Documentation of the Simulation of the

General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)*

Conference A

6 - 10 April 2025

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The General Assembly Second Committee

Committee Staff

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Agenda

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

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	Adopted without a vote
GA2/1/2	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	115 in favor, 15 against, 32 abstentions
GA2/1/3	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	112 in favor, 15 against, 35 abstentions
GA2/1/4	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	98 in favor, 26 against, 38 abstentions
GA2/1/5	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	89 in favor, 30 against, 43 abstentions
GA2/1/6	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	105 in favor, 23 against, 34 abstentions

GA2/1/7	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	108 in favor, 18 against, 36 abstentions
GA2/1/8	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	106 in favor, 21 against, 35 abstentions
GA2/1/9	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	104 in favor, 21 against, 37 abstentions
GA2/1/10	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	122 in favor, 12 against, 28 abstentions
GA2/1/11	Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	120 in favor, 15 against, 27 abstentions

Summary Report for the General Assembly Second Committee

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 174 Member States and two Observers. On Sunday the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 2, followed by topic 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 16 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including enhancing transparency in financial transactions, private public partnerships, and local stakeholders' agency. On Monday and Tuesday the committee swiftly advanced its work through a regionalist approach, which evinced regional blocs promoting solutions based on existing regional frameworks. Ultimately, beginning on Tuesday evening, working groups began merging processes focusing on cross-cutting themes that were featured in multiple working documents.

On Wednesday, 11 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, without any amendments received prior to voting procedure. The committee adopted 11 resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide array of issues including expanded collaboration in financing with private actors as well as additional metrics that would allow for more transparent tracking of investments in relation to the advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Although starting in structured blocs, ultimately this body was able to come together and reach for solutions that cut across geographies and seek to share solutions from regional successful frameworks and more effective taxation systems.

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,

Affirming the sovereign equality of all Member States as a foundational principle of the international system reiterates that delivering aid, assistance, or cooperation from more developed states upholds national autonomy, and cooperation must be guided by mutual respect and partnership in accordance with the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN Charter),

Emphasizing the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which sets out the rights of all to live in dignity and be equal and well,

Underlining the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, which recognizes the importance of international cooperation to ensure the universal right of pursuing economic, social, and cultural development,

Approving the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA), and *Doha Action*, which highlights the effectiveness of engagement in discussions on tax incentives from Member States to end harmful tax practices, and strengthens commitments between the least developed countries and their development partners,

Reaffirming our commitment to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Alarmed by the $4.2 trillion USD of the annual finance gap to achieve SDGs, as stated in the *2024 Financing for Sustainable Development Report: Financing for Development at a Crossroads*, published by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 2024, which severely hinders developing Member States' abilities to meet their sustainable development goals,

Appreciating the shared history and trials of developing Member States,

Further deploring, the partnership of the Inter American Development with the support of closing infrastructure and human capital development gaps more urgently,

Taking into account the importance of SDGs, especially SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), to reduce inequalities within and among countries,

Conscious of the huge advancements already undertaken regarding sustainable development, especially by the *Pact for the Future*,

Aware of the 12 million trees lost each year to deforestation, which contributes to climate change and ecological collapse,

Concerned about the fact that according to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Report in 2024, only 17% of the SDG targets are currently on track, with nearly half showing minimal or moderate progress, and over one-third stalled or regressing, *Deeply distressed* by the lack of transparency across the board of the United Nations, and the repercussions bleeding through the seams into its Member States consequently burying the 2030 Agenda behind schedule,

Appreciating the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its work on implementing the development support projects for the Member States and global communities, greatly contributing to reduce poverty and achieve the SDGs,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 78/141, which stated that “the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is not possible without private and public investment,” suggesting that public-private partnerships can help expedite processes and push these plans into action,

Acknowledging previous resolutions, including General Assembly resolutions 77/169 and 76/219, which call for enhanced international collaboration in the field of sustainable economic growth,

Appreciating the General Assembly resolution 78/230 which emphasizes the timeliness and importance of fully inclusive and more effective international tax cooperation that enables Member States to better cooperate in generating financing for sustainable development, and decides to establish a open-ended ad hoc intergovernmental committee to draft terms of reference for a *United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation*,

Expressing concern that the meeting of the open-ended Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for international tax cooperation does not bind Member States to attend and hence does not achieve the presence of all Member States currently, although the adaptation of the convention on international tax cooperation will be considered in the General Assembly’s 82nd session in 2027,

Recalling the 2024 *Trade and Development Report*, published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which states that bilateral swap arrangement, which has been a dominating form of finance since COVID-19 crisis, lacks many of the advantages of multilateral lending including standard practices or protocols, and are neither transparent nor equitably distributed among developing countries,

Aware of the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships that include governments, financial institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector actors to scale up financing solutions for the SDGs,

Deeply disturbed by recent violations of international trade law and their negative impact on sustainable development,

Alarmed that further foreign influence will threaten the sovereignty of developing Member States,
Noting the integration by some Member States of SDGs into their national policy through committees,

Guided by the significance of collaboration of the United Nations, international financial institutions, and regional development banks,

Recognizing the urgent need to secure adequate financing to achieve the SDGs, particularly in developing Member States that often experience economic constraints,

Highlighting the importance of fostering a sustainable environment for investment and multistakeholder partnerships that include governments, financial institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector actors through transparent legal frameworks, regulatory stability, and protection of investor and state rights, *Keeping* in mind that many developing and low-income and middle-income countries face significant financial gaps in implementing the SDGs, particularly due to economic inequality, debt burdens, the growing national debt, and limited tax infrastructure,

Observing the urgency of installing a framework for Member States that need developmental funding based on vulnerability and scarcity of resources,

Bearing in mind the importance of the international conferences on Financing for Development for, inter alia, the evaluation of previous and future financing methods regarding sustainable Development,

Stressing the importance of public-private partnerships, innovative financial instruments such as green bonds, and capacity-building to ensure inclusive and long-term sustainable growth,

Further recognizing the importance of strengthening international tax cooperation to make it fully fair, inclusive, and more effective in order to mobilize financial resources as well as deliver international norms that generate significant additional tax revenue for many countries,

Conscious of the ongoing initiative to establish a United Nations framework convention on international tax cooperation that offers an important opportunity for Member States to close current financial gaps and embed sources of domestic revenue in their economies, and this strengthened international financial framework could play central roles in shaping the future of tax cooperation and reforming the international financial architecture,

Underscoring the importance of utilizing the implementation of reworking the *G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments* to suspend debt will unlock increasing development financing, pushing the goal from billions of dollars to trillions,

Noting the significance of strengthening the international cooperation and effort to increase the legitimacy, resilience, and fairness of international tax rules by establishing the legal basis for tax cooperation due consideration to the value of coherent and consistent international tax rules, while also respecting the tax sovereignty of each Member State,

1. *Encourages* Member States to incentivize Public-Private Partnership (PPPs) and establish a Project Preparation Facility (PPF) to leverage the financial resources of the private sector for sustainable development and to establish de-risk mechanisms with the help of Multilateral Development Banks to facilitate private investments into sustainable development as well as request the secretary general to work alongside private sectors in establishing the SDGs;

2. *Further* requests the needed facilitation from the United Nations Development Systems between public and private sectors to ensure equal share by:

    a. Utilizing the AAAA and the *Pact for the Future* (2024) to increase international public finance by promoting trade, investing in science, technology, and capacity building, as well as raising private finance by creating more jobs, supporting entrepreneurs, and prioritizing appropriate taxation;

    b. Recommending the work towards inclusive and responsible financial practices, to act with integrity and transparency to help advocate and support individuals at and under the poverty line;

3. *Advises* Member States to implement integrated national financing frameworks that explore innovative financing, including issuing SDGs bonds, green and social bonds through the World Bank and/or Regional Development Banks, which can, inter alia, be used to enable large scale cross-border infrastructure projects including but not limited to clean energy grids, water management systems or sustainable transportation, reduce borrowing costs and pooling financial risk;

4. *Further* suggests the development and implementation in cooperation with UN-entities such as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and UNDP of an independently verified SDG Corporate Impact Index database to record sustainability-linked corporate commitments and investment flows by:

    a. Taking inspiration from the CSDD-Directive adopted by the European Union (EU), meant to impose binding obligations on corporate giants to perform verifications of their global supply chains for human rights and environmental risks and harms;

    b. Promoting SDG contributions, which could be further used by:

        i. The Member States through partnerships with the United Nations Global Compact;

        ii. The International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation;

        iii. Other regulatory bodies to ensure the compliance of the enterprises with the SDGs and their own IFRS Foundation, and other regulatory bodies of the United Nations to ensure compliance with the SDGs and their respective national legislation and to prevent greenwashing;

5. *Recommending* Member States to introduce sustainability-linked incentives such as:

    a. Preferential access to public procurement contracts;

    b. Tax incentives for companies that demonstrate measurable progress on SDG investment;

6. *Recommends* expanding the SDG investor platform of the UNDP by:

    a. Compiling the economic, environmental, and social development areas of need to identify the national priorities;

    b. Identifying the most critical sectors followed by the sub-sectors for investment;

7. *Recommends creating* national stakeholders and investor workshops to provide knowledge of specific Investment Opportunity Areas and impact areas to create a business model that furthers the subregional SDGs utilizing the United Nations Development Systems by:

    a. Capitalizing on policy and investment momentum;

    b. Evaluating the indicative return and timeframe of the investment;

    c. Establishing the market size to assess the potential demand of an investment;

    d. Seeking funding provided by the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the implementation is to be ensured by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

8. *Calls on* all Member States to conduct their trade, financial, and economic policies in accordance with international trade law by following the rules set on tariffs by the World Trade Organization and the UN Charter, as well as the 2030 Agenda, so as to not hinder sustainable development and further denounces all violations of these regulations;

9. *Suggests* that Member States look for new approaches including integrating private capital to fund previous unfulfilled financial pledges regarding sustainable development, such as but not limited to:

    a. Promoting SDG 13.4 (implement the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*), which pledges $100 billion USD annually;

    b. Allocating 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) to Official Development Assistance;

    c. To provide $100 billion USD annually in climate finance under the *Paris Agreement*;

10. *Invites* Member States to strengthen their domestic resource mobilization through UN-bodies such as but not limited to UNDP by:

    a. Conducting a study on the efficiency, transparency, and equity of national tax systems;

    b. Modernizing tax collection mechanisms, the reduction of tax evasion, and the promotion of fair taxation policies aimed at increasing public revenues;

    c. Creating a new global institution, the Partnership for Infrastructure Optimization and Economic Renewal (PIOEER), to monitor national progress by periodically suggesting states to submit a report documenting their achievements;

    d. Reducing the financial gap and providing economic and industrial support to developing countries, thereby enabling steady and continuous growth and accelerated technological progress;

    e. Receiving funding from funds such as but not limited to the EU's Recovery and Resilience Facility;

    f. Directing funding into the United Nations Convention Against Corruption in the prevalent order of expanding education systems on a ground-level basis, promoting transparency for the prosperity of all nations;

11. *Requests* the General Assembly to convene a special session on international tax cooperation under the *United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation*, that has been drafted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on the *United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation*, to set a multilaterally agreed standard on international tax cooperation to be attended by all Member States and other related international organizations;

12. *Stresses* the importance of creating equal access for developing states to already existing funds through:

a. A change of indicators away from the four income categories of the World Bank to a new set of indicators focusing on advancements in sustainable development and that take pooled financial strength in cooperative endeavors into account, as well as the specific dangers and challenges small island development states face by taking into account the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI);

b. The broader use of special drawing rights of the IMF to provide liquidity to Member States in need;

c. Performing a study on reforming with structural proposals the system of credit rating agencies (CRAs) who assess credit risk but do not capture the challenges of developing economies with a focus on long-term ratings and non-profit institutions;

d. Urges cooperation among the UNDP, the World Bank, and the United Nations Environment Programme to improve governance, combat corruption, and ensure efficient resource use in the United Nations programs through a sustainable financing framework;

13. *Further recommends* creating new funds such as an International Sustainable Development Guarantee Fund, modeled after sovereign risk guarantee mechanisms, to which each Member State would be required to contribute a variable percentage of GDP based on its economic circumstances, aimed at:

    a. Providing risk-mitigation instruments for investors financing SDG-related projects in developing Member States, including, but not limited to, to improve the access to clean water, education, and healthcare in these countries, as well as to reduce the financial gap from the other countries and empower commercial connections between the members;

    b. Offering credit enhancement mechanisms, including partial risk guarantees for investors, loan loss reserves, and concessional financing structures, to reduce financial barriers for sustainable investments;

    c. Advocating for Member States to integrate SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) into their national financial plans and policies;

14. *Further encourages* partnership with academic institutions and the UNDP to produce technical studies, such as regional position papers or declarations on MVI at the General Assembly or ECOSOC, that advocate for vulnerability-based financing, and the fifth committee of the General Assembly is to mobilize an amount of financial resources based on each member state's GDP;

15. *Invites* Member States to partake in the UNDP knowledge management and learning strategy 2024-2027 for mutual learning and replication of sustainable practices in financing, agriculture, recycling, and digitalization to:

    a. Encourage the regional cooperation and unity in enforcing the *Basel Convention* through the training facility located in, e.g. South America;

    b. Facilitate the implementation of circular economic policies on a national, regional, and global level to reduce environmental impact;

    c. Foster partnerships with regional development banks to support regional projects;

d. Encourage the formation of new generations through digital education and training programs while improving access to quality education, especially through digital platforms;

e. Promote the creation of digital infrastructure, in alignment with point d, to facilitate broader access to technology and education;

f. Recommend collective investments in strengthening and modernizing school systems, with the recognition that the revolution must begin with the new generations;

16. *Asks for* increased Green Climate Fund (GCF) contributions and a strengthening of the GCF to pool resources and support investments in sustainable infrastructure and resilience building in vulnerable economies through:

    a. Improving access to financing for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) for private energy efficiency investments by significantly lowering investment risks for SMEs and banks through funding energy saving insurance;

    b. Providing a credit line available for local banks to fund SME energy efficiency projects at concessional rates, to be repaid through future energy savings;

    c. Advocating for simplified application processes for SIDS to access the GCF and Adaptation Fund;

    d. Working with other SIDS through AOSIS to release joint statements on finance delivery and hold donor Member States accountable;

    e. Recommending direct access modalities to GCF funds — where local institutions (not intermediaries) receive and manage funds;

    f. Negotiating debt modification treaties with bilateral lenders including the US, UK, and EU countries;

17. *Further* invites Member States to implement a system of debt-for-SDGs achievement swaps, which:

    a. Allows low and middle-income Member States to reduce their national debt in exchange for the achievement of environmental conservation and sustainability;

    b. Reduces national debt obligations in exchange for investments in environmental conservation and sustainability while further utilizing and expanding debt for climate swaps;

18. *Urges* Member States to integrate SDG Budget Tagging Frameworks into national public finance systems to enhance transparency, efficiency, and SDG-aligned public spending, by:

    a. Empowering the ministries of finance (MOFs) with the strategic role of SDG governance and measuring current government budgetary support for SDGs, MOFs can avoid further reporting requests to line ministries by implementing a centralized SDG budget tag through identifying primary and secondary SDGs;

b. Embedding SDG performance indicators into national budgetary planning to track public expenditures against specific SDG targets by:

    i. Tabulating the percentage distribution of investment by SDG target at the entity level and distributing the entity's operational expenditure to the global SDG targets following the distribution of investment;

    ii. Adopting predictive budget simulation models utilizing digital ledger technology (e.g., blockchain-based tracking systems) to improve real-time monitoring and minimize risks of misallocation or inefficiency and analyze how different taxation and expenditure policies impact SDG progress;

19. *Calls upon* Member States and international partners to ensure that the provision of aid, assistance, and cooperation, whether financial, technical, or capacity building, is carried out with full respect for the States' developmental priorities by:

    a. Welcoming initiatives aimed at promoting Sustainable FDI involvement, aligned with the SDGs, particularly SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure),SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals);

    b. Reaffirming the principles of national sovereignty over natural resources and the right of states to regulate FDI in line with their development goals and public interests;

    c. Providing risk-mitigation instruments for investors financing SDG-related projects in developing Member States, including, but not limited to, improving the access to clean water, education, and healthcare in these countries, as well as to reduce the financial gap from the other countries and empower commercial connections between the members;

    d. Offering credit enhancement mechanisms, including partial risk guarantees for investors, loan loss reserves, and concessional financing structures, to reduce financial barriers for sustainable investments.

