Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 2016

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/71/461/Add.3)]

71/216. External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly,


Noting the work of the United Nations in this area,

Reaffirming 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,

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 Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,¹

¹ Resolution 63/303, annex.
Emphasizing that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlining the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and acknowledging that debt crises are costly and disruptive, including for employment and productive investment, and tend to be followed by cuts in public spending, including on health and education, affecting the poor and vulnerable in particular,

Reaffirming that each country has primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies, including in the area of debt management, is central to the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts, including to achieve development goals and to maintain debt sustainability, should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

Reiterating that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels, and emphasizing that country-specific circumstances and the impact of external shocks, such as volatile commodity and energy prices and international capital flows, should continue to be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses,

Expressing concern about the adverse impact of the continuing fragility and slowdown of global growth and trade, including on development, cognizant that the global economy remains in a challenging phase, and stressing the need for continued efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date to attend to these challenges and to make progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand,

Recognizing the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, and debt restructuring as debt crisis prevention, management and resolution tools,

Expressing deep concern that a number of countries in special situations, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as middle-income countries, face challenges in servicing their debt and that, in spite of international efforts, some developing countries are again struggling with high debt burdens and are classified, in accordance with the debt sustainability assessments, as being in debt distress or at high risk of debt distress,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;\(^2\)

2. Emphasizes the special importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries to promote their economic growth and development;

3. Recognizes the importance, in particular, of new and emerging challenges and vulnerabilities in regard to developing country external debt sustainability arising from structural changes to overall debt composition, the rapid growth of

\(^2\) A/71/276.
private sector debt in many emerging and developing countries and the growing use
of new debt financing instruments and approaches;

4. Notes the growing concerns about fast-rising corporate debt as a potential
target of financial and debt crises;

5. Stresses the need to continue to assist developing countries in avoiding a
build-up of unsustainable debt so as to reduce the risk of relapsing into another debt
crisis, taking into account the challenges posed by the global economic environment
and risks for debt sustainability in some developed and developing countries;

6. Acknowledges the role played by the Debt Sustainability Framework for
Low-Income Countries, jointly developed by the International Monetary Fund and
the World Bank, to guide borrowing and lending decisions, looks forward to the
conclusion of the ongoing review of the Framework, and encourages open and
transparent consultations, with the full engagement of public and private creditors
and borrowers, with a view to incorporating their concerns, where appropriate;

7. Reiterates that no single indicator should be used to make definitive
judgments about a country’s debt sustainability, and, in view of the new challenges
and vulnerabilities for developing countries’ external debt sustainability,
substantiated by the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development and recent joint analyses of the International Monetary Fund and the
World Bank, stresses the need for improved data collection and quality in areas that
include domestic public debt, domestic and external private debt, as well as legal
and regulatory features, such as ownership, currency denomination and jurisdiction
according to national priorities;

8. Also reiterates that timely and comprehensive data on the level and
composition of debt are necessary for, inter alia, building early warning systems
aimed at limiting the impact of debt crises, calls for debtor and creditor countries to
intensify their efforts to collect and release data, where appropriate, welcomes the
ongoing work of relevant institutions to create a central data registry including
information on debt restructuring, and calls for donors to consider increasing their
support for technical cooperation programmes aimed at increasing the statistical
capacity of developing countries in that regard;

9. Stresses the need to strengthen information-sharing and transparency to
make sure that debt sustainability assessments are based on comprehensive,
objective and reliable data, including an assessment of national public and private
debt, in order to ensure the achievement of development goals, and encourages
further improvement of the mutual exchange of information, on a voluntary basis,
on borrowing and lending among all creditors and borrowers;

10. Recognizes that the long-term sustainability of debt depends on, inter
alia, economic growth, the mobilization of domestic and international resources, the
export prospects of debtor countries, sustainable debt management, sound
macroeconomic policies that also support job creation, transparent and effective
regulatory frameworks and success in overcoming structural development problems,
and hence on the creation of an enabling environment at all levels, that is conducive
to development, and also recognizes the need to assist developing countries in
attaining long-term debt sustainability;

11. Notes with concern that some low- and middle-income developing
countries that were not part of the existing debt relief initiatives now have large debt
burdens that may create constraints on mobilizing the resources needed to achieve
the Sustainable Development Goals, indicating a need to consider, as appropriate,
stronger debt management initiatives for those countries, and stresses the importance of medium- and long-term debt sustainability to deal with bilateral and non-Paris Club debt;

12. **Underlines** the fact that heavily indebted poor countries eligible for debt relief will not be able to enjoy the full benefits unless all creditors, both public and private, contribute to debt workouts, as appropriate, in order to ensure the debt sustainability of those countries, and invites creditors, both private and public, that are not yet fully participating in debt relief initiatives to substantially increase their participation, including through providing comparable treatment, to the extent possible, to debtor countries that have concluded sustainable debt relief agreements with creditors;

