

National Model United Nations • New York

Conference B (13 - 17 April 2014)



Documentation of the Work of the
Economic and Social Council Plenary (ECOSOC)

Economic and Social Council Plenary (ECOSOC)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development
- II. Strengthening Global Progress toward Sustainable Development through Innovation in Science and Technology
- III. Assessing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Addressing the Challenges in Monitoring and Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
ECOSOC/RES/1/1	Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development	32/3/2
ECOSOC/RES /1/2	Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development	Acclamation
ECOSOC/RES /1/3	Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development	Acclamation
ECOSOC/RES /1/4	Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development	27/8/3
ECOSOC/RES /1/5	Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development	31/6/2
ECOSOC/RES /1/6	Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development	27/7/5
ECOSOC/RES/1/1	Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development	32/3/2

Summary Report

The Economic and Social Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Promoting Rule of Law to Facilitate Economic and Social Development
- II. Strengthening Global Progress toward Sustainable Development through Innovation in Science and Technology
- III. Assessing the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Addressing the Challenges in Monitoring and Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The session was attended by representatives of 42 Member States of the United Nations and 1 non-governmental organization observer.

The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. Delegates divided their time between formal and informal sessions in order to negotiate and come to a consensus on setting the agenda before the end of the evening.

After extensive debate, whereupon the body did not find agreement on the order of the agenda, the body adopted the agenda following the order 1, 2, 3 without a vote and moved to discuss a variety of means by which to promote rule of law to strengthen economic and social development. The delegates created several working groups, within which they considered the different aspects of the topic at hand, including the promotion of a stronger South-South cooperation, the establishment of an International Board of Experts, and the development of educational programs to inform citizens, specifically youth, on the role of the rule of law. Furthermore, topics like the rights of indigenous and stateless people were addressed alongside the importance of the maintenance of state sovereignty.

The body was very productive during its evening session, which allowed the first working papers to be accepted by the dais. In their speeches, the delegates focused on the progress being made during informal caucus and articulated the ideas being discussed to inform the body of the work completed during informal session.

By Tuesday evening, the body submitted a total of seven working papers, which were developed through recommendations of the committee. The delegates demonstrated enthusiasm and dedication in improving their work. During the extensive informal sessions, the different working groups made tremendous efforts to include the suggestions in their papers.

On Wednesday morning, all seven working papers were accepted as draft resolutions. Delegates promoted their draft resolutions through passionate speeches and showed great desire for consensus in the adoption of the documents.

During the final session, before entering voting bloc, the dais accepted four amendments on the draft resolutions under consideration, including two friendly and two unfriendly amendments. In the end, two draft resolutions, DR/1/2 and DR/1/3, were adopted by acclamation and became ECOSOC resolutions 1/2 and 1/3 respectively. Four draft resolutions were adopted by majority vote, becoming ECOSOC resolutions 1/1, 1/4, 1/5 and 1/6.

In the time remaining, the body moved to discussing the second topic on the agenda. Delegates gave passionate speeches about the potential of science, technology and innovation for development worldwide, emphasizing the need for technological cooperation between developed and developing countries, in order to improve the well-being of vulnerable populations and persons living in poverty.

Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting the 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 United Nations (UN) as enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations*,*
4 *especially the principles of sovereignty and sovereign equality, found in Article 2(7) and 2(1) respectively, which*
5 *facilitate economic and social development and in turn uphold the rule of law,*

6
7 *Recalling the *Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development*, which calls for donor nations to donate .7% of*
8 *Gross Domestic Product towards Official Development Assistance, as this will aid developing nations to build up*
9 *economic development therefore uphold rule of law,*

10
11 *Bearing in mind that each geopolitical region has different needs as based on level of development, culture, and*
12 *national identities, and therefore that it is most efficient and affective to promote the rule of law at the regional level*
13 *and through regional bodies and organizations, including but not limited to the African Union (AU), European*
14 *Union (EU), the Organization for American States (OAS), or the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation*
15 *Programme (CAREC),*

16
17 *Cognizant of the importance of the respect for human rights, as upheld in the *Universal Declaration of Human**
18 *Rights, the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, and the *International Covenant on Economic,**
19 *Social and Cultural Rights*, and that the international community, while keeping in mind the primacy of sovereignty,
20 *has a responsibility to protect those affected by conflict and human rights violations, in the name of the maintenance*
21 *of international peace and security as this promotes the rule of law and economic and social development,*

22
23 *Acknowledging that poverty is one of the chief causes of instability and corruption, as emphasized in former*
24 *Secretary General Kofi Annan's report *In Larger Freedom* (A/59/205) and the *Millennium Declaration**
25 *(A/RES/55/2),*

