

Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Recognizing* article 4 of the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption* where judicial action is controlled solely
4 by sovereign nations,

5
6 *Taking into consideration* the level of corruption internationally as indicated through Transparency International
7 where six billion people live in states with corruption issues,

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9 *Emphasizing* the existing data sharing practices between states in the Financial Transparency Coalition and the Open
10 Government Partnership,

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12 *Recognizing* that according to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, the amount of money laundered per
13 year exceeds \$2 trillion USD,

14
15 *Highlighting* the work done by the United Nations Global Programme against Money-Laundering, which focuses on
16 providing Member States tools in combating money-laundering,

17
18 *Having examined* the success of the Africa-China Cooperation Forum due to economic transparency and
19 cooperation,

20
21 *Expressing its appreciation* of financial transparency in the name of rule of law as it relates to General Assembly
22 resolution 67/1 of 30 November 2012,

23
24 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 60/207 of 16 March 2006 on the prevention and combat of corrupt practices
25 and transferring of illicit assets, particularly on the domestic level,

26
27 *Expressing* its appreciation on the creation of systems such as an Interactive SMS Platforms in order to report cases
28 of bribery and cheating quicker and conveniently,

29
30 *Fully Aware* that an alarming number of whistleblowers experience some form of harassment due to disclosing
31 information about dishonest or illegal activities,

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33 1. *Reaffirms* existing frameworks in the *International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism*,
34 specifically article 18.1(b), further developing the initiative to include all groups suspected of involvement with
35 organized crime:

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37 a. Respecting the sovereignty of Member States this body will not force states to take direct action on
38 suspected corruption;

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40 b. Where states would prosecute offenders within their independent judiciary systems;

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42 2. *Requests* an expansion of the United Nations Statistical Commission to include financial data to detect instances
43 of suspected illicit transactions:

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45 a. Where Member States would voluntarily participate in sharing their meta financial data;

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47 b. In which raw data on financial transactions would be collected from government expenditures and
48 individual actors:

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- i. Mandating Member States to attach non-identifiable codes, that are in reference to individual actors, to protect individual privacy;
 - ii. Where privacy would be ensured by allowing Member States to maintain control over their data key tables and cohesive data;
 - c. By utilizing Feature Space adaptive real-time individual change identification (ARIC) algorithm in social network analysis to institute a web of connected financial transactions in hopes to forecast a preeminent detection of the flow of illicit financial transactions;
 - d. Where financial data would be classified as strictly confidential in accordance with United Nations Records and Information Management Guidance, needing to abide by UN Global Pulse Initiatives on data protection under General Assembly resolution 45/95 of 14 December 1990 and its resolution 1990/72 of 27 July 1990;
 3. *Suggests* that the Global Programme against Money-Laundering expand their model laws to make sure that Member States institutionalize monetary surveillance programs such as background checks for transactions that exceed \$10,000 USD;
 4. *Invites* Member States to work with the International Monetary Fund on their anti-money laundering campaign, which focuses on promoting financial integrity and surveillance on the international level as well as the domestic;
 5. *Recommends* that pre-existing regional coalitions allow for financial transparency amongst participating Member States which will lead to:
 - a. The release of an annual report to the participating Member States, focused on flagging transactions, deposits, or withdrawals that are disproportionately high or seemingly illicit, as well as a year-by-year analysis as of each Member State's progress in this area;
 - b. Using time-series forecasting methods to analyze the monetary patterns of each participating Member State through the United Nations Statistical Commission;
 6. *Draws the Attention* to the Guidelines for the Regulation of Computerized Personal Data Files as adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/95 of 14 December 1990, which lies down principles ensuring lawfulness, fairness, purpose-specification, adaptability, and security, so that no Member State need to worry that their data may be breached;
 7. *Further recommends* Member States to encourage their citizens and government officials to take on accountability and monitoring of financial transactions by acknowledging these illicit transactions by the Member States once these transactions have been detected, and recommends the usage of Interactive Short Message Service (SMS) to report any suspected illicit transactions;
 8. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the anonymity and protection of whistleblowers through whistleblowing legislation such as the Transparency International on the Global Coalition Against Corruption;
 - a. Allowing Member States to adopt his legislation based on their own pre-existing legal framework;
 - b. Including the use of Advocacy and Legal Advice Centers for whistleblowers in order for whistleblowers to be appropriately protected;
 9. *Expresses* its hope that other Member States will also implement systems such as an interactive SMS system in order for all citizens to remain responsible for their actions and to allow them the opportunity to report corruption at any given time while remaining anonymous;

104 10. *Supports* transparent financing of political parties and election campaign through improved reporting of annual
105 and campaign incomes, and expenses.

