

Rule of Law in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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**TIJ-IGLP Workshop for Emerging Leaders on the
Rule of Law and Policy**
April 27 2022



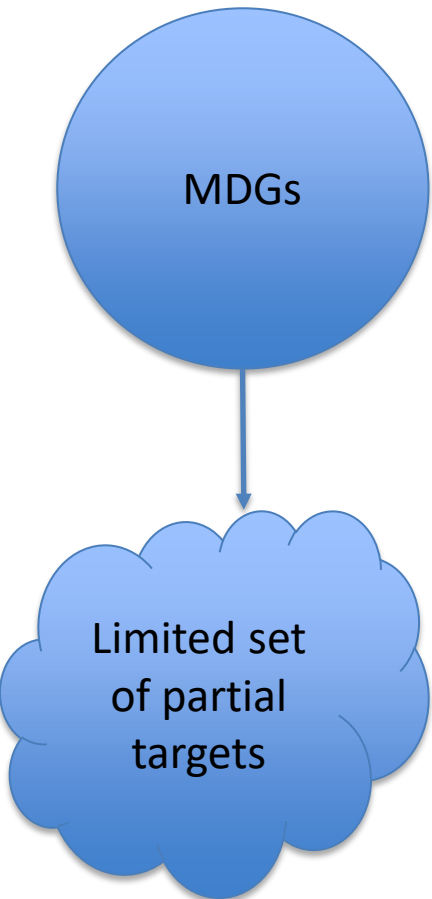


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



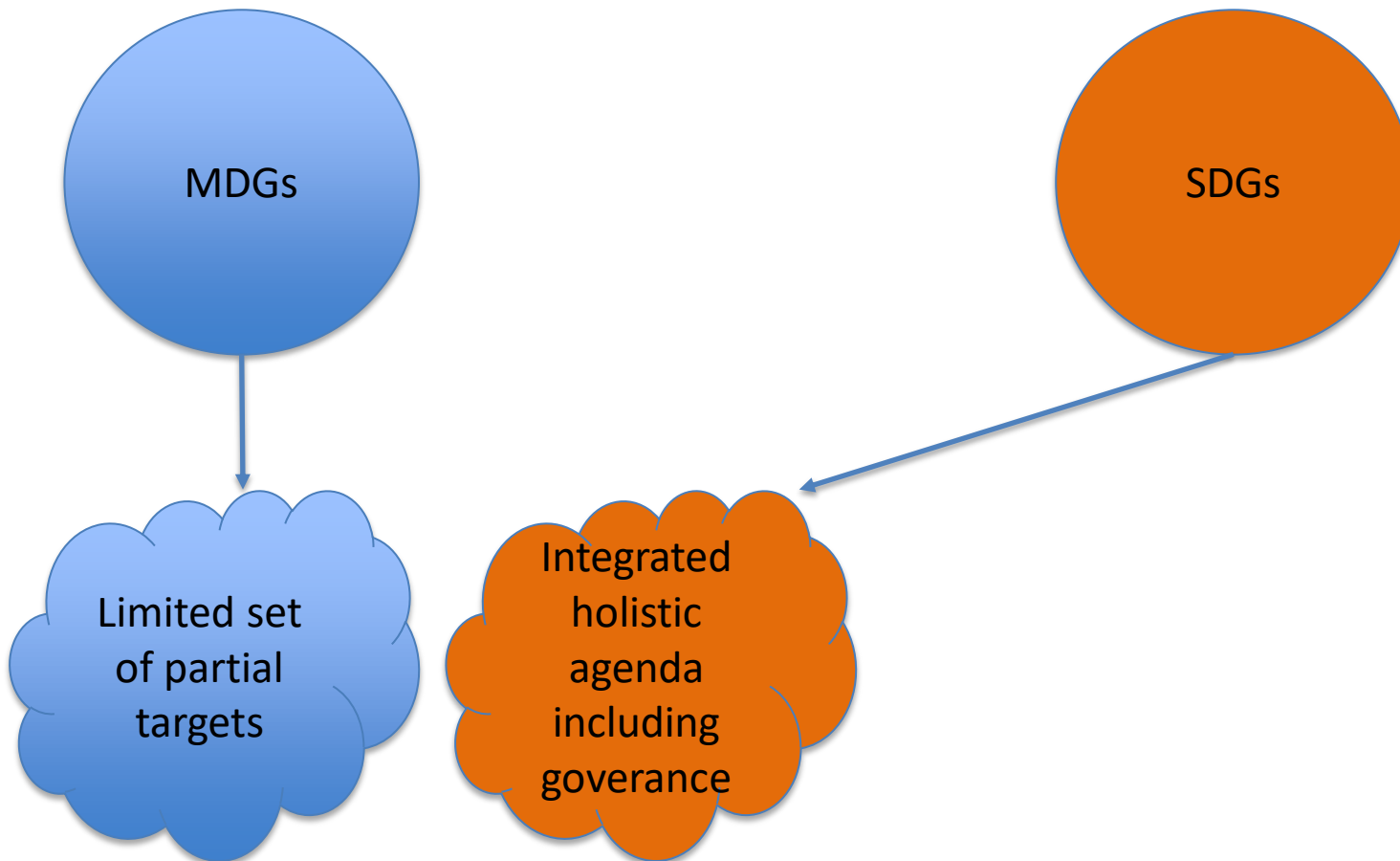
MDGs to SDGs:

