



**MMUN 58 ECOSOC Plenary
Packet**

**Topic: The Role of Sustainable Development in the
Eradication of Poverty**

Submitted to: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Submitted by: Economic and Social Council



**MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary**

- 1 RECOGNIZING the significance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) towards the
2 eradication of poverty, particularly SDGs 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, and 17,
3
- 4 REAFFIRMING *A/RES/70/472, A/RES/66/288, E/2009/29-E/CN* and *E/2017/66* which call
5 attention towards the need for infrastructure and the impact of sustainable development in
6 developed and developing Member States in poverty alleviation,
7
- 8 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the 2016 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) which
9 states that 1.6 billion people are considered to be living in multidimensional poverty, which
10 means that a significant portion of the world's population is deprived of at least a third of the ten
11 indicators of poverty used by the MPI,
12
- 13 EMPHASIZING the goals of the Paris Climate Accords that highlight the need for renewable
14 energy as the global population faces the challenges of climate change, specifically how climate
15 change impacts the agricultural sector that constitutes the backbone of developing Member
16 States' economies,
17
- 18 BEARING IN MIND the Report of the Secretary General (*E/2017/66*) that states the
19 construction and maintenance of infrastructure can place an economic burden on developing
20 Member States, and the need for affordable infrastructure for the eradication of poverty,
21
- 22 ACKNOWLEDGING the effectiveness of projects aimed at increasing employment to generate
23 sustainable economic development such as the Asian Highway Network and other work done by
24 the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Commission for Asia and the Pacific,
25
- 26 REFERRING to the success of past microfinancing initiatives, including the Microloan
27 Foundation that works in Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the Guatemalan Project and the
28 Association for Social Advancement's work in Myanmar that contribute to the pursuit of
29 poverty alleviation,
30
- 31 REALIZING the effectiveness of the ECOSOC Commission on Science and Technology for
32 Development in aiding Member States in achieving the first SDG,
33
- 34 FULLY AWARE that both extreme and moderate poverty in developing Member States
35 remains primarily in rural areas with 78% of the world's poor living in rural areas and being
36 most dependent on agriculture that cause disparities in developing Member States and their
37 Gross Domestic Product, according to the MPI,
38

39 NOTING the *Human Development Report* for Mongolia in 2003, that identifies the growing
40 economic disparity between rural and urban areas found worldwide,
41

- 42 1. REAFFIRMS the SDGs and Members' initiatives to eradicate poverty and other
43 issues being confronted by the SDGs by the year 2030, such as improving
44 infrastructure and eradicating poverty;
45
- 46 2. CALLS UPON developed Member States to support at their own discretion
47 developing Member States with necessary aid for infrastructure such as roads,
48 railways, bridges, and modern information systems in order to link all regions within
49 that nation to provide a connection between underprivileged citizens to new
50 technologies and advancements to help facilitate growth in their respective
51 communities;
52
- 53 3. RECOMMENDS cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and
54 Development in conjunction with private and public sector organizations that
55 provide aid for environmentally and economically responsible infrastructure projects
56 to ensure that such projects are in accordance with the guidelines as follows:
57
 - 58 a. Derive the energy used for the project from as many clean resources as
59 possible,
60
 - 61 b. Responsibly utilize of the means of production existing within the receiving
62 nation so as to ensure the fair and effective employment of the domestic
63 workforce and resources,
64
 - 65 c. Will help develop a self-sustaining economy in the long run by ensuring that
66 after aid has expired, the community affected is able to support itself,
67
 - 68 d. Will make a visible and diminishing impact on the levels of resource
69 inequality existing within the receiving nation;
70
- 71 4. INVITES Member States to view challenges impacting the global population as
72 common challenges and responsibilities that will affect all Member States
73 throughout the international community over time in order to promote continued
74 diplomacy on the SDGs;
75
- 76 5. ENCOURAGES Member States to work in coordination with UN Development
77 Programme (UNDP), UN Children's Fund, and UN Population Fund, paying special
78 consideration to peoples who are forced into poverty by conflict, natural disasters,
79 and economic events beyond their control as the needs of these individuals often go
80 unnoticed;
81
- 82 6. RECOMMENDS the cooperation of developed Member States to provide funds at
83 their discretion to the World Bank for distribution into microfinance programs,
84 which are shown to help with poverty alleviation, within developing Member States