Code: ECOSOC//1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* the Goals 4, 5, 8, and 16 of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development concerning the empowerment
4 of people through equitable education, access to peace, justice and strong institutions, which promotes inclusive and
5 sustainable economic growth,

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7 *Acknowledging* the General Assembly resolution 66/293 of 15 October 2012 on the establishment of United Nations
8 Monitoring Mechanism (UNMM) which highlights the importance of a monitoring body to review the development
9 of programs and especially stresses the significance of mutual accountability through reliable, available and timely
10 data,

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12 *Recalling the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic*
13 *Minorities*, which focuses on constant promotion and realization of the rights of persons belonging to minorities
14 within a democratic framework to strengthen rule of law,

15
16 *Viewing with appreciation* of all 16 Member States according to the World Health Organization which have
17 included a femicide act in national legislation which protect women's rights and strengthen the awareness and
18 response to risks of women's safety,

19
20 *Deeply concerned* of indigenous peoples' inability to access legal systems, and the discrimination faced in national
21 bureaucratic systems, as observed by the final report of the Study of the Problem of the Discrimination Against
22 Indigenous Populations,

23
24 *Taking into account* the African Union's Agenda 2063, in particular aspiration number 3 with its focus on new
25 possible cultures of government, institutional reforms and the involvement of citizens into the democratic process,

26
27 *Recognizing* international non-governmental organizations such as Kvinna till Kvinna (Woman to Woman) and the
28 United Kingdom's Minorities Rights Group International and their role in empowering women socially and
29 economically,

30
31 *Bearing in mind* the obstacles women and marginalized communities face in achieving professional positions and
32 the third section of the United Nations Global Compact's Business for Rule of Law Framework titled "Business
33 Respect and Support for the Rule of Law," which outlines the principles and values that businesses should follow in
34 order to protect human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption, and specifically emphasizes the need for
35 women in the legal profession,

36
37 *Noting* with satisfaction the Step It Up for Gender Equality campaign and the UN-Women Strategic Plan 2018-2021,
38 which pursue the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

39
40 *Recognizing* the policies created by European Union's Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights such as the
41 Global Public Goods and Challenges program which supports key areas such as decent work, social justice, food
42 security and sustainable agriculture,

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44 1. *Expresses its hope* in the expansion of the European Union's Global Public Goods and Challenges program
45 for inclusive economic and social development focused on minorities such as indigenous peoples in
46 developing nations;
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48 2. *Urges* all Member States to implement reforms to facilitate the access of marginalized groups such as
49 women and indigenous people to the legal system and promote equitable treatment in the judiciary by:

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- a. Striving to offer affordable legal advice as well as the assistance of a lawyer starting in the early stages of the proceedings, possibly including non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations;
 - b. Raising awareness of institutionalized discriminating mechanisms which prevent or hinder access to the legal system and attempting to eliminate these barriers;
 - c. Increasing resources for the translation of legal proceedings and services into indigenous languages as well as taking into consideration indigenous legal customs in accord with the national legal system;
 - d. Promoting an inclusive society for marginalized groups through the provision of education that allows for all citizens to have access to education leading to an equitable and strong rule of law and through school systems which aim for a respectful coexistence of different communities;
 - e. Strengthening their economic development through specific educational resources, such as governmental training courses that focus on minority groups, trade schools and alternative education programs that provide the opportunity for all citizens to be cognoscente of individual rights;
 - f. Continuously supporting non-governmental organizations in their work which promote the rights and interests of the aforementioned groups especially in regard to judicial matters and cooperation;
3. *Invites* non-governmental organizations, such as Lawyers Without Borders, to work in cooperation with United Nations entities and Member States to maintain strong rule of law framework and create equality under rule of law by:
- a. Utilizing non-governmental organizations to assess current rule of law standards in Member States as they relate to representations of women and minorities;
 - b. Aiding Member States where intergovernmental organizations, such as the International Development Law Organization, have found evidence of weak rule of law in reworking and modernizing their current framework to include provisions protecting the rights of women, indigenous peoples, and all other marginalized peoples, thereby creating more robust relationships between citizens and their governments;
 - c. Encouraging said non-governmental organizations, such as the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative and Minority Rights Group International, which aims to promote partnerships between the justice sector and civil society, to create unilateral inclusivity on issues like those of domestic violence as well as gender based violence, and the rights of Indigenous Peoples for social and economic development multilaterally;
4. *Urges* all businesses to respect human rights as to not undermine rule of law with respect to the first principle of the Global Compact’s Ten Principles, which holds the values and standards by which businesses should follow as to eliminate all forms of discrimination in the workplace;
5. *Expresses* its hope that an education strategy framework, such as the Korea International Cooperation Agency Education Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2020, that will enhance Member States educational structure to facilitate economic and social development as stated in the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization document, “A Human Rights-Based Approach to Education for All”;
6. *Promotes* pro bono legal assistance for female clients who have suffered from sexual abuse and gender inequalities to be represented appropriately by female lawyers to ensure that women are accounted for and represented in rule of law;

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7. *Encourages* Member States to organize the judicial system as tribunals will be able to convey representatives to marginalized villages so that the rule of law may be properly respected and effective in protecting them, following the example of the Republic of Italy, where judicial representatives were sent to remote parts of the society;
 8. *Invites* Member States to follow the progress of other Member States attempting to democratize their internal political process by assessing reports by non-governmental organizations that advocate for democracy and governmental reform such as the International Organization for Democracy and Human Rights and Democracy Reporting International;
 9. *Further recommends* that the Implementation Review Group adheres to Implementation Review Mechanism, which reviews states in a cyclical method, in order to establish accountability among states and supports the *United Nations Convention against Corruption*;
 10. *Expresses* its hope that all Member States consider implementation of femicide acts, to promote equality and recognize all forms of segregation and violence toward women are accounted for under national legislation in order to facilitate socio-economic growth and ensure that rule of law accounts for women;
 11. *Encourages* the accountability of human rights in the corporate environment with a focus on protecting women from all forms of discrimination and harassment and the promotion of women in the work force through proper education funded by social investment and philanthropy;
 12. *Encourages* all Member States to acknowledge the African Union’s Agenda 2063.