Towards a holistic and integrated
vision of sustainable development



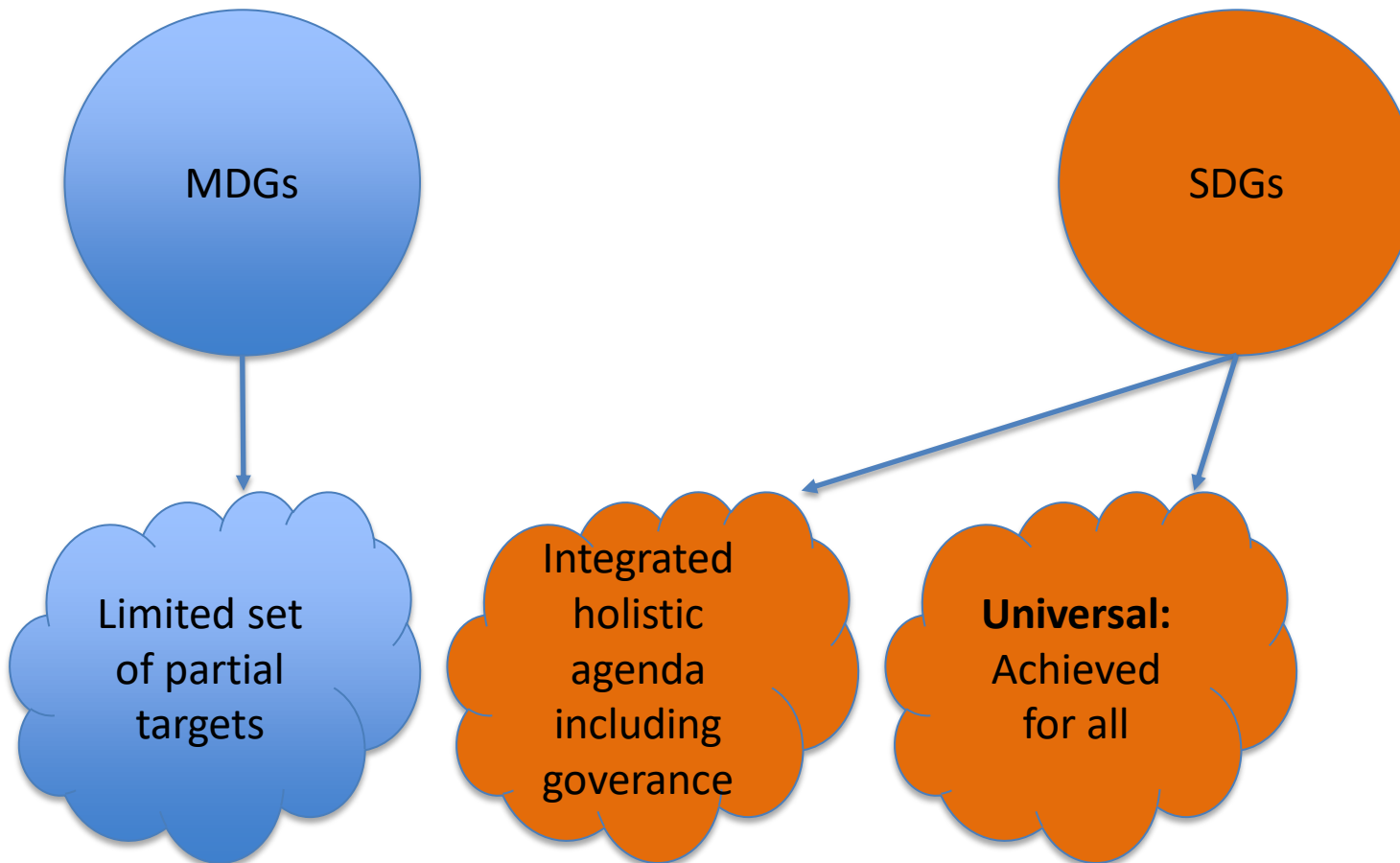