85 to create financial stability through cash work initiatives and microloans for
86 individual citizens to fund small businesses within these developing Member States;
87

- 88 7. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the effective use of funding provided by the World
89 Bank to hold Member States accountable for carrying out sustainable economic
90 policies; this includes the responsibility to mobilize and use public resources
91 including natural resources efficiently and sustainably:
92
- 93 a. The World Bank shall monitor the successful implementation of funding with
94 the purposes of achieving infrastructural development, through economic
95 analysis and discernment of developing Member States,
96
 - 97 b. The World Bank shall reassess disbursement of funding for these means on a
98 biannual basis, desiring the elimination of poverty in developing Member
99 States;
100
- 101 8. SUPPORTS analysis of the Human Development Index and existing infrastructure
102 within less developed Member States through existing programs such as the World
103 Bank, UN Industrial Development Organization, and UNDP, in order to promote the
104 correct base of infrastructure for certain Member States;
105
- 106 9. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE to create infrastructure with an emphasis in clean energy
107 for the benefit of the future within the confines of private investment where
108 governmental and international aid cannot be obtained;
109
- 110 10. ENDORSES the diversification of local and rural economies to diminish and prevent
111 future poverty-related issues by expanding and diversifying the employment sector
112 into non-agricultural activities with stronger rural-urban economic linkages and the
113 adaptation of climate smart and sustainable production methods.

Topic: The Role of Sustainable Development in the Eradication of Poverty

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- 1 ACKNOWLEDGING Chapter I: Article 2 as well as Chapter IX of the *Charter of the United Nations*
2 (UN Charter) that recognizes state sovereignty of participating Member States and individual
3 interpretations, and further targets higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of
4 economic and social progress,
5
6 KEEPING IN MIND the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the Sustainable Development
7 Goals (SDGs) and the corresponding mission to eradicate poverty in all forms,
8
9 REMINDING the body of the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) as
10 well as SDG 1.4 which highlights the influence of equal rights in relation to the eradication of poverty,
11 as well as its foundational role in the development of new policies and programs,
12
13 APPROVING the United Nations (UN) introduction of the Social Protection Floor Initiative, which
14 sought to uphold social protection programs which are meant to help impoverished individuals cope with
15 the crises and shocks; specifically, those facing discrimination based on sex, age, financial status, and
16 disabilities; to aid populations in gaining access to higher education and jobs,
17
18 CONSCIOUS of the efforts of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in
19 mitigating poverty through social protection programs, and their commitment to providing transparent
20 data,
21
22 OBSERVING the accomplishments of UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's Education
23 For All Programme and the shared responsibility to advocate for and strengthen primary and secondary
24 education in developing Member States, with a lens that examines and builds upon existing educational
25 systems, in order to break the cycle of poverty,
26
27 EMPHASIZING the significance of the Social Protection Index in assessing effectiveness of social
28 protection programs in Asia and the Pacific, and noting the significance of evaluation reports gauging the
29 proficiency of previously established and/or new social protection policies to assess growth and ensure
30 future progress based on statistical observations,
31
32 RECALLING the prosperity of previously implemented programs such as Brazil's Basila Familia anti-
33 poverty program, China's successful 1970s reform, and Mexico's Oportunidades, as well as the
34 successful education programs implemented in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution
35 *E/RES/2012/2*,
36
37 1. AFFIRMS the precedence of state sovereignty, as emphasized in the *UN Charter*, and its priority
38 in multilateral deliberations and foundational role in allowing State autonomy in formulating
39 appropriate social protection programs;
40