Code: ECOSOC//1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Mindful* of the work done by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which serves as the
4 principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, as well
5 better implementation of the rule of law among all Member States,

6
7 *Convinced* by the multilateral efforts made by the various regional blocs in regions, such as the African Union and
8 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which focus on promotion of rule of law and constitution building,

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10 *Keeping in mind* past aid, sponsorship, and mentorship through specific programs such as United Nations Electoral
11 Assistance Division, which assists governmental elections;

12
13 *Recognizing* the efforts of the Organization of Security and Co-operation in Europe in promoting stability along with
14 rule of law within Eastern Europe and the Caucasus,

15
16 *Viewing with appreciation* the achievements accomplished by conflict resolutions throughout history, as well as the
17 efforts taken to implement the rule of law,

18
19 *Appreciating highly* legislation that pushes forward private property and business law, such as Brazil's Clean
20 Company Act 2014, which creates national standards for private companies that ensures increased effectiveness,
21 transparency, and holds companies accountable for corrupt employees or practices,

22
23 *Emphasizing* the importance of public accessibility to legislative information, in order to ensure that all citizens,
24 including marginalized groups, are aware of their rights and civic duties in accordance to target 10 of Goal 16 of the
25 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which protects fundamental human rights by giving access to
26 information,

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28 1. *Suggests* that all Member States implement a publicity campaign within their country, to promote laws, rights
29 and civic duties, such as the United Nations Development Programme's Strengthening Democracy Program in
30 Cambodia, by considering:
- 31 a. A social media campaign on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Snapchat for the
32 purpose of informing youth and young adults on legislation that are pertinent to them;
 - 33 b. The implementation of signs in public places informing the public of essential government contact
34 outlets;
 - 35 c. Media outlets such as public radio, national television and newspapers by promoting newly passed
36 legislations that are prominent to everyday life;
- 37
38 2. *Approves* the efforts of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for
39 Security and Co-operation in Europe by endorsing the its promotion of institutional reforms in fulfilling
40 transparency and judiciary that operates free from undue influence;
- 41
42 3. *Further invites* Member States to consider national legislation similar to Brazil's Clean Company Act 2014 to
43 ensure accountability through:
- 44 a. Firm civil and administrative penalties for companies;
 - 45 b. Comprehensive, proportionate penalties, to be decided by individual Member States;
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4. *Expresses* its hopes that established regional committees which focus on rule of law in regions such as Southeast Asia and Africa continue with their work, and recommends that Latin American and Caribbean Member States can build on these organizations and create a similar committee:
 - a. Focusing on the promotion of rule of law and constitution building;
 - b. Supervised by the Organization of American States;
 - c. Meeting biannually at a location rotated among Member States;
 5. *Notes with approval* Member States and regional blocs working with non-governmental organizations similar to the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, who have experience in working with and addressing the societal needs of countries in the region such as:
 - a. Promoting sustainable governance and economy in order to eradicate poverty;
 - b. Supporting human rights activists and international presence in high risks regions;
 - c. Strengthening the rule of law by contributing to the work of local authorities in the fight against organized crime to combat impunity;
 6. *Encourages* Member States to continue working with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, further enabling Member States in improving crime prevention and criminal justice while maintaining transparency in the implementation of rule of law among other Member States;
 7. *Recommends* that Member States with national conflicts make use of successful past methods of conflict resolution in order to implement the rule of law, with the Peace Agreement between the Colombian Government and the Fuerza Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia - Ejército del Pueblo serving as an example, through methods such as:
 - a. Encouraging just and open dialogue between confronting parties through the implementation of neutral moderators;
 - b. Emphasizing the need to find sustainable solutions acceptable to all affected groups to ensure the adherence of new agreements;
 - c. Initiating cooperation for further development and obedience to the rule of law.

Code: ECOSOC DR/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* the Preamble of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which stresses the importance of the
4 maintenance and promotion of the rule of law,

5
6 *Observing* General Assembly resolution 67/1 of 30 November 2012, which stresses the advancement of rule of law
7 at the national and international level is essential for economic growth and sustained development,

8
9 *Cognizant* of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary which establishes the norms and regulations
10 of an effective judicial system and disciplinary actions in order to effectively combat corruption within the system,

11
12 *Reaffirming* the Bangalore Principles of Justice Conduct which identifies the six main principles of independence,
13 impartiality, integrity, propriety, equality, and competence and diligence for judicial processes as well as specific
14 methods for implementation of these principles within Member States' judiciaries,

15
16 *Mindful* of the work done by organizations such as the World Justice Project in their multi-disciplinary approaches
17 on holding legal systems accountable through extensive research on rule of law worldwide,

18
19 *Acknowledging* the United Nations Office of Drug and Crime initiative for International Cooperation in the Fight
20 against Corruption which underscores the need for transparency and accountability of government officials,