- 26
27 1. *Recommends that Member States coordinate with regional organizations, such as the AU, on anti-corruption*
28 *techniques in order to facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity building for the further development of the rule*
29 *of law;*
30
31 2. *Requests the inclusion of a Sustainable Development Goal focusing on the promotion of rule of law within the*
32 *Post-2015 Development Agenda, with the following targets:*
33
34 a. *Target 1: Reduce bribery and corruption at all levels and within all branches of government to ensure*
35 *officials can be held accountable and that the government is transparent through the monitoring of gifts*
36 *and donation transfers through national legislation;*
37
38 b. *Target 2: Increase citizen's participation in and education about all branches of government at all*
39 *levels, including then local, regional, and national, through the guarantee of access to and information*
40 *on government data and the promotion of fundamental human rights and freedoms;*
41
42 3. *Encourages Member States to coordinate with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to develop*
43 *corruption free employment endeavors, similar to the ILO Employment Intensive Infrastructure Programme, in*
44 *order to achieve the dual goals of economic development through employment and strengthening the rule of law*
45 *through anti-corruption measures;*
46
47 4. *Suggests all UN bodies and organizations which work to promote foreign direct investment (FDI), such as*
48 *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's Public Private Partnerships, to emphasize*
49 *transparency and accountability especially when facilitating FDI partnerships as these principles are essential to*
50 *the promotion of rule of law and combating corruption;*
51
52 5. *Requests Member States to utilize the UN Global Compact's Ten Principles, which are specifically designed for*
53 *the private sector and emphasizes all aspects of good governance and sovereignty, as a code of conduct for FDI*

- 54 partnerships;
55
- 56 6. *Recommends* Member States to conform to international standards as set by the UN and the Rule of Law
57 Coordination and Resource Group, such as transparency, accountability, stability and predictability of legal
58 frameworks, when legislating laws governing economic trade and development in order to decrease instances of
59 domestic corruption and to secure investment;
60
- 61 7. *Recommends* the expansion of International Monetary System programmes, funds, and initiatives, such as the
62 World Bank’s Multi-lateral Investment Guarantee Agency, into developing and least developed countries to
63 ensure the security of FDI which foster economic development and therefore uphold rule of law;
64
- 65 8. *Requests* that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and specifically the Bureau for
66 Development Policy, partner with regional organizations, such as the AU, to build capacity, develop training,
67 and facilitate knowledge sharing that is sensitive to regional cultural norms, in order to create independent,
68 impartial, judicial systems which are free of corruption, properly written, properly enforced, and which uphold
69 the rule of law;
70
- 71 9. *Calls Upon* the UNDP Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund (DGTTF) to expand cooperation with the
72 ECOSOC Regional Economic Commissions, so they may develop a monitoring panel in partnership with
73 regional organizations, such as the AU, which will survey Member States’ judiciaries on a voluntary basis to
74 ensure transparency, accountability, and the eradication of corruption;
75
- 76 10. *Suggests* the use of the UNDP’s Global Programmes on Parliamentary Strengthening, Access to Justice and
77 Rule of Law, Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness, and Governance Assessment, as models for
78 similar sensitive programmes developed by regional organizations, such as the AU, and national and regional
79 non-governmental organizations, to increase the transparency and accountability in the legislative branch of
80 government and uphold the rule of law.

Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

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

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* Article 26, section 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that, “everyone has the
4 right to education,”

5
6 *Recognizing* E/RES/2012/2, which emphasizes education as a cornerstone in fostering the ideals of rule of law
7 because education establishes more stable economies and creates aware civil societies which serve as an impetus to
8 promote and establish the rule of law,

9
10 *Encouraged* by the progress of Millennium Development Goal 2, which seeks to achieve equal universal primary
11 education, where enrollment in primary education has reached ninety percent in developing regions,

12
13 *Noting* that the challenge for the post-2015 agenda is to reach a balance between meeting the right to basic education
14 and the need to invest in higher levels of education that promotes equality and sustainable and inclusive growth,
15 according to the Report of the Global Thematic Consultation on Education in the Post-2015 Development Agenda,

16
17 *Keeping in mind* the importance of implementing principles such as impartiality, transparency, and efficiency of
18 public administration and the role that it has in the daily lives of all citizens,

19
20 *Emphasizing* the need to use regional organizations and existing forums as the most efficient means of allowing less
21 developed states to establish exemplary educational systems that more accurately reflect the local realities of such
22 regions,

23
24 *Acknowledging* the need for greater participation and inclusion of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) regarding
25 the betterment of education,

26
27 *Recognizing* that rule of law affects all generations and must stem from formal primary and secondary education to
28 include general awareness of individual civil liberties,

29
30 *Realizing* the need for focused partnerships in order to address specific challenges and issues in promoting rule of
31 law as addressed within A/68/213,

32
33 *Seeking* to create sustainable economies by using technology and science as a means of educating the citizenry
34 which will foster stronger rule of law due to more stabilized economies,

35
36 *Bearing in mind* the necessity of funds to allow for the implementation of educational programs to encourage an
37 engaged civil society thereby strengthening the foundations of rule of law,

