

# ECOSOC

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

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**Chair**

Isabella Botero

Isabela García

**Official Language**

English

**Topic A**

Evaluating the possibility of redirecting funding away from the police

**Topic B**

Liberalization of the monetary market as an impact of globalization

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## 1. Welcoming letter

Dear delegates,

It is an honor for us as presidents of the ECOSOC committee to have you as our delegates, we are eager to share this enriching experience with you all.

ECOSOC is a committee in which you'll be able to gain many skills, but most importantly, you'll be able to grow as human beings. Discussing the economic and social aspect of international issues will allow you to understand in depth the effects every single action you make have on the world.

We are excited to discuss global issues with you, and we hope you study both topics with dedication. Your preparation will determine your performance in the committee, so take your time to thoroughly read the guide we've prepared for you, as well as individually researching in order to find more information regarding your specific delegations.

As presidents, we are more than happy to help you all with any doubts you have, and doubt you through this problem, therefore, never hesitate to contact both of us with any concerns.

Without further ado, welcome to ECOSOC!

Isabela Garcia

Isabella Botero

+57 305 3230106

+57 319 4666196

## **2. Economic and Social committee**

### **2.1 History**

The Economic and Social Committee was established in 1945 by the United Nations in its charter, and became one of the six principal organs in the UN. This entity became a fundamental platform to direct and coordinate economic, social, humanitarian, and cultural issues around the world as it is the UN's largest and most complex subsidiary body. ECOSOC became responsible for monitoring the results of major United Nations conferences and summits. Mid-1990s, the UN Charter allowed ECOSOC to grant consultative status to NGOs and it has been this way ever since; in fact, in the early 21st century more than 2,500 NGOs were granted consultative status. The Economic and Social Council is currently made up of 54 members of the United Nations elected by the general assembly, each year 18 members are elected for a period of three years (with the opportunity to be re-elected in subsequent years).

### **2.2 Objective**

The Economic and Social Council is part of the nucleus of the system of the United Nations, which aims to materialize and promote sustainable development, mainly in three areas: social, economic, and environmental. This council is in charge of policy coordination, review and dialogue, as well as the implementation of the development goals agreed at the international level, in conjunction with alliances established between governments, companies, civil societies, parliaments, organizations, international, and philanthropic institutions.

### **3. Topic A: Evaluating the possibility of redirecting funding away from the police**

#### **3.1 Theoretical framework**

**a) Police Department**

A local government department that is responsible for preventing and detecting crimes to maintain public order.

**b) Police Funding**

Monetary resources allocated for monitoring local governments, state governments, and federal programs

**c) Police Brutality**

Excessive use of violence by law enforcement agencies. It is an extreme form of illegal act and police violence, and violation of space. In addition, the executives point to the situation where there's use of too much force.

**d) Racial Profiling**

Race profiling is not an individual suspicion, but is an act of distinguishing, which targets people based on ethnicity and religion. It involves discrimination against minorities and is often based on the negative stereotypes of the target group.

**e) Fiscal Policy**

Is the means by which a government adjusts its spending levels and tax rates to monitor and influence a nation's economy. It is the sister strategy to monetary policy through which a central bank influences a nation's money supply.

#### **3.2 Topic's history**

To begin, it is important to highlight the origins of the police department in internationally relevant nations such as The United States Of America. They can be traced back to the “*Slave Patrol*” that was created in the Carolinas in the early 1700s with the purpose to establish a system

of terror and squash slave uprisings. They had the ability to apprehend, pursue, and return runaway slaves to their owners; however, amendments to the Police, and its role in society were made later on. The Police Force originated with an apolitical task which was to maintain peace and apprehend criminals for the courts to process according to the respective law, and it was created by the *1829 Metropolitan Police Act* envisioning it as a mere organ of the judicial system. (The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, N.D)

Since the 1970s, police spending has been less than 4% of the provinces and local budgets. They represent a relatively consistent stock price centered on the percentage, but the dollar amount of the police building has increased significantly in recent decades. During 1977-2007, police buildings increased \$ 42.3 billion according to the Urban Research Institute of Census Data in the United States. Corrections and courts rose during this period. Over the last decade, the Pentagon's support program has proven to be the most controversial federal police spending program in the United States. In 2014, a deadly shooting of an unarmed black teenager Michael Brown caused a riot in Ferguson, Missouri. After the riots, attention was focused on federal programs *1033* and *1122* which existed to help police obtain various military equipment such as office equipment and vehicles.

