

**MODEL UNITED NATIONS OF MUNICH**  
2017  
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION



Resolution booklet  
**Economic and  
Social Council**

## Economic and Social Council Committee 1

**FORUM:** Economic and Social Council Committee 1  
(Sustainable Development)  
**QUESTION OF:** Climate Agreements and Sustainable Energy Sources  
**SUBMITTED BY:** China

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Recognizing* that the UN considers, as part of the sustainable development goals, both affordable and clean energy (7) and climate action (13),

*Stressing* the significance of the implementation of both the Paris Agreement (2016) and the Kyoto Protocol (1997),

*Believing* in the potential of sustainable energy sources to boost economic growth,

*Convinced* that many Member States are already, and will continue to respect their commitments and efforts towards a more sustainable future,

*Stressing* the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development,

*Taking into consideration* the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of countries, in particular those of LEDCs,

1. Identifies the principle of Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities regarding actions against climate change,
2. Taking into consideration Party principles, for the prevailing benefit of the people, every Member state should insist that the population take equal responsibility in incorporating renewable energies in their daily lives by:
  - a. Promoting self-sufficient homes by granting governmental subsidies,
  - b. Promoting sustainable farming in rural areas,
3. Indicates developed country Parties (MEDCs) and indicates LEDCs if it is possible to take the lead as those that have the abilities to take the lead in combating climate change,
4. Encourages Member states to introduce governmental campaigns promoting awareness amongst the people and eradicate any promotion of non-renewable incentives,
5. Urges developed countries to close the mitigation ambition gap during the pre-2020 period and opposes to any distribution of such duty to developing countries,
6. Supports the maintenance of the differentiation between developed and developing countries in the different climate agreements as an issue of equity,
7. Calls for enhanced action on adaptation, to be supported by adequate, predictable and sufficient financial and technical support from MEDCs,

8. Encourages all Member States to increase awareness of the importance of addressing energy issues, including modern energy services for all, access to affordable energy, energy efficiency and the sustainability of energy sources as well as:
  - a. use, for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development and,
  - b. the protection of the global climate and,
  - c. to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels
9. Urges research and development to be more competent in the analysis of national resources when developing further plans for renewable energy sources to prevent electricity shortages,

**FORUM: Economic and Social Council Committee 1  
(Sustainable Development)**

**QUESTION OF: Promoting women's economic empowerment  
SUBMITTED BY: Cuba**

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Recognizing* that one of the main objectives of the UN is continuing the struggle against inequality,

*Stressing* that after 42 years after the first world conference on women and 22 years since the adoption of the Beijing declaration and action program, unemployment is still higher among women than it is with men,

*Emphasizing* that while women receive an average 60 to 70 percent of men's salary for the same work, millions of women do not enjoy equal rights with regard to inheritance and property,

*Believing* in the potential of gender equality to boost economic growth,

*Convinced* that efforts to equalize female and males roles at home as well as the number of women involved in government decision-making are growing,

*Noting with deep concern* that numerous member states are today still not guaranteeing paid maternity leave to every woman,

1. Invites Member States to take further measures in terms of the modification of cultural patterns and make sharing family care between men and women a priority,
2. Calls on the Member States to step up protection against discrimination and unlawful dismissal related to work-life balance and to ensure access to justice and legal action,
3. Expresses its hope that every Member State takes action to grant guaranteed paid maternity leave to women,
4. Further recommends all Member States to establish guidelines which require companies to disclose the level of gender equality and diversity in their annual

- reports to monitor internal inequality, the UN to allocate specific grants to LEDCs to further encourage female emancipation and empowerment,
5. Requests that every young child, man and woman be educated in a fashion that promotes gender equality,
  6. Encourages free compulsory education up to end of basic secondary education for both girls and boys,
  7. Further recommends Member States to gradually discontinue the private school system in favour of a state-owned system of education that further allows governments to control the school syllabi, ensuring that these principles of gender equality are firmly adhered to,
  8. Calls upon companies for more investment in women and therefore better employment opportunities for women and financial equality for both men and women,
  9. Repeats the need for all States to promote gender equality in society by launching new, innovative programs and setting goals in order to reach a balance between the number of females and males within the society,
  10. Trusts Member States to ensure the development of care-taking facilities for babies, children and elderly.