38
39 1. *Recommends* Member States work cooperatively with regional organizations by creating a unique opportunity
40 for youth empowerment through regional multi-national forums on education as a means to active political
41 participation and a more informed society, which will:

42
43 a. Share educational practices, organization, and standards in the attempt to better educate each Member
44 States’ respective populations for both primary education and to inform individuals regarding:

45
46 i. Opportunities to participate in domestic politics at a young age;

47
48 ii. The importance of increasing transparency which will increase general knowledge regarding
49 corruption and government activities that may infringe upon inalienable rights;

50
51 b. Model membership after current regional bodies such as the Economic Commission of Europe (ECE),
52 Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic Commission of Latin

- 53 America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic Commission of Africa (ECA), and Economic and
54 Social Commission of Western Asia (ESCWA);
55
- 56 c. Partner with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and
57 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to utilize programs such as UNESCO’s Teacher Training
58 Programme in order to include training of teachers on governmental institutions and political
59 participation;
60
- 61 d. Imitate past forums such as UNESCO’s 2011 “How to Drive Change” Youth Forum where diverse
62 youth populations were given the opportunity to discuss a variety of issues regarding political
63 involvement and allow for networking opportunities between current political leaders and youth;
64
- 65 e. Increase opportunities to achieve sustainable and stable economies through the dissemination of
66 necessary technologies for increasing access to existing data regarding rule of law, including
67 information and communication technologies (ICTs);
68
- 69 f. Emphasize that education should be one cornerstone of society by creating measures to assist the
70 government and the population to fight against corruption and any other risk to a stable political
71 system and secure a strong and sovereign government to strengthen the economic growth for the future
72 which implements the rule of law;
73
- 74 2. *Encourages* south-south and north-south cooperation and partnerships, mediated through ECOSOC and the
75 regional commissions, for the exchange of ideas and knowledge on science and innovations which will
76 effectively facilitate the rule of law due to better access to information on issues such as transparency and
77 corruption, leading to improved economic and social development, with the goals of:
78
- 79 a. Facilitating the process of linking Member States with similar rule of law issues and challenges;
80
- 81 b. Providing support and knowledge resources in maintaining the relationships;
82
- 83 c. Focusing the participation of Member States to those who have similarities in specific issues and
84 challenges regarding rule of law in order to effectively and collaboratively overcome such obstacles
85 without Member States’ needs overshadowing one another;
86
- 87 d. Emphasizing the importance of solidarity between Member States as a means of addressing
88 shortcomings in development that can be resolved through strengthened rule of law;
89
- 90 e. Encouraging collaboration in such partnerships that is mutually beneficial, while protecting
91 sovereignty;
92
- 93 f. Increasing the involvement of civil society in these discussions in order to empower the people of each
94 Member State in voicing concerns regarding issues that pertain to rule of law, science, and innovation,
95 such as concerns for lack of development in areas that could be improved upon by collectively
96 collaborating with Member States that have already successfully implemented science and technology
97 to overcome these obstacles;
98
- 99 3. *Invites* Member States to foster a more educated civil society in order for the general population to understand
100 the importance of rule of law and the roles they can play within their respective governments to ensure more
101 transparent and improved development by:
102
- 103 a. Implementing effective and efficient primary education systems to instill a cultural and multicultural
104 awareness of the domestic and international community, including awareness and values against
105 corruption which will allow civil society to hold their governments in check;
106

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- b. Adopting comprehensive secondary education curricula in order to transition the youth into being active members of the domestic and international societies, to raise a generation who will value the importance of rule of law, laying a foundation for improved economic and social development;
 - c. Encouraging populations to use their civil liberties by educating all generations about their inalienable rights as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, empowering them to keep their own governments accountable, helping them recognize the role they can play in development;
- 115 4. *Endorses* the allocation of funds to promote comprehensive educational programs and support economic
116 development in the developing regions through:
117
- a. An endorsement of south-south international trade partnership supervised through ECOSOC and organized by regional organizations and alliances, such as but not limited to the African Union (AU), ECLAC, the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), where the exchange of resources can allow for the mutual benefit of funding education, which can guarantee developing states' economic, social, and cultural rights, and provide social justice for all;
 - b. Encouraging non-profit organizations from within and between Member States to support educational endeavors from a grassroots level, which will result in mutually beneficial trade and aid between Member States and increase the ability to implement educational programs domestically;
- 124
125
126
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128
129 5. *Calls Upon* Member States to encourage NGO involvement in assisting with educational endeavors by utilizing
130 successful organizations such as CARE Education, Forum for African Woman Educationalists, Tostan, Reach
131 Out to Asia, and Center for Digital Inclusion, which creates an environment that fosters attention and awareness
132 for the importance of rule of law and creates the foundation for more stabilized societies and economies.