As the war on drugs intensified, these programs brought equipment from the military to law enforcement agencies to help fight the war on terrorism and drugs. *The Defense Logistics Agency* (DLA) which controls *1033*, says it has transferred \$ 7.4 billion in assets to 82,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in 49 states and four US territories. The Act provides law enforcement agencies with funding to obtain military equipment at discounted rates for anti-drug measures. The White House estimates that the federal government has spent \$18 billion to help police buy military equipment under Program *1122*.

Regarding police financing in European countries such as England and Wales, police authorities were initially primarily responsible for police financing and surveillance, but in November 2012 the coalition government announced police reforms in financing. They decided to abolish the authorities and replace them with elected ones. Detectives should be the police from

then on. In September 2011, *The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act* passed stipulating police authorities will be replaced by directly elected police and criminal inspectors. The new commissioner is responsible for setting the police budget and determining the amount of council tax to be collected for the police.

The figures on the website Knoema attempted to estimate the World Government's spending on public order and morals and security compared to the country's GDP. In 2016, they estimated that related spending in the UK would reach 1.83% of UK GDP. This is higher than Australia's 1.7% spending, France's 1.63%, Germany's 1.55%, and Japan's 1.24%. It was less than 2.03% in the United States and less than 1.9% in the Netherlands.

### **3.3 Previously implemented solutions**

*"Defund The Police"* is a slogan that supports disposal funds of the police station and is in favor of the discretion of public safety and community space, such as social and youth services, apartments, education, healthcare, and other community resources. Actors who use sentences can do this with various intentions; some are looking for a modest decrease, but others claim it is a step towards the abolition of modern police services.

Activists who support the definition of the police sector claim that investments in community programs can provide criminal deposition for the community. Funds adopt an address in social issues such as poverty, homeless, and mental illness. Police levels require an existing police exchange with other public safety systems such as apartment, employment, health, education, education, and other programs.

According to this discussion, the United States supervises law enforcement agencies, and so is expected to be an unrealistic social problem such as homeless, psychiatric, and drug abuse. For these reasons, some activists have retirees invoked by the service. In this model, many services previously provided by law enforcement agencies are provided by a dedicated response team. These teams may include social workers, paramedics, dispute resolution professionals, restorative justice teams, and other community-based professionals.

Police officers may not be particularly suitable for community issues such as mental health crises. One in four people killed by police suffers from a serious mental illness. For some activists, mental health professionals may become more skilled and competent responders if someone is experiencing a mental health crisis, so there are no new threats to themselves or others. Some activists also believe that better results will be obtained if more money is diverted to treat and support people with mental health problems.

The United States Department of Justice proposed in 2022, a budget for grant funding that is focused on a police reform, and it is focused on some of the nine requirements related to *George Floyd Justice in the Police Act* passed by the House of Representatives on March 3, 2021. Bipartisan talks on the bill have been stalled in the Senate, and it seems unlikely that the George Floyd Act will pass; therefore, it is unclear whether these requirements will be part of the final budget. Nonetheless, all authorities recognize that they are clearly considering ways to encourage authorities to adopt joint policies on police reform and take this into account when preparing grant applications.

What is proposed in the bill is the following: prevent racial profiling, prevent public profiling, and eliminate race profiling as well as include training to accurately recognize and analyze data, develop best practices to eliminate public profiling, practice development, and acquisition of feedback systems and technology. It determines units of operator or executive officer, risk of race profiling, or other fraudulent acts, and preparation and maintenance of management procedures or independent examiner programs.

In addition, to support law enforcement agencies in achieving or maintaining certification of accreditation of criminal law enforcement agencies and implementing effective management, training, adoption, rental, and supervisory standards and programs. Finally, they are talking about selling or leasing body Worn Camera. Body Worn Camera funds are an excessive force, accounts for improving accountability, transparency, and collection of evidence. Or, as in *H.R Section 382*, conduct guidelines or procedures to agree with their requirements.

### 3.4 Current Situation

On May 25, 2020, the Minneapolis police arrested George Floyd, a 46-year-old black man after a convenience store employee called 911. Seventeen minutes after the first police car arrived at the scene, Mr. Floyd became unconscious and was locked in under three police officers with no signs of life.

