

Committee: 6th Legal  
Topic: Criminal Accountability of the UN

## **Resolution A/1**

### Deferring of UN Peacekeepers' Criminal Activity

Honorable Chair and Fellow Delegates of 6th Legal,

*Acknowledging* the lack of accountability of the UN of the crimes committed,

*Recalling* the original intent of the UN peacekeeper during the Cold War to resolve conflicts between states by organizing unarmed military forces in vulnerable areas,

*Recognizing* that the UN does not obtain independent UN army consisting of peacekeepers,

*Striving* to defer, or to even prevent, the continuing corruption of bribery and misconduct of UN peacekeepers and officials;

1. Suggests organizations such as NATO to take the task of as their own when the presence of UN peacekeepers are not required:
  - a. This party was created to provide defense mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party
  - b. Call for ground troops from NATO into hostile areas to prevent hostility
    - i. Over the past years, the productivity of UN Peacekeepers has been steadily decreasing
    - ii. If problems are caused by ineffective peacekeepers, use more qualified soldiers
2. Recommends the creation of intelligence:
  - a. As the Department of Peacekeeping has lost over 3,000 men in the last 60 years, the danger of contemporary peacekeeping have led nations to demand better intelligence
  - b. Useful for planning and deployment of peacekeeping
    - i. Monitor cease-fires, alerting personnel to hostility, weapon movements
    - ii. Collected information will be pooled amongst the nation's resources
      1. Available to everyone
      2. Overt means of collecting information
        - a. Method will not place the risk of threatening target state/group
      3. Maintain peacekeeper's safety as well
        - a. Information about country's economy and society
    - iii. Purposes of the international community
      1. International intelligence
3. Proposes stronger penal code for peacekeepers:
  - a. Host states should be given priority in exercising jurisdiction over the peacekeepers' misconduct and abuse of power

- i. Evidence and witnesses for trial are more available in the host country
    - ii. For countries with more corrupt and developing governments, UN should help facilitate the creation of these policies as it is their own soldiers who commit the crime
  - b. Environment UN personnel operates has ineffective judicial enforcement
  - c. UN peacekeepers are rarely held accountable for their immoral and out-of-line crimes to:
    - i. Facilitate misconduct as peacekeepers “are granted immunity from criminal prosecution by the host State by a plethora of legal instruments”
    - ii. Correct the practice of the Secretary-General waiving immunity for jurisdiction and peacekeeper can get away without a trial
- 4. Hopes the see the UN intervene in the corrupt acts of UN Peacekeepers.

Committee: Sixth Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of the United Nations

## Resolution A/2

To the General Assembly,

*Recalling* the reported 800 cases during the Kosovo War of sexual abuse and exploitation along with 70 cases of murder committed by UN officials,

*Noting* the refugees forced to provide sex for their food rations and the women and children violently raped,

*Recognizing* the immunity that protects UN officials from the legal process and facing persecution for their crimes,

*Considering* the 42 cases of sexual exploitation that have been registered with only one tried,

1. Emphasizes the need for accused UN personnel to be tried in the country where the crime was committed by;
  - a. Having countries set up extradition treaties with each other, seeing as the majority of countries already do have extradition treaties,
  - b. The state's criminal justice systems would be evaluated by the United Nations Human Rights Council that look at reports from UN Reporters, civil societies and NGOs in addition to the government reports,
  - c. Work with transparency organizations such as Transparency International's Corruption Index which has previously worked with the UN Security Council to evaluate the criminal justice systems of the country's who requested it,
  - d. If that country's criminal justice system is not up to standards they case would be handed over to another country that is involved with the issue,
2. Supports actions of the UN Secretary General to waive the immunity of any UN Official if it impedes on the course of justice,
  - a. waiving immunities such as that to be immune from the legal process including immunity from:
    - i. being prosecuted for a crime, testifying in court, handing over evidence and being required to cooperate with the investigation,
3. Amends the investigation process to ensure that information gathered by the Secretariat plays a limited role for background use in the prosecution,
  - a. Instead the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services should be in charge of inspections and investigations along with the help of countries involved
4. Strengthens the cooperation between UN officials and victims with peer education, training and the support of interactive awareness and prevention sessions
  - a. Can be achieved with the help of organizations such as Code Blue,
  - b. Working in conjunction with the Loas Red Cross and Humanitarian Practice Network

