

Economic & Social

- 1. Addressing Global Economic Inequality
- Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery
- 3. Eradicating Forced Labor



Subject: Global Economic Inequality Sponsored By: Australia Submitted To: Economic and Social

1/1

1	NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the statistic showing that the world's wealthiest		
2	individuals total only 8.1 percent of the population but 84.6 percent of the global wealth, and		
3	The CHILD CONTINUE of the total of 10 manufactors the ground live in a country vyhore the inequality		
4 5	<u>EMPHASIZING</u> that 7 out of 10 people in the world live in a country where the inequality gap has increased in size in the last thirty years, and		
<i>5</i>	gap has increased in size in the last timely years, and		
7	MINDFUL that there are 8.4 male billionaires for every female billionaire, and		
8	,		
9	STRESSING that without any further action, it would take around 170 years for equal pay to		
10	be in place between men and women, and		
11			
12	AWARE of the richest 1 percent carrying more fortune than the rest of the global population		
13 14	combined, and		
15	RECOGNIZING that the gap between the average incomes in the poorest and riches		
16			
17	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
18	1) CALLS UPON each country to consider a progressive income tax for their		
19	wealthiest citizens in order to decrease the amount of generations afterward		
20	inheriting the large sums of fortune and decreasing the inequality over time;		
21	ON THE TERM AND A STATE OF A CAMBRIDGE STATE OF A STATE		
22 23	2) <u>INVITES</u> all to welcome the idea of enforcing a living wage in order to allow workers to earn enough to support themselves and their families by secure		
24	health and fairer financial stability for the working and poorer classes;		
25	incutant and function intuitions statement for the working and poeter example,		
26	3) RECOMMENDS programs to be implemented to ensure improvements are		
27	made and the equality gap begins to decrease in some amount;		
28			
29	4) <u>APPRECIATES</u> those who have made efforts to decrease inequal views on the		
30	income of men and women and their financial opportunities;		
31	5) WELCOMES all countries to continue to donate and aid each other in the		
32 33	restoration of our global economic equality.		
22	topicianon or our process accurating adamsals		

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Subject: Addressing Economic Global Inequality Sponsored By: Bahrain

Submitted To: Economic and Social Committee
<u>RECOGNIZING</u> the importance of the unexcavated resources in the continent of Africa such as Gold, Petroleum, and Uranium, and
SEEKING to improve the technological skills of the developing countries in Africa such as
Algeria, Libya, and Democratic Republic of the Congo so that they can harvest the resources located within their borders, and
DEEPLY CONCERNED over the well being of the underdeveloped and undereducated
people within the the continent of Africa, and
BELIEVING the International Monetary Fund should focus its aid on education projects to help Africans learn to operate technology that could harvest resources that would bring their
economies to an eventual industrialization; 1. <u>CALLS UPON</u> the members of the United Nations to focus on helping the nations of
Africa transition from barely surviving to thriving;
2. <u>FURTHER REQUESTS</u> from the members of the UN to provide an increase in funding for the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization for the advancement of the educational system in Africa;
3. <u>EXPRESSES ITS HOPE</u> for the nations of Africa to eventually become self-reliant through developing technologies that target Gold, Petroleum, and Uranium.



Subject: Addressing Global Economic Inequality Sponsored By: People's Republic of China Submitted To: Economic & Social

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<u>CITING</u> the fact that more than 700 million individuals, most from Southern Asia an Sub-Saharan Africa, live on less than \$1.90 daily for food, water, and shelter, and		
EMPHASIZING that in the increasingly globalized economy a strong financial base would		
boost global productivity and would lessen the control of ad-hoc insurgent groups over poor		
regions, and		
STRESSING economist Jeffrey Sachs' research which states that extreme global poverty will		
be extinct by 2030 if \$175 billion was injected into the economies of the world's poorest		
nations, and		
NOTING that \$175 billion is merely one percent of the total annual income of the world'		
richest nations combined, and		
SUGGESTING that the best way to eliminate widescale poverty has been through intensiv		
education, new infrastructure, and outsourced job opportunities, and		
<u>UNDERSTANDING</u> that certain countries focus on education and work differently due to		
vast cultural and societal divides;		
1) 017700 1011 10 110 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
1) <u>CALLS</u> for a unified approach from all first-world member states to set up dedicated		
task forces to fund the financially depressed global states through reallocation of ta		
income;		
2) GLIGGEGTG (1 (1 (1 (Co		
2) <u>SUGGESTS</u> that less financially stable member nations follow a rigorous economic		
overhaul which refocuses financial spending on disaster prevention, education, and		
ob creation;		
3) <u>EMPHASIZES</u> that a separate United Nations task force, which would be subject to		
all nations' laws and regulations, should be created to monitor and regulate the		
economic growth of poorer member states;		
economic growth of poorer member states,		
4) STRESSES that all member nations establish stricter work regulation and		
productivity laws, ensuring that disregard and apathy are prevented and eliminated in		

regard to economic equality.