In June 2020, the Minneapolis City Council announced plans to dissolve the police station following the killing of George Floyd. The council's decision came after several days of protests and distress in the city (and across the country) over Floyd's death. The people were calling for greater accountability from law enforcement agencies. At the heart of many of these action calls was the phrase "disappointing the police," which will soon spread around the world.

But eight months later, despite much happening in the meantime the city police station has not yet disbanded. The Minneapolis struggle to implement meaningful reforms; this serves as a microcosm of how *the Defund the Police* movement has not truly affected the country as members of the council who first supported the idea withdrew their position. In August, the Municipal Charter postponed Congress's proposal to dissolve police until further consideration was given, but in November it completely rejected the proposal. (Instead, there were some recessions within the ministry due to budget cuts.)

In the last eight months, the term "refund" quickly split. It is widely seen as a lightning bolt in a large-scale cultural war. This is not only among those who are active in various aspects of the U.S. political spectrum, but also between moderate and progressive politicians of the Democratic coalition, to newly involved activists, and police reforms. Efforts are clear even among those who date back years or decades.

After the 2020 elections, some critics and lawmakers said some of the reasons some Democrats in the counties outside Swing states lost their race were due to fear and misinformation surrounding the term "refund." Others pushed back and pointed out many other related factors, but the New York Times was held on February 20 by a "group of Democratic advocates" of the Democratic Party in both the House of Representatives and the Senate where they reported that it

would include a performance analysis regarding the police and the reform.

### **3.5 Nation's pronouncements towards the topic**

- a)** Ireland is one of the 19 countries in the world where police do not carry firearms. In fact, most members of the police known as Gardai are not trained to use firearms. Usually, the only weapon they carry is a wooden club. Gardai completed a 58-week training course and became a two-year volunteer probation officer; during this time, they earn a bachelor's degree in police administration. They don't have weapons, but Gardai can summon special units in situations they consider threatening; therefore, since 1998 Irish police have been involved in six recorded deadly shootings. The last occurred in December 2020. Protests demanding justice from the victim, Nigerian-born George Nkencho, broke out nationwide. Nkencho is believed to be the first black man to be killed by officers in Ireland.
- b)** Japan is often regarded as the gold standard for general safety. There are also reports that Japanese police officers have to find a way to spend their time due to the low crime rate. The police are armed, but trained in martial arts, rolling skills, and duvets (rolling violent and unruly people into huge mattresses); however, police have also been criticized for ignoring the high rates of domestic and sexual violence in the country. Critics claim that police officers are not short of work and simply do not respond to reports of crimes against women. About 90% of Japanese police are men which is cited as one of the causes of the problem, for there is also a sexist culture that encourages women to remain silent about violence.
- c)** Many nations seeking police reform are looking to Norway and other Scandinavian countries as role models; due to the intense recruitment process, it is well known to belong to the Norwegian police. New employees have internships with local police and investigative police with the pass rate being said to be about 14% of applicants. Accepted persons are required to obtain a three-year degree which includes ethics, police, and

criminal justice. After graduation, officers are required to complete a 50-hour training course each year. In 2019, Norway did not report the killing of one civilian by police officers. National police are unarmed and often call on psychiatric or medical professionals when dealing with people who are showing signs of mental illness.

- d)** In Colombia, several cases of Police Brutality from the ESMAD and the Police department have been reported particularly during 2021 manifestations. Many critics suggest a reform in funding; however, other nations such as The United States Of America have shown support in more funding for the police; in fact, The Biden administration is allocating US taxpayer funds to fund police in other countries. Victoria Nuland, Under Secretary of Political Affairs, announced in Bogotá that it would provide the Colombian National Police with a \$8 million grant to support "respect for human rights" within the institution.

#### **4. Future situation**

In an ideal situation, police funding around the world could be put to use in improving the Police System overall in order to prevent Police Brutality and violence; nonetheless, due to the high amount of protests and manifestations regarding the topic, it is likely that some of the funding could be redirected towards healthcare, education, among other public entities. This is only if governments decide to listen to their citizens.

Many reforms are soon to be presented to come up with a solution that benefits both governmental entities and the safety and wellbeing of citizens. It is hoped that in the near future awareness is raised towards racial profiling which is one of the principal causes of Police Brutality.