<b>Economic and Social Council Committee 2</b>
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**FORUM:** Economic and Social Council Committee 2  
**(Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice)**  
**QUESTION OF:** Measures to increase the International Criminal Court's efficiency  
**SUBMITTED BY:** Brazil

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Taking into account* the Rome Statute and the countries which signed and ratified the treaty,

*Having studied* the International Criminal Court's functions and limitations,

*Encouraging* further countries to acknowledge and ratify the Rome Statute,

*Stressing* the need to improve the functionality of the International Criminal Court in order to be able to judge wanted criminals,

*Deeply concerned* about the possibility of crimes committed in zones of conflict not being prosecuted and brought to justice,

*Recalling* that the Criminal Court is of greatest importance for global justice,

*Reminding* states parties must do their best to exercise their national jurisdiction over a situation before referring it to the ICC,

1. Requests all UN members to become ratified signatories of the Rome Statute to enhance the role of the ICC in the international community the membership of the ICC should be universal, it is therefore important that more states become parties to the Rome Statute,
2. Recommends to engage meaningfully in social media, capturing global attention while commenting on global affairs and informing about the Courts' weekly activities, together with:
  - a. the designation of an independent ICC press team which informs on the current affairs within and outside the Court with weekly or extraordinary statements,
3. Expresses its hope on the improvement of technological resources of the Court to have a better insight into current issues and therefore maximize its positive impact on ongoing investigations,
4. Requests a firm partnership with NGO's in regions of interest covering all issues that may occur, rather than a partnership formed on an "ad-hoc" bases,
5. Endorses the creation of an UN Security Council- and International Criminal Court formed commission with punctual meetings in order to improve the relationship between these organs and therefore empower the ICC to act towards important cases,
6. Recommends to enforce security measures in ICC offices located in countries of conflict to protect the members and investigators of the Court,
7. Urges the UN Security Council and the countries mentioned below to let the ICC broaden its jurisdiction in order to prosecute the following cases:
  - a. The crime against humanity towards the Rohingya folk in Myanmar,
  - b. The use of children under 15 and the taking of hostages in armed forces (War Crimes), in groups like Boko Haram (Nigeria), ISIS, the Lord's Resistance Army and the Burmese Army,
  - c. The crime against humanity and genocide towards the Yazidis and Christians in Iraq by ISIS,
  - d. The three counts of genocide, two counts of war crimes and five counts of crimes against humanity caused by Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir,
8. Expresses its sympathy to countries financing the Court generously,
9. Expresses its hope that countries with debts to the ICC will continue to work in order to even the odds again,
10. Expresses its appreciation to the administrators of the Trust Fund for Victims for its commitment towards easing the suffering of victims.

**FORUM:** Economic and Social Council Committee 2  
(Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice)  
**QUESTION OF:** Measures Against the Threat to Public Health Posed  
by Fraudulent Medicines  
**SUBMITTED BY:** Saudi Arabia

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Noting with deep concern* the quantity of fraudulent medicines in the world market,

*Alarmed by* the level of harm these fraudulent medicines have caused in the past,

*Further alarmed by* the level of harm these fraudulent medicines have the potential of causing in the future,

*Emphasising* that the supply chain of these fraudulent medicines operates at an international level, and therefore an appropriate international response is needed,

*Fully aware* of the fact that 75% of all fraudulent medicines in the world market have some origin in India, 7% in Egypt and 6% in China,

*Further noting* that in many developing countries a substantial quantity of all medicines are fraudulent medicines,

*Keeping in mind* that most of the fraudulent medicines in developing countries are used to treat malaria and AIDS,

*Realising* that fraudulent medicines are not only a serious issue in developing, but also in the developed countries,

*Aware of* the contribution of illicit internet pharmacies in the criminal market,

*Welcoming* mPedigree established in Ghana (2007) and the Mobile Authentication Service (MAS) established in Nigeria (2010), as a momentous milestones in the fight against fraudulent medicines,

*Recognizing* the requirement, where appropriate, to strengthen and fully implement mechanisms for tackling organized crime networks involved in all stages of the fraudulent medicine supply chain, in particular distribution and trafficking by enhancing criminal justice capacity,

1. Calls upon all Member States for further increased international co-operation and complete transparency on this issue,
2. Calls for an increased severity of regulations and their executions upon the manufacture and retail of all medicines, especially in the countries with high rates of counterfeit drugs, by:
  - a. Requiring a license for the retail of not only prescription drugs, but also a separate license for over-the-counter drugs,
  - b. Regular and frequent checks by the Ministry of Health of each Member State, on the factories and manufacturers of all medicines,
  - c. Regular and frequent checks by the Ministry of Health of each Member State, on all retailers of medicines,