Submitted To: ECOSOC Topic: Addressing Global Economic Inequality Submitted By: The French Republic

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<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that global economic inequality is not always negative, as some inequality between citizens promotes economic growth through innovation and risky entrepreneurship which helps all economic classes, including many impoverished individuals, it also incentivises individuals to do jobs with much higher responsibility levels and education requirements, and

<u>REALIZING</u> that although some economic inequality is not negative, the rate of inequality we are currently experiencing is much too high, economist from the International Monetary Fund estimate that a one percent increase in the income share of the top 20% of income earners will slow economic growth by 0.08% over five years, while a rise in the income share of the lower 20% of income earners would boost growth, and

 <u>AWARE</u> of the oftentimes deadly effects of economic inequality on individuals throughout the world, examples of this include the estimated 69 million children under the five who will die of mostly preventable causes and the estimated one in nine individuals who do not have enough food in order to live a healthy and active lifestyle, and

MINDFUL of the facts that the 85 richest individuals in the world currently own the same amount as the bottom 50% of the world, that the top one percent currently owns almost half the world's wealth, and that the richest one percent continue to increase their shares of income, and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that inequality between nations increased for over two centuries and is now rapidly declining which is proving to be great for economic growth, however, economic inequality in the majority of countries is still increasing at a rapid pace, and

<u>EMPHASIZING</u> the nations of the world currently have all of the tools and research required to reduce economic inequality and in doing so, promote economic growth and reduce poverty in their nations;

1) ENCOURAGES nations to implement progressive taxation on wealth and income, and use the revenue to invest in education, universal healthcare, and social welfare programs as these investments often result in the people from lower percentiles increasing rapidly in wealth;

2) <u>SUPPORTS</u> increased government spending on infrastructure, which should provide well paying jobs to previously low income individuals, this infrastructure spending should include increasing affordable housing investments and other investments to revitalize neighborhoods, this would also work as a means to diversify the economy which would help to reduce income inequality and further economic growth;

3) <u>CALLS UPON</u> nations to improve job quality by requiring companies and corporations to pay a living wage to their employees, enacting basic labor standards such as paid maternity and sick leave, and implementing fair overtime rules.



Submitted To: Economic Social Topic: Addressing Global Economic Inequality Submitted By: Georgia

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1	Alarmed at the fact that the disparity between the economies of the richest and poorest countries continues to grow at an alarming rate, and will not stop growing unless measures are taken	
2		
3	against this trend, and	
4	Stating with deep concern the fact that the difference between average GDP per capita of the	
5		
6	top 10 earning countries and the average of the bottom 10 earning countries is 93,514 US dollars	
7	and	
8		
9	Expressing deep concern at the fact that due to poor economies many countries cannot invest in	
10	necessary human necessities such as water purification to provide clean drinking water for the	
11	countries inhabitants or water sanitation to reduce water pollution, and	
12		
13	Taking into account previous efforts by the World Bank International Monetary Fund and the	
14	UN to remediate the aforementioned problems, but	
15		
16	Mindful of the fact that the conditions imposed by the world bank and the IMF to open a	
17	countries economy to international corporations, and forced resettlement can make countries	
18	reluctant to take out a loan for the development and betterment of their country and its	
19	infrastructure, and	
20		
21	Realizing these facts it is evident that the United Nations must undertake measures to counter	
22	the continuing growth of wealth imbalance between nations, and	
23		
24	1) Requests the creation of a new fund that would be voluntarily funded by countries,	
25	and whose goal would be to give loans to countries for the betterment of	
26	infrastructure without any loss in economic autonomy, and	
27		
28	2) <u>Confirms</u> the fact that in order for economic inequality to be fixed it is vital that	
29	countries of all economic standings and backgrounds make efforts to lessen the divide	
30	between countries	
31		
32	3) <u>Commends</u> previous efforts undertaken by the World Bank and the International	
33	Monetary Fund, and hopes to help both organizations in their shared goal to eliminate	

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poverty.

Submitted To: Eco Soc Topic: Addressing Global Economic Inequality Submitted By: Iraq

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<u>FULLY AWARE</u> that economic inequality continues to grow in not only in many Middle Eastern and African countries but in first world countries aswell, and

RECOGNIZING efforts such as those made by organizations such as the Economic Policy Institute in the U.S. that have lead to more economic success in impoverished areas and areas of possible future poverty of the U.S.

CONCERNED that in many areas of the world it is common to have major areas of a country making a maximum of five USD a day while other parts of that country are making past 500 USD a day, and

ALARMED BY the fact that inequality in wage affects discrimination with those who are in poverty or close to poverty have an increased risk of getting arrested when innocent and that these living standards can be born into, bringing shame, agony, and guilt upon people that have little to no control over their circumstances;

<u>1)CALLS UPON</u> countries with widespread economic inequality to establish programs creating jobs with higher minimum wages, these programs would provide jobs by starting local businesses that have the ability to pay higher wages to those less fortunate and looking for work;

2) SUPPORTS further financial support for programs such as USAID and the Economic Policy Institute to be funded by parties wealthy enough to build similar programs in economically unequal countries;

<u>3) REQUESTS</u> that wealthy countries help contribute to the building of these programs through fundraising and other means in order to allow poor governments to try and stabilize at the same time they try to stabilize their economic system.



