FORUM: The Economic and Social Council

QUESTION OF: Mitigating the effects on civilians from economic sanctions

MAIN SUBMITED BY: The Federal Republic of Brazil

CO-SUMBITTED BY: Ukraine

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Recalling* the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates 4.8 million jobs have been lost in Ukraine,

*Noting* that Russia nobles have lost $83B in 2022 due to economic sanctions,

*Further noting* that nearly one hundred thousand jobs are lost due to sanctions in Russia,

*Taking note* that economic sanction are commercial and financial penalties applied by one or more countries against a self-governing state, group, or individual,

1. Reminds all nations to be diligent and mindful in the intents of their sanctions as well as keeping the UN Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) in mind in order to minimize collateral damage and unintended effects in ways including, but not limited to:
2. making every attempt to maintain the effects of sanctions in line with the whole UNHDR but specifically article 25 which guarantees an adequate standard living for all in ways including, but not limited to,
3. targeting highly specific organizations, companies, or people in order to prevent sector wide failures in essential services,
4. monitoring sanctions and their effects diligently so as to assess their impact and reconsider if any changes are required to the sanctioning regime,
5. maintaining active interest in both bi- and multilateral conversations as to ensure the security of civilian populations and the necessity of sanctions,
6. being fully prepared to be flexible while sanctioning as well as making regular updates to the sanctioning regime so as to keep the effects in line with the intended targets,
7. keeping sanctioning regimes similar in language and intentions as United Nations Security Council decisions so as to maintain international consensus and responsibility;
8. Strongly urges target states to prioritize the health and safety of civilian populations while being sanctioned through means including, but not limited to:
9. prioritizing the well-being of essential sectors including,
10. hospitals and healthcare,
11. food production and supply,
12. housing and shelter,
13. prioritizing the well-being of these sectors through means including, but not but not limited to,
14. subsidies which compensate for any deficits caused by sanctions,
15. providing state sponsored alternatives in case of extreme sector wide failures,
16. making all attempts to maintain and prioritize human rights and dignity and collaborating with national, international and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to maintain health and safety including, but not limted to:
17. United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF),
18. the World Health Organization,
19. Council for Economic Education,
20. Foundation for Economic Education;
21. Urges member states and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to immediately lift any sanctions which may violate human rights or other internationally recognized documents or laws and evaluate all sanctions currently in place so as to further protect the rights and dignities of civilians in ways including, but not limited to:
22. implementing an in-depth national review of any sanctions in place to assess their impact on the civilian economy,
23. lifting any sanctions which are found to cause violations of human rights,
24. asking for an independent United Nations (UN) review of sanctions,
25. automatically reviewing all sanctions which have been in place for more than 10 years and reassuring that they are still necessary and are not causing undue burden or suffering on civilians;
26. Calls upon target states and the UN to implement an education campaign to advance understanding of how sanctions may impact civilian life so as to prepare civilian populations for potential hardships in ways including, but not limited to:
27. releasing physical media in national languages such as posters, slogans, ads, etc., which disseminates information including, but not limited to,
28. potential shortages and deficits of essential goods and ways to meet basic needs despite such shortages or deficits,
29. how to mitigate the possible effects of sanctions on one’s life,
30. releasing electronic media in national languages such as online ads, campaigns, posts, etc., which disseminate similar information as stated above;
31. Encourages member states to provide aid and to allow aid to flow freely to other nations to mitigate impacts of economic sanctions imposed as well as asking target states to allow aid to flow freely and unimpeded to their nation’s civilians in ways including, but not limited to:
32. providing and donating basic needs items (food, water, clothing, shelter, and essential medicines) to impacted civilians in ways including, but not limited to,
33. establishing outposts to deliver and transport basic needs items to nations and civilians,
34. allowing aid to flow freely to and between nations in ways including, but not limited to,
35. allowing aid to flow through international and national waters without undue burden or impedance,
36. allowing aid to flow across national and international borders without undue burden or impedance,
37. allowing aid to flow freely through airports without undue burden or impedance,
38. understanding many target nations are in the midst of a military conflict which may impede such actions but calling on all nations to do their best to allow such actions as stated above to occur.