



# General Assembly

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Agenda item 16 (b)

**Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development**

## **Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2023**

[on the report of the Second Committee ([A/78/459/Add.2](#), para. 7)]

### **78/136. International financial system and development**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [55/186](#) of 20 December 2000 and [56/181](#) of 21 December 2001, entitled “Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity”, as well as its resolutions [57/241](#) of 20 December 2002, [58/202](#) of 23 December 2003, [59/222](#) of 22 December 2004, [60/186](#) of 22 December 2005, [61/187](#) of 20 December 2006, [62/185](#) of 19 December 2007, [63/205](#) of 19 December 2008, [64/190](#) of 21 December 2009, [65/143](#) of 20 December 2010, [66/187](#) of 22 December 2011, [67/197](#) of 21 December 2012, [68/201](#) of 20 December 2013, [69/206](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/188](#) of 22 December 2015, [71/215](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/203](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/220](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/202](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/204](#) of 21 December 2020, [76/192](#) of 17 December 2021 and [77/152](#) of 14 December 2022,

*Reaffirming* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports



and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Recalling* the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>2</sup> its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>3</sup> the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,<sup>4</sup> Agenda 21,<sup>5</sup> the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21<sup>6</sup> and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,<sup>7</sup>

*Recalling further* the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,<sup>8</sup> recognizing the work undertaken by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference, and recalling its progress report,<sup>9</sup>

*Recalling* the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled “The future we want”,<sup>10</sup>

*Appreciating* the fact that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Hangzhou, China, on 4 and 5 September 2016, with the broad participation of developing countries, including the Chair of the Group of 77, endorsed the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as an important contribution to the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda, recalling that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Hamburg, Germany, on 7 and 8 July 2017 endorsed the Hamburg Update: Taking Forward the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalling also that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Buenos Aires on 30 November and 1 December 2018 endorsed the Buenos Aires Update: Moving Forward the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalling further that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Osaka, Japan, on 28 and 29 June 2019 endorsed the Osaka Update on the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalling that the Summit of the Group of 20, held virtually on 21 and 22 November 2020, endorsed the Riyadh Update on the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalling also that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Rome on

<sup>1</sup> Resolution 63/239, annex.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 55/2.

<sup>3</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>4</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution S-19/2, annex.

<sup>7</sup> *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

<sup>8</sup> Resolution 63/303, annex.

<sup>9</sup> A/64/884.

<sup>10</sup> Resolution 66/288, annex.

30 and 31 October 2021 endorsed the Rome Update on the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recalling further that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in Bali, Indonesia, on 15 and 16 November 2022 endorsed the Bali Update on the Group of 20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Group of 20 Development Commitments, recalling that the Summit of the Group of 20 held in New Delhi on 9 and 10 September 2023 endorsed the 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, and looking forward to their implementation, while urging the Group of 20 to continue to engage in an inclusive and transparent manner with other States Members of the United Nations in its work in order to ensure that the initiatives of the Group of 20 complement or strengthen the United Nations system,

*Noting* the holding of the twenty-sixth Saint Petersburg International Economic Forum in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 14 to 17 June 2023, and noting also the Financing for Development in the Era of COVID-19 and Beyond Initiative,

*Taking note* of the proposal by the Secretary-General, in his report entitled “Our Common Agenda”, regarding a biennial summit between the members of the Group of 20 and of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General and the heads of the international financial institutions,<sup>11</sup>

*Recalling* the establishment of the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, chaired and convened by the Secretary-General, and taking note of its briefs on the three-dimensional crisis,

*Noting with great concern* the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

*Noting with great concern also* that the COVID-19 pandemic, and the social and economic crisis that it has triggered, geopolitical tensions and conflicts have amplified underlying risks in the international financial system and brought to the fore the growing importance of non-economic risks, including climate and disaster risks, as well as opportunities and risks associated with the rapid digitization of the economy, that women, young people and informal and low-skilled workers face a higher share of job losses, that many micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises have had to close or are at risk of closing amid uncertain prospects for economic recovery and the emergence of new variants of the coronavirus, that most developing countries lack the resources to implement large-scale monetary and fiscal policy responses and that debt risks and liquidity constraints remain elevated for many developing countries, leading to a risk of a diverging and uneven recovery, and having already contributed to the finance divide between and within countries,

*Recognizing* the steps that the international community, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Group of 20, along with regional financial arrangements and development banks, has taken to respond to the