#### **5. Useful questions for the delegate**

- a.** What are the rates for Police Brutality in your nation?
- b.** Have there been movements towards defunding the police in your country?
- c.** What are the main issues regarding the police in your country?

- d. What is the current Police funding in your country?
- e. What other governmental entities are in need to be funded?
- f. Are there already proposed reforms for police funding in your country?

## 6. QARMAS

- a. Should the international community take part in the regulations of financing of the Police Forces?
- b. Which regulations should be implied by every country in the funding of Police Departments?
- c. Which government areas should be funded in a more proper manner? E.g Education, Healthcare.
- d. Should the Police be defunded?
- e. What percentage of national funding should be directed towards Police Forces?
- f. Is there a need to establish an international standard for police funding?

## 7. Useful links

- <https://time.com/5936408/defund-the-police-definition-movement/>
- <https://www.spacesaver.com/markets/public-safety-storage/space-optimization/funding-sources-for-police-departments/#:~:text=Most%20public%20safety%20departments%20are,end%20of%20the%20fiscal%20year.>
- <https://unperiodico.unal.edu.co/pages/detail/fiscal-benefits-of-a-reform-to-the-national-colombian-police/>
- <https://defundthepolice.org/>
- <https://www.urban.org/policy-centers/cross-center-initiatives/state-and-local-finance->

[initiative/state-and-local-backgrounders/criminal-justice-police-corrections-courts-expenditures#:~:text=In%202019%2C%20state%20and%20local,on%20courts%20\(2%20percent\)](#)

## **8. Topic: B Liberalization of the monetary market as an impact of globalization**

### **8.1 Theoretical Framework**

#### **a) Assets**

Assets are in economics something that obtains value or can make income; financial assets can be a document emitted by an entity whose purchaser expects throughput.

#### **b) Liquidity**

Facility of an asset to convert into cash without distressing its market value. For example, one of the most liquid assets is currency.

#### **c) Monetary market**

It is the financing of short-term debt investments within the trade area. As most may know, a market's purpose is to trade products. Now talking about the monetary market, this is due to the economic and social evolution; economic resources are a value unit leading to the monetary market's purpose. This type of market is linked to short-term assets (12 to 18 months). These are managed in most part by high entities (generally banks) which supervise the assets. Moreover, the monetary market is recognized for its high-level safety, as in the retail aspect, investment funds are acquired by particular individuals and bank customers manage the opening of money market accounts. This entails elevated liquidity.

**d) Globalization**

It is the cross-border spread of information. It can include the spread of jobs, technology, among others. This is recognized as a phenomenon that increases free trade among nations seeking economic interdependence.

**e) Demand**

Goods and services that an individual requires or wants and has the capacity to obtain.

**f) Expatriated commercial banks**

Financial organizations which accept financial activity such as checking account services, deposits, loans, saving accounts, among others.

**g) Inflation**

When the value of goods and services increases.

**h) Surplus**

When incomes surpass the expense.

**i) Deficit**

When expenses surpass incomes (the opposite of inflation).

**j) Laissez-faire**

The least or even no intervention from the government on financial activity. It comes from the french expression “allow to do”.

**k) Call loan market**

Market where the lender asks to be repaid at the time he requires it to be done.

**l) Treasury bill**

When the government loans during a short-time period (less than a year) and at the end of the loan there are paid interests.

**m) Foreign exchange market**

Market for the trade of a country's currency with other currency.

**n) Interest rate**

The amount of currency that is credited to the loaner and can be expressed in an annual percentage.

## **8.2 Topic's history**

Before understanding what the monetary market is, financial assets must be explained. These are instruments by means of which it is possible to convert savings into short-term or long-term investments. It can be embodied in stocks, titles, foreign currencies, promissory notes, vouchers, loans, etc; nevertheless, it is fundamental that the whole concept is comprehended. Financial markets are the places (virtual or on-site) that perform interchanges of financial mechanisms. Now, talking specifically about the monetary market, it is part of the financial markets, and it oversees negotiating short-term financial assets offering big financial entities, such as banks high liquidity off their profits and compensation of their wealth. In short words and easier to understand, the monetary market is the financing of short-term debt investments within the trade area.