Committee: 6th Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of the UN

## Resolution A/3

### Solution to the Question Regarding Criminal Accountability of UN Officials

General Assembly,

*Recognizing* the fact that instances of misconduct, involving personnel from developed and developing countries, have surfaced over the course of several years,

*Emphasizing* that all nations should abide by the doctrines and held to full accountability,

*Deeply concerned with* the lack of transparency this field owns;

1. Emphasizes the importance of clearly defining the term “necessary means” through:
  - a. Recognizing the implications mandates can have in the scope of immunity,
  - b. Explicitly authorizing use of force according to circumstance,
  - c. Using language that doesn’t allow virtually any action to be encompassed in within functional immunity;
  
2. Desires to see the creation of a fully-integrated system for reporting and tracking the disposition of all allegation of misconduct by:
  - a. Providing resources for UN investigators to conduct effective and timely criminal investigations,
  - b. To enable a proper hearing of cases and, if needed, just allotment of punishment,
  - c. Using centralized, secure databases to support investigation and prosecution,
  - d. Creating a Criminal Investigations Service within OIOS Investigations Division;
  
3. Endorses the use of a criminal justice UN headquarters that:
  - a. Addresses the rational bureaucratic structure and operation needs of field,
  - b. Handles matters of policy, budget, and administrative performance review,
  - c. Operates legislative and investigative reports with administrative records;
  
4. Supports the immediate action of Secretariats to take all appropriate measures to ensure that States are:
  - a. Aware that appropriate conduct-related training must be giving to all personnel,
  - b. Responsible for exercising criminal jurisdiction,
  - c. Reminded of the zero-tolerance policy of criminal activities.

Committee: 6th Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of the UN

## Resolution A/4

### Solutions to the Question Regarding Criminal Accountability of the United Nations

To General Assembly,

*Concerned* for the lack of prosecution within the United Nations when dealing with problems of corruption or abuse of power,

*Alarmed by* the fact that 2 billion dollars were misplaced within the World Bank due to computer glitches,

*Fully Aware* of the disbanding of the of the UN's special anti-corruption task force after just two years with little action made;

1. Encourages an increase in transparency within the UN through:
  - a. Partnering with the Transparency International to,
    - i. Increase availability of public records,
    - ii. Make UN Officials' earnings and taxes paid public record to reduce possibility of taking bribes,
  - b. The usage of the Global Presence Anti Corruption Program which includes,
    - i. risk assessment, communication and training, monitoring and review, enforcement, and sanctions,
2. Further Recommends the prosecution of UN workers for their crimes by working with:
  - a. The organization Code Blue,
    - i. Increases the prosecution of sexual offenses of UN peacekeepers and other UN employees,
    - ii. Advocating for an amendment to the 1946 UN Convention on Privileges and Immunities to get rid of immunity for UN workers,
    - iii. Focusing on non military UN peacekeepers, who have a higher rate of sexual offenses than military peacekeepers,
3. Requests that the World Bank increase transparency regarding their funds and reduce corruption by:
  - a. Improving upon the current data system with the assistance of the organizations InterAction and the International Aid Transparency Initiative which encourages,
    - i. The publicization of data in a clear and organized manner to allow for public viewing,
    - ii. Transparency regarding projects by providing aid and creating a framework to ensure funding is used in the most productive way,
4. Calls upon prosecution and investigation of crimes committed by UN workers,
  - a. UN investigators working with the member state of the worker to create a report of the alleged crimes and decide if it's severe enough to be prosecuted,
  - b. Prosecution of crimes will be controlled by the country the alleged crime was committed in,
  - c. The member states of those workers will be notified,

5. Supports the expansion of jurisdiction of nations to cover the crimes committed by members of the UN in their country,
  - a. In addition to Human Rights Standards and UN International Law, nations should have jurisdiction and be able to hold their own legal investigation,
  - b. Nations will be provided assistance by the UN and other organizations.