Code: ECOSOC/RES/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 *Determined* to achieve dignity and higher standards of living for all the peoples of the world as well as
4 environmental preservation through the rule of law, in line with the *Charter of the United Nations* and the
5 *Millennium Declaration* (A/RES/55/2),

6
7 *Alarmed* by the fact that indigenous peoples often do not receive equal protection under the rule of law, which
8 marginalizes these populations and prevents them from achieving economic and social development due to lack of
9 legal protection, as acknowledged in the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (A/RES/61/295),

10
11 *Concerned* with the consistent lack of access by indigenous peoples to justice systems and basic rights guaranteed to
12 the general population of countries, as noted in the *Declaration on the Rule of Law at the National and International*
13 *Levels* (A/RES/67/1),

14
15 *Drawing on* the conclusion of the 2007 World Conference on the Indigenous and *Indigenous issues*
16 (A/RES/65/198), which calls for a follow-up conference to address the particular disadvantages that indigenous
17 peoples face and increase indigenous peoples' representation in dialogue on the rule of law,

18
19 *Emphasizing* the reliance of indigenous peoples on natural resources, which have been increasingly encroached upon
20 by factors such as land degradation, climate change, rising sea levels, and deforestation, and that the rule of law is
21 essential in order to advance economic and social development of indigenous peoples, considering their strong
22 dependence on their surrounding environment, as noted at the Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and
23 the Rights of Mother Earth in April 2010,

24
25 *Noting* that currently existing legal frameworks for employment in many countries are not conducive to integrating
26 indigenous peoples into the formal economy and that they have far fewer opportunities for formal employment due
27 to geographic marginalization and lack of protection under the rule of law, as stated in *Rights of Indigenous Peoples*
28 (A/RES/68/149),

29
30 *Recognizing* the role that modern technologies can play in increasing standards of living for indigenous peoples, and
31 that legal reform to create an enabling environment for technology is essential as stated in the *Tunis Agenda for the*
32 *Information Society,*

33
34 *Highlighting* the need to reform policies and laws in order to provide safe, clean, and accessible water to the
35 indigenous and other marginalized communities, as emphasized in *The Human Right to Water and Sanitation*
36 (A/RES/64/292),

37
38 *Calling* attention to the need to create systems to protect individual and collective property rights and prevent the
39 infringement of the right of indigenous peoples to utilize their natural resources for economic and social
40 development, in line with Article 8.2b and Article 3 of the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People*
41 (A/RES/61/295),

- 42
43 1. *Calls for* all Member States with all due respect to the inalienable right of state sovereignty and equality of all
44 nations as held in Article 2.7 of the Charter of United Nations, to guarantee their indigenous populations the
45 rights held in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, especially Article 7 on equal protection before the
46 law, by expanding access to justice systems through the United Nations Development Program Global Program
47 on Rule of Law and Access to Justice so that indigenous peoples can be compensated when their rights are not
48 upheld;
- 49
50 2. *Further calls for* Member States to incorporate indigenous peoples into political processes and decision-making,
51 particularly at the local level, to ensure that they become stakeholders in national development and are
52 adequately represented in dialogue on the rule of law, through the inclusion of a human rights focus for the

53 indigenous populations into governmental policies via the Technical Cooperation Programme of the Office of
54 the High Commissioner for Human Rights;
55

56 3. *Calls on* the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, in cooperation with the United Nations Permanent
57 Forum on Indigenous Issues, to help Member States establish legal and judiciary systems to provide access to
58 justice and equality for all populations, with a particular focus on expanding such systems to include indigenous
59 populations in order to create fairness and equality to protect their economic and social development and raise
60 awareness among indigenous peoples on the rule of law;
61

62 4. *Strongly encourages* the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples to incorporate into their agenda an
63 action plan for dialogue addressing the following issues related to the protection of indigenous peoples:
64

65 a. Expanding the rule of law and creating representative structures that can help governments better
66 address the special circumstances of indigenous peoples, such as lack of rights to land ownership and
67 education, dependence on subsistence agriculture, and marginalization;
68

69 b. Creating an enabling environment for job creation through policy and law reform to provide for the
70 economic integration of marginalized populations;
71

72 c. Incorporation of indigenous peoples into different law enforcement careers, including but not limited
73 to law court officials, law enforcement officials, and judiciary workers;
74

75 5. *Requests* Member States to work with the United Nations Environment Programme to evaluate the
76 environmental concerns of indigenous peoples within their constituencies in order to devise policy reforms and
77 laws to protect natural resources vital for economic and social development, particularly in those States who do
78 not have plans of action for the protection of the indigenous environment;
79

80 6. *Recognizes* the connection between employment and indigenous livelihoods, and that this link can be
81 expounded upon through reforms in the rule of law in order to promote higher standards of living, through the
82 following methods:
83

84 a. Signing and ratifying the *Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention* of the International Labour
85 Organization in order to integrate its fundamental principles into national law;
86

87 b. Promoting a clean carbon industry in developing countries through the use of the Clean Development
88 Mechanism to create new jobs through the development of carbon-reducing projects that can
89 incorporate indigenous peoples into efforts to reduce atmospheric carbon and generate income;
90