Moreover, the flexibility within this market (compared to others) is one of the main reasons why enterprises are looking forward to incrementing their investments on the monetary market; for example, the stock market or property assets do not allow the immediate use of the savings that

are endorsed. As well, globalization comes into discussion. It is known that the world evolves new technologies, objectives, and ways of working come to place; and as that happens, we, as humans adapt to the change. In addition, the term economic globalization starts to join the new world. As Mr. Gao Shangquan, a member of the Committee for Development Policy mentioned at an Economic and Social Affairs conference:

“Economic globalization refers to the increasing interdependence of world economies as a result of the growing scale of cross-border trade of commodities and services, the flow of international capital, and the wide and rapid spread of technologies. It reflects the continuing expansion and mutual integration of market frontiers and is an irreversible trend for economic development in the whole world at the turn of the millennium. The rapidly growing significance of information in all types of productive activities and marketization are the two major driving forces for economic globalization.” (Gao , 2000).

### **8.3 Previously implemented solutions**

Most of the developing countries are implementing monetary markets as a way of increasing their economy; instead of countries with socialist policies, as they do not give much recognition to its interaction with the nation’s economy. As an example during the 1980s, countries in continents such as Africa and Asia used to apply governmental intervention to their financial activity. Yet years later, due to innovation brought by globalization and liberalization of the markets such continents started applying liberal policies. As it has been seen, this has improved some nation’s economic situation as the International Monetary Fund stated in a 1997 report:

“Moreover, financial development is only one part of a broader process of economic development, of which it is both a cause and a consequence” (IMF, Financial Liberalization in Africa and Asia, 1997).

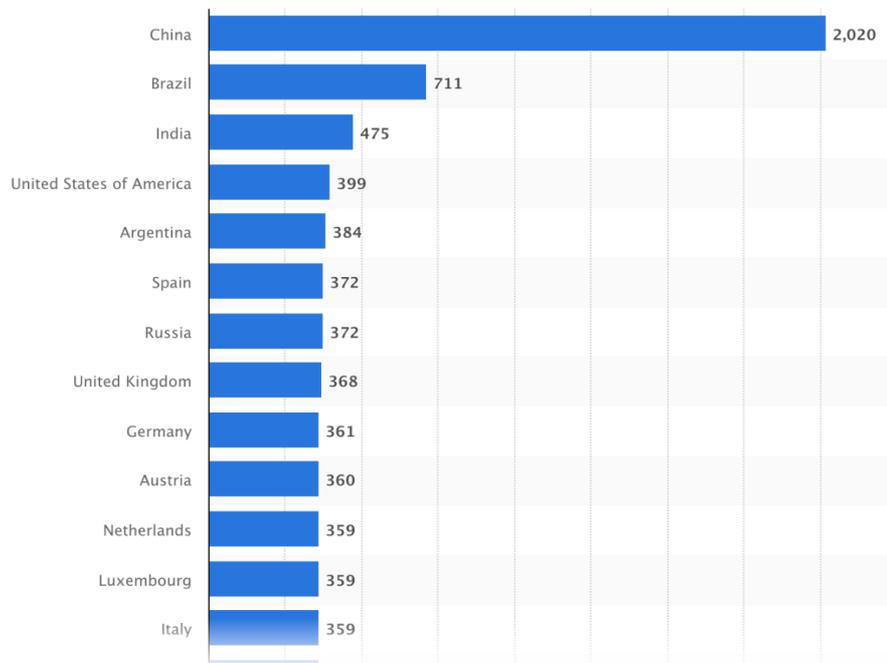
Likewise, there are not many solutions regarding the matter as globalization is a constant phenomenon which can be good for countries in development, but it can also be a challenge for those that have not had enough support within their economies. As Mr. Gao Shangqua mentioned

“Therefore in the face of economic globalization, developing countries are bogged in a dilemma: On one hand, if they keep themselves away from this process, they will surely be left far behind the development of other economies. On the other hand, if they participate actively in the process, it is most probable that they will be reduced to annexes of developed countries due the latter’s dominance in the process...” (Gao , 2000).

Moreover, liberalization policies, economic globalization, and financial markets are topics that can improve global economy if they are well managed; and returning to the previous quote: “That is to say, the progress of globalization no only should bring huge benefits for the world economy, but also should make these benefits available to every country and to different departments and interest groups”. (Gao, 2000)

#### **8.4 Current situation**

Liberalization of financial markets (or in this case the monetary market) is retiring the government from financial activity. This is part, as the topic states one of the biggest impacts of globalization. Some countries such as Brazil, China, and India see this as an opportunity to increase and to approach economic development, but other countries might find this as a disadvantage and obstacle to grow as a country. The difficulty within this case is that those countries that start applying this type of policy on the monetary market may cause problems when it comes to working alongside countries that do not implement it. The following image will present the countries which have applied liberal policies in their economy.