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,

Reiterating the United Nations (UN) commitment to the goals and ideals enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations*, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production),

Concerned by the fact that the annual SDG financing gap has risen from $2.5 trillion USD to $4.2 trillion USD since the COVID-19 pandemic as a byproduct of disrupted global trade networks, stalled infrastructure projects, reduced foreign direct investment (FDI), and more,

Noting previous action taken by the committee to address financial barriers to sustainable development, including the resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," as well as the resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* of the *Third International Conference for Sustainable Development*, which both emphasize the importance of decoupling economic development from environmental degradation and commit Member States to improve the fairness, transparency, and efficacy of international financial development-oriented networks,

Expressing concern about the financial burden placed on economically developing countries, which has accentuated financial inequality and hindered economic growth, particularly in the Global South, and recognizing that many developing nations struggle to finance debt payments and keep up with the changing scope of the global financial climate, which in turn hinders the development of sustainable systems,

Alarmed by the compounding effects of environmental degradation, forced displacement, and conflict in vulnerable regions of the world, which have exacerbated national debt burdens and hindered long-term development planning,

Conscious of the disparate vulnerability of Least Developed Countries (LDCS) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to the debilitating effects of climate change and the ensuing damage to economic systems, which is estimated to reach 20% of their cumulative GDPs by the year 2050 as stated by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS),

Stressing the need to ensure control and transparency in all fund transfers related to sustainable development as well as debt relief,

Observing that many developing states in the Caribbean and Africa have Debt-to-GDP ratios near or above 100%, leading to economic vulnerabilities and challenges in development and fiscal sustainability, including the challenges encountered by nations reliant on one source of national income, *Understanding* that the economic prosperity of debtor Nation-States directly influences the economic prosperity of creditor nations,

Underlining that SIDS and LDCs do not have the capacity to fund development on their own and, therefore, should not be expected to take on the burden individually,

Realizing that debt relief has been found to be more efficient than the provisions of new loans in cases where debt has accumulated beyond a critical level,

Emphasizes international collaboration, allowing for resource pooling and joint financial mechanisms to support multiple SDG implementations in underdeveloped countries,

Deeply conscious that existing debt-relief systems like the International Monetary Funds' (IMF) Heavily Indebted Country Program (HIPC) have been designed around inappropriate debt sustainability indicators instead of debt reduction necessary for sustainable development,

Deeply concerned by the findings of the 2001 European Network on Debt and Development (EURODAD) study that detailed how the Net Present Value debt-to-export ratio will be above 150% for a minimum of 5 HIPCs,

Stressing the precedent set by the *Charter of the United Nations*, Article 2(5), which states that Members shall assist the United Nations in any action taken in accordance with the *Charter*,

1. *Strongly endorses* the development of a joint monitoring body UN-ANCHOR (Assorted National Creditors Helping Offer Relief) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by 2030, with emphasis on:

    a. Defining sustainable debt forgiveness as the partial or total cancellation of debts owed by a country to its creditors, granted in exchange for adherence to certain conditions, namely investment in the SDGs;

    b. Building upon the precedent set by the existing Debt-For-Nature programs such as ones implemented in Belize (2001) and the Seychelles Islands (2015) applied to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing Nations (SIDs), and highly indebted Member States;

    c. Calling on the UN Statistics Division to develop indicators to ensure that the Member States most in need, including indebted developing countries and LDCs that are not making sufficient progress on the SDGs due to a lack of financial resources, benefit from debt relief;

    d. Monitoring and supervising the allocation, distribution, and usage of all forgiveness funds per the Sustainable Development Goals using UN workers known as SHIPs (Sustainable Helpers for International Production);

    e. Working closely with existing debt relief initiatives like the G20 Common Framework and the Paris Club to set a precedent for LDCs and SIDs debt restructuring, as well as organizing creditors into a single committee dedicated to debt forgiveness for the distinctive goal of achieving the SDGs during a meeting of representatives held annually to clarify progress and division of roles;

    f. Requesting the installation of a UN-ANCHOR supervisory board that oversees the upholding of standards and goals in debt relief combined with increased funding from creditor nations and personnel for the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to ensure transparency and control of the spending of financial resources on UN-funded projects;

2. *Suggests* the creation of, in addition to UN-ANCHOR, the International Development Partnership Program (IDPP) by 2030 to foster relationships between sustainably developed and developing nations to promote financing by:

    a. Encouraging creditor nations to volunteer to socialize with LDCs at an annual conference and provide financing for sustainable development to that nation;

    b. Requesting an open forum with representatives from the World Bank and the IDPP to enhance existing fundraising capabilities and cooperation between Non-Governmental and Governmental Organizations;

    c. Seeking funding from the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to request the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Development Bank, Asia Development Bank, Development Bank of Latin America, and creditor Member States to continue their financial support of existing Debt-For-Nature Swap programs that include but are not limited to:

    a. The Nature Conservatory (TNC);

    b. Conservation International;

    c. the World Wildlife Fund (WWF);

    d. *US Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act* (TFCCA);

    e. France's Development Act (C2D);

    f. Germany's Debt Swap Program;

4. *Recommends* the establishment of specific criteria to determine the eligibility of Member States to UN-ANCHOR debt forgiveness to ensure fair and transparent cancelation of debt by 2030, such as:

    a. A Debt-to-GDP threshold having a significant negative impact on a global scale calculated using the World Bank Atlas method;

    b. A percentage of SDG achievement at a lower successful completion of SDGs;

    c. The Fragile State Index rating in the Economic Department is in decline;

    d. A Climate Change Performance Index consideration of the risk ranking;

e. Standards relating to human rights, women's rights, and freedom of the press per the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) and the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) under SDGs 10 (reduced inequalities) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions);

f. The creation of a sustainable economic reconstruction plan with the help of the Green Climate Fund and its transformational planning and programming approach, which would include the:

    i. Collaboration of indebted Member States with SHIPs, given time to negotiate at the IDPP annual conference for a budget;

    ii. Mobilization of domestic and natural resources that take into account regional specificities like demographics and economic difficulties;

    iii. Establishment of short-term, mid-term, and long-term objectives specific to each Member State's economic challenges;

5. *Encourages* the UNDP to implement an Environmental-Social-Governance (ESG) Data Assistant Program for developing countries by 2030 to promote the quality of ESG data and attract private capital by:

    a. Requesting each Member State government to develop a clear roadmap for data programs when they request assistance from the program;

    b. Collaborating with government agencies to support the improvement of ESG data collection, management, and discourse by dispatching UNDP staff for information assistance regarding data collection;

    c. Integrating developing Member States into existing frameworks such as the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and ESG reporting standards by:

        i. Integrating ESG considerations into core operations;

        ii. Enhancing governance and data management;

        iii. Aligning with global regulatory framework;

    d. Suggesting the submission of progress reports such as the Voluntary National Reviews to ensure effective permission and transparency;

6. *Proposes* the implementation of a vulnerability-based eligibility system for debt relief, taking into account environmental fragility and poverty levels in collaboration with ECOSOC and regional bodies that:

    a. Clarifies that vulnerability will be defined using existing international indexes, including but not limited to:

        i. The Environmental Vulnerability Index (EVI) has been developed by the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and their partners;

ii. The Multidimensional Poverty Index published by UNDP, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI);

iii. The INFORM Risk Index—a collaboration between the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the European Commission—which provides open-sourced risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters;

iv. The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) which is a diagnostic tool that measures the extent to which a country's policy and institutional framework supports sustainable growth and poverty reduction;

b. Further suggests a phased removal of existing sanctions that would be considered for developing Member States, contingent on demonstrated adherence to international human rights standards and democratic principles;

7. *Calls for* the organization of a pilot workshop by 2027 in collaboration with UNDP, the African Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Arab Monetary Fund, and the Latin American Bank to:

    a. Develop and evaluate regionally adapted debt relief frameworks for highly vulnerable states in the Sahel and South America region, governed by a multi-stakeholder review committee composed of representatives from regional development banks, UNDP, and recipient States, with selection criteria based on project sustainability, vulnerability, and alignment with national development strategies;

    b. Encourage recipient States to submit reports biannually to be included in the annual evaluation report by UNDP;

    c. Provide a follow-up report by 2027 on the effectiveness of debt relief programs based on vulnerability to assess impact and guide future adaptation;

8. *Advises* debt relief for developing countries through the *G20's Common Framework for Debt Treatments* by:

    a. Allowing debtor countries to redirect financial resources towards sustainability commitments;

    b. Suggesting the creation of a Global SDG Public-Private Partnerships Fund (PPF) by 2030 to attract private companies to invest in high-impact SDG projects such as reducing poverty, additionally focusing on projects with measurable short-term impact which will be able to attract significant investments after a successful pilot phase defined by governments of related countries and the World Bank;

9. *Proposes* a voluntary study conducted by ECOSOC from 2026 to 2036 distinguishing how low economic diversity connects to the Debt-to-GDP ratio, specifically by:

    a. Building upon existing UN bodies that record debt-based data, such as UNCTAD and the UN Global Crisis Response Group;

b. Requesting funding from the relevant UN bodies such as those mentioned above as well as the UN Debt Management and Financial Analysis Systems (DMFAS) and Non-Governmental Organizations like the World Bank and the IMF;

c. Requesting data from Member States regarding:

    i. Debt-to-GDP ratio;

    ii. Economic income by sector;

d. Including joint case studies with the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) and the World Health Organization (WHO), such as on how natural disasters or COVID-19 have affected tourism-dependent economies to be completed by 2030;

e. Culminating the research to show a correlation between low economic diversity and high Debt-to-GDP ratio;

10. *Encourages* the adoption of innovative financing mechanisms to close the sustainable development financing gap, particularly in developing Member States, by:

    a. Supporting the expansion of green bonds to fund climate-resilient infrastructure and renewable energy, drawing on regional development guidelines like the North American Development Bank (NADB) and the *Canadian Green Bond Framework*, as well as establishing international standards like SDGs;

    b. Calling for enhanced global cooperation to combat illicit financial flows through stronger transparency measures, capacity-building, and enforcement to protect domestic revenue bases;

    c. Affirming Debt-for-Nature and Debt-for-Climate swaps as dual-benefit solutions that reduce sovereign debt burdens for creditor and debtor nations alike while advancing biodiversity protection and climate action initiatives;

    d. Encouraging the use of innovative financial instruments, such as green and blue bonds, as well as climate risk insurance schemes, to support vulnerable economies in addressing climate-induced disasters;

    e. Stressing the importance of safeguards to ensure that these financing mechanisms promote inclusive development by requiring transparent reporting, equitable access to funding, and active community participation, particularly in developing and vulnerable Member States;

11. *Strongly encourages* capacity-building programs that help developing countries build the skills and systems needed to manage public finances effectively, track the progress of development projects, and strengthen institutions to support long-term growth and accountability, such as:

    a. Encouraging public-private partnerships (PPPs) to mobilize resources for sustainable development;

    b. Targeting PPPs to finance clean energy projects, improve waste management, and support eco-friendly tourism in developing countries;

12. *Encourages* the establishment of an International Sustainable Financing Innovation Hub (ISFIH), with initial funding and technical support from willing Nation-States and in partnership with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) by 2030, to:

    a. Support the development of digital public finance tools such as blockchain-based auditing systems and smart contracts for UN SDG-aligned expenditures;

    b. Promote the use of ethical finance mechanisms to fund climate resilience, infrastructure, and social welfare projects;

    c. Serve as a capacity-building and knowledge-sharing platform for developing countries seeking to implement transparent and innovative financing strategies;

13. *Suggests* further action towards accomplishing this issue through collaboration and continued efforts with all Member States of the United Nations.

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,

Acknowledging the ongoing lack of funding to meet the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals within the remaining five-year window, particularly in low-income and least-developed nations, and emphasizing the need for modernization techniques and technologies in order to strengthen these nations' individual capabilities,

Highlighting the rapidly approaching deadline of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and the need to streamline Member States' initiatives towards these goals, and especially highlighting the need for small and middle-income nations to strive for their mutual benefit, remembering that the World Bank classifies in 2025 as low and middle income countries all Member States with a gross national income (GNI) lower than $14,000 USD,

Bearing in mind the enormous economic gap between different regions in the world, resulting in 10% of the global population owning more than 75% of all wealth and that regional and international cooperation in different fields, like finance, is an essential strategy to close said economic gap, as it happened in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) community with the *Framework for Circular economy for the ASEAN Economic Community* (2021), which wishes to increase economic resilience, reduce resource waste and facilitate trade openness,

Acknowledging the relevance of sources such as the EU with the EU4Digital Initiative, InvesTech and Russia's Digital Economy initiative, which enhance digital infrastructure and foster economic growth through technological innovation,

Commending current international cooperation between nations from all over the world: west and east, global north and global south, and desiring that these trends continue and grow over the next five years leading into 2030 including initiatives like the Rogun Hydropower Project and meetings of organizations like the Financing for Development (FfD) Office and workshops such as the 2024 Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific – United Nations Trade and Development (ESCAP-UNCTAD) Workshop: Financing and Implementing the Green Transition National and Regional Policy Essentials to continuously educate Member States on financing sustainable development,

Identifying core aspects of a sustainably developed economy as: education, agriculture, transportation, healthcare, and energy efficiency,

Noting that limited access to school for developing nations can be addressed through financing strategies to improve access to social mobility and the achievement of several SDGs such as through the establishment of targeted scholarship programs, the expansion of digital learning infrastructure in remote areas, and partnerships with private and international donors to support teaching,

Emphasizing the importance of streamlining the financial efficacy of a Member State's economic development through mutual benefit from innovative agricultural knowledge transfer among nations and access to climate-resilient technologies for smallholder farmers and rural communities, as seen in the

2024 Belarus-African Union Cooperation,and others, bolstering food security and enhancing agricultural productivity and efficiency across borders,

Taking note from General Assembly resolution 72/212, “Strengthening the Links Between All Modes of Transport to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,” adopted on December 20, 2017, which highlights the necessity of enhancing transportation systems nationally and internationally, such as through development projects like the Tajikistan Rural Economy Development Project, in pursuit of economic development, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion,

Noting that comprehensive healthcare is not a reality in many developing nations, and that it is essential for the development of each Member State to have enough infrastructure to support the needs of the population for receiving necessary medical care, done through multi-organizational global health partnerships such as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance to increase access to immunization in the global south,

Reminding that energy efficiency is a key strategy to reduce the impact of climate change and that information, technology, and resource sharing among nations could both reduce reliance on fossil fuels and make progress towards sustainability targets, exemplified in Nigeria’s Sovereign Green Bond, aimed at financing environmentally friendly projects,

Recognizing the need for civil discourse, diplomatic communication, and increased opportunities for low or middle-income Member States (as recognized by the World Bank) to support each other, particularly in light of challenges such as limited access to concessional financing, technological transfer restrictions, and unequal bargaining, by encouraging the establishment of regional peer-cooperation through programs such as the United Nations Global Platform,

1. *Recommends* that during the next five years, the UN recognize “Final Five: Recommendations for Financial Efficacy in the Five Years Until 2030” allowing for the effective sharing of clear priorities, financing initiatives, and crucial information in anticipation of the remaining five years until the 2030 deadline for the SDGs, in order to ensure clear goals for sustainable financial development for all Member States, especially low and middle-income Member States, including initiatives such as:

    a. Encouraging and enabling low and middle-income Member States to communicate and collaborate by methods of trade that focus on shared knowledge, techniques, and technologies, in order to mutually build up national economies;

    b. Consolidating and enhancing existing data from instruments such as the *Development Finance Assessment* (DFA) tool and the *Integrated National Financing Frameworks* (INFFs), in order to identify national and regional financing shortfalls and better direct concessional flows;

    c. Introducing a digital benchmarking dashboard hosted by the Inter-agency Task Force (IATF), ranking Member States’ progress in SDG-aligned investment mobilization, with disaggregated indicators;

2. *Invites* low and middle-income Member States, as classified by the World Bank criteria of 2025 (based on data of 2023), to mutually support and strengthen international development through the trading of essential knowledge and technologies in key areas of developmental strength, and suggests the following ideas:

a. Development of regional centers of innovation and common industrial corridors to promote technological transfer, encourage local entrepreneurship, and improve value chains across borders, with a particular emphasis on promoting sustainable development through trade;

b. Foreign direct investments (FDI) towards the development process of economies, as a vehicle of technology and knowledge transfer, including a focus on many soft technologies, such as managerial skills, marketing, or knowledge of standards and regulations in export markets;

c. Licensing standards, representing an important mode of international technology transfer, due to the relationship between licensing and the accessibility of technological skills and research and development support for adaptation and learning;

d. Cooperation among government, business, civil society groups, and academia toward a free and secure flow of financial data is essential for creating a more inclusive, robust, and resilient digital economy;

3. *Further suggests* the creation of SDG Acceleration Facilities, under organizations such as BRICS or the G20, in order to finance essential health, education, and infrastructure trade and mutual benefit initiatives in low-income and least developed nations by:

    a. Integrating successful case studies and digital innovations gained through international technology exchange into funded project criteria;

    b. Prioritizing initiatives that build local digital capacity through training, localized tech transfer, and inclusive access to information systems;

4. *Encourages* Member States and international organizations, such as the IMF, to increase assistance to help low and middle-income countries by creating digital infrastructure in key areas of economic growth, such as the Global Infrastructure Facility, launched by the G20, which focuses on improving infrastructure development in LMICs, including digital infrastructure, by:

    a. Fostering technical assistance to design and implement digital infrastructure projects;

    b. Promoting standards for sustainable infrastructure, giving it a unique and important role in developing and promoting sustainable infrastructure best practices among MDBs, client governments, and the private sector;

    c. Supporting a programmatic approach that can be replicated and scaled;

5. *Urges* the enhancing of regional and interregional economic integration and knowledge or technology sharing to promote efficient finance and resource use by:

    a. Increasing the frequency of assembling relevant financial forums in order to ensure alignment of the development of finance with the SDGs;

    b. Encouraging increased cooperation between regional economic and social commissions to broaden workshops on green financing;

   c. Cooperating on infrastructure projects that produce sustainable energy across political borders in order to mitigate financial burdens and increase energy access which closes financial gaps and makes the SDGs more achievable by the 2030 deadline;

6. *Emphasizes* the necessity of collaboration between middle-income Member States in pursuit of the lessening of the financing gap, focusing on the following five core aspects of a sustainably developed economy by:

   a. Robust and consistent quality education, following the goal of SDG 4 (quality education);

   b. Strength of agriculture practices, in alignment with SDG 12 (sustainable consumption and production), with the goal of sustainable consumption and production and strong industries;

   c. Efficiency of inner- and inter-city transportation systems in order to strengthen communities and infrastructure, focusing on SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities);

   d. Reliable access to healthcare and continued wellbeing, centered around SDG 3 (good health);

   e. Awareness of the necessity of energy efficiency and climate awareness, as per SDG 13 (climate action), on a national and international scale;

7. *Encourages* the recognition and prioritization of global education innovations between Member States, aimed at accelerating the implementation of SDG 4 (quality education) with a particular focus on vulnerable and low-income Member States, and coordinated by the UNDP, the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), in collaboration with the World Bank Education Global Practice, building upon their existing education investment platforms and technological assistance programmes, by:

   a. Promoting the financing and deployment of modular, climate-resilient educational units in remote or climate-affected areas, through blended financing approaches, leveraging existing tools such as the World Bank Education Resilience programs and green bond mechanisms;

   b. Mobilizing private sector engagement via the development of Education Impact Bonds, where investor returns are tied to measurable educational outcomes, in collaboration with UNDP, GPE and IFC, building on model like the “Education Outcomes Fund;”

   c. Driving the digital transformation of education systems by fostering public-private partnerships with major ed-tech companies and local telecom providers, by subsidizing access to affordable digital devices, promoting the use of open-source platforms, and integrating AI-powered adaptive learning tools, in line with the World Bank’s “EdTech” strategy and the “Digital Public Infrastructure” approach prompted by the G20;

8. *Recommends* agriculturally sustainable Member States (e.g., those matching the Agricultural Criteria from the Climate Bonds Initiative) to consider sharing systems, information, or other tactics specific to farming industrial needs with other Member States, in pursuit of mutual

strengthening and infrastructure building, remembering the necessity of financial development through knowledge trade in the national and international spheres, following related successful programs that have increased agricultural sustainability around the globe;

9. *Recommends* continued collaborative initiatives to strengthen transportation systems within and between Member States, in order to enhance access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities for remote communities as demonstrated by the effectiveness of related programs across Member States;

10. *Exhorts* Member States to remember the critical need for healthcare and strong health-focused institutions as a necessity for a healthy and productive national workforce which subsequently supports internal economic growth within low and middle-income Member States, and collaborate with other nations to promote international safe and sanitary practices, enhancing the quality of life across borders, through programs focused on collaboration and assistance, through measures such as:

    a. Fostering collaboration between governments, non-government organizations, and the private sector geared towards increased healthcare education and support;

    b. Supporting countries with financial and technical assistance to introduce new vaccines and fortifying immunization systems;

11. *Encourages* the usage of preexisting global knowledge-sharing platforms to facilitate the exchange of best practices, innovative technologies, and policy solutions, especially to support small and middle-income countries in advancing modernization techniques and accelerating progress toward climate change reductions, including actions such as:

    a. The use of green and blue bonds in national financing strategies, providing funding specifically for climate-focused projects;

    b. Considering debt-for-climate debt forgiveness programs, which would require debtor nations to seek strong collaboration towards the global goal of climate safety;

    c. Acknowledging the international nature of the problem of climate change, in order to frame the pursuit of international solutions;

12. *Praises* Member States in their relentless pursuit of SDG 17 (partnership for the goals), and reminds the international community that believes:

    a. Diplomatic respect and kindness ought to be prioritized in all communications between nations;

    b. Member States which are struggling to meet the SDGs by 2030 can find help from other Member States and if said SDGs are not fulfilled by the supposed time, they will always find support from the international community.