91 c. Working with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and relevant non-
92 governmental organizations, such as the Calvert Foundation, for the teaching and training of
93 indigenous populations in the skills essential for integration into the formal labor market;
94

95 7. *Invites* the UN-Water Decade Programme for Capacity Building to extend its assistance to Member States
96 through South-South cooperation and using stakeholders like regional banks and funds such as the Spanish
97 Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to share best practices
98 on water and help States develop laws and policies for integrated water resource management, with the aim of
99 reducing time spent gathering water by indigenous peoples and allow them to advance their own economic and
100 social development;
101

102 8. *Encourages* all Member States, in cooperation with programmes such as the UNDP Legal Empowerment
103 Initiative, to establish registration systems for property claims of indigenous populations and create
104 accompanying policies aiming to guarantee these claims so that indigenous peoples may be protected under the
105 rule of law and have full entitlement to pursue their economic and social development.

Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

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

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Fully aware* of the need to respect each state's sovereignty, as a guiding principle of international law,

4
5 *Recalling* the sovereign equality of States and equality of international organizations in enforcing rule of law, as
6 stated in the Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and
7 International Levels (A/RES/67/1),

8
9 *Recalling* the fundamental importance of rule of law in political dialogue, as ratified by Member States in the
10 Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law,

11
12 *Reaffirming* the importance of the protection of individual, corporate and national rights to property,

13
14 *Bearing in mind* the fundamental significance of the rule of law in order to achieve peace in post-conflict countries,
15 as recalled in the 7115th Meeting of the Security Council, dealing with the effective protection of human rights, as
16 allowing Member States to create a framework of peaceful cooperation, sustained economic and social progress and
17 development, also considering the Report of the Secretary General A/66/133, highlighting the key achievements in
18 working towards strengthening the rule of law,

19
20 *Reiterating* that impartiality is then the only solution to achieve a consistent judiciary system,

21
22 *Recognizing* the necessity of judicial efficiency to enforce the rule of law, to achieve social and economic
23 development,

24
25 *Realizing* that the Economic and Social (ECOSOC) was one of the few committees not yet included in the Rule of
26 Law Coordination and Resource Group, which oversees the coordination and coherence of the rule of law within the
27 United Nations,

28
29 *Reaffirming* that a clear and publicized legal framework is essential to building trust with both citizens and
30 international investors in the aim of creating the opportunity of a strong and fair development, with this framework
31 relying on accountability of governments, as well as equally enforced and independently adjudicated laws,

32
33 *Underlining* the importance of rule of law in achieving economic and social development in developing countries
34 and underdeveloped countries, as shown by but not limited to, Resolutions 2144 and 2147 adopted by the Security
35 Council, as well as Resolutions A/RES/55/2, A/59/200, A/63/22,

36
37 *Bearing in mind* the Secretary General's report "*A life of dignity for all*" (A/68/202) which states the necessity of
38 effective governance based on the rule of law and on transparent institutions,

39
40 1. *Recommends* the creation of mediation and conciliation services and other alternatives, on a voluntary basis by
41 the Member States, to resolving disputes in the courts, aiming to reduce court costs, for instance:

42
43 a. The introduction of small claims courts or justices of the peace and the establishment of legal aid
44 societies;

45
46 b. The prioritization of disputed cases over undisputed cases such as name changes, probate of
47 uncontested will and the registration of property. The non-contentious matters can be delegated from
48 judicial agencies to administrative agencies;

49
50 c. The voluntary maintenance of Member States' record of their own property claims at the regional level
51 in order to enforce the fundamental right to property;

