

Sustainable Debt Slavery

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<https://unlimitedhangout.com/2022/09/investigative-reports/sustainable-debt-slavery/>

The image of SDGs



The UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is pitched as a “shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future.”

Most people believe “Sustainable Development” and SDGs tackle the problems allegedly wrought by the so-called climate disaster. Only SDG 13, deals explicitly with climate. The rest cover every other aspect of our lives

SDG 17 creates the—Partnerships for Goals—which establishes the “multi-stakholder partnership” pushing SDGs

The stated SDG 17 aim:

**Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence. [. . .]
Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships [. . .] to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries. [. . .]
Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.**

It's All About Financial Transformation

- According to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), multistakeholder partnership means - partnerships between business, NGOs, Governments, the United Nations and other actors.
- These “multi-stakeholder partnerships” are supposedly working to create global “macroeconomic stability” as a prerequisite for the implementation of the SDGs.
- UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) has redefined “macroeconomic stability.” It used to mean “full employment and stable economic growth, accompanied by low inflation.” Now fiscal balance—the difference between a government’s revenue and expenditure—must accommodate “sustainable development” by creating “fiscal space.”
- UN-DESA suggests that “fiscal space” depends upon the “debt sustainability gap.” which it defines as “the difference between a country’s current debt level and its estimated sustainable debt level.” But no one knows what events may impact future economic growth. The “debt sustainability gap” is a theoretical model. This effectively disassociates the term “macroeconomic stability” from “real economic activity.”
- The World Bank states: **Debt is a critical form of financing for the sustainable development goals.**
- Sustainable Development is a global policy initiative, affecting every corner of our lives, based upon the notion that ever greater financing (debt) is needed to protect us from the ravages of the alleged climate breakdown

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD:



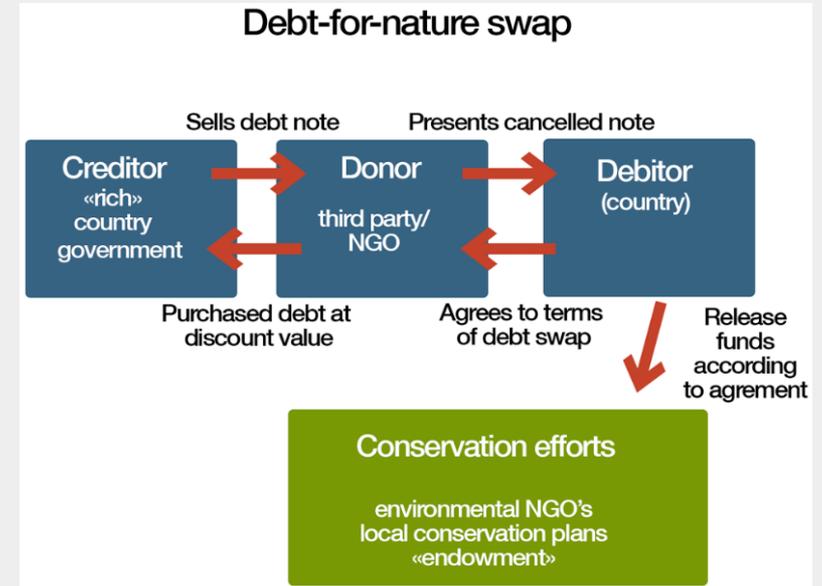
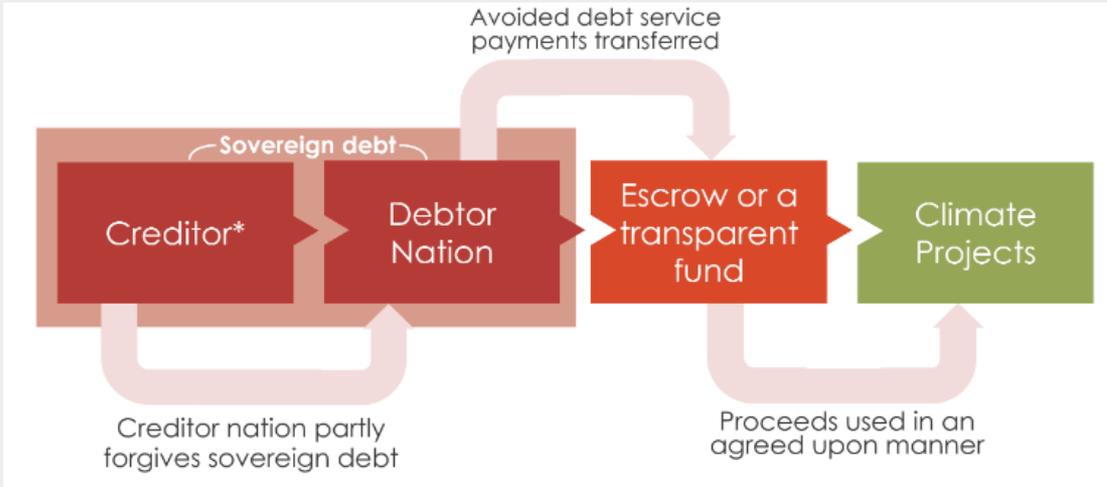
Seizing Everything

“Real power is achieved when the ruling class controls the material essentials of life, granting and withholding them from the masses as if they were privileges.”