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,

Alarmed by the setback of the progression of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as established by General Assembly resolution 70/1, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (2030 Agenda), and the growing need to close the financing gap to achieve SDGs,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation in addressing food insecurity and advancing SDG 2 (zero hunger), such as the work of the Consultative Group on International Consultative Research,

Observing the persisting $4.2 trillion USD global financing gap that hinders the achievement of the 17 SDGs and the 169 Targets,

Acknowledging the world's progress for SDGs is at a lackluster 17%, with around one half showing minimal or moderate progress, and around one third regressing or completely stalled,

Recalling the universally agreed commitments outlined in the 2015 *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA) *on Financing for Development*, as well as the commitments made in the AAAA and the *Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries* (LDCs),

Encouraged by past efforts at international and regional actions to mobilize adequate SDG financing, such as through the International Finance Corporation (IFC), which facilitates collaboration and dialogue between Member States through programs like the 30 by 30 Program,

Understanding that individual Member States are responsible for their own sustainable growth in order to achieve the SDGs by 2030 through the UNEP Green Fiscal Policy Network,

Fully aware of the outstanding difficulties that LDCs are facing in their efforts to achieve the SDGs and the impact that foreign direct investments (FDI) have in supporting LDCs to contribute to achieving the SDGs,

Acknowledging the significance of the work that is done by organizations such as the IFC which is encouraging more private sector investments in the developing world as recently in India when the IFC sponsored India's first sustainability-linked bond (SLB) in the road sector supporting the Indian company Cube Highways Trust to build a strategic highway and support its sustainability goals,

Fully alarmed by the increasing, neo-colonial external debt burdens faced by the developing world of over $8.8 trillion USDthat cuts away self-sufficiency,

Pointing out the importance to help developing Member States to stabilize financial flows through the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and no longer rely on external resources,

Deeply convinced the role of debt restructuring and fighting tax evasion as necessary steps toward creating a stable economic foundation as set by the United Nations Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters for developing Member States To facilitate long-term investments, *Having considered* the importance that every Member States, at every step of its development, can access established funds through programs such as the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development,

Aware of the 733 million people who are lacking the necessities for survival due to the lack of resources available due to the growing financing gap and endorsing the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, Perkins International and Women's Economic Empowerment Program of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, and UN System-Wide Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

Reaffirming the importance of knowledge sharing and innovation between developed and developing countries to improve human capital and encourage economic advancement in key sectors such as agriculture, technology, and infrastructure,

Affirming the effectiveness of education programs in providing skills for young and old workers in building the Member States after crises in advancing SDG 5,

Taking note of the efforts made within workshops focusing on financing sustainable development such as the 2024 Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific – United Nations Trade and Development (ESCAP-UNCTAD) Workshop: Financing and Implementing the Green Transition National and Regional Policy Essentials to support the education of Member States on closing the finance gap,

Considering that Member States impacted by conflict face significant economic challenges in sustainable development,

Underscoring the importance of global multi-stakeholder platforms, such as the Sustainable Stock Exchange Initiative, for exploring how exchange can encourage sustainable investment,

Noting also that complicated and inefficient local administrations and laws may impede the establishment and progress of FDIs and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), thereby harming the effort of sustainable development in Member States,

1. *Emphasizes* the multifaceted approach to ensure the achievement of the SDGs through including but not limited to:

    a. Inviting developing nations and Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) to work towards self-sufficiency in the long term;

    b. Designating debt relief and financial and economic restructuring as a priority in the journey towards the economic sovereignty of Member States and self-sufficiency;

    c. Enhancing production and efficiency to promote food independence and sufficiency, and making Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) code data transparent to reduce risk and spur growth;

    d. Calling for the promotion of the support provided through the transfer of knowledge and technology by programmes like the United Nations (UN) Technology Transfer Programme to achieve SGD 4 (quality education) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth);

    e. Promoting regional youth dialogues, such as the Central Asian Youth Dialogue, to support the implementation of the international agenda on "Youth, Peace and Security" and encourages participation in SDG-related initiatives through UNESCO fellowships, particularly focusing on youth from landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and LDCs;

2. *Implores* Member States to adopt more efficient and transparent tax systems and to strengthen efforts to combat tax evasion via usage of the United Nations Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters in order to increase domestic revenue mobilization and thereby enabling greater investment in sustainable development, including but not limited to:

    a. The implementation of carbon taxation mechanisms such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism that directly support the achievement of the SDGs (particularly SDGs 13,15, 17), reinvesting revenues towards areas such as clean energy access, education, and climate resilience.These mechanisms could be strengthened through the use of diagnostic tools such as the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT), as promoted by the World Bank;

    b. The establishment of a national framework to monitor and report on the impact of tax-based revenue programs, which would ensure accountability, equitable allocation, and alignment with long-term sustainability priorities;

    c. Engagement with international initiatives such as Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB), the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (CIACA), and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), which offer technical and strategic assistance for the design and implementation of effective carbon pricing frameworks;

3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen and streamline administrative procedures related to the establishment and development of foreign direct investments (FDIs) and public-private partnerships (PPPs), thereby promoting sustainable development through enhanced efficiency and accessibility that:

    a. Recommends the use of incentives such as subsidies, tax reductions, and emissions credits to encourage individuals and businesses to invest in environmentally responsible projects that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, similar to the 30 by 30 Zero Program of the International Finance Corporation;

    b. Proposes the adoption of a Green Investment Tax Credit, which would be based on existing UN tools such as the UNDP Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) and the UNEP Green Fiscal Policy Network, to help governments design tax policies that support sustainable growth and climate action, hence aligning economic growth with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda;

    c. Urges Member States to foster a more business-friendly atmosphere with a corresponding level of regulations to attract more PPPs;

4. *Advises* developed Member States to prioritize LDCs and Member States who have experienced conflict within the past three decades for FDIs and PPPs by offering tax credits and grants to companies and corporations to collaborate with LDCs or conflict-impacted Member States in such investment projects that work towards completion of the SDGs;

5. *Proposes* the formation of BRIDGE (Balanced Regulation through International Development Guidance Enforcement), which would act as a subsidiary body under the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), operating as a consulting agency which aims for the collaboration between all Member States, and exchange financial and knowledge flows by:

    a. Combining PPPs and the mobilization of domestic resources in developing countries;

    b. Matching with private entities of developed countries, developing countries' private entities providing consultative support, aiding developing countries to target their shortcomings, and finding innovative solutions for long-term financial independence;

    c. Encourages the BRIDGE initiative to collaborate with regional innovation hubs to facilitate regional cooperation in its consultative panels, with emphasis on South-South cooperation;

6. *Invites* Member States to an Opt-In Voluntary Fiscal Analysis Program, such as the McArthur and Kharas SDG Costing Study, to have an SDG costing forecast conducted by a volunteer-based Independent Data Analysis Committee by:

    a. Investigating the specific SDG milestones relevant to each member state in collaboration with local UNCTs (United Nations Country Teams);

    b. Establishing a continuous feedback loop recommending national budget allocations to SDG-relevant sectors and subnational funding mechanisms related to the 2030 Agenda that are voluntarily taken into consideration by Member States;

    c. Working with a voluntary staff of no less than 10% regional specialists and no less than 20% local representatives appointed by the local UNCTs;

    d. Using data collection and validation frameworks and protocols provided and or vetted by the standards of the United Nations Statistics Division through a blockchain security system;

7. *Suggests* Member States that provide Official Development Assistance to reframe and re-empower debt forgiveness programs through a Duo-Step Solution by:

    a. Adding situational debt forgiveness depending on a nation's annual contributions to their SDG priorities;

    b. Requesting additional, phase-based debt relief through a 6-month (10% off GDP), 9-month (15% GDP), and 18-month (25% GDP) target program based on transparent and effective use of debt exemptions;

8. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate simplification of rules of origin for LDC exports to enhance trade opportunities, stimulate economic growth, and promote sustainable development for LDCs by:

    a. Minimizing documentation requirements and allowing self-certification when possible;

    b. Utilizing digital tools to reduce the administrative burden of meeting the requirements of origin;

9. *Suggests* capacity-building, sharing of knowledge and innovative practices in area of agriculture that stimulate the economy of LDCs and developing countries by:

    a. Implementing programs for bilateral and multilateral collaboration on developing agricultural methods and produce for export;

b. Expanding on current and creating new labor-intensive public infrastructure building projects on a small and medium scale to provide short-term job opportunities for unskilled and skilled workers similar to World Bank projects;

c. Moderating collaboration between Consultative Group on International Consultative Research (CGIAR) and local governments, agricultural ministries, and local organizations aimed at improving crop yields for domestic consumption, enhancing food security, and increasing export through:

   i. Research and implementation of sustainable agricultural practices;

   ii. Capacity-building programs, including hands-on training on agricultural techniques, pest management and sustainable development;

10. *Recommends* Member States to increase renewable energy projects by establishing reusable energy power stations such as hydroelectric dams, solar panel farms, waste-to-energy plants, and biogas plants to support economic growth by:

    a. Reducing the amount of money spent on energy each year;

    b. Allowing for economic opportunities for those not previously integrated in the main power network;

    c. Encouraging investments into renewable energy to guide each Member State towards more self-sufficiency;

11. *Urges* Member States to support the transfer, translation, and uptake of crops to develop global food production, address SDG 2, and alleviate financial barriers by:

    a. Supporting multilateral cooperation in the voluntary open-sharing and translation of Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) crop genetic codes through a UN WHO-backed body;

    b. Promoting awareness of rigorous scientific testing via the WHO to ensure GMO safety;

    c. Encouraging domestic consumption and food security independence by promoting locally grown foods to support SDG 13 (climate action);

    d. Recommending the establishment of electricity and water banks in developing countries, especially in regions lacking infrastructure to support sustainable agricultural development;

12. *Highlights* the importance of monitoring and addressing the role of non-state actors in contributing to or impeding progress toward the SDGs, particularly in relation to disparities in SDG adherence, by:

    a. Recognizing the importance of collection, analysis, and publication of data related to the impact of non-state actors on a voluntary basis – including multinational corporations, NGOs, and private financial institutions – on SDG progress within Member States;

    b. Mandating the body to work in cooperation with existing UN entities, regional organizations, and national governments to promote responsible and ethical investment aligned with the SDGs and address harmful practices that hinder sustainable development;

c. Including a voluntary mechanism for Member States to submit concerns or cases of suspected interference or neglect by non-state actors, which will then be reviewed and investigated by the oversight body;

d. Ensuring that the oversight body operates with regional representation and includes experts in international law, sustainable development, economics, and human rights to maintain neutrality and effectiveness;

13. *Supports* the implementation of participating in workshops organized by regional economic and social commissions, such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), with the goal of improving institutional capacity for SDG financing; encouraging the inclusion of LDCs to address regional disparities and enhance cooperation through shared data platforms and joint initiatives;

14. *Promotes* scholarships for students from LDCs through United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fellowship programs aimed at improving education, technical expertise, and human capital;

15. *Recommends* Member States to increase access to education for vulnerable populations–people with disabilities and women–by following model of Perkins International and Women's Economic Empowerment Program of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, addressing SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), by:

    a. Adopting similar practices to those of Mobility International USA (MIUSA) organization, such as providing international exchange training for students with disabilities, giving them chances to study abroad and enhance their skills;

    b. Endorsing the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy by recruiting and retaining individuals with disabilities in the workforce and utilizing appropriate technological accommodation;

    c. Following recommended practices outlined in the UN System-Wide Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women as well as partnering with the Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative to promote mentoring and fair wages for women within companies;

16. *Supports* enhanced cooperation between LDCs and the World Bank with the aim to strengthen job production and infrastructure development within Member States as a way to increase economic growth and narrow the financing gap to achieve SDGs by:

    a. Utilizing the World Bank to expand the provision of microfinance loans to individuals in the private sector, dependent upon the submission and approval of business plans, in order to promote entrepreneurship and generate employment opportunities through:

        i. The implementation of microfinance loans and small business development loans with the support of the World Bank, aimed at providing low-interest financial options that support entrepreneurs, small businesses, youth-led and women enterprises that aim at achieving sustainable practices;

ii. Accessible low-interest financial support options such as loans that can benefit climate-forward organizations and businesses;

b. Encouraging loans that can also be provided to a singular Member State as well, as a Country Support Program (CSP) previous successful examples have occurred in Vietnam, Pakistan and Mozambique to improve financial inclusion;

c. Aiming for a plan utilizing Financial Inclusion Support Framework (FISF,) which has previously benefited other states by catalyzing their private sector financing;

d. Using national revenue created from these programs will directly contribute to the economic resilience of the Member State;

17. *Promotes* the implementation of the Sustainable Finance Strategy Initiative to facilitate collaboration between economists and LDCs in designing customized frameworks to address domestic financing challenges and broader economic issues, and to this end:

a. Encourages the establishment of six-month partnerships between economists and LDC governments to conduct research and develop targeted financing strategies tailored to each Member State's development priorities;

b. Welcomes voluntary financial support from willing Member States to fund the research and development process of these national financing plans;

c. Acknowledges the role of the UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) in promoting sustainable finance and supporting Member States by facilitating engagement with financial institutions during the development of these plans;

d. Supports the submission of finalized financial plans to the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub for their review and potential investment.

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,

Noting the need for a Cross-Continental Budget Transparency (CCBT) value of information sharing and the benefits of further education for Member States with regard to budget transparency and sustainable economic policies,

Recalling the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the necessity to close the $4.2 trillion USD annual financing gap with multilateral collaboration, particularly for emerging Member States that possess a disproportionate commitment to repay their dues towards sustainable goals,

Acknowledging the existing efforts of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs), and accredited third-party auditors in conducting financial oversight, while stressing the need for enhanced scrutiny of high-value SDG-related financial agreements and transactions,

Recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic has deepened global inequalities, reinforcing the need for stronger international cooperation to mobilize resources effectively and equitably,

Recognizing the potential of digital technologies, such as e-Governance and blockchain, to improve financial transparency, inclusion, and anti-corruption efforts through scalable and auditable systems,

Acknowledging that financial constraints continue to hinder progress on poverty reduction, climate action, and economic resilience, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations,

Emphasizing that, despite rising private sector investment, many countries cannot mobilize sufficient domestic resources, necessitating enhanced global efforts to align financial flows with sustainable development priorities,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen compliance and establish binding financial obligations to ensure carbon markets deliver concrete, measurable contributions to sustainable development,

Acknowledging the important need for financing infrastructure to reach SDG 4, as access to quality education allows developing Member States to raise their level of qualified workforce, especially concerning safety training and protection of manual workers,

Promoting diversification into renewable energy sources through international collaboration and capacity building to promote stable, sustainable growth, under SDG target 7.3,

Encouraging the diversification of economies of developing nations through innovation and cooperation to limit the risk of economic setbacks, complementing SDG target 8.2,

Highlighting SDG target 17.2 and the importance of official development assistance commitments in the achievement of SDGs,

Recalling the importance of the *Pact for the Future* in ensuring that all Member States have access to financial help to achieve the 2030 Agenda, *Acknowledging* article 17 of the *Kyoto Protocol*, adopted by the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) in 1997, which invites Member States to participate in emissions trading, as well as article 6 of the *Paris Climate Agreement* (2015), which encourages voluntary cooperation in a Carbon Credit trading program,

Taking into account the importance of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the financing of the SDGs, since it has been the main source of financing for development aid according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),

Recognizing that existing legal frameworks for climate finance, such as carbon credit trading under the Paris Agreement, remain underutilized due to weak enforcement, limited political will, and inadequate financial infrastructure,

Underlining the age gap between the median age of UN professionals of 47 years and that of many emerging Member States,

Praising the efficiency and accessibility of many youth involvement programs, such as the Youth Advisory Groups (YAG) throughout the United Nations,

Taking into consideration that a lack of transparency and the provision of incorrect information regarding Member States' budgets are responsible for an important part of the financing gap,

Acknowledging the UNDP-supported programs focused on strengthening domestic resource mobilization, enhancing budget transparency, and expanding access to basic services in rural areas,

Emphasizing the importance of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA) in the diffusion of technologies, and its connection to the *Financing for Development* (FfD) frameworks,

Recalling article 9 of the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* (UNCAC), which legally enforces anti-corruption measures,

Bearing in mind that small island developing states, which are particularly challenged by the effects of climate change, will face annual climate adaptation costs of $15 billion USD by 2030,

Guided by the grounds of the G7 framework, focusing on developed and developing countries' economic strategies that integrate and promote all significant international economic issues,

Recognizing that emissions trading systems are proven to be an effective mechanism to incentivize sustainable development, as, for instance, the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) has in total raised over €175 billion EUR for sustainable investments since 2013 and has helped reduce carbon dioxide emissions in the EU by 47% during an 18-year period,

Acknowledging that the EU's carbon market, reducing the total amount of carbon credits by 4.3% per year and pricing one ton of carbon dioxide at €65.59 EUR, could impose a financial and economic strain on individual Member States,

Noting with deep concern that corruption alone annually costs about $2.6 trillion USD to the global economy; thus, an increased control of corruption, financing fraud, or tax evasion can represent a major source of funding to close the financing gap,

Alarmed that corruption diverts an estimated $3.6 trillion USD annually from development efforts and that over 25% of SDG funding in underdeveloped countries is lost due to misallocation and corruption, *Recognizing* the importance of formalizing the informal sector, in line with SDG target 8.3, to enhance transparency in SDG-related funding and support inclusive economic development,

Cognizant of the innovative precedent set in 2021 by the European Investment Bank (EIB) by issuing €100 million EUR in digital bonds on the Ethereum blockchain, as well as the Boston Consulting Group's Decentralized Consortium Funding (DCF) model to emphasize the potential of proof-of-stake protocols to provide energy-efficient, transparent, and secure frameworks for tokenized financing instruments that can attract diversified public and private investment,

1. *Suggests* the implementation of a CCBT, in order to tackle the SDG goals to collectively complete them. Which entails the ability to share amongst continents the available funds, both knowledgeable and monetary by:

    a. Defining the CCBT as a data-sharing resource that can only be stored and accessed by each continents, meaning that only designated countries can access their own continent's data, to ensure their notion of sovereignty through:

        i. Improving fellow Member States' ability to independently grow their own economy;

        ii. Reconfirming the ability to receive intelligence and fiscal support from other Member States;

    b. Ensuring the proper usage of funds given by Member States, the requirement of the CCBT incentivizes fellow Member States to provide a detailed report. In order to consider the emerging Member States that possess a disproportionate commitment to repay their dues, promotes the implementation of multi-national consultation and advisement committees which bring about improved accumulation and application of financial resources towards the SDGs, following the example set by the Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);

    c. Recalling Member States to contribute proportionally to the SDGs, GNI-based, which is to be considered an objective indicator of a Member State's capacity to contribute;

    d. Inviting the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to take part in the budget allocations;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of formalizing the informal sector as a pathway to improving the transparency, efficiency, and inclusiveness of SDG funding, particularly to bridge the development gap for women, Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations, by:

    a. Encouraging Member States to adopt transparent and inclusive mechanisms to support formalisation, including:

        i. Participating in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and the SDG National Reporting Initiative, with the Joint SDG Fund for the allocation and impact of SDG-related funding aimed at the informal sector;

        ii. Reminding Member States of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the International Labour Organization (ILO);

    iii. Providing tax breaks or access to financing for businesses transitioning into the formal economy;

    iv. Recommending Member States to reinforce pay transparency, equal pay for work of equal value, and access to care services in collaboration with the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions;

  b. Strengthening social protection systems that are equitably funded and transparently administered, such as:

    i. Providing cash transfers to reduce mortality rates in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and its mandate on economic justice by setting international labour standards;

    ii. Ensuring accountability frameworks to protect and amplify the voices of women and marginalised groups in decision-making;

