FORUM: General Assembly 1

QUESTION OF: Measures to ensure peace, trust, and transparency among Members States.

MAIN SUBMITTER: WTO

CO-SUBMITTERS: UN WOMEN, USA, UN DP, SOUTH SUDAN, AUSTRALIA, COLOMBIA, SWISS CONFEDERATION, CHILE, NEW ZEALAND

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recognizing* Transparency International as an adjudicator in determining countrywide corruption levels to upkeep transparency,

*Acknowledging* the Resolution 70/305 previously adopted by the General Assembly on September 13th, 2016, which provided transparency by establishing General Assembly presidential rules and etiquette among Member States,

*Emphasizing* the definition of such terms, being them through the Cambridge dictionary, describe as: Peace is “(a period of) freedom from war or violence, esp. when people live and work together without violent disagreements. Trust is “the belief that someone is good and honest and will not harm you, or that something is safe and reliable”. Transparency is “the quality of something being done in an open way without secrets”,

*Approving* General Assembly President Miroslav Lajčak’s efforts for theResolution 71/323 previously adopted by the General Assembly on September 8th, 2017, which provided transparency by calling for various other actions including online documentation to be used by all delegations,

*Further approving* of past efforts of various nongovernmental organizations like the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace that has improved Russian-American relations, the Center for International Policy that has improved the US foreign policy, the International Crisis Group that has worked on war prevention or the WTO’s Trade for Peace Programme prompting peace through establishing economic relations, in preservation of international peace from healthy Member State relationships in the United Nations to the broad, global spectrum,

*Recognizing* the importance of mutually shared peace, trust, and transparency toward reaching consensuses within the General Assembly and toward one of the UN’ main objectives of reaching global peace,

*Further Recognizing* Article 2 (4) of the UN Charter, the fourth clause of which preserves peace within the General Assembly through prohibiting delegations “from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the UN” to give threats or apply force to other Member States in a manner against the Codes and Purposes of the UN”.

*Noting with concern* the current and past likelihood of at least one of the 193 delegations and at least one attending world leaders possessing aggressive, untrustworthy or untransparent stances within the General Assembly, evident from Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez’s harsh remark to U.S. President Bush in 2006, the 2011 conflict between UN and Turkish security guards at UN headquarters, Iran President’s claim in 2011 denouncing the credibility of the U.S: 9/11 incident, etc.;

*Fully aware* of how the past and current instances of unconventional diplomatic actions as well as the ethnic conflicts between and within countries such as Israel have been and are obstacles to establishing relations of most peace, trust and transparency within the UN body,

*Fully alarmed* of the dissatisfactory conclusion reached by worldwide analysts as well as members of the UN such as Rosemary DiCarlo, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs regarding COVID-19’s effect on Member State trust that the past lack of COVID-19 addressment and international collaboration has caused distrust among Member States as well as corruption and lack of transparency in Member State responses regarding COVID-19,

*Acknowledging* the importance of bringing about true equality between women and men and that the larger country’s gender gap, [the more likely it is to be involved in violent conflict](https://www.inclusivesecurity.org/publication/why-women-inclusive-security-and-peaceful-societies/),

