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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Suggests that able UN member states implement and improve developing states infrastructure by supporting alternative sources of renewable energy, such as hydroelectric power;
8. **Further Encourages** an emphasis on green technology in the power sector and elsewhere including solar, wind, and biotechnology industries which focus on sustaining resources, thusly inviting investors with long-term development goals;

9. **Recognizes** the contributions of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in surveying the world-wide potential for future advancements in sustainable development;

10. **Highlights** the importance of state-by-state data collection for the purpose of identifying potential investment strategies in sustainable development such as the DESA World Economic and Social Survey;

11. **Invites** all member states to become involved in a global forum, such as Global Corporate Governance Forum that focuses on development funding sources for private enterprises and initiators of FDI.
Recognizing General Assembly resolution 50/107 which asserts that sustainable development consists of environmental conservation, economic progression and social inclusion,

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

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

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

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

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

Considering the benefits of electrical grid interconnection, including those suggested by the Division for Sustainable Development in the research paper Multi Dimensional Issues in International Electric Power Grid Interconnections, especially,

a) income from power sales
b) Reduced fuel, load, and operating costs
c) Lower risk of grid overtaxing and failure,

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Invites a stronger role for national, regional and international development banks in providing loans for resilient renewable energy implementation in highly vulnerable areas, while keeping the following in mind;
   a. countries most vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters in general have less resources to diversify existing energy mixes;
   b. private banks and businesses are less likely to invest in threatened areas where their long term return on investment may be compromised, as fiduciary responsibilities to their investors pressure them to be risk-averse;
   c. resilient small scale renewable energy sources can maintain minimal but necessary energy to alleviate humanitarian crises where national grids are disturbed by natural disasters, quickening recovery time and reducing damage from post-disaster destabilization;

2. Suggests that member states make environmental conservation a major priority of sustainable development through the promotion of cleaner energy practices, following examples such as:
   a. solar, through examples like SEGS in the Mojave Desert, Andasol power station in Spain, and Charanka Solar Park in India;
   b. wind, imitating models such as the Roscoe wind farm in the United States;
   c. hydroelectric, following platforms like the Picote Dam in Portugal, the Three Gorges Dam in China, the Reventazon hydropower plant project in Costa Rica, the Tennessee Valley Authority in the United States, and the Brilliant Dam in Canada;
3. *Further suggests* that the most effective platform for development of larger clean energy infrastructure (i.e. dedicated power plants) in emerging markets is through a system of loans incentivized through larger credit capacity and lower interest rate upon loan repayment, financed primarily by NGOs;

4. *Emphasizes* that aid according to the Paris Declaration was endorsed and to expand upon in order to base development efforts on firsthand experience of what works and does not work with aid, The proceeding of the declaration focuses on the pillars: Ownership, Alignment, Harmonization, Managing for Results, and Mutual Accountability;

5. *Urges* Member States to consider and adopt the appropriate resolutions and frameworks such as Agenda 21, 1992 Conference on Environment & Development, Barbados Plan of Action, Small States and Sustainable Development: Bridging the Gap and others in order to improve sustainable development and its funding;

6. *Reminds* the global community of important benefits of environmentally sound energy development, including:
   a. Reduced reliance on an increasingly volatile commodities market;
   b. Lower risk in day-to-day power production;
   c. Retention of valuable natural resources that environmental degradation disrupts;
   d. Stability and consistency in electrical production;

7. *Recommends* that member states create a comprehensive platform for effective action in pursuit of environmental development on the part of both developing and developed nations, including the following:
   a. a market for developing nations to exchange their carbon credits for infrastructural assistance in pursuing alternative energy sources, potentially expanding into post-Kyoto emissions treaties such as Cool Earth 50;
   b. a voluntary debt-forgiveness platform through which developing nations agree to preserve wilderness spaces within their borders in exchange for the reduction of their debt;

8. *Expresses its hope* that existing free-trade organizations may consider expanding into electrical sharing and grid integration programs to pursue a more liquid power market.
Code: Resolution 1-3  
Committee: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
Topic: Financing Sustainable Development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Applauds the UNCTAD Evaluation and Monitoring Unit’s efforts to oversee and evaluate its developmental programs to ensure that the funding allocated to those programs is effectively utilized;

2. Encourages Member States to accept the guidance and assistance that the UNCTAD Evaluation and Monitoring Unit offers to program managers by focusing on creating efficiency through result-based
management methodologies;