- 41 2. REITERATES the importance of including the seventeen SDGs in the development of poverty
42 elimination strategies, such as the Asian Development Bank's Poverty Reduction Strategy, with
43 incorporates the seventeen SDGs;
44
- 45 3. RENEWS ITS APPEAL of the UDHR and advocates for the utilization of its core ideology, as
46 shown in Articles 22-27 which establishes an individual's economic, social and cultural rights
47 in instituting future frameworks for action;
48
- 49 4. ENDORSES the various national policies of Member States, such as France's Multiannual
50 Poverty Eradication and Social Inclusion Plan, that serves to protect populations systematically
51 susceptible to poverty as shown by the UN Statistical Commission in report to ECOSOC;
52
- 53 5. URGES an analysis through the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) which brings
54 together 32 different development bodies, to increase cooperation efforts in the area of social
55 protection to establish a foundation of present social protection status; including programs which
56 address unemployment, illness, disability, and age; and the formal publication of status to
57 develop new programs;
58
- 59 6. RECOMMENDS the cooperation of the International Development Association in coordination
60 with the International Labor Organization with Member States to and develop institutional
61 reforms directed toward decreasing unemployment numbers and increasing benefits for those
62 who suffer from disability, lack of access to education, gender discrimination or old age,
63 including:
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- 65 a. Creation of programs which recognize equal opportunity in achieving quality education,
66 work, and compensation,
67
- 68 b. The utilization of social protection programs, such as firm level wage agreements,
69 shorter periods of notice for terminating an employment contract, and a reduction of
70 non-wage costs for employers,
71
- 72 c. Encouraging the utilization of partnerships with educational institutions to ensure that
73 youth and those seeking to further their education have access to vocational training,
74 primary, secondary, and higher education,
75
- 76 d. Calls upon this body to utilize the aforementioned programs as templates for future
77 projects developed at the discretion of individual Member States,
78
- 79 e. Utilization of such programs to help firms employ more workers, assist individuals in
80 finding adequate living conditions, advocate for flexible work times, and promote access
81 to education;
82
- 83 7. URGES cooperation of developed Member States and NGOs to promote quality education at all
84 levels through the assessment of educational needs by programs such as teacher exchange
85 programs, vocational training programs, and promotion of curricular reform;
86
- 87 8. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that ECOSOC work with Member States to formally publish
88 evaluation reports to the UN DESA regarding the effectiveness of new social protection
89 programs while working with the UNDG to utilize the Human Development Index to evaluate
90 policies, which gauges progress made by Member States and makes recommendations for
91 further action;

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9. ENCOURAGES ECOSOC to assess progress through publication of aforementioned reports to allow States to convene on social protection programs, as well as capitalize upon resources of non-governmental agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and Member States by:
 - a. Reevaluating funding measures and work with individual stakeholders in social programs to ensure progression toward the intended goal,
 - b. Offering structural and institutional oversight in addressing extreme poverty,
 - c. Offering assessment of poverty levels on a quarterly basis to track progress and reevaluate goals, and to discourage dependence by utilizing programs which promote self-sustainability,
 - d. Creating public education material to increase awareness and highlight benefits social protection programs offer to communities in which they are implemented.

**Topic: Cybersecurity and Theft of Intellectual Property
Online**

Submitted to: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Submitted by: World Intellectual Property Organization



*MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary*

- 1 FULLY AWARE of the disadvantages faced by Member States with developing cybersecurity
2 defense in mitigating the effects of a cyber attack,
3
4 REALIZING the theft of ideas and innovations via the Internet threatens the value of
5 intellectual property,
6
7 RECOGNIZES that underdeveloped infrastructure and technical support in developing Member
8 States is a contributing factor to the economic opportunity lost via intellectual property,
9
10 NOTING the value of regional collaboration and progress that has been made through
11 organizations such as the European Union’s Agency for Network and Information Security,
12
13 ALARMED by the detrimental effects of the online sale of counterfeit goods and services,
14
15 1. RECOMMENDS that foreign investment arrangements be made voluntarily by
16 Members States through bilateral agreements:
17
18 a. For development of economic cyber-security infrastructure and military cyber-
19 security training and measures for defensive and online patent protections,
20
21 b. To allow the establishment of a flexible period in reference to each individual
22 nation’s needs;
23
24 2. CALLS UPON developed Member States to collaborate with data specialists and policy
25 experts from the developing Member States in their personal bilateral agreements:
26
27 a. Members of the bilateral agreements to establish suggestions of guidelines
28 regarding the protection of intellectual property,
29
30 b. Allowing for the establishment of a flexible time period according to the needs of
31 each individual nation;
32
33 3. SUPPORTS aid from developed Member States at the request of developing countries
34 by providing expert advice pertaining to the development of cybersecurity infrastructure;
35
36 4. RECOMMENDS the creation of annual voluntary forums with the purpose of
37 collaboration on issues of Cybersecurity:
38
39

- 40 a. To discuss the best practices concerning intellectual property theft online
41 regarding involved Member States in each individual forum,
42
43 b. To take place at the International Conference on Intellectual Property and
44 Development held by WIPO;
45
46 5. REQUESTS Member States evaluate existing legal policy regarding the sale of faulty
47 goods and services and create or update those policies as needed in order to condemn the
48 sale of such goods and services.

Topic: Cybersecurity and the Theft of Intellectual Property Online

Submitted to: Economic and Social Committee Plenary

Submitted by: World Intellectual Property Organization



*MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary*

- 1 RECOGNIZING the lack of a memorandum of understanding between the World Intellectual
2 Property Organization (WIPO) and International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats
3 (IMPACT),
4
5 NOTING the lack of activity from IMPACT as evident by the absence of IMPACT reports since
6 2013,
7
8 REMINDING Member States of the importance of the cybersecurity workshops hosted by
9 WIPO, as they pertain to international cooperation, harmonization, and implementation of best
10 practices within the cybersecurity sector,
11
12 REALIZING the need to raise awareness and promote education of the issue of cyber security,
13 both for individuals and for Member States,
14
15 ACKNOWLEDGING the current absence of specific areas of collaboration between WIPO and
16 IMPACT in collaborating on issues of virtual Intellectual Properties (IP),
17
18 DEEPLY CONSCIOUS of the effects of cybersecurity breaches that reach far beyond national
19 borders,
20
21 FURTHER RECOGNIZES the underdevelopment of cybersecurity protections within many
22 Member States,
23
24 UNDERSTANDING the relevance of agreements, such as the recent bilateral cybercrime treaty
25 between the United Kingdom and the People’s Republic of China, that further holds states
26 accountable to international IP regulation, and to prevent state-sponsored cybercrime,
27
28 1. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS the creation of a memorandum of understanding
29 between WIPO and IMPACT to better facilitate cooperation in combating
30 intellectual property theft via cybercrime;
31
32 2. CALLS ON Member States, in adherence to the spirit of this memorandum of
33 understanding, to earmark funds from available Funds-in-Trust to sustain IMPACT
34 activities, and further engage with related private entities to ensure IMPACT’s long-
35 term financial stability;
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37 3. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES Member States to participate in WIPO hosted
38 cybersecurity education workshops for cybersecurity professionals;
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4. FURTHER CALLS ON WIPO to create and promote the use of cybersecurity “crash courses” in multiple languages to raise awareness of this issue, specifically to educate the general populace on topics related to cybersecurity;
 5. RECOMMENDS that WIPO offer publicly available online classes on the topic of cybersecurity;
 6. CALLS FOR IMPACT and WIPO, in accordance with this memorandum of understanding, to create IP policies, outreach materials, and workshops pertinent specifically to virtual IP education, national cybersecurity frameworks, and best practices in combating virtual IP theft;
 7. FURTHER CALLS FOR IMPACT and WIPO, in accordance with this memorandum of understanding, to create IP policies, outreach materials, and workshops pertinent specifically to virtual IP education, national cybersecurity frameworks, and best practices in combating virtual IP theft;
 8. INVITES Member States to use the National Cyber Security Strategy Toolkit to develop cyber security protocols, assess current cybersecurity statuses, and evaluate areas for improvement;
 9. ASKS Member States to consider making agreements with other Member States with each party agreeing to reject the theft of online property and to not support, encourage, or engage in such behavior, as well as to promote awareness of this issue among governments.