- d. Providing a list of all legitimate medicine manufacturers for the legitimate medicine retailers, to ensure the safety of the drugs being bought by pharmacies, drug stores and supermarkets,
3. Urges the standardisation and high regulation of the national health care systems in each Member State, as well as increased efforts in making therapeutic and preventative health care more affordable and accessible to the general public, (AFRICAN UNION)
4. Recommends developing countries to invest in the inhibition of the spread of diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS, by providing the public with more accessible mosquito nets, insect repellents and contraception,
5. Further invites developed countries to assist in funding these projects, through the budget of the United Nations,
6. Requests that an International Medicine Verification Database (IMVD) for medicine is established, so that all manufactures are then able to register their products to a secure database, allowing all medical institutions to verify the origin of their products in order to be sure to have a legitimate product,
7. Asks for the establishment of a UN Controlled Taskforce, that has the task to verify the medicine in the IMVD and remove counterfeit medicine if it makes its way in to the database,
8. Further reminds India, as the world's largest exporter of fraudulent drugs to take special note of this resolution and implement additional measures, such as but not limited to:
  - a. Increased border control,
  - b. Stricter exports regulations,
9. Draws attention to the importance of the regulation of online pharmacies, and implementing a stricter system for their licitness, by:
  - a. Requiring an additional license for the online retail of medicines, as well as demanding separate licenses for over-the-counter and prescription drugs,
  - b. Providing a list of all legitimate internet pharmacies to the general public, and updating it regularly,
10. Requests that an awareness event called "Asclepius Awareness Day" (ADA) takes place once a year worldwide to promote activities such as but not limited to:
  - a. A platform to educate interactively on the web,
  - b. Educational events in schools and institutions,
  - c. Engagement of civil society through creative spots and slogans encouraging civil society to reflect on fraudulent medicines and the risk they pose,
  - d. Mobilizing and engaging prominent medical and paramedical professionals in awareness campaigns,

11. Calls for a drug prevention policy similar to the Norwegian one, based on the fundamental principle of the inclusive society, in which health promotion and prevention principles are embedded in all areas of society, and gives priority to early interventions.
12. Calls for more measures to be taken in order to save more lives by cooperating with organizations like the WHO, INCB, WCO, ICPO .

### **Economic and Social Council Committee 3**

**FORUM:** Economic and Social Council Committee 3  
(Human Rights)  
**QUESTION OF:** Ensuring the protection of Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem  
**SUBMITTED BY:** Syrian Arab Republic

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Guided by* the principles of Charter of the United Nations condemning the invasion of Israel, recalling relevant security Council resolutions, including resolution 242(1967) of November 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, 497(1981) of 17 December 1981, 2334 (2016) of 23 December 2016, 30 (2017) of 25 July 2017,

*Acknowledging* the utility of the Geneva Convention relative to the “Protection of Civilian in Time of War”, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

*Taking note* of the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan, as transmitted by the Secretary-General,

*Seeking* for supportive responses from countries in question, deeply concerned by the static situation in the affected areas,

*Recognising* all the Palestinians whose lives have been lost during the difficult times,

*Aware of* the horrid living conditions Palestinians have endured and the ruthless actions Israelis have taken against civilians, noting that the actions are inhumane and unscrupulous,

*Noting with grave concern* the continuing forced displacement of Palestinian civilians which has caused a great loss of property due to home demolitions and evictions of residency rights in East Jerusalem,

*Stressing* the severity of the economic and social situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the rule of law and human rights, livelihoods and productive sectors, education and culture, health, social protection, infrastructure and water improve,

*Deeply concerned* by the expansion of Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, is illegal and forms an obstacle to the economic and social development of the country,