3. Proposes that developing states create investor-friendly legal environments, particularly by creating
domestic legislation that protects personal and intellectual property rights, to reduce the risks associated
with investing in less developed states and encouraging developed Member States to invest in their
industries;

4. Encourages Member States to pursue bilateral and multilateral economic partnerships with the private
sector that will facilitate economic growth and generate revenue for the technological, manufacturing, and
renewable energy industries of all parties involved;

5. Reminds Member States that sustainable development goals cannot be met if countries that have committed
to providing aid do not follow through on their pledges to donate;

6. Notes that there is much potential for using revenue generated from remittances as a catalyst for sustainable
economic growth and encourages recipient families to invest portions of the remittance aid into essential
goods and services such as education, industry, infrastructure, and renewable energy;

7. Suggests that Member States continue to facilitate and promote investment by remittance recipients,
including efforts to:
   a. Increase financial literacy through programs such as Argentina’s Programa de Alfabetización
      Económica y Financiera and Comisión Nacional de Valores;
   b. Facilitate access to banking systems, particularly in rural communities;
   c. Support each other’s financial systems by respecting sovereign states’ decisions, particularly in the
      area of debt restructuring;

8. Encourages Member States to avoid the creation of new agricultural and fishing subsidies that are not
aimed at research, and to this end;

9. Recommends, at New Zealand’s Auckland Conference between Member States, NGOs, and public and
private sectors, multilateral cooperation in the analysis of regional situations and the development of
country-specific plans to eliminate harmful agricultural and fishing subsidies;

10. Suggests that the funds freed by the elimination of expenditures on agricultural and fishing subsidies be
utilized in the sectors of the economy where they will be the most efficient; because of the complex nature
of individual economies, economic sovereignty can best be maintained by allowing each Member State to
self-allocate its freed resources.
Affirming the need for strategic cooperation and effective relationships internationally and regionally,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

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

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

   b. Expressing the hope that neighboring Member States will promote further sustainable development goals in the foreseeable future by establishing multilateral agreements and consolidating present disagreements through operational transparency;
c. Encouraging Member States to work more closely with UNCTAD in implementing successful policy measures, by coordinating private-public sector cooperation and the employment of foreign direct investment (FDI);

d. Suggesting further UNCTAD joint action on the matter to operate with commitment to regional interests and development as an ultimate means for global economic growth;

2. Implores a regional exchange of resources, ideas, human capital, and technology as an important means to stable and consistent growth, as exemplified in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future;

3. Recommends Member States to build upon existing frameworks by reducing trade barriers and political or bureaucratic roadblocks that hinder productive exchanges among development partners including:

   a. Drawing attention to the Rwandan Development Board, which provides a model for other Member States to streamline and consolidate the process of receiving investment;

   b. Reaffirming the influence of the Kuwait Declaration at the Third Africa-Arab Summit, as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/302, which emphasizes on cooperation between Member States and the UN, in designing a precedent for regional cooperation;

4. Further encourages two tiers of effective foreign investment, the first being broad international investment according to specific need, independent of location and/or circumstance, the second being the reinforcement of geographic blocs and foreign investment in proximity to the investing countries;

5. Draws the attention of the committee to the necessity of the development of infrastructure, such as: roads, aqueducts, and power grids, and stresses the importance of their contribution to practices of sustainability;

6. Advocates for the establishment of new cooperative frameworks which promote not only the exchange of goods, but technological expertise and educational opportunities to create the human capital necessary for sustainable development, as exemplified by the General Assembly resolution 68/234;

7. Endorses a long-term perspective overall but recognizes the importance of immediate and short-term investment to build up the infrastructure of Member States and the implementation of efficient development structures including:

   a. Endorsing equal opportunity to the access of education regarding those marginalized in society, such as women, youth, and persons with disability;

   b. Emphasizing the vital role that elementary education has in the formation of a labor force that will promote a sustainable economy, particularly in the sectors of science and technology;

   c. Recommending the implementation of vocational training as a method to promote employment opportunities in developing Member States and further encourage investments in developing nations;

8. Further recommends the implementation of the Green Opportunities and Action League (GOAL) to efficiently channel funds towards sustainable development practices, such as: crop rotation, establishing renewable energy sources, controlling pollution, resource use efficiency, and matters of the Blue Economy by:

   a. Designating a general organization to assist in alleviating and preventing the impact of natural disasters and acts against humanity by supporting Member States’ economies and infrastructure;

   b. Appealing to Member States to encourage further research into the aforementioned sustainable development practices, particularly renewable resources for alternative forms of energy;
Welcoming the involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and Member State participation in the procurement of funds necessary to establish the aforementioned practices;

calling upon the cooperation of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in assisting to implement the organization of GOAL in Member States;