Topic: Healthcare and Pharmacological Patents

Submitted to: Economic and Social Committee

Submitted by: World Intellectual Property Organization



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1 GUIDED by Article 25 and Article 27 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which
2 protects both the right to adequate health for individuals and intellectual property, wherein
3 today, multinational corporate entities invest in foreign pharmaceutical production,
4

5 COGNIZANT of the immense successes brought by the Medicines Patents Pool (MPP) in
6 facilitating cheaper, easier access to HIV medications as an essential medicine as codified by the
7 World Health Organization,
8

9 NOTING that there is no an internationally accepted definition of the term “evergreening,”
10

11 ACKNOWLEDGING the need for Member States to have localized supply chains and
12 production plants for pharmaceutical productions,
13

14 AWARE of the lack of a specific international report for assessing Member States intellectual
15 property competitiveness as it pertains to pharmaceutical protection,
16

17 TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that certain corporations, individuals, and Member States
18 have rights in their healthcare and pharmacological research and patents,
19

20 ALARMED by the lack of funding for research and development for the treatment of diseases,
21

22 RECALLS the ability of Member States to support research and development of historically
23 low-profit generating medical innovations,
24

- 25 1. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that Member States negotiate or renegotiate pertinent,
26 multilateral, or regional trade agreements; excluding pharmaceutical patent issues from
27 uniform Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanisms;
28
- 29 2. ASKS that Member States, in potential discussions, negotiate or renegotiate pertinent,
30 multilateral, or regional trade agreement that will exclude pharmaceutical patent issues
31 from uniform ISDS mechanisms;
32
- 33 3. REQUESTS that the methods of classification and distribution of HIV medication, via
34 the MPP, be used to help further increase the amount of affordable access to other
35 medications:
36
 - 37 a. Via expanded domestic production for the host state through public private
38 partnerships,
39

- 40 b. These public private partnerships should be focused on treating chronic diseases
41 with the increased production of medication;
42
- 43 4. CALLS for “evergreening” to be defined according to the United Nations Conference on
44 Trade and Development:
45
- 46 a. Herein a company uses patenting or marketing strategies to extend the period of
47 patent protection or effective period of market exclusivity,
48
- 49 b. This technique is used as an economic tool for private entities at the expense of
50 public health;
51
- 52 5. SUGGESTS states that possess existing domestic pharmaceutical industries to direct a
53 portion of their resources towards generic pharmaceutical production in states in which
54 they are marketing those same generic medicines as a form of foreign direct investment;
55
- 56 6. SUPPORTS the creation of an optional measure of competition review that allows for
57 Member States to have a benchmark for their pharmaceutical markets:
58
- 59 a. As an annual qualitative assessment,
60
- 61 b. Overseen by two pertinent policy experts, one from the Member State and the
62 other selected by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO),
63
- 64 c. To be included in WIPO’s annual report;
65
- 66 7. PROPOSES an annual assessment to ensure patent protections for developing Member
67 States, be conducted on pharmaceutical companies, and that during the annual
68 assessment, companies found to have infringed on a patent be flagged to WIPO and
69 further steps be taken to investigate practices;
70
- 71 8. AUTHORIZES the implementation of the Program for Research Partnerships (PRP),
72 overseen by WIPO, which allows individuals, corporations, and Member States to
73 openly share research objectives to promote innovation of medicine among all parties,
74 and would also include:
75
- 76 a. Identification of the bottlenecks in the development of medical technologies and
77 pharmaceuticals within Member States,
78
- 79 b. Creation of research pacts between developed and developing Member States,
80
- 81 c. Aiding in the implementation of research partnerships between Member States,
82
- 83 d. Suggesting that the PRP is a key topic within the International Conference on
84 Intellectual Property and Development;
85

86 9. AFFIRMS incentives such as grants and/or tax breaks as each nation deems necessary.