52

- 53 2. *Suggests* the provision of management training, computers, and other resources to court personnel in order to
54 reduce case backlogs and accelerates the disposition of new disputes for a more efficient judicial system, by
55 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
56 (UNODC), and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
57
- 58 3. *Encourages* the inclusion of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in the Rule of Law Coordination and
59 Resource Group, which is the overall coordination and coherence of the Rule of Law within the United Nations
60 system;
61
- 62 4. *Further invites* Member States to include women in policy making, under the guidance of UN Women, by:
63
- 64 a. Requesting the use of appropriate technology in order to facilitate the tasks of women in traditional
65 societies;
 - 66
 - 67 b. Endorsing the inclusion of women in local law enforcement authorities;
 - 68
 - 69 c. Asking for more cooperation between local governments and NGOs concerned with women's rights
70 and empowerment, such as International Women's Right Action Watch (IWRAW);
71
- 72 5. *Calls for* the reinforcement, in a view of allocating UN funds in a balanced way, of already existing
73 mechanisms at the national and international level, by:
74
- 75 a. Reminding that all UN bodies dealing with Rule of law should refer to the Rule of law Coordination
76 and Resource group, in the aim of sharing national practices and harmonizing them with international
77 law;
 - 78
 - 79 b. Inviting ECOSOC members to focus on economic legal framework, relying on cooperation with World
80 Trade Organization (WTO), and mostly with the United Nations Commission on International Trade
81 Law (UNCITRAL);
82
 - 83 c. Reminding all Member States to keep in mind already existing regional institutions, such as the South
84 Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in Law (SARCLAW), in order to ensure cooperation
85 among international and regional bodies;
 - 86
 - 87 d. Suggesting to raise awareness about the issues of the International Court of Justice, the International
88 Criminal Court, and the International Law Commission amongst general populace, though the
89 promotion the use of communication campaigns to explain their role to citizens, which will be held at
90 local, regional, and national level;
91
- 92 6. *Encourages* that all Member States recognize and address judicial corruption by utilizing non-governmental
93 organizations, such as the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the Socio Legal Aid Research and
94 Training Center (SLARTC) to :
95
- 96 a. Expand public knowledge on important social and governmental issues through the implementation of
97 open law courses for the general public and post-secondary institutions;
 - 98
 - 99 b. Increase local social scientists to assist the spreading of social knowledge, to inform citizens about
100 their respective national law framework, and to raise awareness about the benefits of transparency;
 - 101
 - 102 c. Create local social institutions, such as advocacy groups, to emphasize raising awareness about
103 corruption among the local populace;
 - 104
 - 105 d. Recommend Member States to utilize NGOs as SSRC, SLARTC, Third World Network, and any other
106 anti-corruption organizations to help fund these social advice programs and institutions;
 - 107
- 108 7. *Emphasizes* the necessity for the ECOSOC to take into consideration the creation of the subsidiary body,

109 “International Ad-Hoc Committee of Experts to Promote Rule of Law” in order to address the specific needs of
110 post-conflict countries;

- 111
- 112 8. *Reiterate* the importance of respecting the right of sovereignty of all Member States when implementing
113 solutions for the violation of the rule of law;
- 114
- 115 9. *Recommends* that the members of the “International Ad-Hoc Committee of Experts to Promote Rule of Law” be
116 appointed by the ECOSOC and the members of the Committee of Experts will serve in an individual capacity
117 and they will serve for a period of 1 year, and will be chosen based on the on the criteria in which:
- 118
- 119 a. “The International Ad-Hoc Committee of Experts to Promote Rule of Law” will be composed by 30
120 members which will be chosen based on geographic equal representation which will include;
- 121
- 122 i. 5 from the of Latin America and the Caribbean;
- 123 ii. 5 from Eastern Europe;
- 124 iii. 5 from Western Europe and other Countries;
- 125 iv. 5 from Africa;
- 126 v. 5 from Asia and the Pacific, and;
- 127 vi. 5 from Central Asia;
- 128
- 129 b. Members must have expertise in the areas of:
- 130
- 131 i. Supporting law reforms in post-conflict countries by strengthening their legal system in order
132 to comply with Rule of Law in their internal affairs;
- 133 ii. Creating information campaigns by local governments to spread the importance of rule of law
134 in developing countries, post-conflict countries and all countries that ask for the help from this
135 Committee of Experts, by informing of the economic and social consequences of Rule of Law
136 violations;
- 137 iii. Auditing the compliance of rule of law in these countries by organizing studies and sending
138 consultants to these countries in order to observe the compliance of rule of law, these
139 assessment would not imply external actors, at the consent of the concerned Member State;
- 140 iv. Promoting and encouraging the public and private sector from different developed countries
141 to make foreign direct investments in the countries part of this program, especially in post-
142 conflict and developing countries;
- 143
- 144 10. *Affirms that* the International Ad-Hoc Committee of Experts, which will be supervised by ECOSOC, will:
- 145
- 146 a. Decide the pertaining funding for the workings of the “International Ad-Hoc Committee of Experts to
147 promote Rule of law”, determining the annual budget of the Fund in order for the ECOSOC to direct
148 these funds to the program;
- 149
- 150 b. Create a report from a group, containing members from the Committee of Experts, that are experts in
151 judiciary systems that highlights countries who have made efforts to foster transparency, and they will
152 deliver a report to ECOSOC, in which this group will:
- 153
- 154 i. Deliver information in an annual report to the entire Committee of Experts containing the
155 information the gathered by the group containing the information of new transparency
156 strengths in countries, and the ability of countries to fight against corruption;
- 157 ii. Use this information and the “International Ad-Hoc Committee of Experts to Promote Rule of
158 Law” will be in charge of advising the ECOSOC as to what will be the parameters upon
159 which the specific initiatives for tackling the issue will be implemented throughout the year.

Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/5

Committee: The 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 discussion highlighting the detrimental economic and social consequences of statelessness in the 1954
4 *Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* and the 1961 *Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness,*

5
6 *Drawing attention* to the definition of a stateless person according to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of
7 Stateless Persons and recognized by the International Law Commission (ILC) as a person who is “not considered as
8 a national by any state under the operation of its law and is thus someone without any nationality or citizenship
9 anywhere,”

10
11 *Reminds* the committee of the discussion A/66/133, which brought attention to the estimated 12 million stateless
12 persons worldwide and highlighted the effectiveness of building social and economic development through
13 addressing the issue of statelessness,

14
15 *Emphasizing* the difficulty of accurately assessing populations of stateless persons due to lack of resources, poor
16 domestic birth registration, and direct action to gather precise population statistics which consequently leads to
17 ineffective measures to meet stateless persons needs and basic human rights,

18
19 *Recognizing* the UN High Commissioner for Refugees’ (UNHCR) efforts to combat statelessness, and that the top
20 impediments for birth registration – costs, location, and lack of resources – continue to hinder progress in
21 eliminating statelessness,

22
23 *Emphasizing* the absolute necessity of international cooperation in obtaining international goals, especially in
24 relation to the global effort to eliminate statelessness,

25
26 *Encourages* all Member States to sign and ratify the 1954 UN Convention and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of
27 Statelessness relating to the status of stateless persons in order to combat statelessness domestically,

- 28
29 1. *Recommends* Member States to adopt legislation to achieve the four goals highlighted by the Secretary General
30 including: Identification of stateless persons, Prevention of statelessness, Reduction of statelessness, and
31 Protection of stateless persons;
32
33 2. *Urges* Member States to provide legal assistance to stateless persons in order to protect the stateless individuals’
34 rights to nationality as a universal human right;
35
36 3. *Invites* Member States to establish formalized determination procedures in order to determine where large
37 populations of stateless persons exist in order to accurately assess problematic regions and efficiently combat
38 statelessness;
39
40 4. *Encourages* Member States to address both local and international legal framework while being sensitive to pre-
41 existing local legislation in order respect state sovereignty to facilitate acquirement of citizenship of stateless
42 persons, to review and bring to date their constitutions and nationality laws to align with the internationally
43 established standards and treaties in protecting the fundamental right of nationality, and address issues of
44 ineffective birth registration in order to reduce the stateless population;
45
46 5. *Further recommends* Member States to provide education to stateless individuals in order to facilitate the
47 empowerment of these persons, especially vulnerable groups such as women and youth, to become active
48 participants economically, socially, and politically in the society of the Member State in which they seek
49 citizenship.



Code: ECOSOC/RES/1/6

Committee: Economic and Social Council

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

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* that the social, economic, and governance issues are mutually reinforcing, and that the Rule of Law
4 is a concept that enhances the social and economic development,

5
6 *Recalling* the principle of universality and impartiality in the spirit of global collaboration towards a sustainable
7 future where peace and security, strong economies, good governance and social well-being are guaranteed, as
8 outlined in the Charter of the United Nations,

9
10 *Recognizing* the contrasts in culture, government and capacities that exist between the different nations, and
11 highlighting their right to self-determination,

12
13 *Emphasizing* the role of the Committee as a coordinating body for promoting the role of rule of law in achieving
14 sustainable development, and its responsibility to promote the prosperity of all Member States,

15
16 *Recalling* the necessity to measure the progress for countries in governmental transition, as recognized in the
17 Declaration on the Rule of Law at the National and International levels (A/RES/66/102),

18
19 *Noting the efforts* of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in combating corruption through the
20 support to the Combatting Fraud and Corruption Program and its capacity to ensure investments in institutions that
21 promote and support the Rule of Law,

22
23 *Emphasizing* the need for coordination and regional cooperation between United Nations member states through
24 information sharing and the exchange of good practices,

25
26 *Highlighting* the necessity to respect the principle of sovereignty due to the potential of each nation to progress
27 socially and economically towards the Council primary goal of sustainable development,

- 28
29 1. *Urges* the revision of the existing standards as stated in the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the General
30 Assembly on the rule of law (A/RES/67/1), to become more adaptable to each country based upon their
31 differences in culture, government and capacities;
- 32
33 2. *Requests* that the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group accepts the Economic and Social Council as a
34 member of the Rule of Law Group due to the similarities in areas of work internationally, which will further
35 enhance the Council's performance in its coordinating role in order to maximize the effectiveness of the United
36 Nation's efforts to reinforce the Rule of Law;
- 37
38 3. *Requests* to strengthen the utilization of Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission
39 for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAP), the Economic
40 and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic and Social Commission for
41 Western Asia (ESWA) in order to serve as consultants and developers of the Rule of Law in their respective
42 regions by:
- 43
44 a. Ensuring that ECA, ECE, ECLAP, ESCAP, ESWA are prepared to coordinate and collaborate with the
45 Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group and Member States through ECOSOC by July 1st
46 2016;
- 47
48 b. Encouraging the cooperation with Member States to develop individualized action plans for promoting
49 and maintaining the Rule of Law in all of the diverse nations of the world:
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51 i. Establishing the need of each country taking into consideration the social, political and cultural
52 background of the country in the respect of the sovereignty of the state;