21
22 *Expressing appreciation* for its regional commissions in implementing its policies at the regional level,

23
24 *Welcoming also* the development of the European E-Justice Portal, which facilitates greater access to justice through
25 making online legal databases and resources available to publics, as a model for regional collaboration among
26 judiciaries of Member States,

27
28 *Taking into account* the work done by non-governmental organizations such as Transparency International and the
29 Global Justice Center in establishing models for combatting corruption which Member States can implement on a
30 national level,

31
32 *Recognizing* the role of organizations such as the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) in
33 strengthening judiciaries through voluntary and direct bilateral partnerships and mentorships to improve judicial
34 capacity,

35
36 *Noting also* the link between effective governance and strong investments as indicated in the World Bank report
37 entitled "World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law," and the limited availability of data regarding
38 inefficient judiciaries and lack of progress on social and economic development, especially on the international
39 level,

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41 1. *Encourages* all Member States to develop local e-justice systems and work towards the integration of these
42 systems on a regional level, as modeled by the European Union E-Justice Portal, in order to increase judicial
43 transparency and improve accessibility to case law by:

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45 a. Empowering citizens who are unfamiliar with judicial processes with access to resources, guides, and
46 legal aid, thereby enabling them to hold their judiciaries accountable to laws of their Member States;

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48 b. Inviting the Commission for Science and Technology for Development to assist judiciaries in
49 developing Member States by sharing best practices regarding cyber security and privacy measures in

- 50 their development of e-justice systems;
- 51
- 52 c. Implementing locally-managed open-source machine learning algorithms such as those developed by
- 53 non-governmental organizations such as Kira Systems to equip individuals with a powerful user-
- 54 friendly platform that indexes and categorizes existing case law via offence classification types and
- 55 keywords under the direct supervision of each Member State in order to increase the accessibility of
- 56 information regarding legal precedent;
- 57
- 58 2. *Welcomes* Member States to work towards increasing attention paid to developing judicial capacity within
- 59 organizations such as the International Development Law Organization through:
- 60
- 61 a. The utilization of north-south, south-south, and triangular partnerships and mentorships to improve
- 62 judiciaries' capacity to navigate issues of global economic complexity;
- 63
- 64 b. The facilitation of local dialogue between members of judiciaries and legal professionals with
- 65 specializations in international financial law to promote local initiatives towards strengthening the
- 66 judiciary with a particular focus on integrity, competence and diligence;
- 67
- 68 3. *Expresses its hope* for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Member States to
- 69 explore the possibilities of investing in existing organizations such as the International Development Law
- 70 Organization that are working towards promoting rule of law;
- 71
- 72 4. *Supports* Member States to strengthen judicial systems in partnership with UN agencies such as the United
- 73 Nations Development Programme as well as non-governmental organizations such as Transparency
- 74 International, using established models such as the Frank Bold 9 Laws from the Reconstruction of the State to
- 75 create policies and programs that minimize the politicization of the judiciary;
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- 77 5. *Suggests* appropriate specialized committees to conduct a report on failing and corrupt judicial systems and
- 78 their effects on economic and social development, focusing on the distinct cause-and-effect relationship
- 79 between the two;
- 80
- 81 6. *Recommends* that its regional commissions prepare reports identifying the specific issues regarding financial
- 82 law and policy that judiciaries face in their respective regions for the purpose of promoting economic and social
- 83 development;
- 84
- 85 7. *Fully supports* increased interaction between the United Nations on Drugs and Crime and civil society
- 86 organizations such as the World Justice Project on gathering data and knowledge on corruption within the
- 87 judiciary;
- 88
- 89 8. *Expresses its appreciation* for Member States that have adopted principles as defined in the Bangalore
- 90 Principles of Justice Conduct for the purpose of establishing ethical standards for judicial officials to follow and
- 91 continue to collaborate on promoting rule of law to facilitate economic and social development through
- 92 developing the capacity of judiciaries.

Code: ECOSOC DR/1/5

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Guided* by the purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations*, specifically the solving of international
4 problems, whether economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian, through international cooperation while promoting
5 recognition of human rights,

6
7 *Recognizing* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* established by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of
8 8 December 1948, which states that the rule of law is primordial for the protection and preservation of human rights,

9
10 *Emphasizing* that definition of rule of law as stated report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the
11 rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict situations (S/2004/616) to be holding everybody,
12 person, and institution accountable to the law, equal before it, and to which it is equally applied,

13
14 *Noting* with concern that conflict may cause or be caused by the absence of stable rule of law and the collapse of
15 state administrative and legal institutions as outlined by the United Nations Development Programme,

16
17 *Bearing in mind* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as the primary guidelines for all decision-making
18 regarding economic and sustainable development,

19
20 *Reaffirming* the Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,”
21 which promotes strong rule of law for equal justice for all,

22
23 *Alarmed* by the heightened vulnerability of minorities, women, children, prisoners and detainees, displaced persons,
24 refugees and others, which is evident in all conflict and post-conflict situations, bringing an element of urgency to
25 the imperative restoration of rule of law,

26
27 *Noting with satisfaction* the work done by organizations such as the United Nations Committee of Experts on Public
28 Administration, created under its resolution 2001/45 and mandated to report to the Economic and Social Council on
29 the governance of sustainable socioeconomic development including capacity development in crisis and post-
30 conflict Member States,

