

## **Resolution Legal/1/2.1**

### **Legal Committee 1**

**Co-sponsors:** Arab Republic of Egypt, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Federal Republic of Somalia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan, Kingdom of Belgium, Kingdom of Denmark, Kingdom of Lesotho, Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Spain, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, People's Republic of China, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Angola, Republic of Cape Verde, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Finland, Republic of France, Republic of Ghana, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Italy, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Korea, Republic of Lebanon, Republic of Lithuania, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Niger, Republic of Panama, Republic of Paraguay, Republic of Peru, Republic of Portugal, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of Singapore, Republic of South Africa, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of the Sudan, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, Russian Federation, Sultanate of Oman, State of Qatar, Swiss Confederation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Mexican States, United States of America

**Topic:** The Rule of Law at the National and International Level

Declaring the importance of the rule of law,

Deeply concerned by the lack of power of those most affected by the law,

Guided by the Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Noting with regret the number of people left hungry, impoverished, uneducated, and without legal knowledge,

Aware of the number of member states not abiding by the rule of law,

Desiring more support for the intercontinental support for the International Criminal Court,

1. Recommends member states to educate their civilians through web and press releases and through partnering with non-governmental organizations such as the International Indian Treaty Council to promote awareness of other ethnicities, races, religions, etc. as well as legal awareness;

2. Recommends that the governments of member states are careful to refrain from making any decisions of states based on personal bias,

A. Designates all member states to enforce non-biased elections in democratic countries;

3. Recommends governmental funded events and programs to occur in all member states with the purpose to thoroughly educate civilians on the significance of the dangers of illicit drugs;

4. Calls upon developed countries to financially aid the legal systems of developing countries with a monetary sum to be decided by the individual governments of member states;
5. Trusts that all member states will unify to combat the issues of corruption, smuggling, drugs, monetary laundering, especially at national borders;
6. Calls upon the UN and its member states to reconsider current training of national and international security personnel in order to promote ethnic awareness and tolerance as well as global awareness;
7. Encourage member states to support and partner with non-governmental organizations such as the World Justice Project and the United Nations Democracy Fund as well as the International Law of Education Elect;
8. Requests that the UN put forth an effort to improve the quality of life in developing or poorly developed countries;
9. Ensures that the international Criminal Court is the ruling court in situations of trans-national crime;
10. Strongly condemns the use of violence before an equal, fair, and just trial;
11. Suggests to the governments of all member states to release information to their citizens regarding their well-being to improve transparency;
12. Calls attention to the Sustainable Development Goals and their relevance to the topic of the rule of law.