9. Calls upon foreign investors to increase efforts to train and incorporate local populations within Member States for the purposes of creating long term opportunities for self-sufficiency by providing industry related training centers;

10. Further invites nations to develop investment plan to:

a. Note how such plans will support efforts in fight corruption;

b. Reaffirm the need to help strengthen the rule of law in Member States;

c. Consider plans like this a vital tool in monitoring and accountability of investment funds in Member States;

d. Encourage Member States to take advantage of UNCTAD investment policy program when developing such policies;

e. Affirm that plans such as the Green Opportunities and Action League (GOAL) to be used to further the development of such plans;

11. Recommends an assessment in the year of 2025 to determine the effectiveness of the aforementioned efforts and to provide direction for future implementation of sustainable development goals.
Acknowledging the action of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in establishing an Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF) that will be instrumental for the proper mobilization and distribution of resources to achieve developing nations’ post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Calls upon the ICESDF; in collaboration with other UN specialized organizations for sustainable development; to conduct a regional consultation program that endorses mechanisms for developing states to consider and utilize in addressing the financing of sustainable development through actions such as but not limited to:

   a. Highlighting the Debt Reduction-Development Contract (C2D); which alleviates debt of developing states in the framework of Official Development Assistance (ODA) by providing grants to continue development plans of a developing state;

   b. Encourage Member States in exploring business opportunities inside the community;

   c. Proper mobilization of natural resources;
d. Advance technological infrastructure;

2. Notes that the regional consultation program will also:

   a. Provide funding to involved associations and NGOs;
   b. Guarantee banks and microfinance institutions to promote access to credit for small businesses;
   c. Proper mobilization of natural resources and allocation of funds efficiently;
   d. Advance technological infrastructure;

3. Considers the assistance of UNESCO and UNDP; developed states and other international agencies as an important factor for developing states to achieve their SDGs - further expresses its appreciation in doing so;

4. Encourages Member States to create a domestic guideline for policy-making of promoting foreign direct investment and to establish an enable environment in order to attract foreign direct investment in accordance with the domestic guideline;

5. Encourage to cooperate with non-government organization and private sectors and also encourages to promote public-private partnerships;

6. Requests Member States to initiate multilateral efforts and implement regional declarations that incorporate inclusive measures that will ultimately encourage foreign direct investment such as but not limited to: Kuwait Declaration; Johannesburg Declaration; China’s 12-5 Year Plan; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Declaration of Latin America and the Caribbean for the Sixth World Science Forum;

7. Encourages countries to direct the freed resources through debt relief; in particular through debt cancellation and reduction; toward achieving those objectives; including in the context of the post-2015 development agenda; according to their national priorities and strategies;

8. Emphasizes several strategic features in investing environmental infrastructures and technologies in order to boost the economic aspect of the country as well as the international investors:

   a. Encourages Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and the host countries to utilize investment policy mechanism such as time frameworks; operational transfer in manufacturing technology; and regulatory evaluation for long term projects to have the long-term maintenance and sustainability between the infrastructure and technologies;
   b. Endorses financial incentives such as job opportunities and operational transfer of manpower in local communities in order to disseminate that environmental infrastructure;

9. Calls upon Member States to engage with investing environmental infrastructures in order to conserve the natural resources and also to promote sustainable development;

10. Endorses the Triangular Cooperation wherein developed countries will assist and guide the developing countries through sharing of best practices to achieve these SDGs which should be financed at a multilateral level through regional funds such as the Kuwait Fund for Arab Development and the Pakistan Clean Development Fund and internationally through funds such as but not limited to Kuwait Investment Authority; UN Development Program (UNDP); UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the Sustainable Development Fund;

11. Recognizing the need for debt loaning countries to maintain subordinate average of existing level of debt on case to case basis;
12. Stressing the need to increase the exchange of information; transparency and the use of fair criteria in the assessment of debt scenarios including the evaluation of national debt.
Recognizing the need for sustainable development education programs,

Noting with Satisfaction the successes of various United Nations education programs such as the Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Global Education First Initiative, and the Education for Sustainable Development that have helped bring sustainable development projects to developing nations

Shocked by the cost and the difficulties in financing education in regards to sustainable development,

Alarmed that access to public education for sustainable development has been largely restricted over the past few decades,

Further noting the lack of funding to sustainable development educational programs with developing states,

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Advocates for the opening of education programs on sustainable development to private individuals to United Nations sustainable education programs;