Committee: 6th Legal

Topic: Criminal Accountability of the UN

## **Resolution A/5**

### Solutions to Increase the Accountability of the United Nations

To the General Assembly,

*Taking note* the number of criminal accounts of members of the United Nations,

*Realizing* the importance in addressing the transparency of the UN,

*Recognizing* the need to prevent corruption within UN related organizations;

1. Calls upon the improvement of moral conduct of UN peacekeepers through:
  - a. incorporating moral education programs into the current UN Peacekeeping Program that currently only offers training in peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and crisis management in conflict areas,
  - b. collaborating with the Association for Moral Education (AME) to design proper moral education programs;
2. Encourages the launching of the UN Transparency and Accountability Initiative in all countries
  - a. addressing all 8 areas of the program:
    - i. the availability of reports,
    - ii. allowing public access to documents relevant to the organization's activities,
    - iii. providing Whistleblower Protection,
    - iv. allowing financial disclosure,
    - v. effectively utilize the Ethics Office,
    - vi. the independence of overseeing bodies,
    - vii. Adopting IPSAS accounting standards for funds and programs,
    - viii. Transparency in support costs of funded activities,
  - b. to improve organizational performance and enhance transparency within the UN and UN organizations;
3. Promotes the exchange of information
  - a. through cooperation between state governments,
  - b. through international networks such as the Exchange Network,
  - c. in order to properly prosecute criminals across borders;
4. Suggests the renewing and revision of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies,
  - a. to clearly define the extent of functional immunity of officials,
  - b. to prevent jurisdictional gap in regards to the treatment of officials;
5. Recommends the reduction of corruption induced financial crimes

- a. through the cooperation with organizations such as the International Compliance Association (ICA),
- b. training officials in financial crime prevention in the International Compliance Training (ICT).



Committee: 6th Legal

Topic: The Legal Rights of People with Disabilities in South-East Asia

## **Resolution B/1**

### SOLUTIONS TO AID PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

General Assembly,

*Recognizing* that sixteen percent of Southeast Asia's population, 90 million persons, account for having disabilities of any form,

*Aware of* the burden placed upon the family by the member with the disability due to factors including costs and culture,

*Realizing* the gaps that are created in access to health care, involvement and participation in the political events, and rehabilitation are increasing,

*Taking into account* that ninety percent of the Asian countries have conceded to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

*Noting with deep concern* that few nations in Asia have equal access to health care for people with disabilities,

*Hoping* to find more member states to cooperate and communicated during groups of discussions

*Expecting* all nations to abide by the doctrines that have been proposed in this resolutions;

1. **Strongly Enforces** the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities set the standard at an international level;
  - a. Following a body of law established by regional commissions system similar to:
    - i. The European Court on Human Rights
    - ii. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
    - iii. The African Commission on Human Rights.
2. **Recommends** bringing informative knowledge to be spread throughout the Asian Southeastern countries through
  - a. Disability at a Glance: a publication to help policymakers, researchers, civil society, and persons with disabilities
3. **Further requests** the awareness and knowledge of rights lawfully owned by the citizens in Southeast Asia in order to gain benefits and not be set back by the disability
  - a. Through the World Institute on Disability program hosting event and programs in order to raise awareness along with ensuring and checking that the regions in Southeast Asia are allowing their citizens to rightfully practice their laws including, and not limited to:
    - i. The Anti-Discrimination Legislation

- ii. Vocational Education and Training
- iii. Wage Subsidies
- iv. Supported Employment
- v. Workplace Accommodation Schemes
- vi. Worker's Compensation
- vii. Quota Systems
- viii. Sheltered Workshops
- b. Private Sector Initiatives:
  - i. Employer Networks
  - ii. Disability-Inclusive Business
  - iii. Social Enterprises
- 4. Encourages for the programs listed above to be sent in areas of low disability working rates, and host conferences educating the community about people with disabilities for the purpose of preventing social-cultural-economic institutions from limiting the people with disabilities.

Committee: 6th Legal

Topic: The Legal Rights of People with Disabilities in South-East Asia

## **Resolution B/2**

### ADDRESSING THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

General Assembly,

*Fully aware* that the term “disability” applies to impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions, alluding to the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual with a health condition and that individual’s contextual factors, which are environmental and personal,

*Bearing in mind* that there are over 1 billion disabled people in the world,

*Alarmed by* the fact that Southeast Asia has the second highest population of moderate disability, and has the third highest population of severe disability,

*Deeply concerned* that disabled persons receive poor quality healthcare and generally have bad health altogether;