Submitted To: Economic and Social Topic: Global Economic Equality Submitted by Japan

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MINDFUL of the fact that in the 1960's, wealthy countries were only 35% wealthier than less well off countries and today, they are about 80% wealthier, and

ALARMED when seeing that the richest 300 people on the planet have acquired the same wealth as the poorest 3,000,000,000 people, and

RECOGNIZING that the world's wealth owned by the best off 1% has reached a new high of 48% in 2014, 4 percent higher than it was just 5 years ago, and

BEARING IN MIND that the lowest earning 80% of the world's population has acquired just 5.5% of the globes \$241 trillion, and

<u>COGNIZANT</u> of the fact that some of the lowest obtaining countries are losing billions of dollars from their economy to trade misinvoicing and illicit financial flows, like the nations that lost \$6.6 trillion from 2003 to 2012, funds that could be used to reduce poverty through investments in human capital and economic growth;

- 1.) **INVITES** developing nations to seek putting an end to illicit outflows by strengthening and enforcing anti-money laundering practices and laws, improve transparency of multinational corporations, and work to end trade misinvoicing;
- 2.) **ENCOURAGES** governments to enforce a living wage where it can be properly intimated, bringing more money into the working middle to lower class;
- 3.) **REQUESTS** that discussion of international trade policy become more of a democratic thing, making sure that public interest and workers are put above corporate profits;
- 4.) **EMPHASIZES** the need for workers to be able to come together to end labor abuses, organizing in hopes of earning what they deserve;

5.) **EXPRESSES THE HOPE** that over time nations can lessen the wage gap between not only low to upper class citizens but also low earning nations and wealthy nations.





Submitted To: Economic and Social Council Topic: Addressing Global Economic Inequality Submitted By: Mexico

1/8

1	Concerned by the great disparity of wealth between individual States and individual
2	citizens within said States, which has seen a gradual increase over the past decade,
3	keeping 71 percent of adults under the poverty line and unable to share in the majority of
4	global wealth held by the top three percent of people as of 2015, and
5	
6	Cognizant of the apparent relationship between economic inequality and inequality of
7	opportunity in a State, which affects the abilities of those negatively affected to alter their
8	situations and a State's ability to increase overall economic stability, and
9	Defended to the statement that all months have a violate to the standard CI of the
10 11	Referring to the statement that all people have a right to "a standard of living adequate
12	for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security
13	in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of
14	livelihood in circumstances beyond his control," in Article 25 of the Universal
15	Declaration of Human Rights, and
16	Declaration of Human Rights, and
17	Recognizing the efforts of some States and individual organizations to spread knowledge
18	of better investment and philanthropic and industrial policies, and
19	of oetter investment and pintantinopie and industrial ponetes, and
20	Reiterating the importance of global economic equality to the lives and rights to a society
21	that ensures the realization of all human rights of all people living on this globe,
22	including the rights previously referred to in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of
23	Human Rights, and
24	
25	1) <u>Urges</u> this United Nations to organize a separate symposium to further gather
26	and evaluate information regarding the comparison of differences in economic
27	circumstances of all States involved:
28	
29	2) Supports the formation of an organization to spread information and
30	educate the public body on the importance of smarter and
31	more wholly beneficial economic tactics to help support one another:
32	
33	3) Requests that this body treat the issue of global economic equality
34	as one of the utmost importance as the overwhelming majority of
35	peoples are currently in need of its assistance in strengthening
36	their abilities to share in the wealth only held by the top three

percent of global figures.



Sponsored By: The Netherlands Submitted To: Economic and Social

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1 2	NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN, the continuous increase of economic inequality around the world that harms developing countries ability to grow and prosper, and		
3	STRESSING, that the Netherlands has dealt with their own economic inequality in recen		
5	decades with the gap between the top and bottom 10 percent in the income distributions		
6	widening, and		
7			
8	EMPHASIZING, the top 10 percent own 61 percent of the total wealth and the lowest 60		
9	percent hold just 1 percent of the wealth, and		
10			
11	TAKES INTO ACCOUNT, the United Nations efforts to solve world problems including		
12	global economic inequality in developing countries and it's continuous support of the		
13	Netherlands and that the Netherlands has agreed to do their share when it comes to the United		
14	Nations goals such as the Paris Agreement and housing refugees from war torn countries, and		
15			
16	CONSIDERS, the United Nations use their resources to help countries around the world with		
17	the global economic inequality in ways such as;		
18			
19			
20	1) TAKES NOTE, that the Netherlands citizens have had less political trust in		
21	constitutional democracy in Parliament and that wealth inequality is on the high side		
22	by international standards;		
23			
24	2) ACKNOWLEDGES, how well the Netherlands is doing in terms of economy		
25	compared to developing and underdeveloped countries;		
26			
27	a) ampragradi		
28	3) STRESSES, the natural resources the Netherlands has such as natural gas and		

31 32 33

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4) <u>URGES</u>, the United Nations look into countries around the world that suffer from economic inequality and pass policies that help countries that are struggling to establish a strong economy and fair governments that could benefit numerous countries to have a stronger voice in the world.

distributed between company owners and factory workers;

petroleum, peat, limestone, salt, sand, and gravel that huge industries have been created out of that has helped numerous countries around the world, but the profits are not always equally



Submitted To: Economic and Social Topic: Global Economic Inequality Submitted By: Nigeria

Recognizing that according to the study of global economic inequality, global economic equality
is the focus of primarily on the income inequalities across states or across individuals in the
world, and
Bearing in mind that the global income distribution between rich and poor has been unequal
since the beginning of time, and
Emphasizing that 8.1% of the world's population owns 84.6% of the global wealth and 71% of
the world owns #% of the global wealth, and
Deploring the worldwide gap in wages between men and women, contributing to the inequality
of wages not only in distribution by classes, but also genders, and
<u>Taking note</u> that millionaires are just getting richer while the poor are getting poorer, according to, the world will most likely see its first trillionaire in almost 25 years, and
Commends the fact that the increase of equal distribution has decreased the amount of
people in the world living in poverty from 80% of people in the world to 11% of people
living in poverty; and
Suggests that a global wealth tax is put in place that is a graduated tax that taxes all assets
in brackets and does not discriminate by country; and
<u>Calls upon</u> governments to employ their poverty-stricken citizens that are unable to find
a job because ultimately it is up to the governments of the states to solve their internal
issues, which in turn will help the world as a whole.