3. *Directs attention* towards the broadening of energy investments and encourages the increased facilitation of clean energy research and technology, such as through the International Renewable Energy Agency, to promote national transitions towards renewable energy sources, encouraged by international information sharing and cross-country cooperation;

4. *Encourages* innovative solutions in designated continental regions that display bilateral relations to similar economic issues by implementing suggestive propositions that have statistics and research that exhibit successful innovative solutions, such as utilizing global growth data;

5. *Calls upon* Member States and international organizations to take proactive steps in detecting and investigating black markets in LDCs, as these activities severely undermine economic stability and widen the financing gap by:

  a. Establishing cross-border data sharing mechanisms globally;

  b. Strengthening the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) under the OECD;

  c. Encouraging participation of continental representatives in the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes;

6. *Emphasizes* the insufficient funding capabilities to resolve the financial crisis that is occurring globally, to combat this obstacle that works towards the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals initiatives, Member States must:

  a. Mobilize the financial resources by looking at aid assistance to other developing countries that are struggling financially;

  b. Enhance the regulatory environment that encourages impactful investing for the SDGs in developing countries, and blended financial instruments such as credit guarantees;

  c. Support greater financial investments for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which could include credit guarantees alongside capacity-building projects, together with different funding;

7. *Recognizes* the significance of inclusive fiscal dialogue between LDCs and developed Member States to enhance global budget transparency and equitable development by:

    a. Supporting the integration of transparency indicators into SDG progress reports in alignment with the AAAA;

    b. Facilitating yearly regional workshops with the UNDP and the Asian Development Bank to build capacity in budget reporting and public financial management for LDCs;

    c. Promoting open-source budget-tracking tools designed for low-capacity states to improve transparency in rural areas;

8. *Reminds* Member States to reaffirm their commitment to the Pact for the Future, the AAAA and the Monterrey Consensus, notably by:

    a. Moving towards the *Pact for the Future* recommendations for 0.7% of a country's Gross National Income (GNI) be dedicated to ODA;

    b. Reinforcing the importance of the AAAA, which calls for increased ODA and private sector investment in sustainable development;

9. *Recommends* that the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), in collaboration with Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) and accredited third-party auditors, enhance the frequency and scope of independent audits on SDG-related financial agreements and transactions exceeding $10 million, ensuring that these audits assess transparency, detect financial mismanagement, and provide publicly accessible reports through the UNDESA, thereby reinforcing accountability and strengthening trust in SDG financing;

10. *Supports* a mandatory reporting of all SDG-related financial contracts, including aid agreements, infrastructure funding, and climate financing, through an open-access United Nations financial database managed by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ensuring that both public and private entities engaged in SDG-related financial activities disclose relevant financial data, allowing civil society organizations, journalists, and independent watchdog groups to monitor fund allocations and report suspected mismanagement;

11. *Calls upon* the OIOS to voluntarily audit and rate each Member State on the efficiency of their ODA expenditures, which will include:

    a. The creation of a credit grading system component of the Emission Trading System program designed to foster efficiency within each Member State;

    b. Rolling 7-year efficiency scores for ODA expenditures;

    c. Blank rating for those who wish to opt out;

    d. Markers to determine the level of security with ODA expenditures to ensure funds are used per the Doha Declaration's agenda;

12. *Calls upon* nations to conform to transparency guidelines as it pertains to funds received as loans, debt, or credit, and the funds allocated to public or private entities for programs and projects pertaining to advancing SDG targets, which would constitute:

a. Keeping detailed and publicly accessible records of which projects are being promoted with funds obtained from the Emission Trading System;

b. Keeping detailed and publicly accessible records of which projects are being funded with credits from the Debt-for-Credit swap component of the Emission Trading System program;

c. Adhering to the credit grading system component of the Emissions Trading System program;

d. Keeping all detailed and publicly accessible records on the international blockchain-based governance and execution framework;

13. *Encourages* regional and global agreements on budget and data transparency supported by OECD to promote adoption of circular economic models and investment for sustainable development by:

a. Ensuring that investments in circular economy initiatives are used efficiently, monitored effectively for progress tracking, and are transparent in terms of allocation and spending, to build trust and openness among stakeholders;

b. Encouraging the UNDP to produce more annual reports on the effectiveness of funding allocation for circular initiatives, expanding on existing reports of its Funding Windows program;

14. *Supports* the expansion of the mandate of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) which currently only includes the audit of the accounts of the UN, its funds and programmes - to also include the external auditing of internationally-allocated funds received by Member States, in order to increase transparency and ensure that funds allocated by the UN to achieve SDGs is solely used by Member States to achieve SDGs, through the conduct of regular investigations by:

a. Emphasizing that this expansion will recover significant funds lost to corruption, fraud, and the misappropriation of international aid funds that were diverted from their intended purpose of achieving SDGs, and will therefore be capable of self-financing;

b. Recognizing the importance of the IMF in improving financial transparency;

c. Reemphasizing Member States' sovereignty, notably their financial sovereignty, and thus only controlling the good use of UN funds;

d. Further recommending the need for independent auditing in the use of international funds by Member States, as well as the accurate and reliable disclosure of economic situations;

e. Overseeing the good use of internationally allocated funds by Member States, to ensure that the money given to a Member State for them to achieve SDGs is solely used to achieve SDGs;

f. Verifying the accuracy of the financial information linked to the achievement of SDGs provided by Member States that show:

i. The real amounts of their financial contributions to the achievement of the SDGs;

    ii. Their real capacity of contribution;

g. Proposing to assist Member States in the implementation of anti-corruption measures, tax reforms, and financial transparency initiatives to improve public revenue collection and financial sustainability;

h. Investigating within each Member State to verify the good use of UN funds, at a frequency depending on the previous investigation's results that show:

    i. At a two-year interval, if fraud was detected during the last investigation;

    ii. Progressively increasing to up to ten years later if results have been consistently positive and accurate;

i. Defining fraud as a confirmed lie by a Member State on its real financial contributions to SDGs, as their intentional misuse of international funds, supposed to achieve SDGs, or on other key financial information linked to SDGs. If numbers are unjustified and unsubstantiated, or if the funds provided by the international community are misused, the UN may reduce its aid to the Member State committing fraud;

15. *Encourages* the strengthening of whistleblower protections for individuals reporting financial misconduct related to SDG projects, in line with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) provisions by:

    a. Establishing confidential reporting hotlines under the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);

    b. Offering legal immunity for whistleblowers;

    c. Creating an international fund to provide financial support for individuals facing retaliation recognizing that this will ensure that financial resources are directed efficiently toward closing the SDG funding gap;

16. *Recommends* the participation of all Member States in exploring the use of digital solutions such as blockchain technology and AI to ensure accountability, collaboration, reduce corruption, and a significant collection of data and research on international funding, reinforcing the focus on digitalization indicated in the AAAA by:

    a. Promoting access to technologies in emerging areas and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) to allow access to international data and budgets for all through:

        i. Emphasizing the importance of building the necessary infrastructures in emerging Member States, including robust internet connectivity, mobile networks, and digital payment systems in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD);

        ii. Recommending partnering with tech companies and financial institutions to ensure accessible and affordable services for underserved populations;

        iii. Financing digital solutions with the help of various stakeholders such as the World Bank Group, IMF, World Trade Organization, United Nations Trade and Development and UNDP;

b. Suggesting that all Member States take accountability in sharing information and processes, notably by encouraging the ODA to utilize data collection regarding transparency, such as the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI);

c. Suggesting the establishment of a working group monitored by UNODC to develop best practices based on the Digital Public Finance Hub by Overseas Development Institute (ODI);

d. Allowing all Member States to have a centralized access, managed by regional banks, to international funding and budgeting, ensuring that Member States have a self-managed and straightforward access to credit and funding from various international organisations, governments, private entities, and NGOs through:

i. Supporting the scaling up of digital financial inclusion through the expansion of mobile banking and fintech innovations, especially for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in developing countries;

ii. Facilitating access to affordable credit and financial services;

17. *Calls upon* the usage of blockchain technology in collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to improve transparent real-time monitoring of money flows of SDG funding down to the exact dollar, which is available to all Member States in the UNCDF to assist in:

a. The utilization of UNCDF’s blockchain pilots to gather insights on implementation challenges and successes;

b. Conducting feasibility studies, similar to the Blockchain for Social Impact report by ConsenSys, to evaluate the scalability of blockchain in tracking development funds across various sectors;

c. Developing interoperability frameworks, leveraging the Blockchain Interoperability Framework by the World Economic Forum, to facilitate seamless data sharing among stakeholders;

d. Helping willing Member States facilitate forums and workshops to share experiences and best practices related to the implementation of blockchain and other digital technologies in public financial management of sustainable industries;

e. Suggesting the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to conduct a longitudinal policy review evaluating capacity building of Global South Member States in the implementation of blockchain technology for transparent funding efforts pertaining to all 169 SDG targets;

f. Developing a mentorship program leveraging resources from the OECD’s Digital Government Policy Framework to pair experienced countries with those beginning to explore blockchain applications;

18. *Encourages* Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) as part of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) to include assessments of SDG financing progress, identifying gaps, and lessons learned, and to share knowledge among Member States which will:

a. Seek to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

b. Strengthen policies and institutions of governments as well as mobilizing multi-stakeholder support and partnership for the implementation of the SDGs;

19. *Acknowledges* the urgent need to close the education gap between developed Member States and developing Member States to improve the level of qualification of their workforce, opening more opportunities for development in disadvantaged nations by:

    a. Supporting investments in the development of the infrastructure of higher education from foreign countries or companies to capitalize on their existing advantages to reach long-term growth goals by:

        i. Strengthening and developing Member States' education systems;

        ii. Providing specialized training to advance SDG 4.7;

    b. Recognizing the sovereignty of the states in the choices on the area to be prioritized;

    c. Overseeing the allocation of the funds to guarantee their proper use;

    d. Encouraging Member States to share easy-access courses and materials, which would allow minority groups to develop financial knowledge and get education to enter the workforce:

        i. Connecting individuals with financial resources that help them meet their basic needs and start or grow small and medium-sized businesses;

        ii. Closing the credit gap for women-owned small and medium enterprises would result in a 12 per cent increase in annual incomes on average by 2030;

20. *Affirming* the potential of emerging technologies, particularly blockchain, to enhance transparency, traceability, and trust in financial transactions related to aid disbursement to:

    a. Encourage donor countries and international financial institutions to fund capacity-building initiatives;

    b. Recommend the implementation of blockchain-based platforms for donor and recipient nations to record, track, and verify all development aid transactions in real-time, ensuring transparency and accountability at each stage of the disbursement process;

21. *Recommends* the adoption and implementation of an international blockchain-based governance and execution framework, inspired by the Decentralized Consortium Funding (DCF) model, to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reduce the global financing gap, and empower countries of the Global South and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), through the joint efforts of Member States and relevant UN bodies, by:

    a. Developing decentralized funding platforms that connect funding stakeholders (e.g. governments, donors, private sector investors) with consortium members (e.g. local organizations, private enterprises, community groups) tasked with implementing SDG-aligned projects, thereby enabling direct and efficient collaboration;

b. Utilizing blockchain's inherent transparency and auditability to ensure real-time tracking of funding allocations, performance metrics, and project outcomes, reducing risks of mismanagement and enhancing accountability at all levels of implementation;

c. Aligning the interests of funders and implementers through a "proof-of-merit" system, which rewards demonstrated progress toward objectives, encouraging innovation, inclusion, and performance-based collaboration, while leveraging "proof-of-stake" (PoS) protocols to tokenize investment instruments, where stakeholders receive tokens in exchange for capital staked in verified projects;

d. Ensuring respect for international frameworks such as the *Global Digital Compact* – an Open, Free and Secure Digital Future for All and the development of digital public infrastructure (DPI), to ensure that the DCF model remains aligned with UN digital principles and accessible to all;

e. Encouraging the Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies (ODET) to expand its application of the Global Digital Compact and DPI to include blockchain-powered financing systems, particularly those aimed at bridging the SDG funding gap through inclusive, tech-driven participation;

f. Calling for implementation in close collaboration with ODET, which stands ready to support Member States and stakeholders in developing strategies, policy frameworks, and governance mechanisms that mitigate risks and harness blockchain's transformative potential;

g. Mandating oversight by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) to ensure that DCF platforms operate with full transparency, respect principles of equity and impartiality, and are subject to regular independent evaluation and reporting within the UN system;

h. Highlighting the role of decentralized finance in facilitating North-South cooperation, reducing reliance on centralized intermediaries, and enabling equitable participation of underrepresented actors, including private sector innovators in developing countries;

i. Suggesting public-private testing where central banks and financial regulators can safely test these systems to help build trust in decentralized finance and engage North-South hemisphere relationships;

22. *Calls upon* nations to pursue an innovative international Emissions Trading System, in the form of a Carbon Credit system and an adjacent Debt-for-Credit swap system that would use the same Carbon Credits to lessen the financial gap between developed and developing nations through:

    a. Nations joining the Emissions Trading system by:

        i. Opting in on an innovative international Emissions Trading System;

        ii. Supporting the expansion of the current OIOS mandate, relying on it to regulate the Carbon Credit market and to ensure that funds acquired through the selling of Carbon Credits are solely used to achieve SDGs;

        iii. Joining the administrative and supervisory OIOS sub-body that would be comprised of delegates from the Member States of the Emissions Transfer System;

iv. Adhering to an annual reduction rate of 2.5% regarding the total amount of certificates issued;

b. Setting the “Free Credit Cap” with the calculation being (Current Emission x 97.5%=” Free Credit Amount”/per annum);

c. Adhering to a Carbon Credit price of $20/t of carbon dioxide;

d. Adhering to a fine of $40/t for carbon dioxide emissions not covered by Carbon Credits;

e. Not urging Member States to lower their carbon dioxide emissions past 25 million tons per year of emitted carbon dioxide by not requiring Member States that emit less carbon dioxide than the aforementioned amount annually to cover their carbon dioxide emissions with Carbon Credits;

f. Advancing development and investments in sustainability projects;

g. Adhering to transparency guidelines;

h. Advancing reporting on Member States’ climate-related activities;

i. Nations committing that the funds used are an investment in the SDG Agenda Targets and can be bought or sold between Member States, congruently with being used as Debt-for-Credit swaps in an open market;

j. Nations respect that the parameters of the Carbon Market are subject to review by experts upon a request by the OIOS;

k. Nations implementing a Debt-for-Credit swap on sustainable development projects into the Carbon Credit trading program to encourage the achievement of SDG targets whilst reducing the financial burden;

l. Recommends implementing a Debt-for-Credit swap on conservation projects, both national and private, into the Carbon Credit program;

m. Considering the funds earned through the selling of Carbon Credits as funds allocated by the UN to Member States, in order to achieve SDGs; this transparent and accurate use will be controlled and audited by the OIOS, as part of its new and broader mission to ensure that Member States correctly employ UN funds to achieve SDGs;

23. *Recommends* the adoption and implementation of an international blockchain-based governance and execution framework, inspired by the Decentralized Consortium Funding (DCF) model, to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reduce the global financing gap, and empower countries of the Global South and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), through the joint efforts of Member States and relevant UN bodies, by:

a. Developing decentralized funding platforms that connect funding stakeholders (e.g. governments, donors, private sector investors) with consortium members (e.g. local organizations, private enterprises, community groups) tasked with implementing SDG-aligned projects, thereby enabling direct and efficient collaboration;

b. Utilizing blockchain's inherent transparency and auditability to ensure real-time tracking of funding allocations, performance metrics, and project outcomes, reducing risks of mismanagement and enhancing accountability at all levels of implementation;

c. Aligning the interests of funders and implementers through a "proof-of-merit" system, which rewards demonstrated progress toward objectives, encouraging innovation, inclusion, and performance-based collaboration, while leveraging "proof-of-stake" (PoS) protocols to tokenize investment instruments, where stakeholders receive tokens in exchange for capital staked in verified projects;

d. Ensuring respect for international frameworks such as the *Global Digital Compact* – an Open, Free and Secure Digital Future for All and the development of digital public infrastructure (DPI), to ensure that the DCF model remains aligned with UN digital principles and accessible to all;

e. Encouraging the Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies (ODET) to expand its application of the Global Digital Compact and DPI to include blockchain-powered financing systems, particularly those aimed at bridging the SDG funding gap through inclusive, tech-driven participation;

f. Calling for implementation in close collaboration with ODET, which stands ready to support Member States and stakeholders in developing strategies, policy frameworks, and governance mechanisms that mitigate risks and harness blockchain's transformative potential;

g. Mandating oversight by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) to ensure that DCF platforms operate with full transparency, respect principles of equity and impartiality, and are subject to regular independent evaluation and reporting within the UN system;

h. Highlighting the role of decentralized finance in facilitating North-South cooperation, reducing reliance on centralized intermediaries, and enabling equitable participation of underrepresented actors, including private sector innovators in developing countries;

i. Suggesting public-private testing where central banks and financial regulators can safely test these systems to help build trust in decentralized finance and engage North-South hemisphere relationships.