1. Further recommends reforming policy and legislation through:
  - a. Assessing existing policies, systems, and services:
    - i. Include an analysis of the needs, experiences, and views of the disabled,
    - ii. Identify priorities to reduce health inequalities and plans for improvements for access and inclusion,
    - iii. In addition to assessing existing policies, systems, and services, they should be adapted to fit to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,
  - b. Establishing healthcare standards for the disabled;
2. Emphasizes addressing barriers to financing and affordability and overcoming them through:
  - a. Making sure that the disabled have equal benefits from public healthcare options,
  - b. Ensuring affordable and easily accessible healthcare insurance:
    - i. Preventing the disabled from being denied health insurance,
    - ii. Making premium service affordable,
      1. Adding on, in countries where health insurance dominates healthcare finances, we can use financial incentives to prompt healthcare providers to make services easily accessible to the disabled,
    - iii. Providing support to handle the indirect costs related with accessing healthcare which includes:
      1. Transport,
      2. Reducing/removing out-of-pocket payments;

3. Calls upon taking down human resource barriers for disabled persons by:
  - a. Integrating disability education into undergraduate and continuing education for all healthcare professionals,
    - i. In addition, have disabled persons participate in simulations that help the healthcare professionals train in a real life situation,
  - b. Providing evidence-based guidelines for assessment and treatment;
4. Draws attention to service delivery barriers for the disabled and would like to make sure:
  - a. To have targeted intercessions to help reduce injustice in healthcare,
  - b. To empower disabled persons to take efforts in maximizing their health by:
    - i. Providing information, training, and peer support,
    - ii. Having family members and care takers partake in the above activity as well,
  - c. Communities have rehabilitation options for the disabled and should be promoted in order to achieve full circulation of the knowledge of an available service.

Committee: 6th Legal

Topic: The Legal Rights of People with Disabilities in South-East Asia

### **Resolution B/3**

#### LEGAL SOLUTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

General Assembly,

*Acknowledging* almost 16% of the population in Southeast Asia suffers from a disability of any degree with a total of 90 million disabled people spread throughout the region,

*Condemning* all people and organizations currently discriminating against people with disabilities of any and all forms,

*Seeking* assistance providing medical supplies to the disabled people in Southeast Asia from the Human Rights Watch and UNICEF seeing as healthcare is the most imperative issue,

*Conscious* of the extreme stigma and ignorance toward the mentally and physically disabled in Southeast Asian Nations and how it affects the mental state of disabled people,

*Alarmed* due to the lack of basic healthcare and medication in most Southeast Asian countries as well as the unavailability of medical professionals to test and diagnose people with possible disabilities,

1. Authorizes the immediate implementation of the Rehabilitate to Integrate program which supports disabled people in Southeast Asia multiple areas with the main goal of integrating disabled people back into society by methods such as:
  - a. Provides therapy to those affected by minor disabilities such as speaking and hearing impairments in order to help assist them in their everyday lives and more,
  - b. It is also of extreme importance to give job training to those seeking a career path in efforts to help disabled people provide for their families and themselves,
  - c. While undergoing job training and therapy medication will be provided through the Human Rights Watch as medication has proven to be the fastest and simplest method to healing disabilities,
  - d. Through therapy, job training, and medication the Rehabilitate to integrate program aims to assist all struggling people in southeast Asia with disabilities;
2. Encourages all Southeast Asian nations who have not yet ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or CRPD to do so at once;
3. Suggests basic free medical clinics be built to help supply the diffused population of disabled people in more accessible locations.
  - a. Clinics could be built outside large cities in more rural locations to provide better access for laborers and other disabled workers and people in general,

- b. Areas with a dense population of disabled people would be spots of interest for these free basic clinics in order to better distribute medication and medical attention;
- 4. Approves of therapy being given to people with disabilities to help integrate them into society by assisting in therapy and medication to cure or overcome disabilities;
- 5. Invites the Travel Booth Program to areas in Southeast Asia during elections in nations with the main goal of obtaining the important votes of disabled citizens in hopes to:
  - a. Help disabled citizens receive the voice in local government they deserve, however are usually denied due to a lack of access to voting areas while this program aims to bring the voting booths right to the citizens disabled or not,
  - b. Alongside helping disabled citizens vote this program also decreases stigma around being disabled by showing they are capable to vote just like every other citizen while boosting their self image to help inspire impaired citizens to become fully functional citizens;
- 6. Draws attention to UNICEF alongside the Human Rights Watch or HRW to assist governments is providing medical supplies and distribution or medication to physically and mentally disabled Southeast Asian citizens;
- 7. Endorses education seminars and distribution of pamphlets in large cities to help the general Southeast Asian population learn to understand disabilities better as well as:
  - a. Reducing stigma towards disabled citizens allowing for jobs to be more easily obtained as help the individuals affected see themselves as normal human beings,
  - b. By teaching and explaining to citizens in Southeast Asia Disabled people can be just the same as them and they are not limited a vast majority of opinions could possibly be changed resulting in a better area for disabled citizens.