Sponsored By: Philippines Submitted To: Economic and Social



1 <u>COGNIZANT</u> of the huge inequality in economies throughout the world, specifically noting 2 the North-South gap, and,

4 <u>NOTING WITH CONCERN</u> that the top five largest economies in the world account for more than half of the world's GDP, and,

FULLY AWARE that countries with the largest economies hold the greatest power in the world, considering the permanent members of the UN Security Council each have a GDP of at least \$1.2 trillion, and,

BELIEVING that countries that lack a strong economy do not have the necessary tools to a thriving society such as education, military forces, insurance, medical aid, and more, and,

14 <u>CONFIDENT</u> that countries with worse economies are typically more susceptible to drug trading and violence, along with a higher chances of terrorist and military attacks, and,

17 <u>AWARE</u> of the many labor laws and other acts taken upon this issue, and,

<u>WISHING</u> that all citizens in the world can be supported by their government through the economy in times of natural disaster and other conflicts;

1) <u>SUGGESTS</u> that countries and laborers strive to end unjust treatment and unfair payment in undeveloped countries, and,

2) <u>ENCOURAGES</u> that well-developed and willing countries establish trade with economic partnerships with countries with smaller economies in order to create growth, and,

3) EXPRESSES THE HOPE shown towards global correspondence in many countries' help in aiding the countries directly affected by the hurricanes and earthquakes seen in different parts of the world, and,

4) <u>CONSIDERS</u> that poorer countries implement a strong education system into their laws in order to give their citizens opportunities within the global workforce, therefore allowing their country to earn similar economic benefits.

Submitted To: Economic Social Topic: Addressing Global Economic Inequality Submitted By: Qatar

1/12

1 2		<u>FANDING</u> the fact that Qatar allows the immigration of many citizens of varying from a number of different countries around the world, and	
3			
4	ACKNOW	/LEDGING that a majority of these citizens are migrant workers who are then	
5		by the country of Qatar, and	
6	1 3		
7	CONSIDE	ERING that the treatment of these migrant workers is unsatisfactory due to the	
8		lity that they are subjected to numerous human rights abuses, and	
9			
10		SIZING that global economic inequality is a major issue that needs to be resolved as	
11	best as pos	ssible in several countries all around the world, Qatar included, and	
12	EVDDEGG	UNIC DEED CONCERN that although migrant workers in Octor are noid considerably	
13		ING DEEP CONCERN that, although migrant workers in Qatar are paid considerably	
14	good amounts when employed by the country, this does not always make up for other issues of		
15		at hand such as having access to services, education, skill level, health, and other that are not always acquired directly from higher wages;	
16 17	privileges	that are not always acquired directly from higher wages,	
18	1)	STRESSES the importance of having equal opportunities for the citizens of all	
19	1)	countries in various areas of the world;	
20	i	countries in various areas of the world,	
21	2)	URGES that countries around the world come together to help give more people the	
22	2)	opportunity to have better and more equal lives;	
23		opportunity to have better and more equal rives,	
24	3)	CALLS UPON the help of the UN to see forth that laws be put in place ensuring that	
25	3)	the human rights of immigrants be protected in Qatar and other countries that may be	
26		enduring the same abuses;	
27		thuming and come access,	
28	4)	COMMENDS that the UN provide efforts in guaranteeing that migrant workers	
29	.,	acquire all of the privileges that they are entitled to as citizens of Qatar;	
30			
31	5)	EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION that if a number of countries come to work	

together on this issue, it may be resolved in more than one area of the world.



Subject: Addressing Global Economic Inequality Sponsored By: Democratic Republic of Korea Submitted To: Economic and Social

1	NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN The fact that according to the UN sustainable
2	development goals, developing countries have more than 75% of households that live in
3	societies where income is more unequally distributed than it was in the 1990s, and
4	
5	ALARMED by the fact that the top 8 richest men in the world have accumulated as much
6	wealth as the bottom 50%, and
7	
8	STRESSING the inability to reduce Income inequality without assuring that every man,
9	woman, and child is guaranteed the opportunity to achieve economic stability, and
10	
11	EMPHASIZING that income equality is achievable, and nations have been able to achieve
12	low Income inequality through social systems and laws protecting the rights of minorities;
13	
14	1) <u>IMPLORES</u> member nations to adopt programs that promote equal opportunity
15	among minority groups, especially those that suffer from extreme poverty;
16	ON CALL CAUDON 141 - 1/1 - 1/2
17	2) <u>CALLS UPON</u> wealthier nations to invest in low income areas in developing
18	economies to promote Equal opportunity jobs with living wages and to help pull
19	the struggling lower class from poverty;
20	2) IID CIEC 141
21	3) <u>URGES</u> wealthy nations that have high income inequality to consider implementing
22	social and economic systems to limit growing levels of wealth disparity;
23	4) STICCEST the United Nations host an annual international summit hetween leaders
24	4) SUGGEST the United Nations host an annual international summit between leaders
25	and businesses that wish to work to end income inequality.