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,

Guided by the principle of the attainment of international cooperation development enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations*,

Recognizing the sovereignty of each Member State and their decisions to implement suggestions on closing the financial gap to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG),

Reaffirming the commitments of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA),

Acknowledging the significance of mutual respect and multilateral collaboration in addressing global funding shortfalls to accomplish the SDGs,

Deeply alarmed at the inconsistent global progress toward the SDGs, and that all Member States require unique solutions to accomplish long-term goals pertaining to the 2030 climate agenda,

Increasingly concerned at the inconsistent global progress toward the SDGs, and that all Member States require unique solutions to accomplish long-term goals pertaining to the 2030 climate agenda,

Bearing in mind the importance of establishing a working relationship with at-risk governments to monitor funds related to sustainable development,

Highlighting that climate disasters disproportionately affect developing countries, emphasizing their urgent need for external funding and aid relief to develop resilient infrastructure, promote sustainability, and ultimately reduce the existing financial gap,

Calling attention to the already existing regional conferences such as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), African Risk Capacity (ARC), Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (RFSD), and Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO) to be recognized as global model conferences to guide other Member States in need of help in leading or creating a successful regional conference,

Alarmed that in the past five years, only 24 of the 56 poorest countries in the world had an infrastructure project completed through direct investment funds,

Keeping in mind the already existing frameworks concerning Public Private Partnerships such as the Public Private Partnership and infrastructure financing network in Asia and the Pacific and African development Bank's Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) strategic framework,

Considering that private firms are weary about risks beyond their control, in the form of exchange rates risk and existing assets risk, and keeping in mind these risks will reflect on the price of service, private sector expects control over operations in accepting these risk, *Seeking* financial flow from developed countries to invest in developing countries that accommodate Small Island Development States (SIDS) nearing stabilization and LDCs unable to achieve independent stabilization without external aid,

Taking into account the work that the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) has done to promote cross-border, risk insured investment in infrastructure development projects,

Considering the resources that are already available such as the World Bank's PPP resource center (PPPRC), the World Bank benchmarking PPP procurement 2017 and the EPEC guide for guidance,

Emphasizing the urgent need to address systemic tax avoidance that contributes to $480 billion USD annually in missed revenue,

Understanding that effective and secure tax collection systems that protect funds necessary for achieving the sustainable development goals,

Noting the need for transparency through tax administration and modernization in financial transactions,

Underscoring the critical role of institutions in mitigating investment risks, as highlighted in the 2024 UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD) World Investment Report, which identified weak governance as a barrier to sustainable infrastructure financing,

Recognizing that high-interest loans exacerbate economic dependency by placing developing Member States under substantial debt obligations to developed countries that supersede developing Member States' own domestic responsibilities,

Taking note of the need to reduce interest rates for developing countries to grant them access to financing in the quantity needed to pursue the SDGs effectively,

Further recognizing the unprecedented spike in interest rate payments, $443.5 billion USD in 2022 to $1.4 trillion USD in 2023, from developing countries, often resulting from faulty credit ratings that overestimate the real default risk of developing countries, constituting a rapidly growing barrier that hinders developing countries from investing in their own country, and gaining access to foreign debt that would be vital for necessary investments in the SDG's,

Congratulating Member States' contributions to the annual United Nations Economic and Social Council forum in the transparent discussion of funding for the closure of SDGs,

1. *Calls upon* Member States with advanced technological knowledge in sustainable development to cooperate with less and least developed Member States to share knowledge pertaining to SDG 7, SDG 9, and SDG 11;

2. *Recommends* that Member States consider the umbrella framework "Coordinated Operations for Multilateral Prosperity to Advance Sustainable Security" (COMPASS) comprised of the following principles:

    a. Encouraging Member States to adopt funding allocation plans based on individual countries' progress in the SDGs, which supports individual countries to invest any funds contributed by any international funds, such as the Official Development Assistance (ODA), towards the SDGs they have the least progress by:

i. Encouraging international financial institutions to reassess eligibility criteria for development loans to include middle-income SIDS based on vulnerability, not GDP alone;

ii. Recommending that Member States integrate data-driven decision-making in their funding allocation strategies, utilizing national SDG dashboards and UN-supported progress reports to identify priority areas in need of accelerated investment;

iii. Calling for the establishment of a transparent, multi-stakeholder monitoring mechanism under COMPASS, to evaluate the effectiveness of SDG-targeted funding allocations and promote accountability, collaboration, knowledge-sharing between donor, and recipient states;

b. Encouraging confidence-building regimes to further regional transparency and cooperation to progress in achieving SDGs on a regional level through bi-anually held regional conferences to be organized by:

i. Requesting that COMPASS be tasked with evaluating the success of the ongoing regional conference;

ii. Further requesting that COMPASS meetings to be held annually in developing Member States or Member States that do not yet have a regional development conference;

iii. Emphasizing that these regional conferences allow COMPASS to report to Member States present on regional progress toward the SDGs and present solutions to SDGs that are behind according to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, in the name of accountability;

iv. Urging Member States to choose peace as a strategy and to address any legislative gaps;

c. Calling for COMPASS to operate under the authority of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA);

3. *Further invites* private investors to fund previously “high risk” projects by partnering with international guarantee agencies such as the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which will reduce the monetary risk to investors and protect least developed countries from predatory infrastructure lending practices by:

a. Approving the installation of a week-long booth at all UN headquarters to promote MIGA’s insurance program, showing Member States how private investors can receive guarantees to mitigate the threat of loss, yielding high rates of return for both guarantee agencies and investors;

b. Enhancing international credit guarantees by helping investors contribute to infrastructure development in LDCs without taking on unreasonable personal risk;

c. Encouraging the addition of a clause within the preexisting MIGA contracts that explicitly states that private lenders cannot impose their stipulations on the Member State that they are aiding, especially as it relates to future trade contracts;

4. *Strongly advises* the promotion of secure and development-oriented foreign direct investment (FDI) programs in Member States, especially Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Less Developed Countries (LDCs), supported by international financial institutions and donor countries, to address structural economic vulnerabilities, through:

   a. Suggesting the establishment of a new body called Social Bond Buddies Agency (SBBA) influenced by the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) and requested to be overseen by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with the technical and financial support of institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to issue social bonds that will finance critical public services including infrastructure, education, and social protection to ensure:

      i. Programs will be encouraged to align with the SDG 8 and SDG 9 and to ensure that Social Bonds stimulate industrial development and economic growth;

      ii. Recipient organizations will be vetted and ethical public-private partnerships will be pursued to ensure alignment with SDG objectives and investment standards;

      iii. The allocation and implementation of bond proceeds will be monitored to prevent misuse of funds and ensure tangible development outcomes;

      iv. Regular reports on financial integrity, project impact, and compliance should be published to foster investor confidence and public accountability;

   b. The improvement and further promotion of climate-forward career bonds, such as *Green Jobs for Youth Pact*, designed to invest in education and vocational training programs that build green workforce capacity and youth advocacy in areas such as renewable energy, ecosystem management, and sustainable tourism;

   c. The development of climate-forward career bonds designed to invest in education and vocational training programs that build green workforce capacity in areas such as renewable energy, ecosystem management, and sustainable tourism;

5. *Considers* the attention of governments increasingly collaborating with private sector entities to finance large-scale projects for the support of stable financing;

6. *Endorses* the *UN Global Compact* and the Government Group to convene yearly to debrief on financing issues to promote economic cooperation and achievement of the SDGs by:

   a. Using *UN Global Compact* leadership, countries and investors will receive strategic guidance, review global progress, and describe future priorities;

   b. Developing smoother communication to achieve sustainable finance and international cooperation goals;

7. *Welcomes* Member States to allow private investments to be made into their infrastructure through FDIs and Public-Private partnerships by:

a. Supporting the use of microfinance bonds or small business development bonds, aimed at providing low-interest capital to entrepreneurs and local small business owners pursuing sustainable practices such as:

   i. Providing low-interest, accessible financing to local entrepreneurs and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable business activities;

   ii. Promoting women and youth-led enterprises;

b. Encouraging international financial institutions to reassess eligibility criteria for development loans to include middle-income states based on vulnerability, not GDP alone, to support the development of an Environmental Resilience Fund under regional agencies, such as CARICOM, to pool resources for climate adaptation and SDG implementation;

c. Recommending the expansion of debt-for-climate swaps to support investments in sustainable infrastructure and resilience-building in vulnerable economies;

d. Encouraging strengthened collaboration with international financial institutions (IFIs), to mobilize financial and technical support for large-scale PPP projects aligned with the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*;

8. *Supports* clear delineations of, inter alia, environmental, social, and governance risks within public-private partnership agreements, and supports the development of robust frameworks to determine the allocation of such risks through:

   a. Considering the environmental risks inter alia, pollution, habitat destruction, and biodiversity via collaboration with environmental authorities and environmental experts such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) before the authorization of PPP projects;

   b. Emphasizing on the barriers that interfere with the public-private alliance, including, inter alia, monopolies, inappropriate engineering standards, and high barriers to entry;

   c. Advising Member States to combat tax avoidance through comprehensive measures that include:

      i. Stronger controlled foreign company rules designed to prevent base erosion and profit shifting;

      ii. The establishment and empowerment of regional bodies to develop and implement tax protocols and standardized reporting formats, thereby enhancing cooperation in revenue collection;

9. S*trongly advises* Member States to establish partnerships with both developing Member States and private entities to provide low-interest loans in pursuit of that goal through:

   a. Focusing on infrastructure investment to promote sustainability through projects tailored to profitability and long-term economic growth by:

      i. Inviting all Member States to follow the example of those actively investing in developing countries and advancing sustainable investments;

ii. Recognizing the shared global benefits of fostering inclusive growth, resilience, and progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals;

iii. Investing in sustainable infrastructure in emerging economies by working with the New Development Bank;

iv. Utilizing Arctic Infrastructure Projects to encourage economic growth and advance environmental preservation through the *Arctic Strategy 2035*;

b. Emphasizing that infrastructure in developing Member States must be cost-effective, efficient, and of high quality to improve climate disaster prevention;

c. Preventing predatory practices by developed Member States by:

i. Ensuring loans with interest rates well below market rates;

ii. Implementing fair and flexible loan-repayment plans that allow for halting interest payments if necessary;

iii. Encouraging creditors to engage in holistic practices if the interest payments have exceeded the original loan or if loan repayment would entail domestic austerity policies that would put people's lives at risk and consider debt forgiveness in appropriate situations;

iv. Preventing domestic policy interference by clear and transparent loans;

10. *Further supports* measures in terms of financial aid and technical support for the implementation of the SDGs exclusively to governmental bodies and institutions that demonstrate a clear commitment to upholding women's rights in close consultation with UN Women to ensure compatibility with international gender equality standards through current proposals for measurement reforms according to the Global Gender Parity Index (GGPI) and the Women's Empowerment Index (WEI), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) human development paradigm;

11. *Further recommends* the enhancement of partnerships between the United Network of Innovation and Collaboration (UNIC) and developed and developing countries by:

a. Creating a centralized digital platform where different Member States can access and publish case studies, specifically regarding the accomplishment of SDGs, which will help to accelerate SDG progress;

b. Enhancing cooperation between different organizations such as universities, NGO's, and other government agencies;

c. Hosting online forums, which focus on environmental issues, and workshops to facilitate the sharing of financial plans and sustainable development projects;

12. *Calls* for Member States to combat tax avoidance through comprehensive measures that include:

a. Stronger controlled foreign company rules designed to prevent base erosion and profit shifting;

b. The establishment and empowerment of regional bodies to develop and implement tax protocols and standardized reporting formats, thereby enhancing cooperation in revenue collection;

c. Supporting Member States to collaborate with the UN Tax Committee and its shift to a more active role in tax policy, support the implementation of UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation and welcome its first session in August 2025, and endorse and operationalize recommendations from UNCTAD;

d. Urging further partnership in developing international and regional standards of tax by:

    i. Deepening engagement with bodies, inter alia, the African Tax Administration Forum, Inter-American Center of Tax Administration, European Union Tax Symposium;

    ii. Creating equitable and administrable tax standards by convening diverse multi-stakeholder forums, including inter alia, government, private sector, civil society, academia;

13. *Encourages* UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to create a UN Public Private Partnership Global Investment Hub that uses a Matchmaking Digital Platform to connect both the needs of the Member States and the investment possibilities from the private sector which will:

    a. Make the Digital Platform as trustworthy as possible to make sure to lower risk expectations from the private sector by ensuring that a Specialized Working Group audits access to the Hub made of economists running a background check on the enterprises that participate in the Hub in order for them to pass a predetermined threshold of trust, impartiality, and due diligence compliance;

    b. Aid Member States in creating regional committees to post projects, materials required, timeframe, and other relevant information through multilateral channels to increase blended finance options for soft infrastructure and climate adoption;

    c. Emphasize SMEs (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises) contracting offers to incentivize their inclusion in the markets, they may provide singular aspects of projects if they are unable to complete it fully such as providing asphalt to a construction company, such incentives outside traditional payment may include revenue sharing and performance-based financing;

14. *Calls for* Member States to work at a multilateral level, supporting each other through infrastructure, technology transfer, and capacity-building to foster sustainable economic growth and regional stability by:

    a. Recommending the implementation of blended finance models that combine public funding and private investment to reduce risk for private entities and attract long-term capital for sustainable infrastructure, clean energy, and health systems in developing nations;

    b. Reinforcing South-South cooperations and South-North, through joint investment projects and mutual support among Global nations through:

        i. Promotion of multilateral communication and cooperation to address disparities in governance, trade, distribution, and financial markets access;

        ii. Supporting the development and strengthening of institutional capacities, particularly in developing countries to ensure long-term sustainability and accountability within financial practices;

    c. Encouraging the organization of annual meetings among Member States, UN bodies, and investment stakeholders to evaluate the progress in closing the financial gap for the SDGs and share best practices in the hopes of improving the platform's efficiency and inclusivity;

15. *Advises* developing countries to promote transparency in their domestic monetary systems by:

    a. Modernizing economic systems through centralized digital financial management systems, implementing mobile financial platforms to extend access to financial services, and state systems in regions with limited internet connectivity;

    b. Encouraging Member States to follow the International Monetary Fund's Central Bank Transparency Code, which provides a framework for central banks to evaluate and improve their transparency practices;

16. *Condemns* unnecessary and antagonistic financial policies that discourage fair trade and encourages actors to respond by:

    a. Encouraging developed countries to review and adjust their trade policies to eliminate measures that create unnecessary barriers for developing Member States, fostering a more balanced and fair global trade environment;

    b. Encouraging the expansion and effective implementation of initiatives such as the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, which aims to enhance trade among developing countries through preferential tariff reductions;

    c. Supporting the efforts of United Nations agencies, including UNCTAD, in their work to reform trade policies that favor sustainable and inclusive development;

    d. Promoting capacity-building programs that assist developing Member States in meeting international trade standards;

17. *Suggests* Member States to work at a multilateral level, supporting each other through infrastructure, technology transfer, and capacity-building to foster sustainable economic growth and regional stability by:

    a. Recommending the implementation of blended finance models that combine public funding and private investment to reduce risk for private entities and attract long-term capital for sustainable infrastructure, clean energy, and health systems in developing nations;

    b. Reinforcing South-South and South-North cooperations, through joint investment projects and mutual support among Global nations;

c. Drawing attention to accessible mobile financing systems and devices to increase connections to funding partners and financial institutions;

d. Supporting the development of structured and transparent frameworks that clearly define the equitable distribution of financial responsibilities and operational roles among stakeholders to ensure accountability, efficiency, and long-term sustainability in joint initiatives.

Code: GA2/1/7
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 by the increase in climate change induced natural disasters, which leave nations with a drastic financial burden,

Recognizing the need to ensure that green energy projects maintain low carbon footprints throughout their entire lifecycle, in alignment with SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 13 (climate action),

Stressing the negative effects of restrictive trade barriers on the achievement of the SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure),

Emphasizing the dire need for transparency and security for both Member States and investors in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for renewable energies,

Fully aware that the financing gap disproportionately affects the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), hindering their ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda, in alignment with the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development*,

Understanding the necessity to relieve the debt of developing Member States who are disproportionately affected by the burden that is the financial gap,

Expressing concern about the fact that G20 is set to end in 2025 which would consequently end the program which assists in freezing debts that many Member States have relied on since 2020,

Deeply concerned that many least developed countries are entrapped in persistent debt cycles hindering their ability to invest in critical sectors of sustainable development,

Acknowledging successful initiatives such as the *G20's Debt Service Suspension Initiative* (DSSI), which offers temporary relief to nations under financial strain and provides a precedent for expanded global debt solutions,

Aware of the added financial strain on LDCs in securing loans, as their high-risk classification exacerbates limited access to affordable credit and results in higher interest rates,

Reaffirming the need for innovative financial mechanisms such as debt-for-sustainability swaps, which allow for debt relief in exchange for investments in climate resilience and sustainable development,

Noting with deep concern that conditional loans from institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank often require the implementation of austerity measures and Structural Adjustment Programs (SAP), which restrict economic growth and social spending, perpetuating the cycle of loan dependence, *Recognizing* the importance of transparent and inclusive mechanisms such as Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in tracking progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

1. *Fully supports* Members States to shift away from the hydrocarbon sector towards sustainable renewable energy through the participation in Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) towards companies that will bring sustainable energy sources through:

    a. Diversifying energy investments to solar, wind, and hydro energy with the assistance of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, whose efforts advance conditions for intergovernmental discussions on energy and address the need for universal access and clean energy transitions;

    b. Participation with the United Nations Development Programs initiative in their 2022-2025 Strategic Plan that emphasizes the shift towards sustainable energy that ensures energy access, transition, and finance;

    c. Expanding Green Bond programs specifically targeting renewable energy investments which incentivize foreign direct investors to focus on renewable energy;

2. *Encourages* Member States, in coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), to develop National Low-Carbon Implementation Strategies for renewable energy projects by:

    a. Promoting the use of sustainable materials, clean technologies in the construction, and operation of renewable infrastructure;

    b. Assessing lifecycle emissions of renewable projects to reduce indirect carbon outputs;

    c. Integrating climate risk and carbon accounting into project planning, following UNEP;

3. *Endorses* the reconstruction of trade barriers for renewable energy technologies to encourage trade for underdeveloped Member States by:

    a. Requesting the Security Council to avoid the imposition of sanctions that negatively impact the developmental progress of Member States;

    b. Calling for the World Trade Organization to loosen international patent law, allowing Member States to use the base of new foreign technologies, such as those related to energy production, to develop their own renewable technologies for their own developmental purposes and not for export;

    c. Encouraging developed Member States to relax conditions on their intellectual property technology transfer on renewable energies to accommodate LDC and encourage local innovation;

    d. Encouraging Member States to join the sustainable bond market, such as the Green Social and Sustainable Bond, to boost investment for environmental and social projects;

4. *Suggests* that the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law creates unified inspection standards of renewable technology which Member States can choose to adopt;

5. *Calls for* the development of investment guarantees and legally binding contractual frameworks that promote affordability, accessibility, and security for investors in renewable energy projects through:

    a. Abiding to the framework under the supervision of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in order to benefit from technical assistance, model legal instruments, and neutral dispute settlement mechanisms while recognizing the sovereign role of national authorities in enforcement;

    b. Further encouraging Member States to collaborate, as appropriate, with relevant international institutions, including the World Bank, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA);

    c. Requesting for legal support from the International Court of Justice;

6. *Calls* all Member States, and especially developed Member States, to:

    a. Recommit to achieving the Official Development Assistance (ODA) target of 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) in alignment with SDG target 17 (partnerships for the goals), thereby enabling targeted investments in sustainable infrastructure;

    b. Leverage ideas from Member States including the Financing for Development (FfD) framework, which mobilizes private-sector investment for sustainable development, and partnerships through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to achieve innovative financing mechanisms that address the unique needs of LDCs;

    c. Act on the 2024 Pact for the Future, which promotes financial cooperation between developed and developing countries and implements policies to increase tax revenue reinvested to accelerate SDG progress;

7. *Invites* international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, to revise loan conditionalities by minimizing the use of austerity-driven Structural Adjustment Programs (SAP) and instead promoting context-specific policies that prioritize transparent and inclusive economic growth through:

    a. Guaranteeing that SAP protects minimum levels of investment in critical sectors such as healthcare, education, and poverty alleviation;

    b. Allowing borrowing countries greater autonomy to align economic policies with their unique social and developmental priorities, free from external interference, while ensuring correspondence with SDGs;

    c. Establishing an independent review mechanism under the United Nations to promote transparency and accountability in the use of financial resources through annual self-reporting by recipient countries;