31
32 *Taking into consideration* the work and progress made by non-governmental organizations, including the Public
33 International Law & Policy Group, Institute of International Law, the World Jurist Association, the Tinker Institute
34 on International Law and Organizations, and the Center for International Sustainable Development Law, and their
35 ability to contribute and play a role in further addressing issues of rule of law in conflict zones,

36
37 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 13 December 2013 and the establishment of the Humanitarian Affairs
38 Segment which serves critical forum for discussion of high-level humanitarian issues,

39
40 *Recognizing* the different human rights monitoring mechanisms including the Human Rights Committee, Committee
41 on Economic and Social and Cultural Rights, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,
42 Committee on the Rights of the Child, and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,

43
44 *Expressing its appreciation* of the sessional Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the
45 *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* and other bodies established in accordance with
46 existing international instruments in the field of human right,

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48 *Welcoming* the important contributions to increased public debate provided by civil society organizations in all
49 initiatives regarding the rule of law in conflict-zones and their support for transparency and good governance in both
50 developed and developing Member States,

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Realizing all the work that has been done by Member States by truth and reconciliation commissions on the protection of the rights of civilians and their direct engagement with those affected by conflict and gathers information on their experiences,

Viewing with appreciation the contributions of international financial institutions such as the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Caribbean Development Bank, the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, and Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development for their commitment to reduce poverty and support for sustainable economic and social development,

Fully aware of the importance of financial contributions from several sectors within the international and regional community including United Nations development mechanisms, such as the Sustainable Development Goals Fund and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, regional contributions from financial institutions such as the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, as well as public-private partnerships

1. Encourages the utilization of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration alongside pertinent United Nations entities to provide guidelines on the implementation of rule of law in conflict and post-conflict zones that:
 - a. Fosters the collaboration between international judicial institutions such as International Criminal Court, arbitral tribunals such as the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and regional organizations such as the Central American Court of Justice, the African Court on Human and People’s Rights, and the European Court of Justice in order to discuss arbitration of particular cases in times of conflict, non-governmental organizations such as Public International Law & Policy Group, Institute of International Law, the World Jurist Association, and the Tinker Institute on International Law and Organizations, alongside pertinent civil society organizations to ensure the active participation and contribution of citizens within and neighboring conflict zones;
 - b. Encourages the collection of data and timely information by the Committee of Experts on Public Administration be provided to the Secretary-General alongside proper interpretation of the data and briefing notes to better inform his decisions regarding the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict zones;
 - c. Recommends the continued use of the temporary truth and reconciliation commissions within Member States in order to reach out to victims in an attempt to understand the extent and the patterns of past violations and their consequences and work on the submission of an extensive final report to be disseminated and published;
2. *Recommends* that the 2018 Humanitarian Affairs Segment address the necessity of collaboration between United Nations humanitarian aid and judicial institutions in order to promote and protect the rights of all including women, children and refugees affected in conflict and post-conflict zones by:
 - a. Promoting the importance of the rule of law through the utilization of existing local and regional judicial institutions in the advancement of pertinent international treaties regarding the preservation of human rights such as the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*;
 - b. Emphasizing preservation of the rule of law in the protection of the rights of refugees, women, indigenous peoples, and children in times of conflict through the establishment of multilateral coalitions between local, regional, and international judicial institutions and United Nations treaty-based entities such as Human Rights Committee, Committee on Economic and Social and Cultural Rights, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Committee on the Rights of a Child, and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

- 107 c. Suggesting the submission of a report by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on
108 the best practices of Member States regarding the promotion and protection of human rights and the
109 establishment of legal frameworks that ensure adherence to pertinent treaties in times of conflict;
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- 111 3. *Endorses* the development of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' mandate to focus on the
112 promotion of the use of rule of law in the protection of economic, social and cultural rights with a concentration
113 on conflict and conflict zones by:
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- 115 a. Conducting a study on previously established legal frameworks in post-conflict zones and areas that
116 are prone to conflict and provide recommendation on the matter of establishing both short-term and
117 long-term institutions and programs that work towards the elimination of corruption within these
118 institutions;
119
- 120 b. Encouraging Member States to submit to the Implementation Review Mechanism, a peer process
121 review that works towards the implementation of the *Convention against Corruption*;
122
- 123 c. Collaborating and the seek advice from organizations such as the United Nations Development
124 Programme, specifically the International Aid Transparency Initiative, the Department of Political
125 Affairs, and the Peacebuilding Support Office, as well United Nations entities dealing the law such as
126 the General Assembly, the International Court of Justice, and the International Criminal Court;
127
- 128 d. Expanding its membership to include thirty Member States designated by equitable geographical
129 representation and will be consensus based;
130
- 131 e. Publishing and disseminating all data analyzed through the pertinent United Nations channels and
132 databases;
133
- 134 f. Reporting to the Economic and Social Council every two years and whose mandate will be revised
135 every four years;
136
- 137 4. *Suggests* that the Committee for Programme and Coordination work on the introduction of transparency, rule of
138 law, and human rights for stable society and that solutions be comprised of:
139
- 140 a. Contributions from the heads of the United Nations Development Programme, the Human Rights
141 Council, the International Law Commission, and the Peacebuilding Commission;
142
- 143 b. A biannual report on the status of the rule of law, transparency, and human rights in conflict zones and
144 fragile states in coordination with non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations;
145
- 146 c. Assistance from willing and able Member States, specifically through contributions to the Official
147 Development Assistance program;
148
- 149 5. *Invites* Member States to engage in finding alternative and sustainable sources of funding in both the public and
150 private sector as well as international and regional collaboration such as international multi-donor and multi-
151 agency development mechanisms, regional financial institutions, and organizations dedicated to the facilitation
152 of public-private partnerships focused on the promotion of sustainable development.