Submitted To: Economic and Social
Topic: Addressing Global and Economic Inequality
Submitted By: South Africa

1/14

1	ALARMED at the expanding economic gap that divides wealthier nations from poorer nations
2 3	causing a disparity across the world, and
4	CONCERNED that the ODA (Official Development Assistance) is not receiving the required
5	funding from donations by each member nation to best assess the issue of Global Economic
6	Inequality, and
7	
8	MINDFUL that the goal of the ODA is to bridge the disparity between the sides of the economic
9	spectrum by developing underdeveloped nations to give them a larger role in the global
10	economy, and
11	
12	STRESSING that the goal of 0.7% of Gross National Income to be donated to the Official
13	Development Assistance, which was agreed upon by each member nation in 1970, is not being
14	met, and
15	
16	NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that 0.7% of Gross National Income across all member
17	nations is equivalent to \$326.3 billion but only 0.29% or \$135.2 billion is being donated leaving
18	\$191.1 billion till the goal is reached, and
19	
20	CONFIDENT that if the goal of 0.7% of Gross National Income is donated to the Official
21	Development Assistance then the world will see a steady decrease in the number of
22	underdeveloped nations, and
23	1. 0
24	1. Supports collaboration of nations to work for the common good of all countries across the
25	world, especially those in most need of finances;

2. Instructs that each member nation fulfill the required minimum of 0.7% Gross National

3. Calls for a new method be put into action to effectively collect funds to meet the goal so

Income in order to provide the appropriate funds to end economic inequality;

that the economic inequality across the world can be put to an end.

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Submitted To: Economic and Social **Topic: Addressing Global Economic Inequality Submitted By: Sweden**

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REALIZING that the Global Economic Inequality can be separated into three sections: a) Income inequality is how income is distributed unfairly or unevenly amongst a group of people,

- b) Pay inequality is the difference in people's pay which differs from a person's income, and
- c) Wealth inequality is defined as the unequal distribution of assets among a group of people, and

EMPHASIZING that the top 1% of the world has 15 times more wealth than the bottom 70% with \$110 trillion, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the 5% of the global income is coming from the poorest 40% of the world's population, while 75% of the global income comes from the richest 20% of the world's population, and

AWARE that the three richest countries are Luxembourg, Singapore, and Qatar in which the GDP per capita in Luxembourg is \$105,882, the GDP per capita in Singapore is \$87,856, and the GDP per capita in Qatar is \$127,523, while the three poorest countries of Malawi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Central African Republic's GDP per capita is not more than \$819, and

EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN that more than 3 billion people are living on less than \$2.50 a day, more than 1.3 billion are living in extreme poverty, and that 1 billion children are living in poverty,

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that in 2011, 165 million children under the age of 5 were stunted (reduced rate of growth and development) due to the inability to obtain enough food or clean drinking water, and 22,000 children die each day due to poverty, and

CONSCIOUS that 805 million people worldwide do not have access to adequate food resources, and more than 750 million people lack adequate access to clean drinking water;

- 1) URGES nations to establish a high-quality healthcare system that is available to all citizens within their nations' borders;
- 2) SUGGESTS to United Nations to hold an annual summit to discuss effective ways to close the gap, such as, establishing fundraisers for developing countries to distribute more money, and creating more jobs with higher incomes around the globe;
- 3) INVITES governments to establish and enforce national living wages that would allow workers to earn enough money to support themselves and their families;
- 4) REQUESTS that member nations create food banks to provide food for citizens in poverty that are funded by committees appointed by the UN.





Submitted To: Economic Social Topic: Addressing Global Economic Inequality Submitted By: Switzerland

1/16

1	EXPRESSING deep concern that economic growth is the goal of each country of the world in
2	order to show the increase in the amount of goods and services provided by the population, and
3	
4	EMPHAZING the fact that Global Economic Equality has worsened over the years and caused

 economic growth to decline, and

<u>NOTING</u> that although Switzerland is ranked as having one of the strongest economies in the world, there are still constant struggles within it, and

<u>UNDERSTANDING</u> the peace and prosperity of Switzerland's market with a budget of \$212.90, 0.1% of GDP, and an incredibly low unemployment rate of 6.9%, but

REALIZING that a large portion of Switzerland's success is from its dependence on its neighbors of the Euro Zone, of which purchases half of Switzerland's exports, and

RECOGNIZING that Switzerland would be better off not depending on the economy of other nations because their economy could collapse at any second, causing destructive damage to the economy of Switzerland, and

<u>WISHING</u> that all countries would notice the amount of economic decline throughout the world and the need for an increase in economic growth percentages.

1.) <u>INVITES</u> all countries to focus on building an organization, or joining a previously existing one, to study how to increase economic growth, and

2.) <u>URGES</u> nations to stop the decline in percentages of economic growth all throughout the years, and each work to have

3.) <u>CALLS UPON</u> all nations to help one another build their economies so that each individual country notices an increase in the amount of goods and services produced per head, but without causing countries to depend on one another, and

4.) **CONSIDERS** the fact that not all nations have a fair amount of goods to allow for as much economic growth as others, but

5.) **SUGGESTS** that each country works to brainstorm how economic growth percentages in the country could increase based on what they have.