1. Calls for a special more open route between the borders, mainly to ensure the movement of Palestinian civilians, and to facilitate the access of the United Nation Human Right Defenders, as well as other agencies,
2. Urges the Israeli forces and Palestinian forces to refrain from violence against the civilians in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the “Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War”, of the 12<sup>th</sup> of August 1949,
3. Reaffirms the rights of Palestinian people and the Arab population in the Occupied Territories to equal access to all natural and economic resources,
4. Supports that the expansion of Israeli settlements, which is illegal in international law and a major obstacle to economic and social development, is stopped immediately,
5. Urges the liberation of Palestinian prisoners and detainees who are being held without charge or trial,
6. Reminds that the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including Syrian Golan and East Jerusalem, is violating international laws,
7. Calls upon Israel to end its exploitation of natural resources in the region,
8. Urges other nations to recognise Palestine as a state,
9. Calls upon Israel to cease violent action against Palestinian civilians while ensuring their protection by facilitating the humanitarian access across borders and giving civilians the right of movement in all the Occupied Territories,
10. Calls for more liberty for the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip and other Occupied Territories allowing them to return to their families,
11. Emphasizes the importance of the security of civilians during war and demands Israel to facilitate visits of the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan whose family members have been separated from each other,
12. Urges for a two- state solution of 1974, where Israel and Palestine can peacefully co-exist (the way to arrive at this point pass for peace negotiations and with international mediator)
13. Further reminds other nations not to meddle in military concerns in Israel and Palestine without the permission of the United Nations,
14. Encourages all international organisations to look for a peaceful settlement of conflicts and to assure the observance of human rights, in regarding non-interventions by the nation.

**FORUM:** Economic and Social Council Committee 3  
(Human Rights)  
**QUESTION OF:** Eradicating Child marriages  
**SUBMITTED BY:** Poland

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Remembering the past UN resolutions concerning child marriage, including the most recent one from mid-2017 (A/HRC/35/L.26) and all prior ones,

Stating the fact that child marriage is defined by legal, formal, or religious binding of a child (person below the age of 18) to anyone,

Also stating that child marriages are a direct violation of Human Rights,

Regarding the fact that child marriages are a common tradition in many parts of the Arab World,

Stressing the fact that child marriages cause the cycle of poverty to continue each year by stopping girls from getting an education, and instead acting as wives,

Further stressing the fact that child marriage causes sexism in some countries, since girls are regarded as wives instead of children when compared to boys,

Noting the fact that child marriage also leads to child pregnancies (and vice versa) which can cause a girl's lifespan to lower drastically and her health to deteriorate,

Condemning any actions taken by adults in full mental health that lead to forced child marriage,

Considering the threat that in many cases drives families to marry off their children to elders in search of protection (financial, physical or otherwise),

Recognizing that there are various different NGOs that work to end child marriage and empower girls and women (including: Girls not brides, Breakthrough, CARE...),

Contemplating the legality of marriages below the legal age if negotiations take place before a jury,

Deeply worried by the common practices of sexual, mental and physical abuse of minors in marital agreements,

Greatly concerned by the ineffectiveness of anti-abusive laws caused by the social stigma against complaints and domestic violence,

1. Requests for the implementation of a standardized legal marital age of 18 with legitimized exceptions which must be approved in court (with emphasis on the importance of the monitoring of abuse-free marriages, and genuine consent from both parties) if access to a court is not possible, then one would need the permission of a local official or jurisdictional representative or similar,
2. Recommends that action is taken to relieve the pressure of agreeing to an unwanted marriage,

3. Expresses its hope that governments of high income country (HIC) member states do their best to support NGOs that work to eradicate child marriage and to support the governments of low income countries (LICs) in education projects to reduce the harm they can do to girls learning and by making the health problems that come with teenage pregnancies clearer to the general public by:
  - a. promoting or at least endorsing publicity campaigns about the poverty cycle and the role of child marriage inside it,
  - b. further promoting or at least endorsing publicity campaigns about the sexism that child marriages where a young girl is forced to marry an elder man endorse,
  - c. making sexual education classes a mandatory part of the curriculum reaching and going through puberty with emphasis on teenage pregnancy health risks and sexually transmitted infections,
  - d. emphasizing the importance of education concerning the dangers of child marriage to adults and authorities,
  - e. providing maternity health to young mothers worldwide to prevent the death of thousands of girls and infants,
  - f. making birth and marriage registration mandatory and free to reduce dark figures so affected families can receive help,
4. Insists that LIC member states opposition to child marriages is clear to the public by increasing or giving penalties to any adult that takes part in illegitimate child marriage in any way (either as one of the spouses or witnesses),
5. Urges for stricter enforcement of existing laws by:
  - a. raising awareness to eliminate aforementioned social stigma and pressure,
  - b. setting up hotlines and clinics for the suffering young,
6. Recommends that the problem be solved at its core by dealing with the threats that in many cases cause families to marry their young for protection,
7. Emphasizes that MEDCs and counties with low rates of child marriage take these measures into practice (due to immigration from counties where it is common).

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