**Topic: International Labor Standards and Socially Inclusive
Globalization**

Submitted to: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Submitted by: International Labor Organization



**MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary**

- 1 RECOGNIZING the importance of workplace representation of employees in labor standard
2 decision,
- 3
- 4 REMEMBERING the Sustainable Development Goals of the High Level Political Forum such
5 as the Sustainable Development Goal five, which aims to achieve gender equality and empower
6 all women and girls,
- 7
- 8 IDENTIFYING the structure of work councils as a means for combating discrimination in
9 underdeveloped countries,
- 10
- 11 DRAWING ATTENTION to the ability of work councils to create a competitive labor market
12 and improve economic conditions,
- 13
- 14 REAFFIRMING Convention No. 182 on the *Worst Forms of Child Labor Laws*,
- 15
- 16 DRAWING ATTENTION to the nine Member States that have not ratified the *Worst Forms of*
17 *Child Labor Convention*,
- 18
- 19 NOTING WITH DISMAY the 152 million children in child labor according to the report:
20 “Global Estimates of Child Labor: Results and trends, 2012-2016,”
- 21
- 22 NOTING CONCERN by the conditions of poverty and lack of education that force children into
23 labor,
- 24
- 25 ACKNOWLEDGING both the short-term lack of sufficient funds and the long-term lack of
26 education that feed into the cycle of child labor,
- 27
- 28 EMPHASIZING education as a long-term goal to improve employment and reduce child labor,
- 29
- 30 EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION for the success of programs that are socially inclusive,
31 such as Conditional Cash Transfers, which have decreased the poverty level in China, Brazil,
32 Mexico, and Nicaragua,
- 33
- 34 RECOGNIZING the work done with rural infrastructure, energy and power, transportation and
35 telecommunications, and other work done by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
36 and the potential benefits of the AIIB,
- 37
- 38 HAVING EXAMINED the benefits provided to developing and developed Member States from
39 the implementation of work councils,

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1. ENCOURAGES attendance to the High Level Political Forum 2019 “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality” convention to discuss the idea of an International Labour Organization (ILO) endorsed recommended standard for social protections that encompasses the most vulnerable populations including children, mothers with new-born children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and the unemployed poor;
2. RECOGNIZES efforts of more than thirty countries in the “Global Campaign for Social Security and Coverage for All” to develop community-based social protection programs;
3. URGES adoption of certain measures, according to Member States’ capacities, to realize the total removal of forced labour, as a means of production from Member States’ economies, excepting those forms of involuntary labour outlined in the Forced Labour Convention, including but not limited to:
 - a. Contribution of forced labour statistics to the Global Slavery Observatory database, which monitors the impact of actions against forced labour, in order to better inform evidence-based policies to combat forced labour at the country level,
 - b. Elimination of exploitative labour recruitment practices, including labour brokering, from global value chains, with priority given to the agricultural, fishing, manufacturing, and natural resource extraction sectors,
 - c. Development of country-based programs, with training and assistance from the ILO, consisting of preventative and law enforcement measures designed to eliminate forced labour in the informal economy;
4. REQUESTS the implementation of national, company-based, industry-based, or community-based work councils for the workplace representation of employees by recognizing the empowerment of said employees to become leaders and improve economic conditions within small and large communities by taking initiative over their industries as a human resource;
5. ESTABLISHES a work council as a joint council or committee representing employer and employees that discusses working conditions, wages, and defined labor standards within a plant or business;
6. ENCOURAGES multinational and national corporations to implement work councils and human resources centers to address the employee’s self-interest of diverging labor standards, implementing social security, and guaranteeing leave;