- George Orwell -

- SDG implementation through IMF loans and World Bank (and associated Multilateral Development Bank) financing, will incur the planned debt obligations. Restructured repayment options will include such mechanisms as “debt for conservation swaps” or “debt for climate swaps”. Essentially land grabs and land/natural resource theft on a scale never before seen in human history.

Debt for Climate Swaps



The SDG Weaponisation of Debt

FM 3-05.130

Army Special Operations Forces
Unconventional Warfare

- In 2008, a leaked US Army document---Field Manual (FM) 3-05.130, Army Special Operations Forces Unconventional Warfare---listed the World Bank and the IMF as both Financial Instruments and Diplomatic Instruments of US National Power as well as integral parts of what the manual calls the “current global governance system.”
- The World Bank and IMF have already been brought under the control of a new international power structure following the creation of the UN-backed Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) in 2021
- At the COP26 GFANZ---an alliance of 450 financial institutions representing more than \$130 trillion in assets under management---announced plans to overhaul the role of the IMF and the World Bank. The aim was to “transform” the **the global financial system**. BlackRock CEO Larry Fink reiterated the intention: **If we’re going to be serious about climate change in the emerging world, we’re going to have to really focus on the reimagination of the World Bank and the IMF**
- GFANZ aims to construct a new system of “global financial governance”
- To this end GFANZ has formed numerous multi-stakeholder “alliances.” This brings private multinational corporations into the SDG finance structure. For example the UN’s Net Zero Banking Alliance affords Citigroup, Deutsche Bank, JPMorgan, HSBC and others the opportunity to pursue their ideas about how SDGs should be implemented alongside the IMF and the World Bank.
- There is a multi-stakeholder global governance system aiming to transform the global financial system under the guise of sustainable development.