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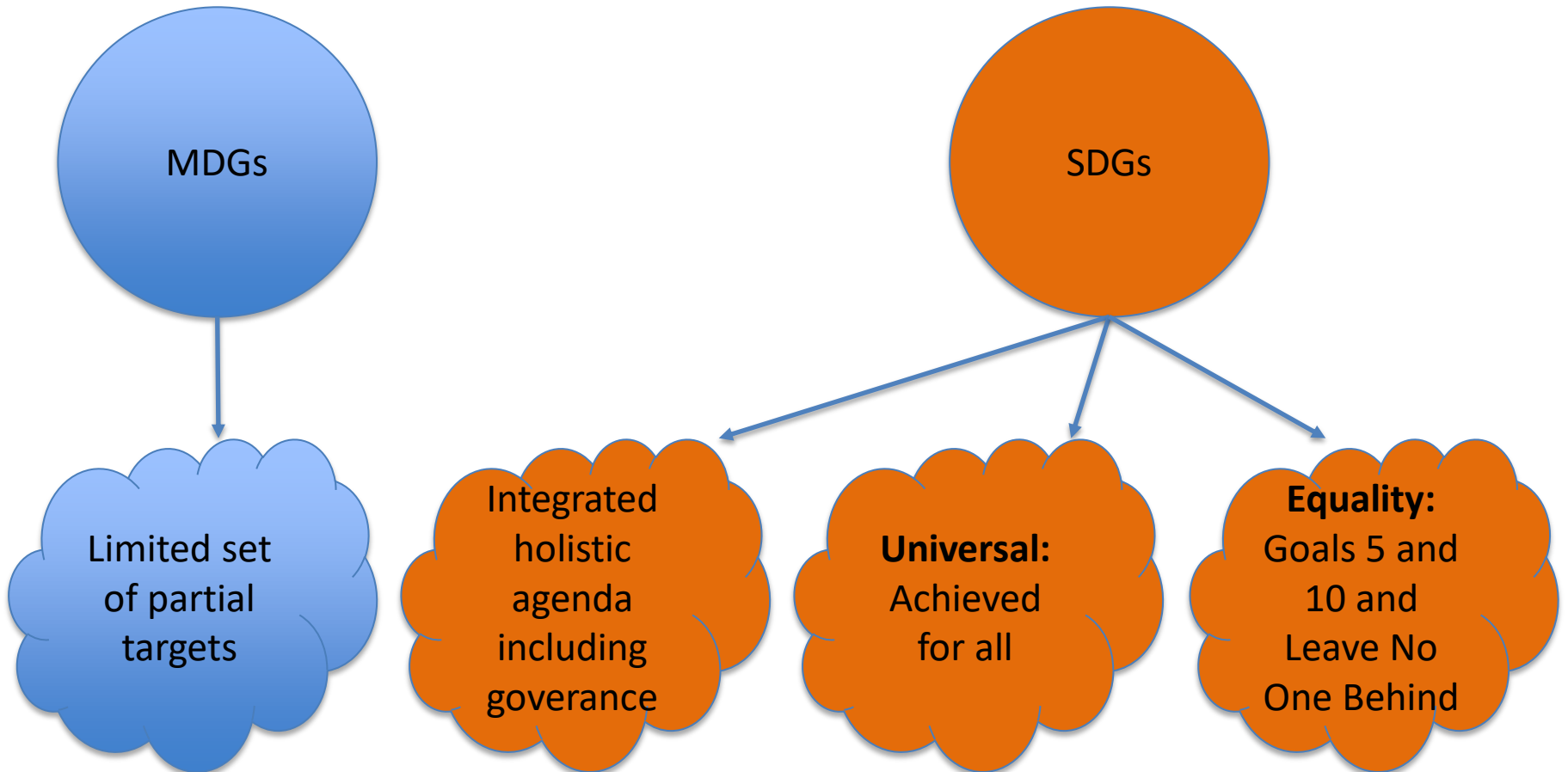
MDGs to SDGs:

