COMMITTEE: ECOSOC

QUESTION OF: The Establishment of Governmental Transparency in LEDCs

MAIN SUBMITTER: FRANCE

CO-SUBMITTERS: JAPAN, BRAZIL, CUBA

***Acknowledging***the link between the presence of corruption and lack of government transparency,

***Noting*** the corrosive direct and indirect effects of corruption on economic development and lawful activity,

***Recognizing*** that corruption is a vital tool of organized crime that is often conducted on an international basis which threatens governments and legitimate commerce,

***Emphasizing***the dangers that corruption brings to society, security, stability and jeopardizes social, economic and political development,

***Recognizing*** the importance of a transparent government to facilitate economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries,

***Understanding*** that select crucial information must remain confidential for the national security,

***Reiterating***the condemnation of corruption, bribery and illegal transfer of funds,

1. **Requests** national and international measures to combat corrupt practices and bribery in international transactions and for international cooperation in support of those measures;

2. **Calls for** international action to combat corrupt practices and bribery through measures such as, but not limited to:

           a) increased international cooperation through the United Nations system,

                        i) to devise ways and means of preventing and addressing illegal transfers,

                        ii) to ban illegally transferred funds to the countries of origin,

            b) international community support by all countries to strengthen regulatory

 frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery etc;

3. **Requests** member states to act on a national level through examining the adequacy of their domestic legal systems which guard corruption through means such as, but not limited to:

a) Increase the transparency and monitoring of financial transactions and limiting

 bank and professional secrecy in cases involving criminal investigation,

b) Creating legislation and establishing programmes promoting the full involvement

 of civilians in efforts to fight corruption;

4. **Decides** to establish a United Nations body with the purpose of offering services such as, but not limited to:

        a) Auditing services for LEDCs that do not have the resources to self audit,

        b) Hold an international multilateral forum to further pursue the cause of establishing

 government transparency,

        c) Establish an independent committee of member states to create a set of standards for

 developing government transparency;

5. **Recommends** that all executive departments and agencies solicit public feedback to assess and improve their level of collaboration and to identify new opportunities for cooperation, therefore such departments can act in favour of the public,

6. **Encourages** basic government information to be easily accessible and available to the public with methods such as but not limited to:

a) The use of technology such as governmental websites,

b) Weekly open governmental press conferences;

7. **Requests** that sensitive information such as military weapons and strategy must remain classified or reclassified to a higher level in the hierarchy of classification of government confidential information to prevent harm to national interests and security during the pursuit of transparency,

8. **Suggests** the implementation of methods to educate and raise awareness of the dangers of corruption in the population such as, but not limited to:

a) Billboards,

b) Advertisements on social media,

c) Including lessons on the immorality of corruption and the importance of government transparency in the national curriculum throughout primary education at least once every school-term;

9. **Requests** member nations to encourage the use of and cooperation with NGOs to expose corruption and to independently assess the progress of establishing transparency such as, but not limited to:

a) Reporters Without Borders,

b) Transparency International,

c) Open Governmental Standards.