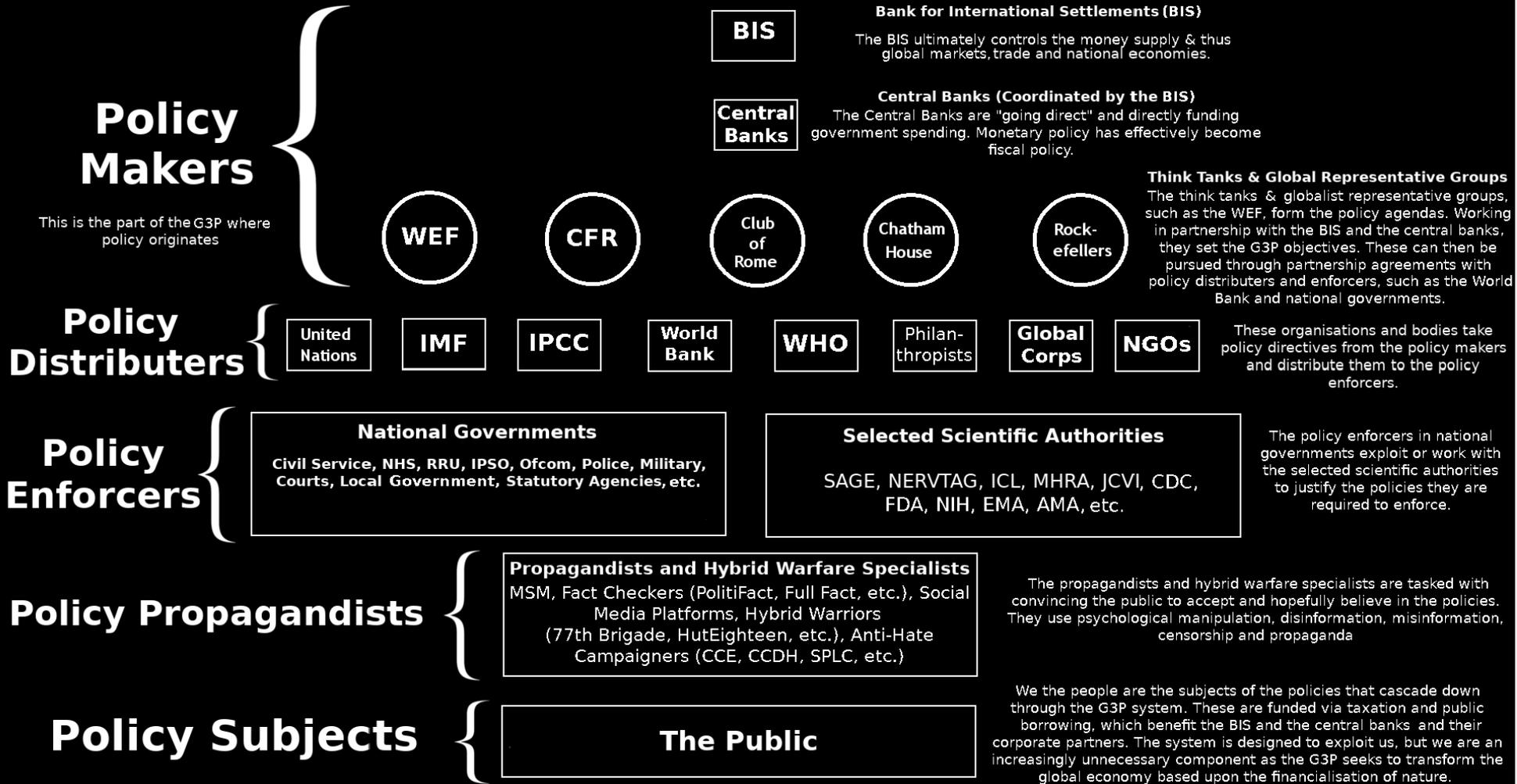
Transforming the Role of Government

- In 1998, then UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, told the World Economic Forum's Davos symposium that the UN had undergone a "quiet revolution": - *The United Nations has been transformed[.] [. . .] The Organization has undergone a complete overhaul that I have described as a 'quiet revolution'[.] [. . .] A fundamental shift has occurred. The United Nations once dealt only with governments. By now we know that peace and prosperity cannot be achieved without partnerships involving governments, international organizations, the business community and civil society[.] [. . .] The business of the United Nations involves the businesses of the world.*
- A/Res/70/224 added that the UN would maintain: - *The strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development. [. . .] [P]articularly with regard to developing partnerships through the provision of greater opportunities to the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general [. . .], in particular in the pursuit of sustainable development [SDGs].*
- The "enabling environment" is a government, and therefore taxpayer, funded regulatory and financial commitment to to enable "multi-stakholder partners" to implement SDG policies globally. This creates the so-called "fiscal space." Remember, this is based upon the theoretical model of the "debt sustainability gap."
- At COP26, in preparation for the GFANZ announcement, Kings Charles III said: - *My plea today is for countries to come together to create the environment that enables every sector of industry to take the action required. We know this will take trillions, not billions of dollars. We also know that countries, many of whom are burdened by growing levels of debt, simply cannot afford to go green. **Here we need a vast military style campaign to marshal the strength of the global private sector, with trillions at its disposal far beyond global GDP, [. . .] beyond even the governments of the world's leaders. It offers the only real prospect of achieving fundamental economic transition.***

Building Upon Global-Public-Private Partnership (G3P)

- The UN was created, in no small measure, thanks to the efforts of the Rockefeller Foundation's (RF's) comprehensive financial and operational support for the Economic, Financial and Transit Department (EFTD) of the League of Nations (LoN), and its considerable influence upon the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). The RF was the key player in the transition of the LoN into the UN.
- In 2000, the Executive Committee of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) published *Private Sector Involvement and Cooperation with the United Nations System*. It said: - *The United Nations and the private sector have always had extensive commercial links through the procurement activities of the former. [. . .] The United Nations market provides a springboard for a company to introduce its goods and services to other countries and regions. [. . .] The private sector has also long participated, directly or indirectly, in the normative and standard-setting work of the United Nations.*
- However, when UN-DESA commissioned a 2016 study to look into the benefits of the G3P model they found: - *[C]laims of reduced cost and efficient delivery of services through [G3Ps] to save tax payers money and benefit consumers were mostly empty and [. . .] ideological assertions. [. . .] [G3P] projects were more costly to build and finance, provided poorer quality services and were less accessible [. . .] Moreover, many essential services were less accountable to citizens when private corporations were involved. [. . .] Investors in [G3Ps] face a relatively benign risk [. . .] penalty clauses for non-delivery by private partners are less than rigorous, the study questioned whether risk was really being transferred to the private partners in these projects. [. . .] [T]he evidence suggests that [G3Ps] have often tended to be more expensive than the alternative of public procurement while in a number of instances they have failed to deliver the envisaged gains in quality of service provision.*
- The UN commitment to G3Ps for implementing SDGs is ideological, not evidence based.

The Global Public-Private Partnership (G3P)



Conclusions

Sustainable development has been integrated with every policy decision. Not only does every country have a national sustainability plan, these have devolved to local government.

It is a global strategy to extend the reach of global financial institutions into every corner of the economy and society. Policy will be controlled by the bankers and the think-tanks that infiltrated the environmental movement decades ago.

No community is free of “global financial governance.” Simply put, sustainable development supplants decision making at the national and local level with global governance. It is an ongoing, and thus far successful, global coup.

Developing nations will be kept in penury as the fruits of modern industrial and technological development are denied to them. Instead they will be burdened with the debt foisted upon them by the global centres of financial power, their resources pillaged, their land stolen and their assets stripped – all in the name of “sustainability.”

Yet it is perhaps the financialisation of nature, inherent to sustainable development, that is the greatest danger of all. The creation of natural asset classes, converting forests into carbon sequestration initiatives and water sources into human settlement services. SDGs have the financialising nature at their core.

As openly stated by the UN, “sustainable development” is all about transformation, not necessarily “sustainability” as most people conceive of it. It aims to transform the Earth and everything on it, including us, into commodities – the trading of which will form the basis of a new global economy. Though it is being sold to us as “sustainable,” the only thing this new global financial system will “sustain” is the power of a predatory financial elite [parasite class].

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