(Figure 1: Countries with the highest number of liberalizing trade intervention policy measures implemented between 2009 and 2020. • Countries with most policies supporting trade liberalization 2020 | Statista )

Most countries may wonder how a developed money market works and what are the bases for its growth. Nowadays, the most important markets are those that have features that lead to a better outcome. The following aspects explain what a current monetary market needs to achieve good performance:

1. A Central Bank: It is the main administrator of the market. It is the one in charge of managing the monetary system, and it provides liquidity.
2. An organized banking system: If a bank does not have an organized program, it would not provide good resources (in this case short-term loans and discount bills of exchange). Also, this allows the bank to have a good association with individuals.
3. Specialized Sub-markets: The monetary market is not going to be successful on its own. For that, sub-markets are required. “The call loan market, the bill market, the Treasury bill market, and the foreign exchange market” (Smriti Chand, 2022) are some of the markets that make a good complement to the money market.

4. **Large Near-Money Assets:** Having multiple types of assets can develop a market as it supplies different options like stocks, titles, foreign currencies, promissory notes, vouchers, loans, among others.
5. **Integrated Interest-Rate Structure:** it is important that the sub-markets and the main market have consolidated interest rates; as if there is a difference between them, it may cause alterations within the monetary market.
6. **Adequate Financial Resources:** Monetary markets need to have the chance to be accessed from outside the country and inside the country. As globalization increases, money markets need to be reached from different locations.
7. **Remittance Facilities:** A market should have the ease to transfer funds from one market to another. (Chand, 2022)

### **8.5 Nation's pronouncements towards the topic**

For starters, many nations have a developed monetary market as they have a developed economy. This explains why some countries such as emerging economies do not give much recognition to that kind of operations and market. Similarly, they would not find the need for those economic resources. "Most very-low-income countries have limited financial systems in which money markets play no role". (Hugh T. Patrick, 2022 )

As an example, colonies such as Africa do not give much importance to the monetary market and these seem to be replaced by expatriated commercial banks. These are in charge of fluctuations of loan demand and change the balances in offices in countries such as London. Also, governmental policies have been encouraging those banks to apply balance measures for surpluses and deficits; furthermore, inflation has become a notorious fact that does not allow the growth of monetary markets in developing countries, especially for those in Latin America.

As well, the *Laissez-faire* policy is very related to this situation and what nations may comment on the topic. As it is known, this policy indicates that the government is better off interfering in the country's economic operations. Consequently, implementing this to the money

market can allow individuals to have more interventions and make more use of it yet the government would not use it as an economic facility. Nations such as Great Britain for instance, which have been a great follower of this policy might find it productive when it comes to the monetary market, but other countries that do not have many liberal policies may find it as something useless and relate to the liberalization of the market as an irrelevant phenomenon.

On the other hand as economic development occurs, cross-border relationships increase. With the reduction of tariff barriers, most countries open up to market accounts leading to the monetary market which introduces better trade and investment. Returning to Mr. Gao Shangquan, he mentioned

“Moreover, the transition of the former centralized planned economies to market economies has made it truly possible for the world’s economies to integrate into a whole” (Gao Shangquan, 2000).