<sup>11</sup> See [A/75/982](#).

crisis through increased global liquidity and debt relief measures for the poorest countries, and recognizing also that the COVID-19 crisis along with the current multiple crises have exposed and exacerbated gaps and vulnerabilities in the international system and underscored the importance of strengthening the global financial safety net and the need to work together to help to build a more resilient and sustainable global economy and that more remains to be done, also noting that the scale and prolonged duration of the crisis call for continued concerted and inclusive efforts to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic on economies and people and to ensure a more inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery,

*Recognizing also* that the current multiple crises, the adverse impacts of climate change and the remaining effects of the world financial and economic crisis, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic have undermined debt sustainability and progress towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in developing countries, and stressing the need to better prepare for such crises that may happen in the future, including by addressing the lessons learned, improving confidence, sustaining economic growth, investing in the adoption of resilience measures and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people, older persons and people with disabilities, and by continuing to promote global economic stability and the underlying institutional reforms required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Expressing concern* about the adverse impact of the continuing fragility of the global economy, the slow pace of the restoration of global growth and trade, increasing protectionism and inward-looking policies, continued high inflation, high interest rates and increasing debt vulnerabilities, with increasing systemic risks that threaten financial stability, including in developing countries,

*Noting* the growing usage of local currencies in cross-border payments, including for trade and investment, from the standpoint that it can contribute to reducing vulnerabilities,

*Expressing concern* at the continued decline in correspondent banking relationships, impacting the ability to send and receive international payments, with potential consequences for the cost of remittances, which remain high, affecting those in vulnerable situations, such as migrants, financial inclusion and international trade, among other areas, and thus for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as set forth in its Charter, including, inter alia, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends, and reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

*Recognizing* the contribution of the original and reconvened Panel of Eminent Persons of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the context of the United Nations sustainable development pillar and United Nations reform, as well as the contribution of the United Nations system to sustainable finance and investments in the Sustainable Development Goals, and recognizing also the contribution of the independent team of advisers to the Economic and Social Council dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

*Recognizing also* that adequate incentives for international and private investors to adopt longer-term investment strategies can support the achievement of sustainable development and potentially reduce capital market volatility,

*Emphasizing* that the international financial system should bolster sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, sustainable development and job creation, promote financial inclusion and support efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and hunger, in particular in developing countries, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development,

*Taking note* of the work of the United Nations in the area of external debt sustainability and development,

*Recognizing* the importance of scaling up international tax cooperation, and in this regard welcoming the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and the support to tax authorities of developing countries through the Addis Tax Initiative, which contribute to the mobilization of domestic resources for the Sustainable Development Goals and the curbing of illicit financial flows and tax evasion,

*Recognizing also* the need to reduce mechanistic reliance on credit-rating agency assessments, including in regulations, and to promote increased competition as well as measures to avoid conflict of interest in the provision of credit ratings in order to improve the quality of ratings, acknowledging the efforts of the Financial Stability Board and others in this area, and affirming the commitment to continue ongoing work on these issues, while noting with concern that some countries stated that the fear of a credit rating downgrade discouraged them from accessing the Group of 20 and Paris Club Debt Service Suspension Initiative,

*Acknowledging* the 2016 implementation of quota and governance reforms at the International Monetary Fund and the 2018 agreement on shareholding reforms at the World Bank Group, including a general capital increase, a selective capital increase and a financial sustainability framework, the conclusion of the fifteenth general quota review by the Board of Governors of the Fund in February 2020, and the twentieth replenishment of the International Development Association, with a financing package amounting to 93 billion United States dollars, and acknowledging also that, in October 2016, the Chinese renminbi officially became the fifth currency in the special drawing rights basket, pursuant to the decision taken by the Executive Board of the Fund in November 2015,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>12</sup>
2. *Recognizes* the need to continue and intensify efforts to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems, reiterates the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national efforts to ensure sustainable development, including strong, sustained, balanced, inclusive and equitable economic growth, and that all people, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources and appropriate financial services, and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement,<sup>13</sup> and encourages the international financial institutions to align their programmes and policies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development<sup>14</sup> in accordance with their mandates;
3. *Also recognizes* that the twenty-first century requires an international development finance system that is fit for purpose, including for the scale of need and depth of the shocks facing developing countries, in particular the poorest and most

<sup>12</sup> A/78/178.

