private Sector Facility to fund green solutions utilizing public-private partnerships following the environmental principles of SDGs 7 (affordable and clean energy) and 13 (climate action);

    b. Fund purification technology development, wastewater recycling, and other green initiatives across all Member States;

    c. Organize a committee under the guidelines of the UNDAF and the GCF to keep on track with the 2030 Agenda:

        i. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework's mission is to aid countries in attracting and using aid effectively, prioritizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through strategic planning, collaborative partnerships, and results-oriented goals and actions;

        ii. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) guidance will allow for the concession of loans to encourage investment in climate-friendly initiatives for developing countries;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for robust support for the Food Systems Transformation supported by the World Bank Group's Food Systems 2030 to address critical sectors such as food security, health, infrastructure, and climate action, which are foundational to the SDGs, inter alia: SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), and SDG 17 (partnership for the goals);

9. *Draws attention* to the harm caused by aggressive conditions set upon loan-receiving countries, suggesting prohibiting conditions, such as, but not limited to:

    a. Remaining deeply concerned with the privatization of public services, especially those such as education, healthcare, and welfare programs, which would harm SDGs 4 (quality education), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 2 (zero hunger), and SDG 1 (no poverty), respectively;

    b. The rollback of supportive economic measures, such as tariffs that help local communities remain competitive against artificially low international prices, safeguards against monopolistic practices, and regulations that manage large-scale foreign investment, can make it more challenging for domestic economies to thrive;

    c. The loosening of regulations in the banking sector, along with the introduction of lending practices that can lead to burdensome debt, has had particularly negative impacts on lower-income communities;

10. *Strongly supports* initiatives to address the high unemployment rate by ensuring that there are accessible education programs to assist with closing the gap among all education levels, by:

    a. Promoting literacy initiatives with regulatory suggestions to increase access, especially among the working class, and implementing knowledge sharing to retrain in technological and digital skills;

    b. Pledging support to promote tailored educational empowerment campaigns as well as regional vocational and educational programs with direct pipelines to employment and job placement, supported by public-private partnerships.