## **9. Future Situation**

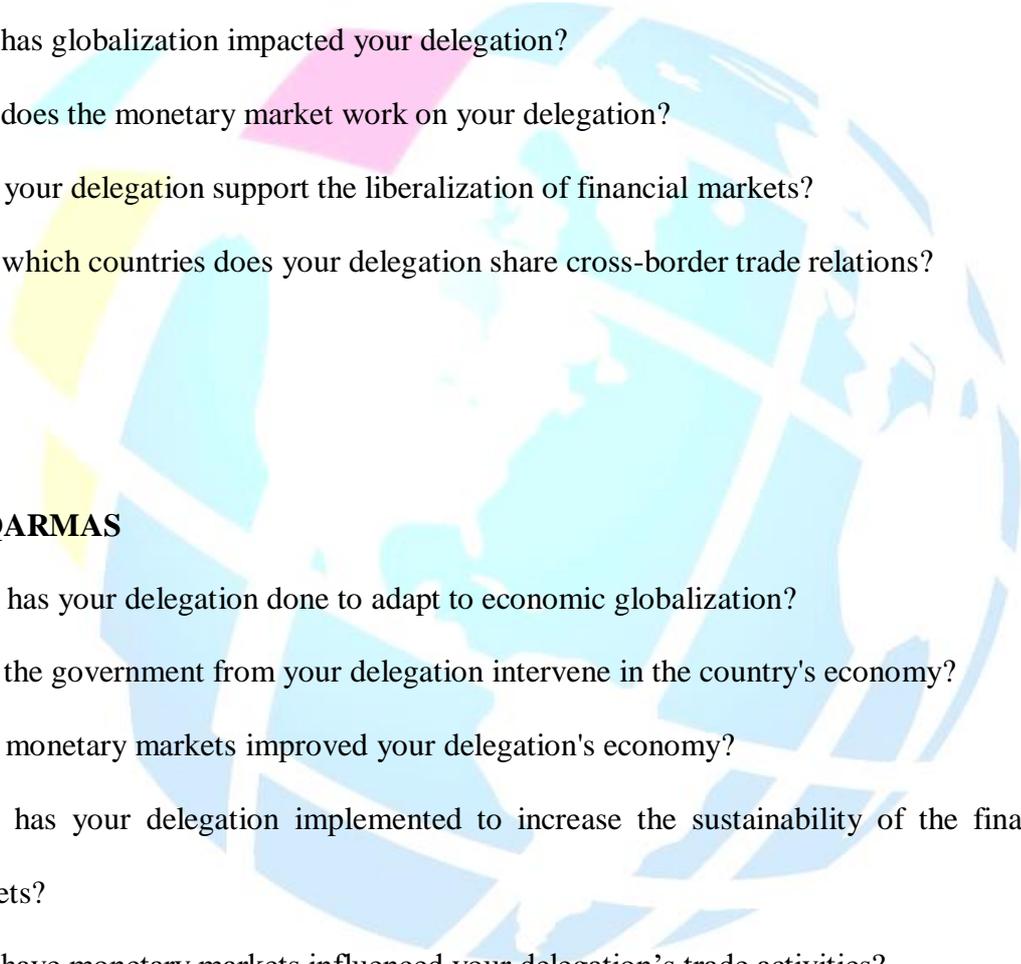
As well, big entities such as banks work hand in hand with the government, so this is when the topic seems controversial for the international community. As the government is managing (partially) the economy of the countries, what will happen when they start reducing their intervention due to that kind of action?

As it was mentioned in the financial website, Investopedia: “The money market is defined as dealing in debt of less than one year. It is primarily used by governments and corporations to keep their cash flow steady and for investors to make a modest profit”(HAYES, 2021). With governments working alongside this market when it comes to its liberalization, the outcome won’t be much effective; nevertheless, as for independent investors, it may improve their operations.

We as your presidents hope that the debate leads to the answer to the previous question. As there are developed economies, the emerging ones do not have much participation in what is the money market, and we want you, as our delegates, to find a way to connect both aspects: how the

money market can lead to economic development, but while the government doesn't interfere in its operations.

## **10. Useful questions for the delegate**

- 
- a.** Does your delegation apply liberal policies on its economy?
  - b.** How has globalization impacted your delegation?
  - c.** How does the monetary market work on your delegation?
  - d.** Does your delegation support the liberalization of financial markets?
  - e.** With which countries does your delegation share cross-border trade relations?

## **11. QARMAS**

- a.** What has your delegation done to adapt to economic globalization?
- b.** Does the government from your delegation intervene in the country's economy?
- c.** Have monetary markets improved your delegation's economy?
- d.** What has your delegation implemented to increase the sustainability of the financial markets?
- e.** How have monetary markets influenced your delegation's trade activities?

## **12. Useful links**

- <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2002/03/hausler.htm#:~:text=The%20globalization%20of%20financial%20intermediation,institutions%20into%20domestic%20capital%20markets.>

- [Financial Liberalization in Africa and Asia - Finance & Development](#)
- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/money-market/The-British-money-market>
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- [https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/cdp\\_background\\_papers/bp2000\\_1.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/cdp_background_papers/bp2000_1.pdf)

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