2. Implores non for profits such as Teachers Without Borders, BetterWorldBooks Literacy and Education in Action Program, SOS Schools Worldwide, the Institute of International Education, and others, to continue donating and creating sustainable development programs;

3. Recognizes that more must be done to use sustainable development finances efficiently, UNCTAD urges member states to:
   a. Loosen regulations such as national restrictions on foreign aid and foreign investments;
   b. Promote transparency;

4. Calls upon organizations such as the World Trade Organization, World Bank, International Finance Corporation, and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to support sustainable development education programs through increased donations until more funds are procured through individual donations for sustainable development education programs;

7. Looks favorably upon local organizations such as the State Education Investment Program providing some funding for sustainable development education programs in local areas.
Noting the currently stated model of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Suggests entities including member states, public and private organizations, and NGOs;
   a. Promote incentives for public and private sector to establish businesses in developing states;
   b. Support technology such as infrastructure and medicine in the pursuit of sustainable development;
   c. Advocate for the use of local banks that are tied to a central bank as a source of financing sustainable development with the goal of cultivating infrastructure, medicine, trade, and education;

2. Supports collaboration of small businesses, NGOs, and other entities by implementing conferences on sub-regional, regional, and international levels to further an efficient, aligned, and stable economic framework for sustainable development;

3. Recommends improving cooperation between member states to improve analysis of financial structures in international business in order to implement better incentives for sustainable development and secure and better allocate funds, aid and resources for sustainable development;

4. Further invites the continued utilization of the Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development (IPFSD) as a method to prevent and extinguish improper and questionable transactions in all international trade to improve transparency in financing sustainable development;

5. Endorses utilization of renewable resources by reducing and reusing waste to create new and efficient forms of renewable energy and inhibit needless spending of a state’s budget that could otherwise be apportioned more appropriately to finance current and novel development programs;

6. Advocates expansion of existing educational programs such as those by United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to:
   a. create awareness regarding the critical challenge of financing sustainable development;
b. cultivate financial proficiency in local and regional leaders to lay a foundation for adapting key existing resource intensive programs to become more sustainable;

c. promote financing of sustainable development in the science, technology, engineering, and medical fields.
1. Emphasizing Agenda 21, which underscores the eradication of poverty facing the world today,


3. Welcoming the Open Working Group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal Ten which is focused on reducing inequality within and among countries through strategies, such as reducing the transaction costs of migrant remittances,

4. Taking into account the Doha Declaration on the Financing of Sustainable Development and its call for comprehensive methods of financing sustainable development, and the Monterrey Consensus;

5. Reaffirming General Assembly resolutions 67/199 and 67/203, which addresses the challenges of financing of development through the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

6. Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 68/4 that promotes conditions for cheaper, faster, and safer transfers of remittances in both states of origin and states of destination,

7. Reaffirming the Report of the Secretary-General’s High Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Changes which called on developed member states to contribute 0.7 percent of their Gross National Income (GNI),

8. Keeping in mind the United Nations Development Account concerning the strengthening of capacities to utilize worker remittances in financing for development,

9. Noting with the deep concern the potential risk of remittances being channeled to finance non-state actors due to the lack of accountability mechanisms to keep track of cross border remittances,

10. Reaffirms the vital role of information communication technologies (ICTs) in financing sustainable development through innovative solutions,

11. Recalling the Istanbul Plan of Action for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for the Decade 2011-2020 to further technological proliferation in disadvantaged countries,

12. Acknowledging the successful increase of financial inclusion of rural populations by implementing money transfer systems in postal institutions,

13. Affirming the policy initiatives of the UNCTAD conference TD/B/C.1/EM.4/3, section 5 which encouraged opening offices used to outreach diaspora communities focused on enhancing outreach with communities abroad,

14. Emphasizing the potential of “Millennium Corporate Bonds” in promoting sustainable development through the use of diaspora financial support in the funding of specific projects in infrastructure and education,

15. Reaffirming the G8 summits in Hokkaido Toyako and Aquila which committed to reducing the cost of remittances from ten percent to five percent,

16. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Invites donor states to fulfill their promised contribution of 0.7 percent of their GNI;

2. Recognizing the importance of using multiple methods of financing sustainable development; specifically the use of remittances, in accordance with the Doha Declaration;
3. *Encourages* Member States to work with the private sector in reducing exclusivity agreements in the financial sector in order to foster economic competition;

4. *Encourages* the use of technology to securely transmit remittances from the state of destination to the state of origin by mobile banking;

