**FORUM:** Economic and Social Council

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to mitigate the global debt crisis

**MAIN-SUBMITTER:**  Canada

**CO-SUBMITTER:** the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Botswana, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Republic of Zimbabwe, the Republic of Cameroon

The ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Recalling* the warning of the United Nations on the soaring global debt of 92 trillion US dollars in 2022, where it mentioned that nearly 40 percent of the developing countries are facing huge debt issues,

*Deeply concerned* that the debt crisis does not only impact certain nations but also potentially causes international economy slowdown,

*Noting* that the public debt of developing nations is showing a noticeable significant increase and larger number of nations are going through heavy debt,

*Recognizing* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an official global institution that engages with trading and development,

*Having the knowledge* that COVID-19 has been rapidly increasing the amount of debt crisis,

*Noting* that the public debt of developing nations is showing a noticeable significant increase and larger number of nations are going through heavy debt,

1. Calls upon member states to form United Nations Committee on Debt Regulation with goals such as but not limited to:
	1. creating limits for the annual crisis affecting countries through reducing irrelevant expenses,
	2. establishing limits for the international trades with crisis already going on,
	3. ensuring all member states are well-equipped bynn :
		1. creating an international information of how much money is needed to accumulate,
		2. monitoring technology;

1. Asks for all member states, especially ones which are having debt or not in a physically and financially positive situation, cut the initiation, and if necessary, ongoing projects of infrastructure that will require debt and not benefit the reduction of expenses that are served by debt in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Reduce irrelevant expenses of the country in ways such as but not limited to:
		1. art
		2. computer technology
		3. tertiary sector of the economy (real estate, internal and partially external tourism, advertising, financial services, non-public healthcare and commercial transportation) is mostly suitable for countries in better financial states,
	2. avoiding taking risks when borrowing money through ways not limited to:
		1. presenting thorough plans to either the creditor or organizations such as WB, IMF, UNCTAD, IBR, and WTO,
		2. let the usage of money be under control and monitored by the greater organizations and more member states;
2. Recommends the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) to create rational laws regarding debt crisis that advocates help to countries who are in high debt by:
	1. Gathering government’s situations of multiple countries in the UN,
	2. creating multiple versions of solid plans before using money by:
		1. discussing with people from different perspectives and backgrounds,
		2. getting advice from professionals,
		3. saving expenses for unexpected cases,
		4. inspecting the monetary unit often;
	3. formulates strong supervision on the member states which are not paying back through penalties including but not limited to:
		1. tougher assessing ways to examine and approve a loan toward member states that have previously been unable to pay back,
		2. if the past financial situation and payback ability was examined as lacking trustworthiness (the examination can be done by the organizations mentioned previously), considerably prohibit borrowing more money;
3. Trusts the WB, the IMF, the UNCTAD, the IBRD and the WTO to provide direct support to those nations who are financially unable to pay back the high debt crisis and balancing the global properties for the purpose of supporting the nations and ensure responsible lending and borrowing as borrowing countries play a crucial role in mitigating the global debt crisis in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. getting financial support from other countries that are economically stable in ways such as but not limited to:
		1. officially advertising and raising awareness of the situation and highlighting the further potential effects to the more economically developed countries,
		2. building connections in trades such as the exchange of resources and infrastructures, or technology developments,
	2. taking advantage of the money the economic institutions own by:
		1. Solving the most important economic problems first;
		2. covering institution and school expenses;
4. Requests member states that need financial support to get international cooperation and support which provides financial assistance, policy directions, and ensure that the solutions are sustainable and adequate from financial institutions such as:
	1. imploration of International Monetary Fund (IMF) in ways such as but not limited to:
		1. Extended Fund Facilities (EFF),
		2. Rapid Financing Instruments (RFI),
		3. Stand-By Arrangements (SBA),
	2. implementation of assistance from World Bank in ways such as but not limited to:
		1. negotiate financing and implementation,
		2. initiate approval and appraisal;
5. Encourages the governments that are unable to repay their debts to minimize their use of spending and only include prominent places to use money as using money can make opportunities equal by:
	1. establishing a market economy to balance the market and have control over inflation rates, creating a better environment for foreign and domestic investors to invest in,
	2. developing more on primary and secondary industries, which are the foundation of a complete economic cycle to be formed internally,
	3. formulating policies and procedures for attracting international corporations which are into industries such as technology, energy, civil engineering.