Submitted To: Economic Social Topic: Addressing Global Economic Inequality Submitted By: Tajikistan

1/17

Expressing deep concern that there	is an extremely expans	sive gap in the le	ngth of the economic
statuses of the states of the world in v	which we live in when	compared to one	another, and

<u>Stressing</u> the fact of which the world's richest one-percent hold a sum of wealth greater than the sum of the wealth of the entire rest of the world combined, and

<u>Noting</u> that the Maddison Project states that the gap between the incomes of the richest and the poorest states of the globe has risen by 135% since 1960 according to The Guardian, and

Recognizing the efforts of various states such as those residing in the Gulf region, as they supported those countries of economic struggles and troubles greatly, with Saudi Arabia alone donating an approximate 49 billion U.S. dollars in financial aid just between 1976 and 1987, and

<u>Welcoming</u> organizations such as the Development Assistance Committee, which has gone to the reputable extent of uniting 30 countries from around the globe to combine the financial assistance and quarries among them, and

<u>Highlighting</u> the presence of states that lay in a situation of which they are economically disadvantaged, while surrounded by those states who are successful in such regard, and

 1.) <u>Wishes</u> for an initiative that would be greater than the Development Assistance Committee, called the Kassabian Accords, to take place that would extend arms of financial support to over even greater lengths of our globe, and would be funded by the great nations that do so partake in it;

 2.) <u>Calls Upon</u> nations that own an economy of success to not allow for a fellow, neighboring country to suffer at the hands of an economy malnourished of sufficient finances by extending their hands in humble donation to such a nation, encouraging others to also donate to the nation, or to increase trade and commerce with the nation at low tariffs;

 3.) <u>Requests</u> for agenda-driven biases to be thrown upon the outskirts of thinking so that we, the states of common humanistic interests, may be able to meet these interests unrestrictedly.



Submitted To: Economic and Social Topic: Addressing Global Economic Inequality Submitted By: Uruguay

1	NOTING that Uruguay rose from ruins and has begun rebuilding their economy, with GDP's as
2	high as 8%, and
3 4 5	<u>AWARE</u> that government spending continues to be a problem as the GDP of Uruguay has remained a constant 3 to 4 percent in the recent years due to fiscal irresponsibility, and
6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7	CONSCIOUS of the fact that the richest 1% of the world has control of 99% of the wealth,
8	while the poorest 99% control merely 1% of the world's wealth, and
10	BEARING IN MIND that although Uruguay's fiscal sector continues to grow positively their
11	markets are underdeveloped and drowning in government debt, and
12	
13	MINDFUL that Uruguay has almost eliminated most price limitations but is continuing to try to
14	fix price controls such as electricity, fuels, natural gasses and medicines;
15	
16	1. ADOPTS that Uruguay has a GDP of 8% but feels that Uruguay needs to
17	continue to try and raise their GDP higher than 8%;
18	·
19	2. <u>CONFIRMS</u> recommends that Uruguay needs to raise their GDP back up to 8%
20	and continues to hold that GDP constant;
21	
22	3. <u>DEMANDS</u> that the richest 1% spreads their wealth among the rest of the
23	population;
24	
25	4. EXPRESSES THE BELIEF that Uruguay needs to improve their
26	underdeveloped markets and their government debt in order to continue to keep
27	their fiscal sector growing positively;
28	
29	5. DRAWS ATTENTION TO Uruguay's problem with finding funds to help the
30	poor when purchasing things such as electricity, fuels, natural gasses and
31	medicines.
32	



Sponsored By: Afghanistan Submitted To: Economic and Social

2/1

1 <u>NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN</u> the ever growing threat of ISIL is a great threat to the development, the stability, and the security of the Afghan people and the peace of the modern world.

5 <u>ALARMED</u> by the growing power and influence both foreign and domestic of the previously stated terrorist organization and their interests.

8 <u>REFERRING</u> to the numerous terror attacks against the United States, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and many other countries leading to mass casualties and widespread fear around the world.

BEARING IN MIND the continual control and presence of ISIL in the majority of the Nangarhar Province and many other Afghan cities such as Jalalabad, Kabal, and Ghazni leading to the oppression and abuse to the citizens of Afghanistan.

REAFFIRMING there will be no peace or security for the people of Afghanistan and the surrounding areas as long as ISIL still has a stronghold in Afghanistan and still holds power in the global theater.

1. <u>DECLARES</u> that the only way to peace in Afghanistan and the Western World is through the destruction of ISIL and the removal of their regional and global influence.

2. <u>CALLS UPON</u> the United Nations to condemn the actions of ISIL and to support the National Afghan Army in the reclaiming and liberation of Afghan cities, and toppling ISIL's leadership.

3. <u>REQUESTS</u> that the United Nations sends troops and financial support to Afghanistan to help in the reclaiming of Afghan cities and the liberation of its people.





Submitted To: Economic and Social Topic: Peace-building and Post Conflict Recovery Submitted By: Brazil

2/2

1 Conscious of the conflict within the Crimea region of the Ukraine, involving both Russian 2 military and Russian backed separatists, as well as the Ukrainian military and pro Ukrainian 3 rebels and, 4 5 Recognizing that the conflict between Russia, Ukraine, the EU, and the United States has yet to be permanently resolved in any sense and, 6 7 8 Observing that the standing cease-fire in the region has been violated numerous times since the 9 beginning of the conflict in 2014 and. 10 11 Noting with grave concern violence in Eastern Ukraine between Russian-backed separatist forces 12 and the Ukrainian military has injured more than 22,400, killed over 9,500, and displaced 1.6 13 million people and, 14 15 Taking note that Moscow denies its involvement, and yet both Ukraine and NATO have reported the buildup of Russian troops and military equipment near Donetsk and Russian cross-16 17 border shelling and, 18 19 Bearing in mind that early in 2016, NATO deployed four battalions to Eastern Europe, rotating 20 troops through Poland, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia to deter possible future Russian aggression 21 elsewhere in Europe, particularly in the Baltics; 22 23 1) Calls upon both the Russian Federation and Ukraine to begin negotiations for a 24 permanent ceasefire in order to prevent further escalation of conflict; 25 26 2) Recommends that the two countries cease hostilities immediately; 27 28 3) Expresses its hope that other countries in Eastern Europe will support peace in the 29 Crimea;

4) Welcomes the input of other countries in deciding how to best create peace in the

Ukraine and all of Eastern Europe.