8. *Supports* self-sufficiency through trade, focusing on imports, and expanding multiple industries and sectors by:

a. Recognizing that trade generates revenue that may pay debts and build the economy, which can be used to finance the SDGs;

b. Focusing on local businesses, domestic goods, and imports instead of foreign support, developing countries can build up their economy and reduce reliance on foreign aid;

c. Requesting various financial and economic sectors to generate multiple streams of revenue and income across a nation and globally;

d. Encouraging LDC Member States to reduce tariffs on renewable technologies and resources between each other in order to:

    i. Increase trade between LDC Member States and reduce dependence on more developed Member States;

    ii. Appreciate efforts made by lower-income Member States, acknowledging the mutual benefits provided to all parties through free and uninhibited trade;

    iii. Allow LDC Member States to use their own resources and other LDC Member States' resources to be put towards SDG goals;

9. *Expresses its hope* for financial institutions and creditors to offer low-interest, long-term loans with personalized repayment terms to low-income countries and LDCs to secure the necessary financial resources for investment in critical sectors of sustainable development by:

    a. Incentivizing lower interest rates to further develop Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by strengthening monitoring systems by the utilization of already existing financial flow through means of domestic bank loans;

    b. Encouraging creditor Member States to consider debt restructuring and debt cancellation mechanisms for heavily indebted developing countries to free up resources for SDG investment;

10. *Calls upon* the implementation of debt-for-sustainability swap initiatives that provide partial debt relief to developing and least developed countries in exchange for the redirection of funds toward sustainable development projects, with provisions including:

    a. Negotiating debt reduction plans with participating countries, ensuring that a portion of forgiven debt is invested in sectors such as education, healthcare, climate resilience, and green employment;

    b. International creditors such as the IMF, World Bank, and UNESCO to serve as intermediaries that collect annual reports to evaluate progress, guarantee transparency, accountability, and equitable distribution of funds;

    c. A local monitoring board comprised of community stakeholders and civil society organizations to ensure SDG projects are tailored to local needs;

11. *Requests* the involvement of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in providing technical assistance and capacity-building support through assisting countries with SDG-aligned

design implementation, strengthening fiscal frameworks, and ensuring effective monitoring of redirected funds towards SDGs;

12. *Urges* Member States to adopt and regularly implement Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) as transparent and inclusive mechanisms to access and communicate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by:

    a. Improving disclosure and transparency between Member States in both source and destination countries of funds from tax avoidance through:

        i. Integrating civil society, academia, and local governments into the VNR process to promote participatory and accountable governance;

        ii. Collaborating with regional governmental agencies to verify necessary funds and appropriate allocation of funds in alignment with national development strategies;

        iii. Creating state-funded task forces dedicated to reporting on the national progress in achieving country-specific SDGs targets;

        iv. Inviting Member States to implement state-specific SDGs tailored to national contexts in order to increase the quality of life of their citizens;

13. *Authorizes* the Reinvestment and Economic Bounceback of United and Necessary Development (REBOUND), which supports the initiative of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by:

    a. Building off the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* with the goal of investing in developing Member States' economies that have been ravaged by conflict or natural disasters;

    b. Authorizing PPPs to be allowed to economically invest in local communities while incentivizing them through the development of a geopolitical map that can safely access data and outline the locals' needs;

    c. Including debt relief for loans from the World Bank, African Development Bank, Arab Monetary Fund, Latin America Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund to build stronger government institutions and improve management systems for mobilizing domestic resources and rebuilding infrastructure;

14. *Further invites* NGOs to advocate political stability in developing Member States, including:

    a. Media campaigns focused on strengthening anti-corruption laws through educating the public on the negative effects of government corruption;

    b. Attracting foreign investors to invest in the private sector and local communities where further employment opportunities are present;

15. *Welcomes* the enactment of the Global Relief and Development Initiative (GRDI), inspired by the G20 DSSI, to suspend debts in eligible Member States for a temporary period of time and for the purpose of developing sustainable technologies and practices that assist in paying off debts and relieving economic pressure by:

a. Encouraging debt suspension for loans from the World Bank, African Development Bank, Arab Monetary Fund, Latin America Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund;

b. Introducing a UN research committee dedicated to understanding the struggles within developing Member States and creating a personalized timeline and terms for applying the SDGs, the agreement must be agreed on by both the Member States and committee;

c. Recommending that eligible Member States have a detailed plan for sustainable projects to be completed within the given time frame, Member States who would like to apply for the GDRI would be expected to provide half-yearly reports on financial spending and SDG productivity reports to ensure proper allocation of funds toward sustainable projects and promote transparency;

d. Recommending that G77 Member States contribute funding towards sustainable projects within the eligible Member States to decrease reliance on G20 funders, by contributing to a fund that addresses mutual issues regarding international debt, which could lead to said Member States benefiting in the long term;

e. Including terms for suspension that ensure Member States are complying with the terms that were agreed upon by the committee and Member State to:

    i. Be used to evaluate the eligibility of the Member States as well as review their proposed plan to ensure proper allocation of finances that would be otherwise used to pay off debts to aforementioned organizations;

    ii. Agree that suspension will only be discussed if the mentioned Member State is not complying with the agreed-upon terms;

16. *Promotes* access to technical assistance programs, in particular through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Sustainable Finance Hub, which supports Member States in navigating sustainable finance instruments and enhancing their capacity to access and manage green investments;

17. *Further encourages* international financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, to implement concessional lending mechanisms, including lower interest rates and debt restructuring, for developing Member States experiencing significant financial constraints due to debt burdens to facilitate investment in renewable energy technologies aligned with the 2030 Agenda through:

    a. Advocates for the reallocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) from developed Member States to Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action) initiatives in developing economies, in alignment with General Assembly resolution 76/223 (2021) on Financing for Development;

    b. Suggests the establishment of dedicated green lending windows within existing financial institutions including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, to prioritize funding for renewable energy projects, infrastructure resilience, and just energy transitions in developing and climate-vulnerable countries.

Code: GA2/1/8
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,

Acknowledging the *Charter of the United Nations* Article 57, which focuses on intergovernmental agreements and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with provisions in Article 63,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1, 2015, on "Transforming our World the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," which sets the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals,

Emphasizing the importance of achieving global stability between the Member States as well as respecting each other's national sovereignty in order to finance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Recalling resolution 78/139, "Financial Inclusion for Sustainable Development Recognizes" in 2023 that digitally enabled innovation in the financial sector has contributed, and resolution 78/141 on "Promoting Investment for Sustainable Development" in 2023 that supports innovative financing opportunities and mechanisms to unlock new capital for sustainable investment and upscale sustainable business models with a focus on micro enterprises to diversify economies,

Recognizing the *Monterrey Consensus* (2002) and the 2015 *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA) in the importance of aligning financial infrastructure with economic, social, and environmental principles in achieving the SDGs through the implementation of realistic aims with a focus on empowering developing countries,

Stressing the importance of the protection of land and water, seeking the efficient use of both to promote an increase in economic and financial stability, as recognized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

Emphasizing the need for Member States to implement anti-corruption frameworks to reduce shell corporations, smurfing, bank captures, and other common money laundering schemes, and for the sharing of anti-corruption best practices and corruption prevention with the Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific,

Cognizant of the important role that regional education in financial literacy plays for the financing gap,

Noting that there exists opportunity to mobilise funding for the SDGs through Public and Private Partnerships (PPP) at the local, regional, and international level,

Fully believing in the potential benefits of cross accountability and further connectivity between Member States, private entities, and the UN task force, *Notes* that the Technology Information Facilitation Mechanism is useful for sharing best practices for aiding Member States in aligning domestic policy with the SDGs,

Referencing the rapid development of digital technologies and their applicability to ensure transparency and accountability in the allocation of funds towards the SDGs, and the role of International Telecommunication Union,

Guided by the proposal of the Ministry of Science, Technological Development, and Innovation of the adoption of an accelerated strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the period 2025-2030 that focuses on advancing legislative frameworks and fostering innovation,

Recognising the potential of blockchain technologies to contribute to closing the financial gap for achieving the SDGs by facilitating transparency,

Affirming the importance of strengthening financial transparency and digital accountability in SDG financing, including the use of standardized reporting tools, AI-assisted audits, and open-access data platforms as called for in resolution 76/233, 2021, “Problems Arising from the Accumulation of Conventional Ammunition Stockpiles in Surplus,”

Aware of the importance of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in providing aid and protection to those who are vulnerable to the dangers of climate change due to a lack of infrastructure, medical resources, and sustainable practices,

Urging Member States to further establish property rights regimes that reflect the unique realities of each Member State, and offering taxation incentives for organizations who willingly enter the formal economy from the informal economy in line with resolution 77/281, 2023, “Promoting the Social and Solidarity Economy for Sustainable Development,”

Bearing in mind the potential for increased disclosure requirements to address the potential inefficiencies in PPP as well as its usefulness in fostering further investment, given the higher availability of information relevant to return on investment,

Encourages Member States to keep in mind the Food and Agricultures Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 2021 report that food waste accounted for 31% of all greenhouse gas emissions, in which the majority came from underfunded agricultural regions,

Acknowledging the Environment, Social, Governance Data Technical Assistance Program for developing countries under the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as a necessary framework for facilitating private investment in the SDGs,

Conscious of the role which international insurance plays in the mitigation of risks and the security granted to creditors as well as the advice of the United Nations Disaster Risk Risk Reduction (UNDRR) on risk mitigation techniques,

Recognizing the value of detailed reports continue to bring to the United Nations in ensuring SDGs are met by informing Member States of their successes and shortcomings,

Commending the secretariat for their continued work on ensuring the flow of the United Nations remains consistent and for producing quality reports the General Assembly requests, *Acknowledging* the importance of risk mitigation mechanisms in fostering investor confidence and encouraging sustainable investment in vulnerable and high-risk regions,

Advising the importance of precautionary monetary policies such as countercyclical policies and quantitative easing, which aid developing nations in persevering through the financial hardships they may be facing,

Recognizing the United Nations Environmental Initiative Finance Program (UNEI FP) for its important steps and actions to share information across several institutions and decision-making entities,

Emphasizing the role of technology in education and healthcare, referencing SDG 4.4 (increase the number of people with relevant skills for financial success) and SDG 3.3 (promoting international innovation and development to improve access and quality for sustainable development),

Recalling SDG 5 (gender equality) and the importance of SDG 5.4 (recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate) and 5.5 (ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all level of decision-making in political, economic, and public life), acknowledging the role women play in sustainable development,

Noting the role of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) has played in the development of financial cooperation globally between different Member States,

Acknowledging the necessity to provide guarantees and credit enhancement mechanisms to private entities by UN bodies such as the World Bank Group and the IMF to encourage the funding of SDG-aligned initiatives,

Bearing in mind SDG targets 8.3 (promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprises) and 8.10 (strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all) and the need for international funding while improving taxation policies to create robust and effective development,

1. *Urges* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to facilitate PPPs that are aligned with the SDGs and increase access to loans for small and medium businesses, building off of resolution 78/141 and resolution 78/139 by:

    a. Supporting regional development banks to expand mobile banking infrastructure and access to financial technology by improving internet connectivity, access to mobile networks, and digital payment systems in emerging Member States;

    b. Collaborating with the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation to introduce mobile banking infrastructure and educate regional banks and small and medium businesses on financial technology;

2. *Encourages* the establishment of a "Green Business Certification" in cooperation with the UNEP and ECOSOC for companies that demonstrate commitment to SDGs by:

    a. Offering priority PPP contracts between governments and companies;

b. Providing fiscal incentives such as reduced corporate tax rates and incentives through financial instruments, such as green bonds for certified companies that invest in infrastructure, renewable energy, or social development projects aligned with national SDG strategies;

c. Offering targeted tax credits or exemptions on capital expenditures incurred by private actors participating in PPPs that directly contribute to environmental or social outcomes, including emissions reduction, access to education, or clean water infrastructure;

d. Requiring that all foreign actors involved in PPPs comply with national priority, planning frameworks, and long-term development strategies defined by the host government;

e. Offering courses through both online platforms and in-person hubs hosted by willing Member States;

f. Aiming to equip companies, especially those seeking Green Business Certification, with the tools and knowledge necessary to align with SDGs and national development strategies;

3. *Ensures* money is spent for the intended purposes and prevents corruption as a trust building measure with UNODC;

4. *Emphasizes* the prioritization of microfinance initiatives and financial literacy programs for local communities by referencing sources such as:

    a. Microfinance and financial literacy programs provided by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's International Network on Financial Education, which streamlines good practices between Member States' policy makers and global stakeholders;

    b. The Savings Groups for Production Programme, based on principles of pledge savings and transparent mobilization of community funds with locally elected Management and Auditing Committees that report community spending to both domestic and international lenders/investors;

5. *Supports* the routing of regional green investment funds to facilitate high-impact projects contributing to the SDGs by:

    a. Introducing the program Implementing Aligning Private Public Partnerships (IAPPP) to help Member States align their national PPP frameworks closer to the SDGs;

    b. Insisting on PPPs to co-finance, enhance transparency, and implement infrastructure or social development projects to:

        i. Share risk and cost between public and private sector;

        ii. Mobilize regional financial institutions so they can channel funding from regional development banks or funds to de-risk private investment and support sustainable PPPs;

        iii. Act as mediators, regional organizations help bridge gaps between stakeholders and build trust and coordination among governments, local authorities, and private investors;

    c. Urging Member States to increase disclosure requirements for private recipients of state-based investment through:

        i. Suggestions for investing Member States to consider covering disclosure costs contingent upon the size of the private entity because of the relative burden such disclosures can incur on the part of a smaller entity;

        ii. Investment by Member States to specifically require fund routing documentation;

6. *Draws attention* to the collaboration between PPPs through ECOSOC and UNDP to efficiently provide aid to governmental organizations in charge of achieving SDG goals by:

    a. Allowing private investment funds into the public sector for developing nations' debt relief with the condition of full economic transparency and the goal of economic flexibility, debt relief, and foreign private investment;

    b. Recognizing successful PPP implementation in Member States to serve as a support and knowledge hub for scaling the implementation of similar initiatives globally;

    c. Welcoming the communication between ECOSOC, UNDP and SDG groups to efficiently provide resources;

7. *Appeals* to ECOSOC to define and implement clear legislative frameworks, under which public financing policies for sustainable development can be evaluated and SDG-aligned, and in which the effectiveness of achieving the SDGs through financing can be measured via standardized Sustainable Development Indicators (SDIs), such that public policies and public spending must be aligned with SDG goals and with measurable, newly-created standardized, Sustainable iDevelopment Indicators (SDIs);

8. *Promotes* information sharing networks, similar to the Technology Information Facilitation Mechanism, for Member States to access and utilize known best-practices in the implementation of SDGs into domestic policy agendas such as:

    a. Utilizing the creation of SDG-mandated departments within local bureaucracies in order to implement SDGs into policy-making procedures by:

        i. Sharing training techniques regarding SDG learning practice, improving upon human capital;

        ii. Continuing additions to statistical databases such as the UN Statistical Databases, South-South Galaxy, and UN Global Platform;

        iii. Ensuring continued support and sustainability by incentivising continued goal achievements;

    b. Sharing information regarding the creation of localized development goals that are specialized to specific Member States that go towards aiding in reaching goals that make progress towards larger developmental goals;

c. Promoting developing Member State independence through providing access to this information and best-practice knowledge, aiding in ensuring finances are used effectively, enhances development towards SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals);

9. *Emphasizes* the development of a digital technology and algorithm framework in collaboration with the IMF and International Telecommunication Union that will enhance fiscal transparency with a focus on economic growth, strategic fund allocation, and reduction of corruption by:

    a. Recognizing AI as a tool for monitoring irregularities and fraud detection to address wealth discrepancies in the economic institutions that would initiate a real-time digital reporting process in case of the presence of such irregularities to ensure financial accountability following the SDG Guidelines;

    b. Developing a digital system of corporate taxation that will encourage institutional investors to influence corporations to ensure financial contributions from mega corporations are transparent and directed to developing countries;

    c. Assisting parties to the framework with strategic recommendations for fund allocations to specific SDGs such as job growth and strengthening GPD, infrastructure, and innovation for developing Member States that accept transparency;

    d. Improving smart technical and financial access for economically and socially developing Member States to ensure global advancement of technology;

10. *Supports* international collaboration towards the efficient implementation and use of blockchain technologies to ensure financial accountability and to track global supply and distribution chains regarding sustainable development by:

    a. Developing a global and large-scale legal framework to prevent regulatory fragmentation;

    b. Supporting the development of local infrastructures to assess connectivity gaps in areas with limited access to traditional networks;

    c. Calling for the use of a Proof of Stake validation network with the development of a tokenization system to draw and facilitate transparent investments and transnational transactions;

    d. Inviting the International community to support research and education on blockchain technologies to develop knowledge on emerging financial tools;

    e. Inviting pioneer nations to share their expertise and knowledge in blockchain networks;

11. *Requests* an annual report from the secretariat on the current state of global transparency initiatives by focusing on:

    a. Ensuring Member States are keeping up with their set goals on:

        i. Ensuring transparency on financial flows improved through legislation and is effectively enforced;

ii. Ensuring expenditure related to ODA is using a user-friendly format, focusing on accessibility and transparency of finances;

iii. Incorporating digital technologies and new taxation policies into the tracking of international finances and their effectiveness;

iv. Effectively sharing information with developed and developing Member States and the impact it has had on financing sustainability;

v. Establishing new programs in cooperation with NGOs, international banks, and PPPs focused on financing sustainability and that more funds are bought to sustainability;

b. The total impact of transparent finance frameworks on sustainable economic development and climate change compared to 2015;

c. Comparisons of regional data on transparency and sustainability initiatives between developed states and developing states, rural and urban regions, island and mainland regions, and each major geographical region;

d. Requests for an additional report in 2035 comparing the current state of global transparency financing initiatives between 2015, 2025, and 2035;

12. *Invites* Member States to improve Domestic Resource Mobilization through implementing stricter enforcement of tax obligation laws and an efficient collection system of tax liabilities, consisting of improving fiscal revenue services, collection systems, and enforcement of tax obligation laws and tax liabilities, through:

a. Increased public financing for SDGs through improving legislative frameworks for fiscal revenue collection services;

b. Tighter legal and financial enforcement of fiscal collection and tax liabilities of individuals, companies, and entities, including in informal economic sectors and geographical regions with informal economic activity that:

i. Strengthens tax collection institutions by increasing enforcement and keeping tax rates consistent to sustain increased tax revenues domestically;

ii. Improves the strength of paper-based in an effort to reduce waste, and eventually transition to more robust digital-based documentations of economic transactions;

iii. Employs stricter enforcement of documenting taxable economic transactions relating to Sales and Value-Added Taxes, through issuing mandatory bills either in physical or digital format;

13. *Welcomes* cooperation between Member States and intergovernmental organizations such as the African Union and the Financial Action Task Force to integrate informal economic sectors into the formal economy by:

a. Establishing property rights regimes which reflect the unique histories and economic conditions of each Member State;

    b. Developing measures to integrate workers who engage in informal sectors into the formal economy;

    c. Providing taxation incentives to organizations that willingly integrate into the formal economy;