1. Invites all member states to attend a UN conference on the topic of transparency that will:
	1. encourage cooperation between nations through discussion,
	2. inform governments on the measures to take in order to ensure transparency at the national and international levels,
	3. be held every year,
	4. be overseen by non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other institutional organizations, such as, but not limited to:
		1. Transparency International (TI),
		2. Amnesty International (AI),
		3. the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),
		4. the Group of States Against Corruption (GRECO);
2. Calls upon all Member states to create an investment plan to improve human rights held by citizens in critical and escalating conflict countries to maintain peace and create an open, trustworthy alliance through the enhancement of:
	1. Education by promoting critical thinking with the purpose of discrediting violent propaganda and eradicating disinformation, which can threaten peace,
	2. Economy by:
		1. The creation of a self-sufficient economy,
		2. Improvement of working conditions, such as working hours and infrastructures,
		3. Improvement of public infrastructures,
		4. Increasing trade between nations in order to improve the economy, by increasing job opportunities,
	3. Justice system:
		1. Recommends the protection and integration of women, religious or ethnic groups at risk, by increasing their power in the community and helping the migration of many that are persecuted in their own nations;
3. Recommends the implementation of a body, in collaboration with an unbiased UN body such as the Human Rights Watch, that would validate formal reports and initiatives, in each member nation dedicated to fostering peace, transparency, and maintaining a positive relationship between the government and its citizens through:
	1. an analysis of the problems, undertaken by experts in the UN body, detailed in a quarterly report for the government, but also readily available to the public, including such but not limited to:
		1. the issues faced in the member state during the pandemic,
		2. the continuance of such issues,
		3. the success of measures implemented before to tackle such issues thus determining the best solutions for the problems,
		4. drafts of suggested frameworks for the application of these solutions,
	2. the use of an unbiased, anonymous, sample survey of the population to further improve the understanding of the problems that are prevalent in the nation and using such data to improve the report mentioned in sub-clause a,
	3. workshops, both remote and in-person, designed to address the problems determined in the report and inform the public of the solutions the government will undertake;
4. Recommends that the Security Council takes actions regarding all members that turn aggressive against another member state or against its own country, including, any member that does not obey the decision made by the UN, getting its rights suspended as a UN member for a significant period of time to discourage them from becoming aggressive, thus contributing to the process of building trust between the member states;
5. Calls upon member states to regularly fill in new notification requirements and forms in UN agreements including the following information to remain transparent and reachable to other Member States and UN staff:
	1. new changes regarding a Member State’s foreign policies and rules, including the aspects of:
		1. main imports and exports,
		2. environmental concerns,
		3. military regulations and enforcements,
		4. human rights,
		5. cultural diplomacy,
		6. COVID-19 status,
	2. responses to new inquiries from other member states at this time,
	3. further flexibly directed prompts if a specific subject of a member state is under the point of interest of multiple others;
6. Draws the attention to the negative impact COVID-19 has had on global distrust among Member States and stresses the importance for relevant Member States to mend their status and relations using methods deemed best for their circumstances, possibly from the list below;
7. Expresses its hope that Member States’ governments will respect and collaborate with nongovernmental and non-profit organizations specializing in the area of peace as listed above due to the often more efficient and flexible decision-making qualities possessed by them as a result of their small size;
8. EncouragesMember States to associate in outside activities encouraging international unification for the sake of establishing better relations within the specific boundaries of the UN, such as:
	1. Activities encouraging development of international economy:
		1. Allowing growth of economies and build-up of trust between Member States through more investment and attention for global trade,
		2. Cooperating with benefiting programmes like the WTO’s Trade for Peace Programme,
		3. Supporting relevant non-profit organizations like the WTO, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Center for International Policy and many others,
	2. Activities assisting with controlling and simplifying current conflicts between nations and ethnicities, involving beneficial and proactive diplomacy:
		1. Engaging in negotiations with such nations and ethnicities in an attempt to prevent the conflict,
		2. Providing resources, materials or personnel to nations in need to aid in the cessation of the conflict,
		3. Remaining keen and proactive for opportunities of establishing relevant compromises related to the cause of the conflict which would also halt its progress,
		4. Paying care to signs of a possible international conflict and attempt its prevention by employing the previously listed methods,
	3. Providing monetary or material aid to one another in similar activities:
		1. For the environmental cause of the nation receiving the aid as well as the globe as a whole,
		2. For humanitarian activities that succour the poor, needy or refugees of another nation, the consequences of which will assist the aided nation’s development,
		3. For funding international scientific, cultural and economic exchanges that would benefit all parties of participation;
9. Expresses its appreciation if Member States will, independently from the UN conferences, regularly make public and transparent their deeds and national interests through different mediums to build international and domestic trustworthiness, including:
	1. news broadcasts,
	2. online articles,
	3. physical publications,
	4. participation and sharing in non-profit, nongovernmental organizations,
	5. diplomatic actions;

10. Encourages member states to promote the reporting of crimes of bribery and corruption by:

* 1. reducing retaliation against whistleblowers by establishing a robust and comprehensive framework of whistleblower protection, whereby legal guarantees of exemption from criminal charges will be provided to individuals who report incidents of government financial misconduct,
	2. reforming the school curriculum to provide education on the importance of transparency in order to:
		1. teach children to be able to recognize corruption and missing information,
		2. encourage the population to report such cases to national and international anti-corruption organizations, such as Transparency International (TI),
	3. promoting citizen’s initiatives and investigative journalism seeking to end corruption,
	4. reducing all types of censorship efforts;

11. Urges all member states to adopt a system of open government that includes:

1. full public disclosure of the approved annual government budget to ensure financial transparency,
2. public access to parliamentary proceedings through video recordings and live broadcasts of debate sessions to be accessible via a government website or television station,
3. the use of new information technologies to ensure adherence to the principle of Open Government Data, whereby an open data platform is created to publish government information and datasets online;

12. Emphasizes the need of member states to publish, in their governmental websites, monthly reports about topics such as, but not limited to:

1. statistics on governmental spending,
2. Parliament meetings and their outcomes,
3. the country’s interventions in the UN, NGOs, amongst others;

13. Calls upon member states to settle international disputes as peacefully as possible, preserving the security of their citizens and avoiding war at all costs through measures such as, but not limited to:

1. discussing political, economic, and territorial disagreements in appropriate UN committee(s),
2. reducing production of weapons,
3. create peace educational programs in public schools throughout the country from 5th grade or equivalent.