<sup>13</sup> See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>14</sup> Resolution 70/1.

vulnerable, keeping pace with a changing global landscape characterized by deeply integrated financial markets, multiple crises with cascading effects, systemic risks, the adverse impacts of climate change, shifting trade and financial relations, and rapid technological change, recognizes in this regard the urgent need for bold and ambitious reforms to create a stable, sustainable and inclusive international financial architecture, and reiterates that the international financial architecture, including its business models and financing capacities, must be made more fit for purpose, equitable and responsive to the financing needs of developing countries, to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance;

4. *Welcomes* the work of the High-level Panel on the Development of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States, which was co-chaired by the Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda, Gaston Browne, and the former Prime Minister of Norway, Erna Solberg, including its consultations with Member States, and in this regard takes note of the Panel's final report and the recommendations contained therein;

5. *Notes* that the United Nations, on the basis of its universal membership and legitimacy, provides a unique and key forum for discussing international economic issues and their impact on development, and reaffirms that the United Nations is well positioned to participate in various reform processes aimed at improving and strengthening the effective functioning of the international financial system and architecture, while recognizing that the United Nations and the international financial institutions have complementary mandates that make the coordination of their actions crucial;

6. *Recognizes* the important efforts undertaken nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to the challenges posed by the global financial and economic crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic and the recent multiple crises, and also recognizes that more needs to be done in order to promote the economic recovery, to manage the consequences of volatility in global financial and commodity markets, especially continued high inflation, high interest rates and exchange rate pressures, as well as capital flight from shock-vulnerable countries, to tackle high unemployment and rising indebtedness in many countries, as well as widespread fiscal strains, to reinforce the banking sector, including by increasing its transparency and accountability, to address systemic fragilities and imbalances, to reform and strengthen the international financial system and to continue and to enhance the coordination of financial and economic policies at the international level;

7. *Acknowledges* that growing risks from more frequent and interconnected shocks require new and innovative financing instruments to boost the availability of resources for all countries in need;

8. *Also acknowledges* that endeavours to overcome the global financial and economic crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic and the recent multiple crises must go beyond short-term relief, and recognizes the need for continued action to support the developing countries, including middle-income countries, that are most in need, on an inclusive basis, including through enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and international financial institutions and multilateral and regional development banks, according to their respective mandates, net positive flows from the international financial institutions to developing countries, sufficient concessional finance by, inter alia, enhancing access to concessional, long-term loans and development assistance while mobilizing catalytically additional resources from the private sector and assisting developing countries in addressing debt vulnerability and liquidity risk in the immediate term and in attaining debt sustainability in the long term, notes the multilateral response to the pandemic, including the Group of 20 and

Paris Club Debt Service Suspension Initiative, and remains concerned with the lack of participation of private creditors, appreciates the recent progress made in the ongoing implementation of the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, encourages the Group of 20 and Paris Club creditors to discuss options for implementing comparability of the treatment of private and other official bilateral creditors, expanding support to highly indebted developing countries, considering the provision of temporary debt standstills on a case-by-case basis throughout negotiations and facilitating rapid recovery of capital market access following restructuring, and calls for stepping up efforts to improve and implement the Common Framework in a timely, orderly, predictable and coordinated manner, noting the possibility for greater collaboration of credit rating agencies in this regard, and notes the liquidity support for countries with liquidity constraints and the forthcoming evaluation of funding needs of the International Monetary Fund Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust;

9. *Recognizes* the role of special drawing rights as an international reserve asset, acknowledges that special drawing rights allocations helped to supplement international reserves in response to the world financial and economic crisis as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, thus contributing to the stability of the international financial system and global economic resilience, and supports the continued examination of the broader use of special drawing rights as a way to enhance the resilience of the international monetary system, including with reference to their potential role in the international reserve system;

10. *Welcomes* the special drawing rights allocation of the equivalent of 650 billion United States dollars of 23 August 2021, recommends the exploration of further voluntary options related to special drawing rights that could serve the needs of developing member countries of the International Monetary Fund, calls for the urgent voluntary rechannelling of special drawing rights for countries most in need, including through multilateral development banks, while respecting relevant legal frameworks and preserving the reserve asset character of special drawing rights, and will explore ways for future allocations of special drawing rights to benefit those countries most in need;