Towards a holistic and integrated vision of sustainable development

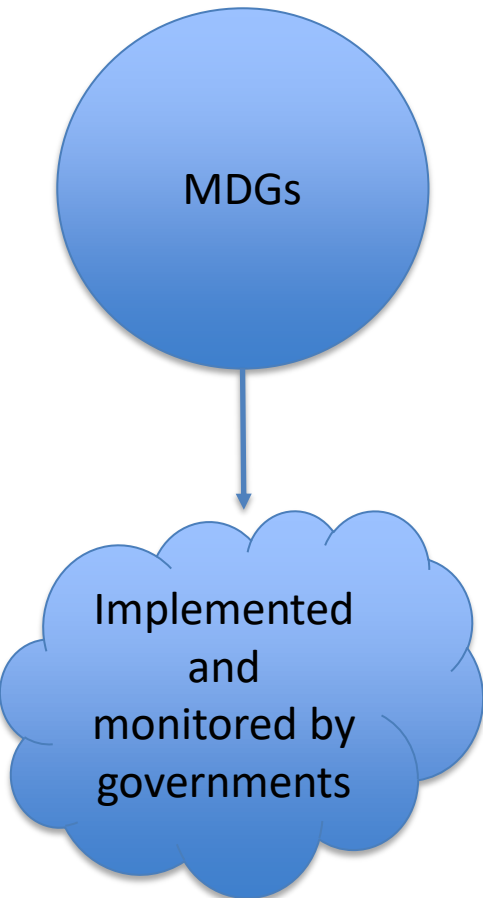


MDGs to SDGs:

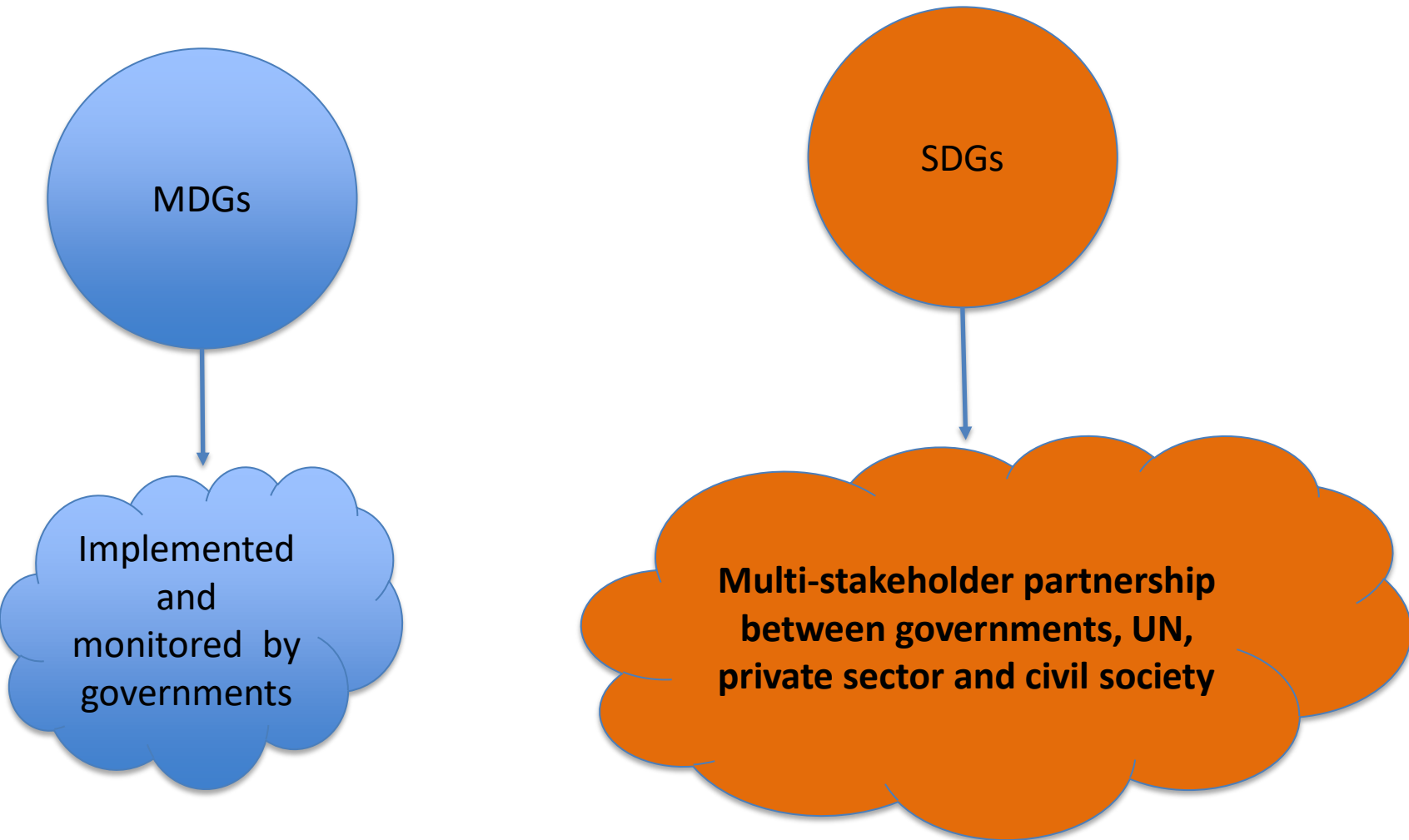
Towards a holistic and integrated vision of sustainable development