- 83 7. REMINDS Member States that labor standards and infrastructure can exist with
84 disparity by neglecting the enforcement of unions and allowing for individualized work
85 council plans;
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- 87 8. DRAWS upon the ability of work councils to be a channel for both developed and
88 developing countries to combat discrimination of gender, race, religion, or culture by
89 allowing minorities leadership roles or a voice through human resources;
90
- 91 9. REAFFIRMS the flexibility of individualized work council plans;
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- 93 10. KEEPS IN MIND the importance of free basic education which will aid in the removal
94 of children from all such work;
95
- 96 11. ENCOURAGES the creation of vocational education programs and employment
97 stabilization programs which will assist in monitoring labour practices and training of
98 officials to recognize and prevent child labour;
99
- 100 12. FURTHER SUPPORTS programs that aim to reduce child labour in Member States by
101 means that are appropriate, such as cooperation with organizations like the United
102 Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF);
103
- 104 13. REQUESTS Member States verify that students have educational support or are sending
105 children to schools to receive the financial stipend, and that the longstanding Conditional
106 Cash Transfers (CCT) programs in Colombia, Mexico, and Cambodia have had little to
107 no effect on the quality of education without specific stipulations being stated for its
108 increase;
109
- 110 14. SUPPORTS initiatives such as Conditional Cash Transfers that support savings of
111 stipends and larger investments such as higher education;
112
- 113 15. CALLS UPON the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to be a partner-organization to
114 promote ILO goals administered by the bank and any projects completed by the bank will be
115 subject to the rules and regulations adopted by the UN;
116
- 117 16. HIGHLIGHTS that member states of the bank would invest in multilateral projects in
118 developing states around the world to create green, safe, and sustainable infrastructure which
119 will directly increase a state’s ability to compete economically, better their own standards of
120 labour (as well as other human rights issues), and drastically promote the ability of students to
121 achieve education:
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- 123 a. Related projects of the AIIB will include infrastructure projects such as schools, roads,
124 and bridges that directly improves families’ abilities to send their children to schools,
125
- 126 b. An opt-in framework will be cooperatively established by the ILO and the AIIB to allow
127 UN member states the ability to join the bank if they choose, but membership is not
128 mandated by the committee nor is it required to be included in the discussions of the

129 bank's collaborative projects and the final decision-making process will be reserved to
130 member states of the AIIB;

131

132 17. NOTES the AIIB, like other financial institutions that cooperate with the ILO, will approve
133 being subject to investigation and third party oversight by the Human Rights Watch, and the
134 AIIB will declare that its own monitoring and reporting system will continue to abide by the
135 rules and regulations it has set forth as well as maintain high levels of transparency on its
136 projects, and in the circumstance that labour standards are not upheld, the AIIB will subject itself
137 to further consideration by the International Labour Organization.

Topic: Migrant Labour and the Flow of Remittances

Submitted to: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Submitted by: International Labour Organization



**MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary**

1 NOTING that the number of migrants worldwide has increased by 40% since 2000, and the
2 amount of remittances in the global market increased from \$40 million in the 1990s to \$441
3 million in 2015 according to the *United Nations 2015 Migrant Report*,
4
5 FURTHER NOTING that remittances are often the only source of income families may have
6 and the primary source of economic stimuli for some Member States,
7
8 REITERATING all fundamental human rights within the *Universal Declaration of Human
9 Rights*,
10
11 RECALLING the *International Convention of the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers
12 and Members of their Family* which provides independent monitoring of *Migrant Workers and
13 their Rights*,
14
15 FURTHER RECALLING the *Migration for Employment Convention (Revised)* and the
16 provisions that are provided from the convention,
17
18 APPROVING *A/RES/61/208* which created a High-Level Dialogue on International Migration
19 and Development,
20
21 RECOGNIZING that current tragedies in Europe and the Middle East have made Member
22 States wary of the remittance system due to concerns over the possibility of funding of terrorist
23 organizations abroad,
24
25 FULLY AWARE of the guidelines set forth in the *International Convention on the Protection
26 of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families* and the
27 *Convention Concerning Migration in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of
28 Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers*,
29
30 REGRETTING that 600,000 migrant workers in the Middle East alone are victims of trafficking
31 according to the first regional conference on human trafficking,
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33 CONFIDENT that the Member States can act to improve international security while preserving
34 the rights of migrants,
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36 REALIZING that public recognition of the plight of migrant workers influences policy changes
37 concerning their susceptibility to violence and exploitation,
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39 CONSCIOUSLY NOTING that according to the *Report on Global Estimates on Migrant
40 Workers in 2015*, 73.4% of all domestic migrant workers are female,