5. *Strongly encourages* host countries to cooperate with states of origin in order to promote the free flow of remittances to enhance the impact of remittances on sustainable development;

6. *Invites* donor Member States to support the Financing Facility for Remittances (FFR) program through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in order to increase economic opportunities for rural populations through easily accessible remittance services;

7. *Encourages* member states to expand money transfer stations by utilizing organization the Universal Postal Union to increase access to remittances in rural areas;

8. *Encourages* intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders, like the World Trade Organization, in supporting Member States to develop protocols and standards to monitor the flow of remittances;

9. *Encourages* the further use of official government diaspora offices for the purpose of marketing and managing bonds that directly link remittances to specific development projects by ensuring:

   a. Interest on these bonds is paid annually and is free from taxation;

   b. These bonds are registered in someone’s name can be transferred to a second party to promote liquidity.
Reaffirming the 1993 Vienna declaration and program of action that declares the “right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations,”

Acknowledging that attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is essential for overall development,

Emphasizing the importance of developing global partnerships in order to strengthen international environmental agreements, allowing the facilitation and stimulation of domestic investments into sustainable development,

Endorses achievements of Free Trade Partnership between the Member States and developing countries,

Keeping in mind the inconsequent market share of responsible investments in the global capital market (0.7%), according to A/RES/65/145,

Fully aware of underdeveloped Member States in establishing their own methods of evaluating macroeconomic solvency and introducing independent bodies of fair value accounting for these financial intermediaries,

Taking into consideration El Salvador’s National Water Supply and Sewerage Administration (ANDA) and Social Investment Fund initiatives in over one hundred impoverished areas, to establish reliable potable water as called for in Millennium Development Goals (MDG 7C),

Recalling the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations, adopted on 8 September 2000, as well as the High Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, including General Assembly resolution A/RES/64/194 of 17 December 2009 and “Modalities for the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development,”

Emphasizes the need for the ability to identify toxic assets within the banking system to aid in risk mitigation and appropriate forecasting techniques,

Acknowledging that limiting environmental degradation from industry waste byproducts is a profitable source for reducing throughout due to inefficiencies,

Recalling the UN Conference on South-South cooperation (2009) and the resolutions A/RES/68/230 about deepening regionalism,

Taking notes of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and its partnership with the International Development Agency (IDA), further supporting developing countries,

Bearing in mind the huge potential of remittances and noting with regret that the use of remittances and Least Development Countries (LDCs) development are not sufficiently linked,

Taking note of the importance of education and citizens awareness, encroaching the belief that without educating the people the nation as a whole can not perform to its full potential,

Recalling the 2012 Global Monitoring Report (GMR) on progress in meeting the Millenium Development Goal (MDGs) which focuses on the need to reduce absolute poverty and help the economic growth of the Developing Countries especially on non-discriminatory trading and financial system,

Observing the Importance of Public-private Partnerships evocated in the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002),

Fully aware of the limit capacity of developing countries’ resources,
Considering the Debt for Nature Swap and its efforts in financing sustainable development which protects important natural resources and other sensitive areas while providing a debt management tool,

Acknowledging the amplified adverse effects on fragile developing states due to interconnectivity during the global recession of 2008,

Reaffirming the findings of the 2004 United Nations Convention against Corruption, specifically the underlined importance of legal instruments to be used to combat corruption,

Noting with regret the lack of transparency in foreign direct investment projects,

Reaffirming that every country has responsibility for its own development and debt management but dependency on foreign direct investment can become an obstacle for the provision of basic services such as education and sanitation,

Recalling Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that everyone has the right to take part in the government of their country, directly or through freely chosen representatives,

Noting the opportunity available with regards to advancing technological capacity as it relates to political participation in developing states,

Recognizing the important role that multilateral institutions within United Nations system play in contributing to the ability of developing states to achieve and maintain sustainable development, specifically to allow member states to resist external economic shocks,

Guided by the importance of eliminating high rates of debt-to-GDP and the resulting burden on both developing states and donor states,

Affirming the past work done by the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) project monitors, who will specifically analyze the development of projects financed through North-South cooperation and ensures that aid projects are being run efficiently and appropriately,

The United Nation Conference On Trade and Development,

1. Reiterating the importance of creating an environment that is conducive for businesses and Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) through the implementation of state incentives or through a framework for financing development including state incentives;

2. Further invites global partnership to encompass and promote other non-financial modalities for supporting sustainable development;

