**FORUM:** Economic and Social Council

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to Alleviate National Debt to Encourage Sustainable Economic Development

**MAIN SUBMITTED BY:** United States of America

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Algeria, Turkey, United Kingdom, Ethiopia, Italy, Germany, Russian Federation, Belgium, Chad, Iran

*Calls upon* the nation the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and that the economic growth is the most significant out of all the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development goals in terms of the wellbeing of humankind, increasing state capacity, supply of goods and services that 193 countries adopted,

*Emphasizing* the world serious economic and financial crisis within the devastating blow of the COVID-19 had on the global dept, involving all nations especially on G7 countries and LEDCs, significant in debt issues including the recurring dept and the diminishing employees and workers due to the crisis, debt cycle, and the banking crisis have been started to minimize,

*Acknowledging* that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFFCC) had adopted the Paris Agreement in 2015, which require large scale investments to reduce emissions,

*Deeply concerned* that, low-income countries are encountering much higher risk of debt distress or are unable to service their debt fully than in 2018, 40 percent of low-income countries to 52 percent,

*Recognizing* that Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) are not able to raise enough public revenue and therefore, require international support,

*Bearing in mind* that in a globalized world, domestic efforts are insufficient: new standards of exchanging tax information may be necessary,

*Recalling* the solution offered by the More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) to the LEDCs of the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) and the Sovereign Debt Restructuring and Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which is suspending the debt payments to the 77 poorest countries for a temporary period,

*Noting* that countries with national debt usually struggle with issues in other areas of governing such as poverty, population, healthcare, and education, which solving the national debt may not be the prioritized issue to be solved, and often national debts,

*Emphasizing* that debt relief can contribute to other socio activities such as sustained economic growth, economic development, improved conditions, and poverty eradication,

1. Suggests all Low-Income countries (LIC) member states to analyze debt sustainability regularly through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. implementation of the Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF) to conduct Debt Sustainability Analyses (DSAs) in order to:
		1. assess debt vulnerabilities,
		2. calculate the external and the overall Public and Publicly Guaranteed (PPG) debt,
		3. evaluate the realism of the macroeconomic projections under the base scenario,
		4. assess a country’s debt-carrying capacity through the Composite Indicator (CI),
		5. understand and inform the risk rating through stress tests,
		6. evaluate whether high risk or distress ratings are sustainable and significant,
	2. usage of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) programme;
2. Advocates for further expansion on debt transparency through cooperation with organizations such as the World Bank in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. further expansion of International Debt Statistics (IDS),
	2. extended reports of external debt to the Debt Reporting System (DRS);
3. Asks member states, especially MEDCs to cooperate with organizations such as the World Bank to assist in meeting the internationally agreed Official Development Assistance (ODA) target of 0.7 percent of Gross National Income (GNI) for reasons such as but not limited to:
	1. aid countries in emergencies such as those of refugee and humanitarian aid,
	2. promote for long-term public and private investments in sustainable development
4. Requests favorable tax management conditions for LEDCs in order to increase tax revenue in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. requesting more investments through government subsidies,
	2. attracting more investment for the LEDCs in order to increase tax revenue in ways such as but not limited to:
		1. increasing essential, public workplaces such as infrastructure, medication, and agriculture,
		2. advocating for less reliance on extractive industries for the purpose of seeking long term investments,
	3. Inauguration of enterprise:
		1. implementing a minor progressive tax to allow an increase of minimum wage for all workers,
		2. providing education to high school students about economics and business to give prior knowledge as well as to increase the interest in owning their private businesses,
	4. combatting tax evasion through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. implementation of the harmful tax practices initiative,
	5. strengthening of both the domestic and international tax administration,
	6. decrease price of imported goods for countries reliant on international trade;
5. Urges LEDCs to reduce the unemployment rate and encourages the government to provide financial support to the elders whom age 65+ for a constant money circulation in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. reducing unemployment rate by increasing public workplaces such as but not limited to:
		1. infrastructure,
		2. educator,
	2. raising the retirement age from age 62 to 68,
	3. lowering the pension age from 68 to 64 for both genders with restriction such as but not limited to:
		1. pension payments are not supported by either the state or the government during the employment period although the pension age have been met;
6. Recommends the inauguration of an enterprise in order to impose additional tax through methods such as but not limited to:
	1. implementing a minor progressive tax to allow an increase of minimum wage for all workers,
	2. providing different sources of education regarding the establishment of personal businesses to public from high school diploma:
		1. teaching young citizens aged 20 and above that they can establish their own businesses without problems,
		2. providing high school students with economics and business education to give prior knowledge as well as to increase the interest in owning their private businesses,
	3. circulating or spreading out promotions on establishment of personal enterprise via posters, commercials using social media platforms (YouTube, Instagram, etc), as well as mass media, within the recruitment of influential celebrities or athletes, to appeal to authority;
7. Requests other MEDCs and international organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF to provide help, especially on LEDCs in such ways as but not limited to:
	1. providing more monetary funds for debt in LICs,
	2. providing grants for longer periods of time,
	3. lowering international interest rates which allow more frequent borrowing and lending of money as well as increase available free cash,
	4. active bailout national debt such as but not limited to:
		1. Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) which allows certain poorest countries to not pay the debt repayment for certain amount of time,
		2. not receiving the repayments of the national debt,
		3. handling extra financial support for the failing governments;
8. Supports the establishment of frameworks for emergency situations that may increase national debt such as emergency in health through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. calling upon all member states to grant equal access to all citizens through social media to recommended prevention measures from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC),
	2. encouraging member states to be cooperative with the WHO, UNICEF, and non-governmental organizations as well as other relevant institutions and international organizations,
	3. constructing a suitable and practical law that restricts human movement and take legal actions,
	4. contriving a country-specific emergency response plan depending on the country’s economic, social, political, and religious circumstances.