11. *Takes note* with appreciation of the operationalization of the Resilience and Sustainability Trust of the International Monetary Fund to help eligible countries address longer-term structural challenges that pose macroeconomic risks, looks forward to the upcoming interim review of the Trust, and notes that debt sustainability and liquidity can play an important role in achieving a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery and the Sustainable Development Goals;

12. *Stresses* that multilateral development banks are a key component of the reform of the international financial system, and also stresses the need to strengthen multilateral development banks and consider an increase in concessional funding from multilateral development banks, taking note of the recommendations under the Capital Adequacy Framework review by multilateral development banks to increase their lending and for the consideration of global financial system reform, which includes lending criteria that complement or go beyond gross domestic product and are based on a comprehensive understanding of multidimensional factors, including but not limited to vulnerability and resilience of developing countries;

13. *Urges* multilateral development banks to bring forward actions to mobilize and provide additional financing within their mandates to support developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, supports multilateral development bank reform efforts and calls for continued tangible progress in this regard, including through securing increases to grants and concessional finance, better leveraging their capital bases and considering ways for the respective boards

of the multilateral development banks to increase their capitalization, and encourages dialogue between multilateral development banks and other financial institutions;

14. *Stresses* the critical importance of a stable, inclusive and enabling global economic environment for the advancement of sustainable development, for the reliable and effective financing of development and for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, mobilizing public and private, as well as domestic and international resources;

15. *Notes* the adoption by the Statistical Commission of the proposed new indicator 17.3.1 under Sustainable Development Goal target 17.3 (Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources), also notes the need for open, inclusive and transparent discussions on the modernization of official development assistance measurement and the new measure of “total official support for sustainable development”, and affirms that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made;

16. *Reiterates* that debtors and creditors, including both public and private, must work together in a transparent manner to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations and that maintaining sustainable debt levels is the responsibility of the borrowing countries, acknowledging, however, that lenders also have a responsibility to lend in a way that does not undermine a country’s debt sustainability, and in this regard takes note of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development principles on responsible sovereign lending and borrowing and recognizes the applicable requirements of the International Monetary Fund debt limits policy and/or the World Bank Sustainable Development Finance Policy, as well as the safeguards of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in its statistical system to enhance the debt sustainability of recipient countries, and will work towards a global consensus on guidelines for debtor and creditor responsibilities in borrowing by and lending to sovereigns, building on existing initiatives;

17. *Invites*, in this regard, the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to give appropriate consideration to the central role of maintaining and facilitating the financial and macroeconomic stability of developing countries, including debt sustainability, and of supporting an appropriately enabling domestic and international economic, financial and regulatory environment for the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including financial inclusion, and in this regard invites all major institutional stakeholders, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to support these efforts, in accordance with their respective mandates;

18. *Encourages*, in this regard, the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its annual forum on financing for development follow-up, a dedicated discussion and analysis of systemic issues and challenges, taking into account the roles of all international financial institutions and also the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with their respective mandates, pursuant to the relevant resolutions on this matter, including its resolution [69/313](#) on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the mandate of the annual forum on financing for development follow-up set out therein;

19. *Resolves* to strengthen the coherence and consistency of multilateral financial, investment, trade and development policy and environment institutions and platforms and to increase cooperation between major international institutions, while respecting mandates and governance structures, and commits itself to taking better advantage of relevant United Nations forums for promoting universal and holistic coherence and international commitments to sustainable development, building on



the vision of the Monterrey Consensus, with a view to supporting the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda;

20. *Recalls* that countries must have, in accordance with their specific needs and circumstances, the flexibility necessary to implement countercyclical measures and pursue tailored and targeted responses to the various types of shocks, including economic and financial crises, notes that, in the 2018 International Monetary Fund review of programme design and conditionality, it was found that the number of structural conditions included in programmes of the Fund had increased over time, and calls for the Fund to build on recent progress to further prioritize reforms and streamline conditions to ensure that they are timely, tailored and targeted, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, and that they support developing countries in the face of financial, economic and development challenges;

21. *Notes*, in this regard, the new strategy of the International Monetary Fund for engagement on social spending, welcomes the Fund's recognition of the adverse impacts that fiscal adjustment could have on the vulnerable, for whom social spending is critical to achieving the commitments under the 2030 Agenda, including nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and encourages greater collaboration on social protection finance among all international development institutions;