3. Urges other Member States to increase the cross-border exchange expertise between Developed Countries and Least Developed Countries (LCDs) acknowledging that the allocation of expertise is imperative as an investment to sustain a higher level of proficiency that promotes a stronger economy in the long term;

   a. Creating a path for Person of Nature in terms of improving the education on maintaining sustainable development in Least Developed Countries;

   b. Utilizing expert human resources such as, doctors, scientists, engineer, and professional educators in LCDs;

4. Calls upon the implementation of national but independent audit committees able to assess sustainable investments and monitor the expenditures of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) projects, which would represent an assurance to environmental investors and attract them;
5. **Encourages** the creation of framework for voluntary measures of promoting insulation of underdeveloped Member States from periods plagued by harmful market depressions which may be magnified by trade alliances such as the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) and centralized liquidity traps that may interrupt international sustainable development;

6. **Welcomes** the independent joint audit between Independent Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) of debt & asset structure within our largest firms, central banks, & significant NGOs with ties to the global financial industry;

7. **Endorses** the report Zero Net Land Degradation: A New Sustainable Development Goal for Rio+20 that addresses deterioration of the physical, chemical, and biological or economic properties soil, access to fresh water, and financing sustainable development through public-private programs like the Green Carbon Fund of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change. These market-based approaches combine ongoing programs and develop an integrated approach to implementing Zero Net Land Degradation;

8. **Strongly supports** the use of international trade to bolster economic growth of LDCs through regional bloc trading;
   a. Encourages developing countries to open up trading agreements within each other;
   b. Encourages financing of agro-business for increasing exports of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and coastal countries to provide jobs and open industries;

9. **Expresses** its hope in the MIGAs mission to increase private sector involvement;

10. **Recommends** that Member States to mirror Mexico’s 3x1 Program subsidizing remittances invested in national infrastructures for development;

11. **Emphasizes** the need to effectively allocate funds and subsidies within Member States, which focuses on educating the society in regards to financing sustainable development;
   a. Allocating the funding to improve research such as: marine diversity, renewable energy, and agriculture;
   b. Creating an access for private company to educate the civilians especially in LDCs;

12. **Encourages** Member States to follow the UN System Task Team On The Post-2015 UN Development Agenda that addresses the following aspect of mobilization;
   a. Domestic public resources for sustainable development;
   b. Domestic and external private resources for sustainable development;
   c. External public resources and improving development cooperation for sustainable development;

13. **Reminds** Member States that developed countries should respect their engagements (in the 2002 Monterrey Consensus) regarding their assistance to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as stated in A/RES/66/191;

14. **Encourages** Member States to reflect for Nature Swap primary goals while preserving biodiversity and improving overall financial stability;

15. **Requests** funding from NGO’s, World Bank, and IMF to further sustainable growth and development in developing countries;

16. **Requesting** Member States to mirror Lesotho and Jamaica’s Vision 2020 Strategic Plan as the Poverty Reduction Strategy to increase FDI through long term goals;
17. **Endorses** the use of microfinance as stated in the General Assembly resolution 68/204, follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, which states that all Member States are invited to work towards the further reduction of the transfer costs of remittances; therefore encouraging microfinance and solidarity;

18. **Expresses** its conviction in using this as a premise for creating new intermediaries of financial insulation from other Member States;

19. **Encourages** debt sustainability is important for economic growth and the achievement of national and international development goals; **Recognizes** that debt crises can disrupt investment, cause the reduction of public standing;

20. **Declares accordingly** the urgency of the need for member states with high debt-to-GDP ratios to restructure their debt through existing mechanisms such as the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), a subsidiary of the World Bank Group, with increased urgency towards a transition for regional development banks to assume debt analysis and restructuring responsibility;

21. **Draws attention** to the need of specific economic policies that are designed to reduce the risk of susceptibility to economic shocks and debt crises such as:

   a. Having a politically independent central bank;
   b. Enabling liquidity swaps;
   c. Participation in the World Bank’s emergency lending programs;
   d. Contributing to a more robust economic safety net;

22. **Expresses hope** that grassroots movements in rural communities will promote more representative governments that will empower people to root out corruption in their states;

23. **Expressing its appreciation** of global citizens who take steps to move toward transparency, specifically to encourage a shift toward further Internet & Communication Technology (ICT) development that will enable more rural areas to ensure project efficiency through greater accountability;

24. **Endorses** both the Public-Private Partnership evoked in the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) and National Plan for Smart, Sustainable, and Inclusive Growth 2020 of Luxembourg, which recommended the adaption of co-financing schemes and technological transfer to better improve on sustainable development with public-private partnerships;