MDGs to SDGs: A multi-stakeholder agenda



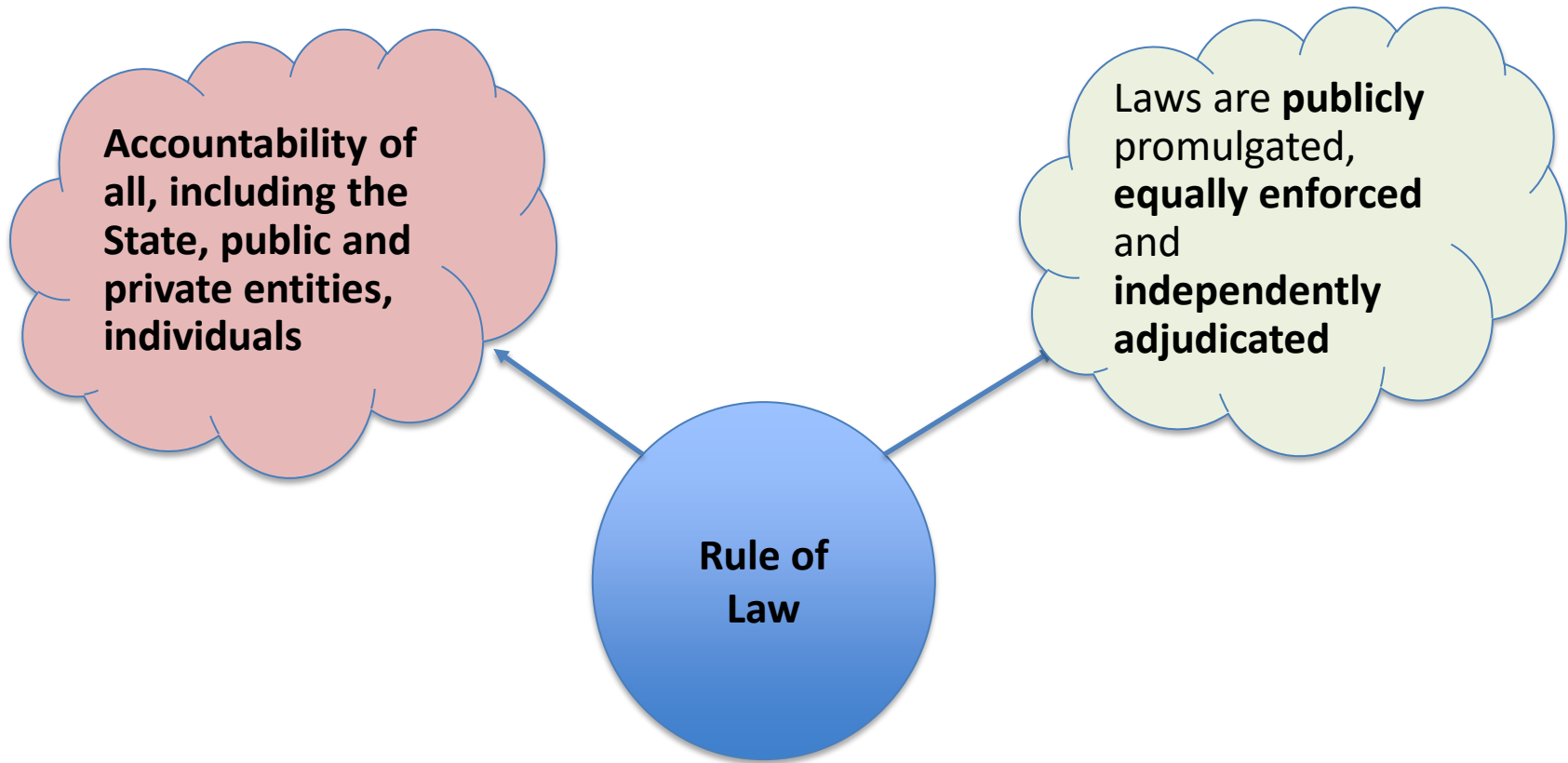
MDGs to SDGs: A multi-stakeholder agenda