30 31

Subject: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery Sponsored By: Cuba

Submitted To: ECOSOC

1	EMPHASIZING the fact that there are eleven countries in the world currently engaged in some
2 3	form of conflict, and
4	FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that over 50% of these nations are located in the Middle East
5	and Africa, and
6	Program I
7	NOTES that a process must be created to help negotiate peaceful resolutions to rising tensions
8 9	using compromise and understanding, and
10	BELIEVES if a system is not established soon these nations could further deteriate in stability
11	and result in the loss of many innocent lives, and
12	
13	<u>SUPPORTS</u> the views of all factions and groups, whether sponsored by the state or not, as they
14	represent a group of people with unique views whose voices should be heard;
15 16	1) <u>CONDEMNS</u> useless violence as shown by the militant faction ISIS;
17	1) CONDEMNS decress violence as shown by the minitalit faction 1313,
18	2) <u>CALLS FOR</u> peaceful talk and debate to occur between conflicting parties in these
19	areas instead of violence which will result in the loss of more lives overall without
20	accomplishing anything;
21	
22	3) <u>REQUESTS</u> that larger better developed nations step in to moderate but not advise
23	peace talks;
2425	4) ASKS THAT nations be patient when resolving conflicts with the people's unrest and
26 26	be respectful of their opinions and views;
27	be respectitif of their opinions that views,
28	5) ENSURES that this system will lead to a decrease in nations engaged in conflict if
29	immediately established.





Submitted To: Economic and Social

Topic: Peace Building and Post-Conflict Recovery

Submitted By: Czech Republic

1	Realizing that the only way to create peacebuilding and sustainability is to inform world leaders
2	how to implement educational systems that promote economic interdependence into nations
3	affected by conflict, and
4	
5	Bringing to attention the issues caused by lack of educational support to war-afflicted countries,
6	and
7	
8	Emphasizing the need to supply delegates to help create systems that teach leaders of developing
9	nations afflicted by war to establish understanding and acceptance into their countries, and
10	
11	Concerned by the lack of sustainability and peace in countries where civil violence is common
12	due to economic inequality as compared to many developed nations, and
13	
14	Given that countries devastated by war often fall back into conflict due the neglect of civil
15	
16	•
17	1.) Stresses the need to train government leaders to install civil rights and economic
18	opportunity to all of their citizens regardless of their status or ideology,
19	
20	2.) Focuses on education for all people in order to encourage self-reliance and stability
21	within the developing country,
22	
23	3.) Dedicates time, resources, and representatives to guarantee commitment for a long
24	term chance of peace and stability for countries affected by war and conflict.
	<u>F</u>





Submitted To: Economic and Social
Topic: Peace-building and Post Conflict Recovery
Submitted By: Czech Republic

1	Aware that many people have been displaced by many terror, conflicts, and natural disasters, and
2	
3	Recognizing the fact that major problems need quick actions taken due to people being displaced
4	and hurt, and
5	
6	Noting with grave concern that citizens of war-torn countries can be trapped because of the lack
7	of assistance from other Nations.
8	
9	Bearing in mind that one nation cannot bear all the responsibly and monetary burden, so all
10	nations must help;
11	
12	Calls upon all nations to work toward a solution to benefit all;
13	
14	Recommends that people are educated on the refugee crisis no matter if they are
15	displaced or live in a nation unaffected;
16	
17	Expresses its hope for a more effective system to give financial relief to nations that
18	need to recover from these conflicts;
19	
20	Shows Need to the IMF to provide some funding for to benefit this problem.
21	
22	



Subject: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery
Sponsored By: Democratic Republic of the Congo
Submitted To: Economic and Social

2/6

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that from 1945-2009 fifty-seven percent of all countries who experienced a civil war relapsed into war, thus continuing to weaken their economy, negatively affect their relations with other countries, and remove credibility from their governments, and

<u>HAVING CONSIDERED</u> that aid intended to rebuild and strengthen the economies of these countries cannot be meted out effectively until peace is restored throughout the entirety of the country, and

<u>ALARMED</u> that every civil war from 2003-2009 was some form of a continuation of a previous civil war and that these countries received little help from countries that were in a position to provide relief during these times of crisies, and

<u>EMPHASIZING</u> the General Assembly's request for all Member States to contribute to the Peacebuilding Fund in their resolution GA/11780 in order to sustain finances for ongoing peacebuilding activities;

- 1) <u>STRESSES</u> that foreign investments can substantially aid and provide relief for countries recovering from wars;
- 2) <u>NOTES WITH APPROVAL</u> the use of the peacebuilding fund to ensure the economic security of countries that they supported during during post-war periods, until those countries can thrive independently of United Nations financial support;
- 3) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> that countries cooperate with neighboring countries, and provide assistance when possible, in order to avoid political discord with them and enable widespread economic growth;
- 4) <u>REITERATES</u> that although we should consider both peacebuilding and post conflict recovery equally important issues, it is necessary to first build peace and then provide aid intended as a preventative measure against further warfare when considering how to provide relief to countries in need.