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- ii. Encouraging each member state to select existing indicators, such as the accessibility to legal assistance, or develop their own, for measuring the progression of the implementation of the Rule of Law based on the capabilities and constraints of each Member State;
 - iii. Strengthening the emerging judiciary institutions such as the Governance for Equitable Development (GED) which will provide more resources for the Rule of Law Group and the nations taking part in the individualized action plans;
 - c. Meeting biannually to address the economic and social challenges of promoting the Rule of Law, and discuss effective strategies for reaching the various goals set forth by the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group:
 - i. Representatives from each ECOSOC Commission are invited to participate in open discussions and consultations together with representatives from ECOSOC and the Rule of Law Group;
 - ii. Seats reserved for the commission in the biannual convention are allotted based on geographical representation with five allocated to African States, four to Asian States, two to Eastern European States, three to Latin American and Caribbean States, and four to Western European and other States within the commissions. Each member of ECOSOC, as well as one representative per each organization within the Rule of Law Group, is invited to participate in the convention;
 - iii. Meeting locations must rotate between the regional commissions of ECOSOC to mitigate the burden of nations which are distant from traditional meeting locations of the United Nations;
 - iv. The representative seats of the regional commissions must rotate between countries within the regional commissions once every year to ensure all nations have an opportunity to voice their opinions on the many issues and ideas brought before the Rule of Law Group;
 - d. Directs the regional commissions of ECOSOC to annually report forecasts for the future implementation and sustainability of Rule of Law programs and initiatives to ECOSOC so their findings and predictions may be presented to the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group;
4. *Considers* the creation of a Data Base Network called the “Multilateral Good Practices Network”, for the exchange of data and information between ECOSOC regional commissions into a multilateral level for the promotion of public policies and good practices of states, which would:
- a. Provide the exchange of public policies regarding data and information between governments in the following areas:
 - i. Education;
 - ii. Health;
 - iii. Social security;
 - b. Promote Rule of Law into the international community for a multilateral level of cooperation, promoting international policies and strengthening the public system of each country by sharing policies;
 - c. Welcome United Nations Members States to join the “Multilateral Good Practices Network”;
5. *Authorizes* the ECOSOC regional commissions to create a legal system that promotes the rule of law according to the UN Convention while preserving the national sovereignty of the states and the protection of each person’s fundamental freedom:
- a. Renews its appeal to countries which investigate lacks in their national police force units to request the expertise and support of United Nations Police (UNPOL);
 - b. Strongly considers the implementation of four months lasting programs for the training of gendarme-type forces called “UNTrainPOL”;

108 c. Decides on the adoption of a secondary education degree lasting two years for higher ranking law
109 enforcement positions called “UNGradPOL”;

110
111 d. Suggests that officers who excel in “UNGradPol” will be offered the opportunity to continue their
112 training in the Centre for Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) which will provide them
113 with skills to develop gendarme-type forces within their respective countries;

114
115 6. *Calls upon* the ECOSOC regional commissions to ensure that each country has an appropriate and reasonable
116 legal infrastructure, which primarily includes independent courts and independent judges;

117
118 a. The legal infrastructure shall be maintained through a calculated amount of judges with a reasonable
119 range of skills that depend on the legal needs of the region;

120
121 b. Training courses as well as judicial academies will be guided by the UN Rule of Law Unit in
122 cooperation with the UNICRI to accomplish the goals being set by the rule of law standard;

123
124 c. Affirms that countries that request the support of UNDP in terms of improving their domestic legal
125 system are offered to complete comprehensive training courses on a range of legal and administrative
126 topics that cover the range of major difficulties of upholding the rule of law occurring in their
127 respective regions;

128
129 d. Further calls for the adequate remuneration of judges, to a level that discourages corruption and
130 ensures their independence;

131
132 7. *Instructs* the ECOSOC regional commissions to be responsible for assessing the national administrative capacities
133 and forming institutional structures to carry out the required functions, legal instruments that allow the
134 structures to perform the needed tasks and well-trained personnel that is capable of maintaining the required
135 budget;

136
137 a. Endorses the extension of support by ECOSOC regional commissions to the organization of training
138 courses for bureaucrats and employees of the respective national public administrations in cooperation
139 with the United Nations Division for Public Administration and Development Management
140 (UNDPADM);

141
142 b. Further ensure that the public administrators are remunerated adequately, at a level that discourages
143 corruption;

144
145 c. Recommends that each year a quarterly assessment within regions is carried out by UNDPADM and
146 UNPD experts on the progress of the effectiveness of public administration programs;

147
148 8. *Proposes* the creation of the Global Trust which will:

149
150 a. Replace the existing anti-corruption program supported by MIGA;

151
152 b. Act at a subsidiary program for MIGA;

153
154 c. Act as a funding mechanism of resources for nations that are striving to decrease and eliminate
155 corruption in their governments;

156
157 d. Accept additional funding on a voluntary basis from developed nations;

158
159 e. Meet to assess the progress and performance of each country at the MIGA bi-annual meetings and its
160 14 Board of Directors.