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ACKNOWLEDGING that remittance money transfers make up a substantial percentage of the GDP of developing countries of origin, up to 30% according to World Bank Group in 2016,

RECOGNIZING the importance of labour contract laws in ensuring the protection of the rights of migrant workers,

OBSERVING the positive impact of competition between remittance transfer providers on affordable remittance transfers as outlined by the G20 in 2015,

1. DISCOURAGES the use of informal channels of remittances in all forms;
2. RECOMMENDS Member States cooperate with organizations such as the *Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD)* to develop strong domestic infrastructure for the flow of remittances, technical assistance for migrant workers sending remittances, and consistent data collection of remittances;
3. SUGGESTS a decrease in the taxation of remittances to further progress toward the three percent target cost of remittances as stated in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) ten;
4. ENCOURAGES the further use of social financial institutions with the Enterprises Department of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Member States to decrease the vulnerability of migrant workers and promote an increase in employment;
5. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that data gathered from such a new system be used to further study foreign aid distribution and allocate United Nations foreign aid more efficiently;
6. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the data be used to address remittance reliance by identifying its causes within destination countries;
7. URGES partnership between credit unions, state governments, and technological companies to create programs to better secure the transfer of remittances;
8. RECOMENDS increased access to secure channels for the transfer of remittances in rural and developing areas;
9. EMPHASIZES that the cost of accessing these channels should not exceed the cost of sending remittances;
10. ENCOURAGES the simplification of the application or recruitment procedures for migrant workers to provide them a more accessible migration process;

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11. CALLS FOR ACTION on all Member States to aid undocumented migrant workers acquire proper documentation;
 12. ENCOURAGES Member States to support the International Organization of Migration in their “1035 Facility” to focus on counter-trafficking, labour migration, and its policy and legal framework;
 13. FURTHER REMINDS Member States of the joint seminar between the International Trade Union Confederation and the ILO that took place in December 2007 in order to address xenophobia and racism against migrants;
 14. ENCOURAGES Member States to use labour contract laws as a tool to better ensure the protection of migrant labourers in their rights and wages;
 15. RECOMMENDS the creation of facilities like the Migrant Resource Center (MRC) that combat issues like work abuses, underpayment of wages, confiscation of passports, substandard working conditions, and confinement in the workplace to ensure that migrant workers are equipped with knowledge and strategies to safeguard their labours and human rights throughout the migration cycle;
 16. DENOUNCES the abuse and exploitation of migrant workers in host countries by creating a convention to:
 - a. Discuss the increasing vulnerabilities of migrant workers who endure stagnant or slowing economies which increases their vulnerability to smuggling and human trafficking and further demanding increases the investment of remittances in meaningful projects and a decreasing of taxes,
 - b. Take note of the *Fact-Sheet on the Impact of the Economic Crisis on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants* which admits that a key facet of human trafficking is “to bypass systems and mistreat human beings to satisfy a demand, to take advantage of vulnerability and, ultimately, make profit” and to combat this, enforce the regulation of remittance systems on behalf of the governments of Member States,
 - c. Interact with the *Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants* which recognizes that migrant workers notably overpay smugglers out of desperation and recommend debate concerning the establishment of proper creation of migrant worker opportunities and oversight of their economic contributions;
 17. ENCOURAGES Member States to lower the price of remittances to promote the remittance transfer provider market;

- 130 18. SUPPORTS the recognition of undocumented migrant workers for the purposes of
131 remittance data collection and upholding the protection of human rights without
132 penalizing the undocumented migrants and encroaching on their inalienable rights.