22. *Invites* the multilateral development banks and other international development banks to continue to provide both concessional and non-concessional, stable, long-term development finance by leveraging contributions and capital, including hybrid capital, and by mobilizing resources for developing countries from multiple sources, for example from capital markets, and stresses that development banks should make optimal use of their resources and balance sheets, while preserving long-term financial sustainability, robust credit ratings and preferred creditor status, consistent with maintaining their financial integrity, and should continue to discuss options for implementing the recommendations of the independent review of multilateral development banks' capital adequacy frameworks, commissioned by the Group of 20, and should update and develop their policies in support of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, as appropriate;

23. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the ongoing work of international financial institutions, including the more recently established New Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, in the global development finance architecture, and encourages enhanced regional and subregional cooperation, including through regional and subregional development banks, commercial and reserve currency arrangements and other regional and subregional initiatives;

24. *Encourages*, in this regard, the multilateral development banks to continue to move forward on flexible, concessional, fast-disbursing and front-loaded assistance and innovative financial instruments that can absorb or diminish the financial costs for developing countries, with due regard to ensuring the financial sustainability of the banks, that will substantially and quickly assist developing countries facing financing gaps in their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with their national development priorities, taking into consideration the individual absorptive capacities and debt sustainability of those countries, and invites shareholders of regional development banks to ensure that they remain sufficiently capitalized so as to be able to meet those needs, and encourages an ambitious replenishment of the International Development Association to keep and increase the funding of the most concessional facilities of the World Bank;

25. *Also encourages* the multilateral development banks, within their respective mandates and in a coordinated way, to continue to expand technical assistance, disseminate and share their knowledge and best practices, as well as foster

a deeper understanding of financial capacity and capital needs, in order to enhance the multiplier effect of their financing by leveraging more resources and diversifying their sources, including by mobilizing long-term and sustainable private investment, from domestic and international actors, to provide innovative and integral solutions to multidimensional development problems, in particular in developing and emerging economies;

26. *Recognizes* the need for the international financial institutions, as appropriate, to promote gender mainstreaming in their policies and programmes, including macroeconomic, job creation and structural reform policies and programmes, in accordance with relevant national priorities and strategies;

27. *Urges* multilateral donors and invites the international financial institutions and regional development banks, within their respective mandates, to review and implement policies that support national efforts to ensure that a higher proportion of resources reach women and girls, in particular in rural and remote areas, and invites multilateral and regional development banks to agree on common indicators for analysing the gender impact of their lending;

28. *Recognizes* that it is important that all international financial institutions and multilateral development banks continue to be adequately resourced, and reiterates the importance of further governance reform in order to adapt to changes in the global economy;

29. *Recalls* the commitment of the International Monetary Fund to revisiting the adequacy of quotas and continuing the process of governance reform under the sixteenth general review of quotas, including a new quota formula as a guide, by 15 December 2023, and the commitment to ensuring the primary role of quotas in Fund resources, and that any adjustment in quota shares would be expected to result in increases in the quota shares of dynamic economies in line with their relative positions in the world economy and hence likely in the share of emerging market and developing countries as a whole, while protecting the voice and representation of the poorest members, and recommits itself to the broadening and strengthening of the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, in international economic decision-making, norm-setting and global economic governance;

30. *Encourages* Member States to work together to strengthen and improve a system in which different layers of the global financial safety net are closely coordinated and have clear assignments of responsibilities and consider enhancing regional financial arrangements to help countries to weather shocks, strengthen their capacity to detect risk and create new regional arrangements where there are not sufficient institutions in place;

31. *Acknowledges* the importance of the international financial institutions supporting, in line with their mandates, the policy space of each country, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments, in particular developing countries;

32. *Reaffirms* that cohesive, nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of efforts, reiterates that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, expresses respect for each country's policy space and leadership to implement policies for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions and for sustainable development, while remaining consistent

with relevant international rules and commitments, at the same time recognizes that national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance, and that processes to develop and facilitate the availability of appropriate knowledge and technologies globally, as well as capacity-building, are also critical, and commits to pursuing policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors, and to reinvigorating the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development;

33. *Recommits* itself to a redoubling of its efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, with a view to eventually eliminating them, including by combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and stronger and more effective international cooperation;