25. **Calls upon** Member States to value their long and short term goals, specifically ensuring environmental integrity that will sustain future generations when implementing policies to support the sustainability of their economy;

26. **Supports** the future work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) monitors who will specifically analyze the development of projects financed through North-South and South-South cooperation and solidarity encourages a partnership among equals to enhance the development of LDCs with mutual accountability and transparency so as to ensure that aid projects are being run efficiently and appropriately;

27. ** Urges** developing member states adopt and implement policies that are directly correlated with an increase in the standard living of their people, such as:

   a. Supporting service sector tourism infrastructure;
b. The reduction of inequality through structural economic reforms specifically suited to each state’s
   Advantages and disadvantages;

c. Enabling an increased educational capacity via the building of more schools;

d. Investment in sustainable transportation infrastructure.
Reaffirming the importance of constructing long-term financing goals, as espoused in the “Future We Want,”
through the formation of institutional framework for sustainable development,

Recalling Article 55 of the UN Charter which emphasizes that all individuals deserve an improved standard of living
in terms of their economic and social development,

Further reminded of paragraph 2.31 of the Agenda 21, which promotes active role in global sustainable
development initiatives by implementing better economic policies, fostering entrepreneurship, and better utilization
of resources to be put towards sustainable development projects,

Cognizant of the adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis, as espoused in A/RES/68/201, which
leads to uneven and fragile recovery,

Affirming the United Nation Millennium Development Goals, which emphasizes the urgent need to increase global
cooperation between developed and underdeveloped countries,

Recognizing the Rio+ 20 as a solid platform to achieve a sustainable development plan that will lead to the poverty
alleviation,

Having examined Doha Declaration on Financing for Development as a starting point towards more mechanism on
funding,

Acknowledging the United Nation Development Program’s remittances strategy framework for sustainable
development addressing the importance of remittances in alleviating poverty especially in least developing countries
and developing countries,

Recognizing the potential of the experiences and knowledge of developed countries specifically outlined in
E/RES/2014/29 to provide an invaluable paradigm for least developed countries (LCDs) to build an overall
infrastructure that will provide a lasting framework,

Realizing the importance of allocating and monitoring funding to Network of Centres that are established in
developing countries, as suggested in E/RES/2014/27, to ensure equal access to technology,

Reiterating the importance of fulfilling the goals of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreements to implement
accommodative financial solutions to the growing disparity between the costs of generic and patented medicine
which dominantly affect the reason why most citizens in low and lower-middle-income countries are unable to fully
contribute in the economy of a country which hinders the efficiency of established financial sustainability programs,

Recognizes that many regions in the world today are still integrating unsustainable practices, while at the same time
many people are living with less than $1.25 a day,

Fully aware of the increasing fiscal deficits as the average ratio of public debt to a small states’ GDP accounted to
107.7 per cent, whereas the ratio to all developing countries are 26.4 per cent (2013),

Deeply concerned about the increasing unofficial channels by which the process of formal inflows of remittances are
being remitted through informal money transfer system, which hinders the utilization of its potential,

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Recommends all Member States to provide much needed financial aid to LDCs to secure stable jobs and to
create a more liberalized trading environment;
2. **Endorses** the idea of establishing micro finance by modifying and extending UNCTAD’s Project to Promote Responsible Sovereign Lending and Borrowing in 2009 for sustainable development targeted for people with less than $1.25 per day income through:
   a. Assistance in lending and borrowing through a mechanism to support for entrepreneurship practices;
   b. Increasing the capacity building of poor people through empowerment while at the same time keeping in mind of the goal to reach sustainable development;

3. **Encourages** the development of inter funding between micro-finance institutions, such as United Nation Capital Development Fund to deliver leverage on smaller and risky local investments within the area of Inclusive Finance and Local Development Finance;

4. **Further recommends** the idea of inter-generation responsibility to ensure that the needs of future generation are fulfilled by involving young people in programs like entrepreneurship mentoring;

5. **Further requests** the development of stability through peace talk and dialogue in the regional level to increase investor confidence in area of conflicts;

6. **Reaffirming** developing countries to form a clear and effective domestic plan for a long-term sustainable development referring to the Copenhagen Accord through different approaches, such as:
   a. Strategies focusing on eliminating imbalance between the economic, environmental and social pillars of sustainability while creating high-quality life of present and future generations;
   b. Analyzing present conditions, trends, opportunities and weakness as support for the government’s decision-making;

7. **Urges** Member States to reach consensus on the implementation of International Investment Agreements (IIAs), by which developing countries are able to signal their economic stability and attract FDI;