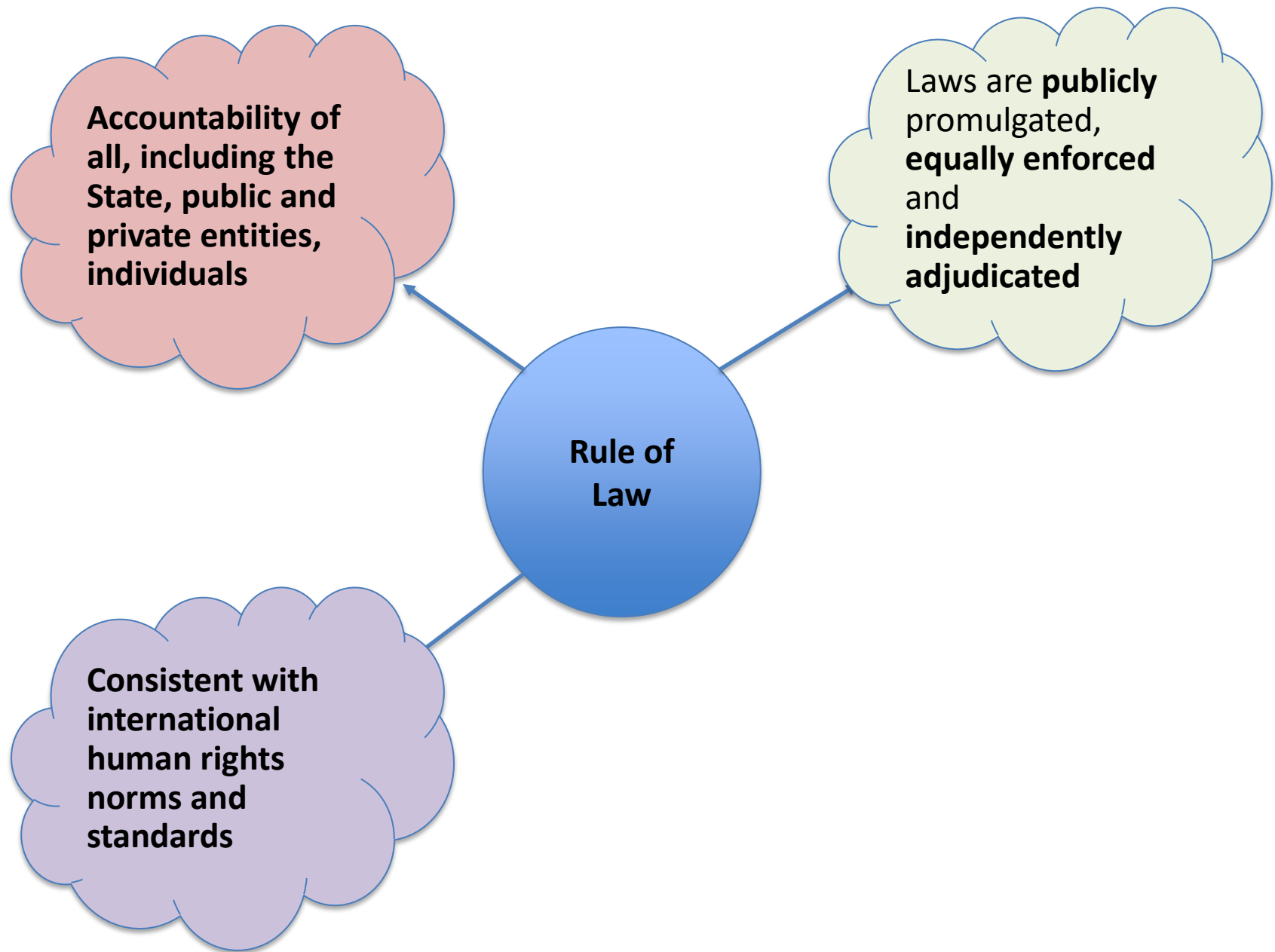


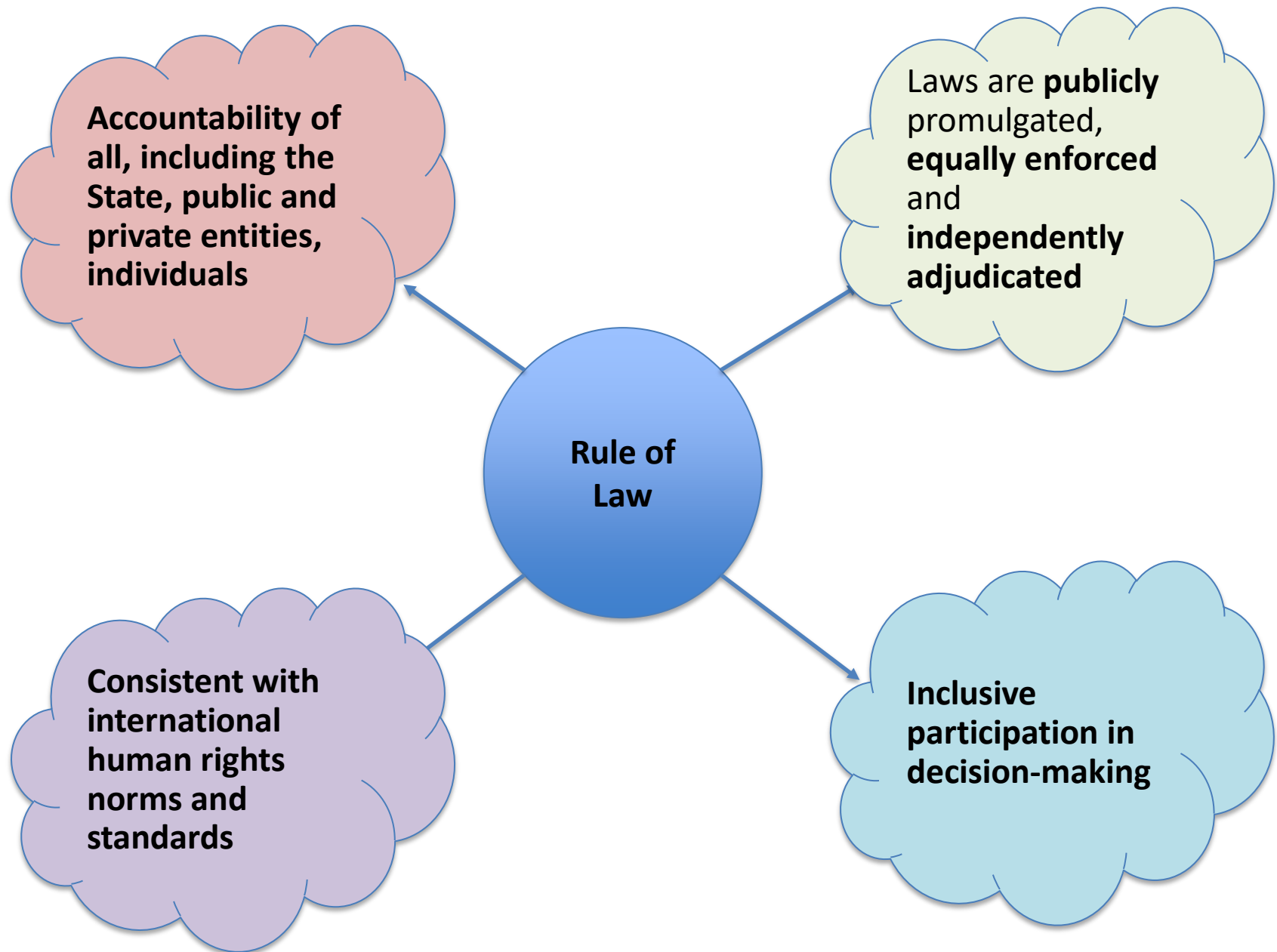


**Accountability of
all, including the
State, public and
private entities,
individuals**

**Rule of
Law**



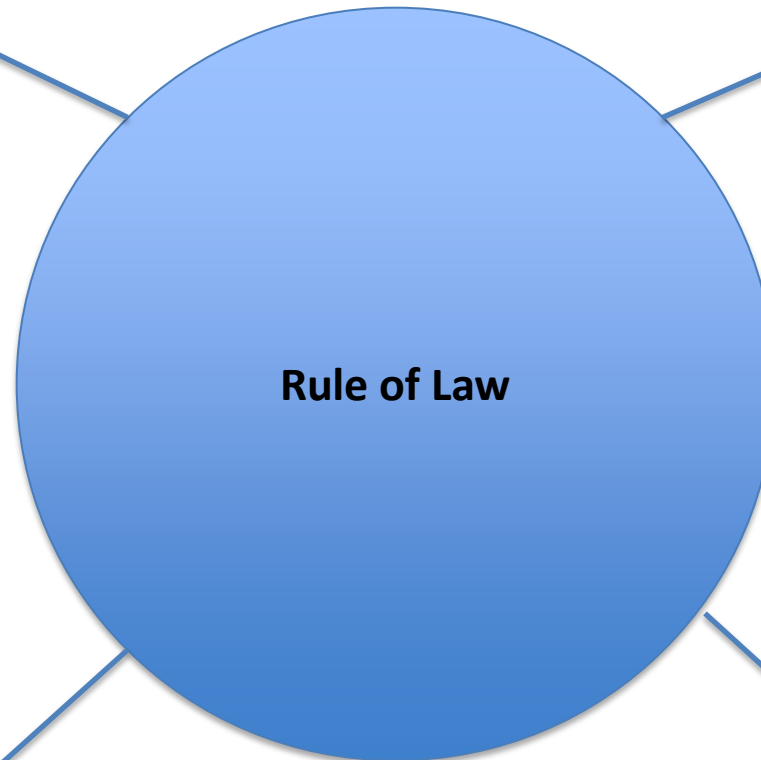




Target 16.3:

Promote the rule of law at national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.1: All forms of violence
16.2: Violence against children
4.7: Culture of peace and non-violence
5.2: Violence against women and girls



16.4: Illicit financial and arms flows, recovery of stolen assets, organized crime
16.5: corruption and bribery
8.7: Forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking

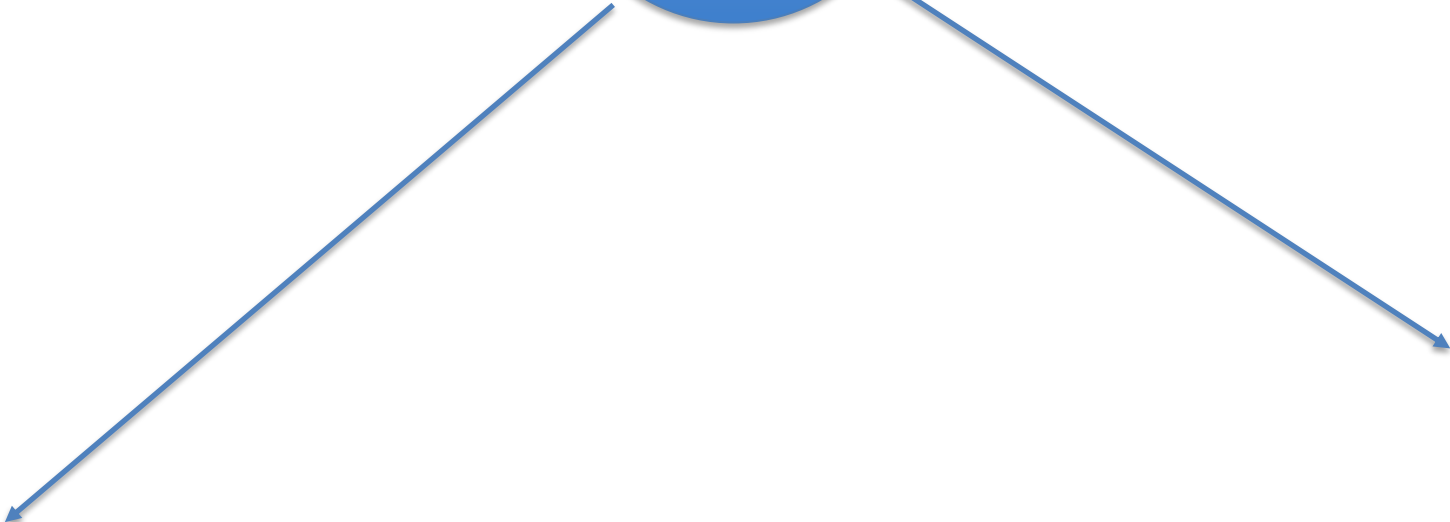
5.1/5.c: Gender equality and non-discrimination
16.b: Non-discriminatory laws and policies
10.3: Equal opportunity laws, policies and practices
8.8: Labour rights

16.6 Develop **effective, accountable and transparent institutions** at all levels

Accountability of all, including the State, public and private entities, individuals

Laws are **publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated**

Rule of Law






**Rule of
Law**

16.7 Ensure **responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making** at all levels

16.10: **Access to information**

5.5: **Women's participation and leadership**

10.2: **Social, political and economic inclusion**



**Inclusive
participation in
decision-making**

**Rule of
Law**

**Consistent with
international human
rights norms and
standards**

- **Human rights at the heart of the SDGs**
- **Leave no-one behind and equality for all SDGs**
- **Inequality as a stand-alone goal**

4. Role of private sector

- Private sector is a critical factor for the success or failure of the SDGs, especially in Asia:
 - **Land grabs** (especially on indigenous land)
 - **Human slavery and human trafficking** (fishing)
 - **Labour rights, health and safety** (including COVID protection)
 - **Environmental pollution**
 - **Free speech vs corporate harassment (“SLAPPs”)**
 - **Social media platforms: free speech vs. hate speech, misinformation**
- The SDGs cannot be achieved unless:
 - governments **protect** human rights against business violations,
 - business proactively **respects** human rights and
 - adequate **remedies** available for breaches
- **UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights** provide the basis for a level playing field
- Thailand is following the UNGPs and has adopted a **National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights**



Rule of Law in a Crisis: Lessons from COVID-19

- Abuse of states of emergency:
 - Repression of demonstrations/free speech
 - Corruption through “emergency procurements”
 - Militarised/authoritarian responses
 - Police harassment
- Hate speech and misinformation (including vaccine hesitancy)
- Justice in the pandemic:
 - Digital justice – e-courts, virtual legal aid
 - But what about digital divides? Transparency of legal process? Fair trial rights?
 - The pandemic of gender based violence
- Inclusion, participation and accountability of COVID response:
 - Health response (vaccines, lockdowns/quarantine/travel restrictions)
 - Stimulus packages and the economic recovery
 - Did businesses follow the SDGs in their COVID response (eg layoffs)?