34. *Notes* that rapid developments in digital financial technology, further accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, have transformed the provision of financial services and created a new ecosystem of digital assets, recognizes the relevance of carefully monitoring domestic and global developments, reviewing and updating regulatory frameworks when necessary and cooperating across sectors and borders to support enabling environments that take due account of opportunities and risks to ensure a more balanced view of digital financial innovations, while still fostering competition and innovations in the financial system, and requests the United Nations system to continue to support developing countries through knowledge-sharing, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and capacity-building in order to better address the opportunities, challenges and implications of emerging digital financial technologies, including digital inequality;

35. *Also notes* the development of central bank digital currencies, and encourages regulators to consider potential opportunities and risks for the international and domestic financial system;

36. *Further notes* the statement by the Financial Stability Board on international regulation and supervision of cryptoasset activities, including stablecoins, of 11 July 2022, underlining that stablecoins should be covered by robust regulations and supervision by relevant authorities if they are to be adopted as a widely used means of payment or otherwise play an important role in the financial system, in line with their national regulations and policies;

37. *Notes* the work by the Financial Stability Board on financial market reform, commits itself to sustaining or strengthening frameworks for macroprudential regulation and countercyclical buffers, reaffirms the commitment to hastening the completion of the reform agenda on financial market regulation, including assessing and if necessary reducing the systemic risks associated with non-bank financial intermediation, markets for derivatives, securities lending and repurchase agreements, and also reaffirms the commitment to addressing the risk created by “too-big-to-fail” financial institutions and to addressing cross-border elements in the effective resolution of troubled, systemically important financial institutions;

38. *Also notes* that there are growing risks outside the regulatory framework, including through non-bank financial institutions and financial technology, and calls upon financial regulators to increasingly shift towards examining the underlying risks associated with financial activity rather than the type of financial institution;

39. *Calls upon* financial regulators to encourage financial institutions to explore new opportunities to improve their ability to better manage risks, including through anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism measures,

as well as through the greater use of technology to help to address the costs and risks of operating correspondent banking relationships;

40. *Emphasizes* the relevance of inclusion in the international financial system at all levels and the importance of considering financial inclusion as a policy objective in financial regulation, in accordance with national priorities and legislation;

41. *Reiterates* that effective, inclusive multilateral surveillance should be at the centre of crisis prevention efforts, stresses the need to continue to strengthen surveillance of the financial policies of countries, and in this regard notes the current efforts to update the surveillance approach of the International Monetary Fund in line with its mandate to better integrate bilateral and multilateral surveillance, along with cross-border and cross-sectoral linkages with macroeconomic and macroprudential policies, while paying closer attention to the spillover effects from national economic and financial policies on to the global economy;

42. *Notes* the potential for source countries of capital flows to use appropriate combinations of macroeconomic, macroprudential and regulatory policies that avoid excessive leverage and large international spillovers in the form of capital flow volatility, while still meeting domestic macroeconomic objectives, encourages source countries to consider such policies, while clearly communicating monetary policy decisions, and calls for greater macroeconomic coordination among systemically important economies, which can also help to address global financial market volatility;

43. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions, in consultation with national Governments, to develop tailored guidelines on how countries can attract long-term international investments, guided by the 2030 Agenda, in line with national plans and policies, and with a view to minimizing the adverse effects of capital market volatility;

44. *Reiterates* the need to resolve to reduce mechanistic reliance on credit-rating agency assessments, including in regulations, and to promote increased competition as well as measures to avoid conflict of interest in the provision of credit ratings, underlining the importance that credit rating agencies ensure that their ratings are objective, independent, forward-looking and based on accurate information and sound analytical methods, and notes that Member States may consider the feasibility of establishing public rating agencies;

45. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions to continue to enhance the transparency and analytical rigour of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments should maximize the use of objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis, and encourages relevant institutions, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue their work on the issue, including the potential impact of the role played by private credit-rating agencies on the development prospects of developing countries, in accordance with their mandates;

46. *Recommits* itself to enabling women's full, equal and meaningful participation in the economy and their equal access to decision-making processes and leadership;

47. *Encourages* all development banks to establish or maintain social and environmental safeguard systems, including on sustainable infrastructure, human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, that are transparent, effective, efficient and time-sensitive, and engage affected communities in project design and implementation;

48. *Reiterates* that States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with

international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries;

49. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session an action-oriented report on the implementation of the present resolution, with a particular focus on reform of the international financial system in the post-COVID era;

50. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-ninth session, under the item entitled “Macroeconomic policy questions”, the sub-item entitled “International financial system and development”, unless otherwise agreed.

*49th plenary meeting  
19 December 2023*