14. *Asks* the Global Programme against Money Laundering to assist Member States in dissolving shell corporations, combatting smurfing and bank capture, and deterring other forms of money laundering to strengthen existing taxation institutions;

15. *Encourages* the establishment of a voluntary Global Transparency Pact for SDG Financing, under the coordination of relevant United Nations bodies such as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through which participating Member States commit to:

    a. Publish open and accessible data on financial flows allocated to the implementation of the SDGs;

    b. Utilize standardized digital reporting mechanisms, developed in coordination with international institutions, to ensure compatibility, consistency, and real-time monitoring of SDG financing efforts;

    c. Permit third-party evaluations and audits, including select algorithms to enhance transparency, reduce inefficiencies, and build public trust;

    d. Access technical and financial assistance from United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, and other partners to support implementation and capacity-building in line with national needs and digital infrastructure;

16. *Emphasizes* Member States to implement FAO Action Number 4 of building producers' knowledge and developing their capacities of both small and large-scale sustainable agricultural practices from FAO's Common Vision for Sustainable Food and Agriculture so that those in rural communities have access to sustainable profitable skills, systems, and all opportunities by:

    a. Creating a knowledge-transferring program available to all Member States;

    b. Suggests adopting and funding climate-conscious agricultural practices such as aquaponics and permaculture to help better create more sustainable agriculture;

    c. Providing further monetary aid to promote sustainable farming methods;

17. *Calls upon* UNDP to implement the Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) Data Technical Assistance Programme for developing countries to improve ESG data collection quality and attract private investment by:

    a. Requesting each national government develop a clear roadmap for data programs when they request assistance from the Programme;

    b. Collaborating with government agencies to support improvements in ESG data collection, management, and disclosure within the involved countries;

c. Integrating developing countries into existing frameworks such as International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) ESG reporting standards;

d. Requiring the submission of an annual progress report to the ISSB to ensure effective implementation of the program and transparency with data collection;

18. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate in the further development of international insurance programs designed to increase investor confidence and promote investment flows into high-risk regions and countries in dire need of financial support, these insurance programs are supposed to offer protection against worst-case scenarios such as project failure, instability, or unforeseen losses, specifically to attract private sector participation;

19. *Supports* the establishment of an Independent Oversight Body tasked by:

    a. Auditing the accuracy and integrity of the Annual Public Expenditure Reports;

    b. Providing recommendations for improving financial management practices;

    c. Reporting findings to both national legislatures and relevant international organizations to ensure accountability;

    d. Supervising post-crisis reforms and the secure, transparent, and equitable allocation of funds to the most vulnerable, affected Member States;

20. *Recommends* the usage of lowered interest rates for developing nations such as Small Island Developing States through developing countercyclical monetary policies that create an additional fund to stimulate economies during economic regressions by:

    a. Keeping the additional fund untouched except for the case of financial disaster within a developing nation;

    b. Promoting cooperation between the donor and receiving entities through negotiations to ensure that both parties agree to the terms;

    c. Improving the cooperation of financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and central banks of developed regions;

21. *Recognizes* the importance of quantitative easing due to its ability to stimulate struggling economies by:

    a. Encouraging corporations and central banks to provide long-term investments such as mortgage-backed securities, government, and corporate loans;

    b. Recommending the selection of long-term investments from a United Nations Environmental Initiative Finance Program-affiliated investor, which ensures sustainable development;

    c. Improving the cooperation of fiscal organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and central banks of developed regions;

22. *Further invites* international collaboration in the development of technological programs that support educational awareness and capacity building focusing on healthcare, entrepreneurship,

and employability, highlighting in particular gender equality initiatives that can be advanced through technology by:

a. Encouraging women participation in circular entrepreneurship in small businesses, supporting the work done by UN Women;

b. Highlighting the need for international cooperation in expanding access to healthcare technologies, supporting the work undertaken by the UN Technology Bank;

c. Promoting the development of algorithmic digital technology in expanding access to and quality of education in urban cities and rural areas of developing countries;

23. *Suggests* the utilization of resources such as the BIS, an international bank that supervises and coordinates financial cooperation while serving as a central bank;

24. *Supports* cooperation with international financial institutions and development banks to design mechanisms transparently and equitably by:

a. Accepting international organizations such as UNDP, World Bank, IMF, and individuals as funding;

b. Mobilizing the World Bank's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency to promote insured foreign direct investment in developing Member States, further providing credit enhancements to investors;

c. Acknowledging the risks involved in financing development for private companies and the necessity to provide guarantees to private entities by UN bodies such as the World Bank Group and the IMF to encourage the funding of SDG-aligned initiatives;

d. Creating a fund within the IMF and World Bank group specific to providing guarantees to private companies who decide to invest in SDG aligned initiatives, whereby companies would receive a 10% refund on their initial investment if the funded projects do not reach the preset objective targets, which would ensure that the risk taken by these companies does not overshadow the goodwill shown in funding these initiatives.

Code: GA2/1/9
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,

Reiterating the calls of General Assembly resolution 77/244 (2022), which called on Member States to reaffirm & redouble their commitments to the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA), which calls on Member States to reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, by targeting tax evasion and regional cooperation, while aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social, and environmental priorities,

Convinced that the 2030 Agenda, which established the 17 SDGs and numerous targets (2015), was necessary to help the Global South, especially G77 Member States, African Union States, ASEAN Member States, Mercosur, and all other developing Member States, but also the Global North and developed Member States to foster a brighter future for all,

Alarmed that only 16% of the 2030 Agenda targets have been met while one-third of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), including the 169 targets, have seen some level of backsliding proving to be of significant harm to developing Member States,

Bearing in mind that future progress is closely knitted to securing financing to bridge the $4 trillion USD annual global financing gap,

Reaffirming the existence of the Joint SDG Fund which aims to strengthen the financing to reach the 17 SDGs by catalyzing strategic investments,

Recognizing the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) efforts in advancing the implementation of the SDGs through initiatives such as the *Integrated National Financing Frameworks* (INFFs), which support Member States in designing coherent, strategies to mobilize and align public and private finance with development priorities, and acknowledging the UNDP-supported programs focused on strengthening domestic resource mobilization, enhancing budget transparency, and expanding access to basic services in rural areas, while emphasizing the importance of multilateral cooperation in closing the persistent financing gap that threatens the timely achievement of the 2030 Agenda,

Noting with deep concern the negative impact of unilateral sanctions on the financing of the SDG highlighted by the OHCHR in the document titled Impact of unilateral sanctions on health-related SDGs,

Concerned that developing Member States spent over $1.4 trillion USD to service their foreign debt in 2023, severely hindering the developing Member States' ability to progress towards achieving the SDGs,

Considering that many developed Member States have historically benefited from the use of fossil fuels – an industry that received $1.53 trillion USD in subsidies in 2022 – to grow their economies and develop while many recently developed and developing Member States whose economies currently rely on fossil fuels did not see these same benefits and, as a result, often lag behind in pursuing the SDGs, *Recognizing* the importance of the consultation of experts and external oversight for the allocation of funding towards SDGs,

Deeply concerned about the lack of data on where funding is being utilized to achieve the SDGs and recognizing the effectiveness of making evidence-based decisions in budgeting and expenditures, publishing data publicly, and raising citizens' awareness and participation in the topic,

Understanding that debt-for-nature swaps can improve the fiscal stability of several Member States by eliminating national debt burdens which would otherwise prevent contributions to vital SDG targets, notably regarding global climate and environmental conservation efforts,

Alarmed by the OECD's estimation that the annual cost of achieving the SDGs in developing and emerging Member States surged by 36% from 2015 to 2022, in substantially due to extra needs created by the climate crisis,

Noting that improved implementation and reporting on cost efficiencies reflected in $405 million USD according to the 2023 Secretary-General's report,

Establishing that the *United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation* of 2025 reported an estimated $1 trillion USD drained annually from developing Member States from illicit financial flows such as tax evasion and money laundering,

Fully aware that the worldwide $103 billion USD raised in 2023 by taxes on carbon emission is a step in the right direction but does not suffice to close the financial gap,

Expressing appreciation to the United Nations (UN) launch of the *Humanitarian Response Plan* (2024) which provides $2.7 billion USD in humanitarian relief,

Realizing the need for the implementation of financial safeguards for Member States experiencing both state and non-state militant activities,

Expressing concern that no accountability program is in place to ensure that the funds donated are used to achieve the sustainable development goals,

Highlighting the necessity of supporting national efforts through increased investment in renewable energy, water resource management, and private sector development,

Aware of the international United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, this regional and national body represents the capacity for policy making on macroeconomics on behalf of Member States,

Paying special tribute to the problematic humanitarian aid situation in the present and the past, sponsors and signatories of this paper,

Affirming the need for cooperative strategies to strengthen oversight and trust in humanitarian supply chains,

Considering the role of secure digital systems, including blockchain, in increasing traceability and protecting sensitive aid operations, *Recognizing the importance of* effective and just domestic financing mechanisms to fight corruption and simultaneously establish trust building measures with private actors, UN Member States and supranational organizations,

Taking note that General Assembly resolution 78/230 outlines the importance of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation and cuts,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 79/1 which committed to protect the representation of developing Member States, seeking to promote sustainable development through tax system reform and raised tax revenue,

Noting with deep concern that Multinational Corporations through fraud and tax evasion cost Africa more than 6% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP),

Acknowledging the need for the implementation of oversight initiatives for developmental funding alongside Member State cooperation and transparency,

Paying tribute to resolution 78/141 on the promotion of investments for sustainable development especially Public Private Partnerships *(*PPP),

Recalling the report "From Clicks to Progress: Youth Digital Pathways for Sustainable Development" by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

1. *Recommends* the creation of the Green Ledger Finance Development Commission, which would involve public intergovernmental bodies and willing Member States to develop tax and trade incentives by:

    a. Reducing trade barriers to attract Foreign Direct Investment and improve trading relationships between developing and developed Member States;

    b. Attracting investments from the private sector especially Non-Governmental-Organizations (NGOs) to support global financial gaps, in previous circumstances, such as for the SDGs;

    c. Implementing multilateral, international Financial and Monetary Organizations that further expands on its already existing trade policies, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that has strengthened economies through 300 businesses across 20 different Member States;

2. *Encourages* the establishment of voluntary training programs and knowledge-sharing platforms to help humanitarian actors understand and apply blockchain tools that improve aid delivery transparency;

3. *Advocates* for immediate response funding initiatives to be established in response to humanitarian. crises through the collaboration of UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) considering the SDGs to accomplish SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals);

4. *Requests* an implementation for ethical data systems to take an oversight on how information is being processed and made public, as many commissions are already in place which follow the

European commission, Latin American commission, improving how trade policy can be made mutual through regioning Member States and multilateral agreements;

5. *Recommends* that developed Member States implement loan forgiveness programs such as:

    a. The Heavily Indebted Poor Member States Initiative that provides a debt service reductions of up to 100% for developing Member States to further strengthen progress towards achieving the 2030 SDGs;

    b. Through the support of ODA's like the New Development Bank which fosters regional cooperation by providing low interest loan reducing debt;

6. *Encourages* Member States to incorporate debt-for-nature swaps frameworks into national sustainable development strategies as a joint tool for debt relief and environmental protection, focusing on measurable climate and biodiversity targets by:

    a. Urging NGO's to negotiate with creditors to purchase or forgive national external debt in exchange for a commitment of the debtor nation to invest in environmental conservation projects;

    b. Recommending that such negotiations be conditional upon transparent pledges to reinvest equivalent funds into environmental conservation and climate initiatives;

7. *Urges* NGO's to negotiate with creditors to purchase or forgive national external debt in exchange for a commitment of the debtor nation to invest in environmental conservation projects and recommends that such negotiations be conditional upon transparent pledges to reinvest equivalent funds into environmental conservation and climate initiatives;

8. *Encourages* fellow Member States to bolster and expand tax authority entities by:

    a. Supporting expanding programs like the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative that advocates for transparency and accountability in the mineral resource sector by promoting an open data approach that provides free access to view the revenue flow and fiscal terms between multinational companies and Member States;

    b. Advising to allocate the revenue mobilized from the open data approach to fund critical sectors like healthcare and education that drive progress towards the SDGs;

9. *Impresses upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), precisely the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch to broaden its field of action, secure money is spent justly, and implement transparency building measures through the establishment of:

    a. A voluntarily annual report giving a detailed review of all Member States, their domestic money policy, spending and usage of foreign credits as a trustbuilding measure;

    b. An index within the above stated report that connects variables such as: transparency measured through independent surveys and the ease of finding domestic money transaction information for the specific people and supranational organizations, domestic spending behavior and patterns that indicate illicit influence of private actors, the percentage of open sustainable project tenders among others, in order to better track domestic, regional, and global trends of illicit money leakage;

c. An annual conference to offer Member States a discussion board to share best practices in the fight against corruption and showcase the above mentioned annual report;

d. A voluntary beneficial system connecting developing states, which advance scores and effectively fight against corruption, to better debt-conditions potentially through the WB and/or Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and/or New Development Bank (NDB) and vice versa apply appropriate sanctions if their score drastically declines or they use international funding to support actions that are illegal under (customary) international law;

10. *Calls for* the implementation of digital reporting systems into the UN Financing for Development initiative as well as real-time monitoring platforms which assisted by Artificial Intelligence (AI) ensure financial accountability following the SDG Guidelines while:

    a. Ensuring that funding is aligned to the SDGs;

    b. Strengthening oversight mechanisms through digital audit trails;

11. *Invites* UN Member States to implement large scale tax cuts and subsidies to businesses and corporations who actively pursue the promotion and implementation of the SDGs and:

    a. Advises tax write-off for private companies that privilege or promote green investments, including those private companies that:

        i. Invest, subsidize, or donate to research centers focused on studies of sustainable production practices, studies of sustainable finance, and studies of renewable energy consumption and production;

        ii. Privilege at least 80% of their investment portfolio with products such as Green bonds, ESG approved Green Stocks and Green funds certified by the United Nations Office for Sustainability (UNOSD);

        iii. Donate to or subsidize foreign education infrastructures, such as primary schools, secondary schools, and post-secondary institutions, for maintenance, humanitarian, scientific, and environmental scholar projects, research funding, and scholarships;

    b. Advises Member States to provide the most favorable tax policies to national and regional corporations and businesses to ensure their prosperity;

    c. Reaffirms and builds upon the principles and policy suggestions of the AAAA of the *Third International Conference on Financing for Development* while:

        i. Regretting inefficient fossil fuel subsidies;

        ii. Supporting restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies;

        iii. Acknowledging the conditions of developing Member States;

        iv. Affirming the minimization of the negative impacts on development to protect poor and any affected communities;

12. *Underlines* to re-propose the development of the *United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation* to further expand on inclusivity to further implement tax reforms appealing to the World Bank, ensuring that this Member State-led body carries out with intergovernmental bodies and prevent developed Member States from further denouncing transparency to prevent the financial funds for the 2030 agenda to widen;

13. *Invites* Member States to participate in an Opt-In Voluntary Fiscal Analysis Program, such as the McArthur and Kharas SDG Costing Study, which focuses on bottom-up assessments that examine general progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, that provides an in-depth examination for the monetary gap specific to each Member State to establish:

    a. An annual SDG Fiscal Readiness Report and a biannual SDG Costing Brief to outline key fiscal trends, and evidence-based insights to inform national budget cycles and long-term pre-2030 development planning;

    b. An independent volunteer-based data analysis and collection body composed of no less than 10% regional specialists and no less than 20% local representatives appointed by their respective UNCTs;

    c. A policy of using standardized data collection and validation protocols vetted by the UN Statistics Division, supported by blockchain-encrypted systems to ensure data integrity, transparency, and accountability in all analytical processes;

14. *Advises* Member States to develop cooperative policies with various international financial institutions and hopes these institutions will put an emphasis on funding developing Member States to help them pursue the SDGs by:

    a. Trusting international financial institutions will pursue improving the fairness of loans and consider decreasing interest rates on loans to states who actively pursue policy on the SDGs;

    b. Expressing its hope that developing Member States will gain more trust of international financial institutions if these institutions operate with increasing fairness and integrity;

15. *Recommends* lifting illegal financial barriers on developing Member States;

16. *Advises* Member States to optimize their taxation system to achieve SDGs by taking voluntary actions such as:

    a. Introducing environmental taxes on unsustainable actions such as carbon emission, aviation, plastic production, and usage as well as imported products and materials;

    b. Signing the *United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation* of 2025 which aims to help collect more tax revenue by closing the gaps in existing tax systems through:

        i. Taxing the digital economy;

        ii. Tackling illicit financial flows, including corruption, money laundering, and tax evasion;

    iii. Addressing the wealth of the global elite by eliminating tax haven through uniformization;

    iv. Universalizing the Global Minimum Tax which limits Member States from becoming fiscal havens by imposing a 15% minimal tax rate on multinational corporations;

  c. Following the future recommendations and lead of the United Nations Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on efficient fiscal policies which would minimize capital loss through tax evasion and on ways to hold individuals who are engaging in illegal fiscal practices accountable;

  d. Redirecting the funds raised toward SDGs related projects, notably Private and Public Partnerships;

17. *Suggests* the implementation of digital reporting systems as well as real-time monitoring platforms into the Financing for Development initiative, which assisted by AI ensures financial accountability following the SDG Guidelines, particularly SDG 16.6, which calls for effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels, in order to:

    a. Allow for greater transparency of funding allocations;

    b. Ensure that the funding is aligned to the SDGs;

    c. Enable real-time identification of funding gaps and inefficiencies;

    d. Strengthen oversight mechanisms through digital audit trails;

18. *Encourages* all Member States to strengthen efforts in closing the SDG financing gap by:

    a. Partnering with UNDP-led initiatives such as the INFFs as a primary strategy, recognizing their immediate impact in assisting Member States in aligning financial strategies with national development priorities, as demonstrated in Mali through the enhancement of domestic resource mobilization and fiscal planning capacities;

    b. Supporting the adaptation of UNDP tools to local contexts as a complementary measure to ensure inclusive, transparent, and participatory financing systems that empower vulnerable communities, particularly in rural and conflict-affected areas, while fostering national ownership and sustainable policy implementation;

19. *Encourages* Member States to create an independent agency within each Member State executive branch that will:

    a. Incorporate climate mitigation strategies as recommended by the United Nations Environmental Programme into broader national policies while identifying current gaps in national policy;

    b. Collect data on domestic projects focused on SDG attainment as required for the Digital Review System to be implemented;

c. Submit an annual report to the Efficiency for Public Resources on the status of funds contributed by the IMF and other global development banks and providing an audit addressing the utilization of these funds for SDG attainment;

20. *Further Recommends* the establishment of the Efficiency for Public Resources working group, through organizations such as the UNDP with the aim of:

    a. Convening a panel of experts who would gather and analyze data on current tax evasion and the efficiency of public resource allocation through voluntary reports in Member States;

    b. Identifying the root causes of tax evasion within Member States;

    c. Providing programs that provide strategies for reducing tax evasion;