Code: ECOSOC/1/6

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Deeply* conscious of the aims set forth in the *Charter of the United Nations* with respect to the necessity of justice
4 and respect for rule of law across all Member States,

5
6 *Keeping in mind* General Assembly resolution 67/290 of 23 August 2013 and the establishment of the High-Level
7 Political Forum to lead, guide, and review the implementation of sustainable development commitments and is to
8 meet annually under the Economic and Social Council,

9
10 *Affirming* the commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in General
11 Assembly resolution 70/1 of 21 October 2015, especially Goal 16 and the promotion of peaceful, inclusive, and just
12 societies governed by the rule of law as a prerequisite for further sustainable development,

13
14 *Reaffirming* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, whilst drawing attention to the necessity of the rule of law
15 in protecting these human rights,

16
17 *Recognizing* the findings of the Corruption Perceptions Index 2016 published by Transparency International and
18 identifying the Member States that have made concerted efforts establishing strong rule of law,

19
20 *Appreciating highly* international organizations such as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the
21 United Nations Development Programme for the work done to increase social equity, global infrastructure, and rule
22 of law within and beyond the scope of the goals set forth in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well
23 as the efforts and partnerships of and with domestic organizations which share similar aims,

24
25 *Aware of* the findings of the 2016 Annual Report on the Rule of Law and Human Rights of the United Nations
26 Development Programme, and the success of international efforts in establishing rule of law within Member States
27 through consultation, with examples being the construction of coordination frameworks with the Ministry of Justice
28 in Burundi, the establishment of the National Judicial Training Center in Guinea-Bissau, and the building of
29 adequate justice governance and accountability measures and frameworks in Mali,

30
31 *Noting with deep concern*, in accordance with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which identifies
32 financial, political, and other crimes as critical issues against society and that the severe repercussions of which
33 undermine social institutions by ransacking available resources,

34
35 *Deeply appreciative* of the participation of nations in working towards the goal of ending government corruption,

36
37 1. *Suggests* the development of a three-step process through existing United Nations Development Programme
38 protocol to foster a more centralized system, with a focus on identifying and addressing individualized needs
39 within existing domestic judicial systems as a whole among Member States which follows:

40
41 a. The participation of experts from within the judiciary systems of Member States with strong rule of
42 law, along with cooperation from non-governmental organizations with similar goals, to examine and
43 analyze the political and lawful structure of both least development countries, landlocked development
44 countries, and other Member States that may require assistance in establishing strong rule of law, and
45 producing a templated report on the situation in respective countries;

46
47 b. The identification of country-specific needs through the reports compiled by said experts, ranging
48 from:

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50 i. A necessity for access to justice for the citizens of Member States;

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- ii. Education of judicial actors within Member States, such as judges, lawyers and politicians, and leaders;
 - iii. Widespread respect of legal systems, and trust in the effectiveness and purpose of the laws of Member States by both citizens, businesses, and international entities alike;
 - c. The execution of more widespread country-specific solutions in line with the individual and isolated solutions that proved successful in the work of the United Nations Development Programme, including:
 - i. The development of Judicial Training Centers, which would be funded by the International Organization for Judicial Training and dedicated to the indiscriminate education of legal actors in Member States within the realm of United Nations Development Programme Operational Activities for Development;
 - ii. Community forums and conventions dedicated to bringing together members of local areas in pursuit of legal awareness and education;
 - iii. Implementation of security and justice plans and services designed to bring together local law enforcement to work further to protect and promulgate the rule of law within Member States, and further within individual communities;
 - 2. *Calls upon* the High-level Political Forum meeting of 2019 on “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality” to pay special attention to the rule of law and human rights in integrating the three pillars of sustainable development;
 - 3. *Emphasizes* the need for increased training programs for actors involved in industries highly susceptible to corruption, in addition to a risk mapping process which will be designed to identify, analyze, and evaluate public and private firms vulnerable to corruption, designed by anti-corruption specialists both within the United Nations, and among the experts from Member States which employ a strong rule of law;
 - 4. *Suggests* the creation of small-scale community solutions within partnerships with non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations that specialize in community based activities and operations, such as Irish Rule of Law International, that work in tandem with local authorities and the government of Member States to prevent economic crimes that are rooted deeply in the nature of the state as a whole, and work in tandem with members of the local community to address their specific needs in isolation from more widespread domestic needs;
 - 5. *Further recommends* the expansion and support of international programs, through its Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, to train tax officials and domestic anti-corruption agencies in detecting and investigating bookkeeping offenses in collaboration with domestic leaders in effective action to that end;
 - 6. *Encourages* Member States who have not already signed the *UN Convention Against Corruption* to do so, in order to hold Member States accountable to the installation and execution of preventive measures, the process of criminalization and law enforcement, international cooperation, asset recovery, and technical assistance and information exchange.