8. **Invites** developed countries, funding bodies, and international foundation to participate in global funding initiatives to support sustainable development through:
   a. Public private partnership agreement;
   b. Direct investment especially in developing countries;

9. **Further recommends** intensifying the joint framework of World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) Debt Sustainability Framework and the IMF Debt Sustainability Analysis for Market Access to ensure international community’s responsibility in assisting developing countries in managing their debt levels;

10. **Encourages** individual and companies to invest in sustainable development in partnership and commitment towards:
    a. Low carbon initiatives by also considering the European Countries’ approach through the framework of Clean Energy Finance Solution;
    b. New energy alternatives such as wind and solar;

11. **Further recommends** promoting capacity building using bottom up approach to increase the awareness of sustainable development in business practices to:
    a. Increasing the awareness of lower to middle sized business;
b. Increasing the awareness of start up to adopt sustainable business practices;

c. Involving locals at municipal, cities and cantons to participate in sustainable practices;

12. **Further invites** Member States to use the means available to fund for activity related to sustainable development including:

a. Reducing limits on individual bank transaction to reduce the flow from informal banking action;

b. Financing borrowing and lending for lower class, especially for people with income less than $1.25 to encourage the development of entrepreneurship;

c. Financing infrastructure related to sustainable practice, such as alternatives energy and increased efficiency;

d. Evaluating and reporting every years to avoid fraud and corruption;

e. Strengthening the security of formal channels by encouraging organizations like the international labor organization (ILO) to endorse an official list of legitimate banks and money transfer agencies that are recognized internationally, which can be utilized by member states through the government agencies working on issues like the welfare of the overseas contract workers (OCW);

f. Establishing ILO and world bank partnerships with regard to the protocol on tax and fees regulations in remittances to strengthen the legal channels;

13. **Expresses its hope** for further implementation of sustainable-related polices on the domestic level by:

a. Providing corresponding reward for the companies and enterprises who are dedicated to develop the energy-saving equipment or renewable energy;

b. Considering that the renewable energy customers should be free of taxes while other conventional energy taxes remain levied;

14. **Further reminds** Member States to ensure that limited funds are being used efficiently by tracking the funds and distributing the funds to specific areas such as sustainable agriculture and renewable energy through environmental cost accounting systems;

15. **Encourages** remittance to function as initial capital for early stages of sustainable development in developing and least developed countries to build capital accumulation through:

a. The establishment of industrial development zones with an investment-friendly environment, and encouraging the setting up of township and village enterprises and of small-scale workshops by a few remittance-receiving families together;

b. Attracting investment from Diasporas in earmarked projects for education, health, infrastructure and enterprise development in hometown;

c. The promotion of transparency through the monitoring processes towards the investment of remittance with help of the expansion of money transfer providers like Western Union and Chequepoint;

16. **Promotes** the role of UNCTAD and its Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development (IPFS) and Investment Facilitation Compact for attracting stable Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) considering the balance between results-based giving of aid and needs-based policy in developing countries;
17. **Endorses** the establishment of legal machinery to allow LCDs who are unable to manufacture generic substitutes for patented medicines develop financially viable means to produce affordable medicine as well as the contribution of member states to facilitate the process without interfering patent holders;

18. **Further recommends** Member States to contribute in the dissemination of knowledge and experiences of developed nations to developing countries by widening volunteering opportunities;

19. **Encourages** Member States to maintain the integrity of pre-existing programs such as The State of the Global Partnership for Development that is a part of the Millennium Development Goal 8, which stresses on intensifying multilateral inclusion of trade negotiating partners;

20. **Recommends** the utilization of models in order to develop a system of guidelines to ameliorate the progress of economic development such as the Istanbul Programme of Action, specifically in the priority area of agriculture in underprivileged Member States to improve growth in economic sectors;

   a. **Further reminds** developed nations to reconsider the usage of restrictions on developing nations due to how it significantly hinders economic growth;

   b. **Noting further** the crucial role of technological development within governmental and non-governmental institutions to establish a unilateral system of support, that has local, nationwide, and international support such as United Nations Organization for Education, Science, and Culture (UNESCO) to promote a myriad of economic areas, local governments and banks to provide funding for businesses, and foreign investments that will not only provide successful empirically tested practices, but also encourages active and well adapted solutions to issues affected differing economic systems;

21. **Encourages** the exploration of business opportunities inside the community through:

   a. Proper mobilization of natural resources;

   b. Technological advancement to foster the development of infrastructure.