21. *Proposes* that the Secretary-General prepares a report on the impact of external economic constraints on the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, with a focus on identifying best practices for mitigating their negative effects;

22. *Recommends* Member States adopt principles outlined in the Good Practices for Performance Budgeting of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to address SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) by:

    a. Collaborating with Machine Learning (ML) engineers and external Artificial Intelligence (AI) auditors to develop efficient algorithms for data processing and forecasting future trend expenditures to enhance budgeting in achievement government goals;

    b. Evaluating and consolidating the system of quality indicators while ensuring they align with nationals priorities and international standards;

23. *Advises* efforts to establish external committees and cooperations to implement recommendation channels for responsible resource utilization and reforms by:

    a. Endorsing an increase in Country Partnership Frameworks for developing Member States, through the International Development Association, an arm of the WB;

    b. Inviting the advisement and involvement of experts relative to funding or cooperative SDG initiatives;

    c. Calling for an increase in funding from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Development Association (IDA) to the existing development operation, The Western Balkans Initiative;

    d. Urging the expansion of The Western Balkans Initiative to obtain international branches;

24. *Approves* the establishment of Reinvestment and Economic Bounceback Of United and Necessary Development (REBOUND) to provide the authorization and advocation of PPPs to allow economic investments into local communities to:

    a. Incentivize PPPs to invest in local communities struggling them meet basic needs;

    b. Provide debt relief and reconstruction of infrastructure which have negatively affected Member States;

c. Uphold utilizing subsidies and grants through the WB to support PPPs and local businesses to help developing Member States maintain the balance between local policy improvements and international support;

25. *Encourages* the utilization of voluntary national review data from Member States to create a framework that utilizes AI through the World Bank to better allocate funding to achieve the SDGs and incentivize investments for PPPs in Member States;

26. *Recommends* partnerships between governments, NGOs, and educational institutions to pilot blockchain-backed aid monitoring systems, with an emphasis on skills development and ethical safeguards;

27. *Welcomes* educational seminars and consultations from the European Union (EU), NATO, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with funding from the UN Environment Fund;

28. *Urges* developing and recently developed Member States to gradually shift their economies towards greener alternatives in a way that spurs economic growth and development but also frees up resources and funds that can be used to purse the SDGs that:

    a. Welcome natural gas as a viable and greener alternative to crude oil and intermediate energy source in the shift towards pursuing greener energy sources;

    b. Encourage Member States to promote SDG1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), and SDG 13 (climate action) specifically to expedite economic growth along with sustainable development;

29. *Calls upon* Member States to dissolve the maximum budgetary assessment limit to promote equitable funding by:

    a. Amending the elements and criteria of the 2025-2027 Regular Budget and Working Capital Fund; remove the current maximum assessment rate of 22%;

    b. Maintaining a minimum assessment rate of 0.001% and a maximum assessment rate of 0.01% for underdeveloped Member States;

30. *Implores* developed Member States to implement measures that support developing Member States in achieving the SDGs, including increasing their contributions to the Joint SDG Fund by:

    a. Suggesting the implementation of a program which would be implemented by the UNDP named Mobilizing Aid for Development in Underserved Regions (M.A.D.U.R) that would ensure an efficient distribution of resources within the Joint SDG Fund;

    b. Assuring that developed Member States pay their fair share in the Joint SDG Fund to help developing Member States reach the SDGs;

31. *Endorses* Member States to use technology and social media platforms to raise public's awareness and encourage youth participation globally in influencing the governments to allocate more money on green engineering projects, smart cities, and renewable energy.

Code: GA2/1/10
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Closing the Financing Gap to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

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The Second Committee of the General Assembly,

Alarmed that only 15% of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are considered on track to be completed by 2030,

Recognizing that the African continent is home to 90% of global chromium and platinum reserves, 65% of global arable lands, and 30% of global mining resources,

Welcoming the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), and SDG 10 (reduced inequality),

Noting the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015) and its global framework for financing sustainable development, and recognizing the urgent need to mobilize resources to bridge the estimated $4.2 trillion USD annual financing gap to achieve the 2030 Agenda,

Inspired by the efficiency of the European Schengen Area concerning great economic development incentives,

Emphasizing the benefits of sustainably developed projects for long-term financial returns due to investment in human capital, as it enhances productivity, resilience, and innovation over time,

Encouraging Member States to explore the issuance of green and SDG-linked bonds as innovative financing mechanisms to mobilize resources for sustainable development, particularly in alignment with the 2030 Agenda, while fostering transparency, attracting private sector investment, and building resilient financial ecosystems that prioritize inclusive and climate-resilient growth,

Recalling the value of reliable infrastructure to support economic activity and reduce operational costs,

Acknowledging the use of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) as a key to finance and maintain local infrastructure projects,

Appreciating the coordinated support of Member States going through financial, environmental, or social hardship,

Noting with approval the value of local actors and community stakeholders in closing the financing gap,

1. *Recommends* the creation of the Global-South Economic Alliance (GSEA), an economic alliance created as a sub-committee under the ECOSOC and United Nations General Assembly committees based on bloc-chain command overseeing existing supra-regional economic alliances like ECOWAS or ASEAN Free Trade Area and inspired by the Schengen Area, focusing on interregional Global South cooperation, encouraging the removal of trade barriers, improving micro-regional and local living standards, and encouraging interconnectivity by:

    a. Requesting cooperation between new and pre-existing supra-regional alliances such as ECOWAS and ASEAN Free Trade Area;

b. Appreciating the support and the faith of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in the development of the GSEA;

c. Opening for voluntary contributions from Member States included within the existing supra-regional economic alliances;

d. Reiterating the necessary completion of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) program and modifying it to better tackle regional concerns by:

    i. Insisting on the need for regional route, railway, electricity transport, and water transport infrastructure networks to facilitate internal commerce and exchanges;

    ii. Collectivizing effort in the creation of laws against tax evasion and financial criminality in increasing tax income without increasing fiscal pressure over citizens;

    iii. Promoting education as a means to reach development targets;

    iv. Encouraging the distribution of territorial development bonds to stimulate specialised industrialization of high-quality specific industries areas;

e. Using AfCFTA as a model to modify and improve similar existing supra-regional economic alliances such as ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), and MERCOSUR to include the various local and regional goals of the GSEA;

2. *Recommends* the creation of a GSEA subcommittee focused on the creation of a standard local investment plan to secure basic needs and build educational infrastructure with the following goals:

    a. Increasing employment to reduce the percentage of the population below the poverty line and increase local tax revenue;

    b. Achieving economic independence within Member States from the Global North by encouraging strong multilateral economic ties similar to the African Union, ASEAN, or BRICS;

    c. Assuring transparency by hosting a specialised agency monitoring and executing transparency plans;

    d. Creating improved efficiency by reducing the number of financial transfers within the Alliance;

3. *Promoting* strengthened governance, institutional capacity, and transfer of knowledge sharing through international cooperation and technical assistance between different supra-regional economic alliances to create a stable and transparent environment for both domestic and foreign investment using existing supra-regional economic alliances' home transparency programs, ensuring that investments are directed toward the most important local and micro-regional development initiatives, confirming transparent efforts in resource management;

4. *Encourages* the use of short-term foreign direct investment through the IMF, the World Bank, and others for long-term sustainable development by:

a. Accepting transition-based aid from various actors such as multilateral organisations, bilateral donors, or financial institutions;

b. Using short-term financial measures as well as technical knowledge to foster innovative and sustainable technologies;

c. Increasing national and regional self-sufficiency by relying on a Member States' own natural resources and economic structures;

5. *Emphasizes* the use of Private-Public Partnerships (PPPs) locally and regionally, following the guidance of local NGOs and governments, as a tool for connecting new investors with sustainable projects by:

    a. Involving Global South companies to strengthen local economies by promoting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and include the input of community stakeholders;

    b. Creating local and regional offices within the GSEA framework focused on increasing cooperation and locating communities in need;

    c. Simplifying bureaucratic processes and reducing administrative barriers;

    d. Promoting technology transfers and local capacity building;

    e. Following ethical labor practices and environmental standards;

    f. Prioritizing local issuance and trading of sustainable bonds;

    g. Encouraging the establishment of regional tax advisory hubs under PPP frameworks to support SMEs and new investors in navigating local tax systems, increasing transparency, and reducing entry barriers for sustainable investments;

6. *Recommends* the establishment of local and micro-regional Resource Development Authorities (RDA), specialised offices with the following goals that:

    a. Monitor extraction practices to ensure sustainable resource use;

    b. Ensure the reinvestment of profits into local communities to foster inclusive growth;

    c. Promote transparency through public accountability platforms and open data initiatives;

    d. Implementing best practices to minimize ecological damage during resource extraction;

    e. Supporting reforestation, land rehabilitation, and water protection programs;

7. *Recommends* the expansion of inclusive financial systems to be accessible to underserved and rural populations while respecting local cultures and human dignity by:

    a. Promoting community-led development strategies;

    b. Emphasizing the role of microfinance on providing small loans to remote areas and actors to facilitate secure, digital transactions;

    c. Encouraging the establishment of digital finance platforms to increase access to capital for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in rural areas;

d. Supporting financial literacy and education programs;

e. Facilitating credit access for women and youth-led enterprises;

f. Investing in sustainable water infrastructure and sanitation;

g. Developing bilateral or multilateral tax cooperation frameworks to prevent double taxation and providing clarity for private investors engaging in SDG-aligned PPPs;

h. Adopting of performance-based tax credit systems, allowing private actors to receive incremental tax relief proportional to their verified contributions to environmental protection, job creation, or social equity;

8. *Recommends* the establishment of a global SDG-bond facilitation mechanism, under the supervision of relevant United Nations bodies or multilateral development banks, to:

    a. Provide technical assistance in bond structuring and impact measurement;

    b. Offer partial guarantees or blended finance instruments to de-risk investment in low and middle-income countries;

    c. Ensure alignment with internationally recognized sustainability standards;

    d. Promote investor confidence and comparability across issuers through the development and adoption of unified and transparent standards;

9. *Calls* for strengthened international cooperation in support of sustainable bond markets, by:

    a. Encouraging international financial institutions and donor Member States to invest in capacity-building programs that enhance the technical and institutional ability of developing countries to issue and manage green and SDG-linked bonds;

    b. Inviting institutional investors and sovereign wealth funds to dedicate a portion of their portfolios to SDG-aligned instruments;

    c. Supporting South-South and triangular cooperation for the exchange of regulatory models, best practices, and technical expertise in sustainable finance;

10. *Calls for* a special conference of the General Assembly to study the value of local actors and how they can be best used in closing the financing gap.

Code: GA2/1/11
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,

Recognizing the grave and persistent Sustainable Development Gap (SDG) financing gap today behind over $4 trillion USD, and the grossly lopsided ownership of financial assets, today just 5% of the world's $480 trillion worth are owned by low and middle income nations, as a prime cause of SDG stagnation,

Encouraging policies that prioritize long-term economic growth, job creation, and financial independence as the foundation for sustainable development,

Reaffirming the commitment to contribute to global development efforts, while balancing the consideration of national self-sufficiency and sovereignty,

Further recalling its resolution 79/1, which highlights that increasing support for developing countries through policy exchange and knowledge-sharing is crucial to support and enable sustainable growth, climate action, and to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs,

Underlining its resolution 77/155, which states that mobilizing investment from both public and private sectors is required to meet the sizeable financial need to achieve the SDGs,

Considering its resolutions 69/319 (2015) and 70/1 (2015), which call for global cooperation in debt reconstruction and relief, and set forth the 17 SDGs of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* respectively,

Emphasizing further the importance of developing strong domestic economies by improving national tax systems in order to mobilize funds, which can be used to reach self-sufficiency by funding public services, infrastructure, and diminishing government debt,

Being alarmed by the fact that the global foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2023 decreased by $1.3 trillion USD, as stated in the World Investment Report 2024, published by the United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD), recognizing the need for aims to shape the global investment network,

Cognizant of the unique impactfulness of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) towards a sustainably developed future, and urging the facilitation and incentivization of their formation,

Highlighting the 148th working paper, submitted by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 2016, which notes institutional frameworks for PPPs that allow for the enforcement of contracts, as well as appropriate pricing and quality of service, should include legal and regulatory,

Emphasizing the consequences that result from reliance of under-diversified national economies on one main source of income,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to prioritize economic growth to gain self-sufficiency and reduce dependency on traditional foreign aid by strengthening domestic economic structures by:

    a. Recommending to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to urge the World Bank Group (WBG) to focus on infrastructure projects to the Member States in need, especially in the Global South;

    b. Improving regional regulatory frameworks in order to reduce barriers for private sector growth in particular by making business registration simpler;

    c. Collaborating more closely with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as well as other relevant UN bodies and institutions to help implement tailored best practices regarding the management of public finances according to national circumstances that:

        i. Supports the implementation of effective tax systems and financial governance reforms in countries, especially of the global South, to promote economic independence and reduce reliance on aid from other Member States and organisations;

        ii. Provides technical assistance to strengthen domestic revenue collection systems, enabling partner nations to fund infrastructure and public services independently;

    d. Improving the access to finance needed for entrepreneurs, and small-medium sized enterprises through the assistance and expertise of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

2. *Suggests* that ECOSOC work closely with UNDP and United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to align sustainable infrastructure investment strategies with the Program of Global Infrastructure (PGI) goals and existing UN financing mechanisms with the following goals:

    a. Define priorities of investments into infrastructure rooted in national plans and economic impact;

    b. Ensure that infrastructure development does not hinder the Least Developed Countries' (LDC) resource sustainability;

    c. Encouraging ECOSOC to urge the World Bank and existing funds to focus on investments of infrastructure in Countries of the globals South and Small Island Developing States;

    d. Work more closely with the private sector to identify viable infrastructure projects;

    e. Encourage Member States to make use of existing funds and aim to provide financial assistance for infrastructure projects in developing countries, while facilitating greater private sector participation;

3. *Offering* the development of economic diversification strategies through multilateral cooperation, particularly within the frameworks of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the UNDP to:

    a. Encourage Member States to utilize regional collaboration platforms under the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* and South-South Cooperation mechanisms to facilitate shared development strategies;

    b. Further encourage policies supporting the exchange of sustainable technology and knowledge transfer between participating Member States, in line with SDG 17 and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, to foster mutually beneficial economic ties and regional integration;

    c. Support the creation of Entreprenurity, a program similar to the Global Entrepreneurship Network that promoters and assists developing private sectors and entrepreneurship in resources and strategies for long-term success;

4. *Calls for* the General Assembly to hold meeting to promote monitoring platforms to ensure financial accountability to:

    a. Improve and establish national legislation frameworks favourable to PPPs;

    b. Recommend the use of digital reporting systems as well as real-time monitoring platforms to ensure financial accountability;

    c. Invite Member States, private sectors and international organizations such as UNDP, ECOSOC, UNCTAD, the regional commissions of the ECOSOC, the UNCITRAL, and the World Bank to collaborate in a meeting;

    d. Promote the transparency of the PPP project and attract private investment for accountability in the management of international development financing;

5. *Encourages* the expansion of FDI, sustainable private sector investments, and implementing PPPs to:

    a. Promote the use of innovative financial instruments, such as PPPs;

    b. Highlight the use of Social Impact Bonds (SIBs), especially in case of infrastructure investments;

    c. Adopt frameworks similar to the Central African Republic's "Legislative Framework for Public Private Partnerships" which encourages private entities to partner with governments in crucially underdeveloped sectors;

6. *Recommends to* Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), in collaboration with the World Bank Group and the New Development Bank to strengthen existing risk-reducing mechanisms for private investments, including credit guarantees, with a special focus on enabling access for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by:

    a. Enhancing the use of risk-reducing tools, including credit guarantees and blended finance models powered by World Bank and existing UN-Funds, to attract and de-risk private sector investment, especially for SMEs;

    b. Prioritizing infrastructure projects that promote and guarantee short and long-term economic growth, industrial development in least developed countries and integration into global markets to support international trade, aligned with national development strategies;

7. *Proposes* the facilitation of structured, high-level dialogues between MDBs, relevant UN agencies, and private investors, with the goal of identifying and advancing investment

opportunities that align with national development strategies by:

   a. Encouraging accountability and transparency in investment selection and implementation processes to ensure measurable development outcomes;

   b. Focusing on investment frameworks that respect national sovereignty of the Member States and promote self-reliance, in line with domestic policy goals;

   c. Leveraging PPPs to maximize development financing and self sufficiency without increasing dependency on international aid;

   d. Promoting investment environments that reduce bureaucratic barriers and improve regulatory efficiency to attract sustainable, private capital;

8. *Suggests* that the IMF coordinate debt-for-adaptation swaps to forgive IMF loans in exchange for adopting policies in line with the SDGs by:

   a. Establishing a global, standardized framework for debt-for-adaptation swaps focused on the SDGs specifically similar to the existing IMF, similar to the existing IMF debt-for-climate swaps;

   b. Including dialogue platforms where Member States can discuss and collaborate on achieving the goals;

9. *Emphasizes* for Developed Member States to consider potential international business opportunities in collaboration with Less Developed States, ensuring accessibility of the global economy to all regions by:

   a. Creating development pacts between actors in the same region with aligned developmental goals;

   b. Noting successful collaborations, like those prominent among the members of the African Union, as a model;

   c. Encouraging the inclusion of data from regional development associations in the administration of UN aid;

   d. Proposing that the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) collaborate with alternative financial institutions such as the NDB, and the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) to design diversified development finance models that reflect the economic realities and strategic goals of countries in the Global South;

10. *Further* recommends the National Financial Inclusion Strategies (NFIS) which have been developed and operated by the WBG to:

    a. Emphasize that Member States follow and consider strategies such as:

       i. Endorsing Data and Diagnostics, Leadership and Coordination, and Monitoring and Evaluation;

       ii. Considering the context and climate of each Member State would be adjusted to fit agreements and investments;

b. Recommend the IMF and WBG hold each other accountable to ensure that each Member State is receiving the funding they are given from incentives;

c. Approve of funding that could be given back as plans are followed and implemented;

d. Note that previous aid has been received by African Member States who have supported the strides made to reducing the gap;

11. *Suggests* collaborative efforts in economic coordination to encourage diversification by:

    a. Inviting a commission of study on the economic diversification specifically in the global south by:

        i. Identifying Member States most profitable industries;

        ii. Suggesting strategies and explore possibilities of different economic sectors within each Member State, including integration of tourism and technological opportunity;

        iii. Authorizing the goal of NFIS to work towards a greater and usage of financial services through the access and usage of financial services through the IMF and WBG;

    b. Encourages an ECOSOC report on previously successful sustainable public-private development projects which focuses on:

        i. Identifying what made them succeed where others failed;

        ii. Showcasing how the inclusion of private industry expedited the implementation of sustainability priorities;

        iii. Proposes future projects for Public Private partnerships, especially in the developing world;

12. *Addresses* the overreliance on single industries in national economies by:

    a. Encouraging Member States to utilize regional collaboration platforms under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and South-South Cooperation mechanisms to facilitate shared development strategies;

    b. Supporting policies supporting the exchange of sustainable technology and knowledge transfer between participating Member States, in line with SDG 17 and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, to foster mutually beneficial economic ties and regional integration.