Code: ECOSOC/1/7

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Social and Economic Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Mindful* that the spirit of social and economic development originates from the *Charter of the United Nations*,
4 guiding all international activities promoting better standards and increased freedom,

5
6 *Recalling the Convention against Corruption*, which provides guidance on how to initially assess and address anti-
7 corruption policies, as well as mitigates corruption and increases transparency by the corresponding Implementation
8 Review Mechanism (IRM),

9
10 *Gravely concerned* that corruption hinders the effectiveness of the rule of law in promoting economic and social
11 development, as outlined in General Assembly resolution 67/1 of 30 November 2012,

12
13 *Taking note* that target 3 of Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development specifically states that we
14 must promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all,

15
16 *Recalling* Goal 17 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which seeks to revitalize the global partnership
17 for sustainable development and the importance of partnerships between different sectors within all Member States,

18
19 *Bearing in mind* that human rights should be protected by rule of law, as stated by the *Universal Declaration of*
20 *Human Rights*,

21
22 *Fully aware* the prominent role that education plays in mitigating corruption and establishing long-term solutions to
23 strengthening rule of law as outlined by the General Assembly resolution 67/1 of 30 November 2012,

24
25 *Taking into consideration* the already existing structures such as the International Criminal Investigative Training
26 Assistance Program and the Office of Prosecutorial Development and the Assistance and Training program, both of
27 which were created to improve the rule of law and international security by developing professional and transparent
28 law enforcement institutions,

29
30 *Recognizing* the success of the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime along with
31 cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in training over a thousand law enforcement
32 officers within all jurisdictions since its establishment,

33
34 *Considering* the correlation between a lack of education and crime rates, as reported by the United Nations Office on
35 Drugs and Crime,

36
37 *Taking note* of the successful United Nations Development Programme funded schools which provide secondary
38 and primary education to people in impoverished communities and conflict-ridden zones as means to prevent
39 criminal activity as shown by reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

40
41 *Seeking* to build upon the existing framework of the Open Government Partnership to increase the capacity of
42 Member States to promote social, political, and economic development,

43
44 1. *Urges* other Member States to recognize that education on all levels is critical for increasing quality of life by
45 focusing on combating corruption and increasing government transparency, while applying the rule of law
46 within Member States;

47

- 48 2. *Encourages* Member States to work on their anti-corruption measures such as General Assembly resolutions
49 60/1 of 24 October 2005, 52/2 of 5 November 1997, and 71/148 of 20 December 2016, and implement their
50 ideas based on their country's personal needs and policies;
51
- 52 3. *Suggests* referencing the work already done by countries in order to educate their own citizens as well as assist
53 other Member States towards the achievement of stronger economic and social development strategies such as:
54
- 55 a. The achievements accomplished by the historic Peace Agreement between the Colombian Government
56 and the FARC-EP which lead to new efforts to widen the participation of marginalized groups in
57 democratic politics, through encouraging dialogue between confronting parties and pointing out the
58 importance of cooperation;
 - 59 b. The Joint Anti-Corruption Council of Iraq as well as the National Anti-Corruption Strategy which
60 work together to combat corruption through collaboration of regulatory, legislative and administrative
61 procedures;
- 62
- 63 4. *Decides* to aggregate data from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and United
64 Nations Development Programme to develop applicable solutions to combat the interconnected problems of
65 crime and corruption as related to rule of law:
66
- 67 a. Through the aggregation of relevant information in the International Anti-Corruption Database to
68 combine crime statistics and economic data to determine causalities of corruption and lack of
69 transparency;
 - 70 b. By encouraging the General Assembly to utilize applicable funds and to invite individual Member
71 States to collectively contribute financial resources for the purpose of developing comprehensive
72 solutions to crime and corruption;
 - 73 c. By reviewing and analyzing the data on a voluntary basis for the purpose of maintaining accuracy and
74 assisting Member States to facilitate sustainable economic and social development;
- 75
- 76 5. *Further recommends* all Member States to attend the Implementation Review Mechanism following the
77 *Convention against Corruption*, which convenes twice a year in Vienna to assist State Parties to effectively
78 implement the Convention's principles;
79
- 80 6. *Asks* the General Assembly to send a report to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to consider
81 discussion on the implementation of educational programs and planning of feasible strategies in conjunction
82 with individual Member States in order to come up with solutions to combat the spread of corruption, utilizing
83 programs that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime already has in place;
84
- 85 7. *Draws the attention* to the global rise of lack of skilled labor and encourages that the General Assembly
86 mandates one fourth of schools under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme be focused
87 on practical skills, as well as providing local educators with training in order to develop long term sustainable
88 educational systems;
- 89
- 90 8. *Recommends* proper training for Member State governmental and trade officials on the benefits of strong social,
91 political, and economic institutions as it relates to the rule of law:
92
- 93 a. Including all levels of government, civil service in cooperation with other United Nations entities and
94 non-governmental organizations;
 - 95 b. By promoting the involvement of all authorities as well as encouraging the achievement of institutional
96 consensus of public-private partnerships to promote the exchange of information;
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- 102 c. With the support of committees such as the General Assembly to send reports to agencies such as the
103 World Bank, Global Partnership for Education, Economic and Social Council, and UNESCO to
104 provide a multilateral web of funding for education initiatives in developing countries;
105
- 106 d. Through the initiation of a report of the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized
107 Crime's current status to the General Assembly;
108
- 109 9. *Further invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to adopt an advising role to national,
110 regional, and local police departments in need of anti-corruption instructions, fully conscious that the needs of
111 every Member States are different regarding law enforcement and that it is up to each Member State to
112 independently decide to what extent they are willing to collaborate with the Commission on Crime Prevention
113 and Criminal Justice.