13. **Stresses** the need for the international community to remain vigilant in monitoring the debt situation of developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and to continue to take effective measures, preferably within existing frameworks, when applicable, to address the debt problem of those countries, acknowledges that sound debt management initiatives can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and with the promotion of sustained economic growth and development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard urges countries to direct the resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt cancellation and reduction, towards achieving those objectives, including in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, according to their national priorities and strategies;

14. **Notes** that countries can seek to negotiate, as a last resort, on a case-by-case basis and through existing frameworks, agreements on temporary debt standstills between debtors and creditors in order to help mitigate the adverse impacts of a debt crisis and stabilize macroeconomic developments;

15. **Acknowledges** the efforts of, and invites creditors to provide additional flexibility to, developing countries affected by natural disasters so as to allow them to address their national debt concerns, while taking into account their specific economic and social situations and needs;

16. **Underlines** the importance of multilateral efforts to tackle increasingly complex cross-border challenges that have serious effects on development and debt sustainability;

17. **Recognizes** the role of the United Nations and of the international financial institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, and encourages them to continue to support global efforts towards sustained and inclusive growth, sustainable development and the external debt sustainability of developing countries, including through continued monitoring of global financial flows and their implications in this regard;

18. **Reiterates** that debtors and creditors must work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations and that maintaining sustainable debt levels is the responsibility of the borrowing countries, acknowledges that lenders also have a responsibility to lend in a way that does not undermine a country’s debt

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3 Resolution 70/1.
sustainability, and in this regard takes note of the principles on responsible sovereign lending and borrowing of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, recognizes the applicable requirements of the debt limits policy of the International Monetary Fund and/or the non-concessional borrowing policy of the World Bank and the safeguards of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in its statistical system to enhance the debt sustainability of recipient countries, and resolves to work towards a global consensus on guidelines for debtor and creditor responsibilities in borrowing by and lending to sovereigns, building on existing initiatives;

19. *Calls* for the intensification of efforts to prevent and mitigate the prevalence and cost of debt crises by enhancing international financial mechanisms for crisis prevention and resolution, encourages the private sector to cooperate in this regard, and invites creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate and on a mutually agreed, transparent and case-by-case basis, the use of new and improved debt instruments such as debt swaps, including debt for equity in Sustainable Development Goals projects, as well as debt indexation instruments;

20. *Expresses* its concern regarding the ability of non-cooperative minority bondholders to disrupt the will of the large majority of bondholders who accept a restructuring of a debt-crisis country’s obligations, given the potential broader implications in other countries, notes legislative steps taken by certain countries to prevent these activities and encourage all Governments to take action, as appropriate, and furthermore, takes note of discussions in the United Nations on debt issues;

21. *Welcomes* the reforms to pari passu and collective action clauses proposed by the International Capital Market Association and endorsed by the International Monetary Fund to reduce the vulnerability of sovereigns to holdout creditors, encourages countries to take further action to include those clauses in all their bond issuances, and welcomes the continued work of the International Monetary Fund to monitor the uptake of the clauses and explore options for resolving the issue with the outstanding stock of debt without such clauses;

22. *Notes* that the United Nations, as a universal intergovernmental body, has provided a platform for both creditors and debtors to discuss ways to improve external debt sustainability, encourages the annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up to continue such discussions, within its mandate, and in this regard invites continued ongoing cooperation among the international financial institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund, relevant United Nations entities, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and other relevant forums, in accordance with their respective mandates, pursuant to the relevant resolutions on this matter;

23. *Invites* donor countries, taking into account country-specific debt sustainability analyses, to continue their provision of concessional and grant-based financing to developing countries, which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium to long term, and notes the provision by the International Monetary Fund of interest relief to eligible developing countries in the form of zero-interest loans;

24. *Invites* the international community to continue efforts to increase support, including financial and technical assistance, for institutional capacity building in developing countries to enhance sustainable upstream and downstream debt management as an integral part of national development strategies, including
by promoting transparent and accountable debt management systems and
negotiation and renegotiation capacities and through supporting legal advice in
relation to tackling external debt litigation and debt data reconciliation between
creditors and debtors so that debt sustainability may be achieved and maintained;

25. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and
invites the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with the
regional commissions, regional development banks and other relevant multilateral
financial institutions and stakeholders, to continue and intensify cooperation in
respect of capacity-building activities in developing countries in the area of debt
management and debt sustainability with a view to contributing to the
implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

26. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system to take
appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments,
agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in
particular those related to the question of the external debt sustainability of
developing countries;

27. *Requests* the Secretary General to submit to the General Assembly, at its
seventy-second session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and
to include in his report a substantive description of current options for enhanced
approaches to addressing debt sustainability in developing countries, and decides to
include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, under the item
entitled “Macroeconomic policy questions”, the sub-item entitled “External debt
sustainability and development”, unless otherwise agreed.

*66th plenary meeting*
*21 December 2016*