Committee: 6th Legal

Topic: The Legal Rights of People with Disabilities in South-East Asia

## **Resolution B/4**

### SOLUTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

General Assembly,

*Aware that* 16% of Southeast Asia's population suffers from a moderate disability, while 12.9% suffers from a severe disability,

*Recognizing* that there are only 1.2 doctors and 2.8 nurses per 1,000 people in the region, which well below the average,

*Taking note* people with disabilities are ignored and treated differently compared to the general population,

1. Emphasizes and increase in knowledge and understandings about disabilities to:
  - a. medical professionals, community workers, and care takers during:
    - i. Undergraduate school,
    - ii. Continuing education programs,
    - iii. Conferences,
  - b. Public civilians through:
    - i. Broadcasting using social medias and television,
    - ii. Communication campaigns,
    - iii. Supporting schools to accommodate the special needs of children with disabilities through UNICEF;
2. Recommends making healthcare more affordable for people with disabilities by encouraging healthcare providers and stakeholders to:
  - a. Support through international cooperation,
    - i. including in humanitarian crises,
  - b. Expand social insurance,
  - c. Join a public or private partnership in order to have better service;
3. Endorses expanding and improving quality healthcare to make it more accessible by:
  - a. Developing basic rehabilitation services in the existing infrastructure within large communities,
  - b. Redistributing appropriate and needed technology in locations that the equipment is required in the most and will be the most effective,
  - c. Monitoring making evaluations the outcomes of research on patients,
4. Encourages people to be empowered by:
  - a. Promote leadership development,
  - b. Peer support,

- c. Training for future careers and employment through the Sayyed JAmaluddin Afghani Welfare Organization (SJAWO) which is used and successful in Pakistan where they learn:
  - i. Weaving and embroidery,
  - ii. Carpentry,
  - iii. Plumbing,
  - iv. Tailoring,
  - v. Masonry and welding,
  - vi. Blacksmithing,
  - vii. Leather work,
  - viii. Secretarial work;
5. Reminds others of the specific policies, systems, and services especially the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in order to overcome inequality between people with disabilities and the general population.



Committee: 6th Legal

Topic: The Legal Rights of People with Disabilities in South-East Asia

## **Resolution B/5**

### LEGAL RIGHTS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

General Assembly,

*Recognizing* the importance of protection of legal rights of persons with disabilities,

*Reminding* nations that people with disabilities often live in undesirable situation due to ignorance and neglect,

*Stressing* the importance of a legal tool to end the injustice, discrimination, and violation of rights that confront most people with disabilities;

1. Supports the engagement of persons with disabilities in legislative process by:
  - a. Making the premises of the parliament and the other similar premises to be accessible to everyone,
  - b. Providing sufficient advance notice and publicity for public hearings;
2. Recommends the use of habilitation programs to persons of disabilities that:
  - a. Are individual and tailored so that they can lead independent lives,
  - b. Contains a series of measures to ensure that the person can acquire and develop skills which includes,
    - i. Earning income,
    - ii. Making sound decisions,
    - iii. Contributing to society,
3. Involves the global use of Community-based Rehabilitation, which includes access to:
  - a. Health care,
  - b. Education and vocational training,
  - c. Income-generating projects.
4. Takes note of the importance of disability-inclusion initiatives in big businesses which:
  - a. Encourages the exchange of ideas among business and political actors and individuals with disabilities,
  - b. Involves the creation of bridge programs that help transition from social-welfare schemes to the open labor market,
  - c. Protects persons on an equal basis from forced or compulsory labor;
5. Invites nations to create a coordination mechanism that facilitates different actions in different sectors, that:
  - a. Consists of a permanent structure with appropriate institutional arrangements to allow coordination among intragovernmental actors,
  - b. Establishes a permanent forum for discussions with public,
    - i. Which ensures the participation of NGOs and disabled persons,
    - ii. And further promotes dialogue and elicit first-hand information.