Code: ECOSOC/2/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Sustainable Development Goals and Indigenous Peoples

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the importance of the preservation of indigenous languages through improved education,

4
5 *Welcoming also* the designation by the United Nations of 2019 as the Year of International Languages,

6
7 *Affirming* the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals especially target 5 of Goal 4, which calls for the
8 equal access to all levels of education for indigenous peoples,

9
10 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of focus on education for indigenous people by the High Level Political Forum in its
11 2019 meeting titled “Empowering Peoples and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality”,

12
13 *Praising* the work done by non-governmental organizations, such as Terralingua, on their work on preserving the
14 continuance of dying languages through mentorship and apprenticeship programs,

15
16 *Recognizing* the the report of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs entitled “State of the World’s
17 Indigenous Peoples,” which makes recommendations to protect the cultural heritage of Indigenous populations,
18 indigenous languages play a key role in native culture and compose 6% of total world languages,

- 19
20 1. *Calls upon* the High-level Political Forum in its 2019 meeting entitled “Empowering Peoples and Ensuring
21 Inclusiveness and Equality” to explicitly address the preservation of languages of indigenous peoples within
22 Member States’ educational systems;
- 23
24 2. *Encourages* Member States to be in partnership with International Powered Access Federation to invest in
25 information and communications technology sectors that would create an online database to document and
26 record the specific number of indigenous languages spoken and indigenous speakers left in a state which shall
27 be facilitated by the International Powered Access Federation and linguistic experts;
- 28
29 3. *Invites* non-governmental organizations like Terralingua and Friends of People Close to Nature to work with
30 local school systems with indigenous populations to create mentorship programs with non-native apprentices so
31 that education about the culture is provided to those who may not be part of that peoples;
- 32
33 4. *Calls upon* the creation and promotion of dialogues with stakeholders through the annual meetings of the United
34 Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues with linguists and members of the academe to promote a sense
35 of belongingness amongst indigenous peoples;
- 36
37 5. *Recommends* the creation and implementation of laws which protects and respect indigenous cultures in order to
38 preserve their languages, and therefore, their education.

Code: ECOSOC/2/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Sustainable Development Goals and Indigenous Peoples

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* that the rights of indigenous peoples are affirmed through the *Universal Declaration of Human*
4 *Rights*, the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights*, and the *International Covenant on*
5 *Civil and Political Rights*, all which indirectly support indigenous peoples through the principles of self-
6 determination and the protection of cultural life,

7
8 *Reminding* all Member States of the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the *United Nations Declaration on the*
9 *Rights of Indigenous Peoples*,

10
11 *Recognizing* the global issues of human trafficking, child labor, and modern slavery, especially in the indigenous
12 communities of Southeast Asia,

13
14 *Taking note* for the need of all indigenous peoples to be fully represented in all conversations and decisions between
15 themselves and their nation states at all levels of government,

- 16
17 1. *Strongly urges* all Member States to include indigenous peoples in the legislative discussions that affect social,
18 political, and economic development through:
19
20 a. Inclusive programs such as forums centered around transparency of government for local communities;
21
22 b. Educating indigenous peoples on the rights that their respective Member States have pledged to
23 uphold;
24
25 c. The direct involvement of indigenous leaders in government discussions and decisions, not limited to
26 those that affect local communities, but all aspects of government;
27
28 2. *Promoting* the model of the pre-existing Food-for-Work Program which supplies necessary infrastructure in
29 poor areas and short-term jobs for poor population along with food, cotton, and industrial products at no cost as
30 it promotes growth of infrastructure and poverty reduction;
31
32 3. *Endorses* the leadership of Alliance 8.7, under the umbrella of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,
33 and furthermore Goal 8, to continue their efforts in order to eradicate crimes against humanity such as human
34 trafficking, child labor, and modern slavery;
35
36 4. *Further recommends* that all Member States recognize the voices of the indigenous peoples.

Code: ECOSOC/2/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Sustainable Development Goals and Indigenous Peoples

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* target 3 of Goal 2 and target 5 of Goal 4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and
4 Sustainable Development, which specifically mention indigenous peoples and their need for increasing agricultural
5 capacity and specify their educational systems

6

7 *Recognizing* article 15.2 of the *United Nations declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* regarding
8 consultation and cooperation with the Indigenous communities,

9

10 1. *Recommends* that Member States develop more responsible strategies to ensure that uncontacted populations do
11 not have their culture destroyed through first contact and integration;

12

13 2. *Encourages* specialized education to reach remote areas where indigenous peoples reside to ensure better
14 employment rates in accordance with their culture.