`Subject: Peacebuilding and Post Conflict Recovery Sponsored By: Denmark Submitted To: Economic and Social

2/7

1	RECOGNIZI	(NG) that the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) is currently supporting	
2	than 193 proj	ects in 22 countries by delivering fast, flexible and relevant funding and has	
3	allocated \$623	3 million to 33 countries to help prevent (re)lapse into conflict and sustain peace,	
4	and		
5			
6	EMPHASIZI	NG that the most fragile post-conflict countries should be prioritized in the	
7	PBF's allocati	ons, with priorities in this regard to Somalia, South Sudan and Maliand	
8		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
9	CUDECCINC	that 15 % of PBF allocations have gender equality as their principal objective	
10			
11	to contribute to	o gender equality, and	
12			
13	ENCOURAG	<u>FING</u> the UN's contribution to the implementation of the New Deal and	
14	statebuilding i	n fragile states, which proposes key peacebuilding and statebuilding goals,	
15	focuses on new ways of engaging, and identifies commitments to build mutual trust and		
16	achieve hetter results in fragile states, and		
17	dellio (C Better	Touris III Magne States ,	
18	ADDDECIAT	TING that Germany has an estimated 300,000 refugees are in Germany,	
19			
20 21	Iollowing Ang	geta Merket's open-door poncy,	
22			
23	1.	EMPHASIZES the key priority to ensure that these various channels of	
24		financial support for peacebuilding become more integrated and coordinated at	
25		the country level;	
26			
27	2.	RECOMMENDS increasing the participation of women in political processes	
28	- -	to strengthen their voices in post-conflict planning processes and address their	
29		specific post-conflict needs;	
30		specific post-conflict needs,	
31			
32	3.	<u>URGES</u> voluntary contributions to the PDF from Member States,	
33		organizations and individuals;	
34			
35	4.	SUPPORTS an increased PDF focus on regional peacebuilding efforts to	
36		more effectively address underlying factors driving conflict.	



1 2



2/8

Submitted To: Economic Social Topic: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery Submitted By: Djibouti

<u>Aware</u> of the fact that war and conflict fills the world we live in, there needs to be a strong effort to build up countries after conflicts and to push for peace throughout the world, and

<u>Alarmed</u> by the death tolls of civilians and the amount of innocent casualties that are reaching extremely high levels in each conflict, such as the conflict in Syria which has caused over 470,000 deaths, and

<u>Concerned</u> by the amount of money being spent on war and conflicts, reaching high amounts of 13.6 trillion dollars in conflicts from the year 2015 alone, and

<u>Taking into account</u> the efforts and programs previously developed by the United Nations to aid in building peace across the globe such as the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization which lead to immense amounts of peace building in over 120 countries, there are still problems that desperately need to be solved, and

<u>Confident</u> that if a change isn't put into action, there could be major distress placed on future generations to fix what can be solved and worked towards now, and

- 1) <u>Stresses</u> the importance of developed countries to working together and to respect other countries culture to aid underdeveloped countries in peacefully resolving their conflicts;
- 2) <u>Draws attention to</u> advisory groups and different commissions that had had major success in similar areas and recommends a similar group be formed for the specific purpose discussing issues occurring in the world and providing suggestions with ability to act;
- 3) Recommends that developed countries give their best effort while being sure to maintain a consistent level of peace in their own country to avoid excessive amounts of conflict;
- 4) <u>Invites</u> developed countries to use their extra resources and efforts into helping provide assistance to countries in conflict by using ideas for peace and resources to end the conflict and rebuild countries;
- 5) <u>Calls upon</u> countries in conflict, to avoid resorting to violence and instead try to talk peacefully and ask for help and gain aid from other countries and the United Nations.



Subject: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery Sponsored by: Egypt Submitted to: Economic and Social

l	<u>CONCERNED</u> because of religious
2	consequences in Egypt have been a major issue of the Importance of interreligious conversation,
	and
3	
1	<u>DETERMINED</u> that the United States Organization of peace has operated for many years on the
5	ground to progress Coptic Muslim relations, and
5	
7	ANXIOUS that recently the organization has held sessions and workshops on the upcoming of
3	equality and predictions for collaboration between the countries islamists opposition groups, and
)	
0	<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that the trial about peacemaking through the Arab world as well as the part of
1	religion, and Islam in today's world, and
12	
13	STRESSING that USIP has functioned to advance Coptic-Muslim relations through provision of
14	the Coptic Evangelical Connotation for communal facilities in Cairo (CEOSS);
15	
16	1) DRAWS THE ATTENTION that it has steadily been amongst the highest funders to
17	peacekeeping processes in the world;
8	,
9	2) DECLARES that they are enthusiastic groups of peacebuilding actions commenced by
20	the United Nations and local governments in upright skirmish circumstances;
21	
22	3) EMPHASIZES that the indispensable for the United Nations security council to plan
23	attainable orders and avoiding orders that dearth radical foundation;
24	,
25	4) ENCOURAGES that the defense of civilians were instructed and the need for
26	peacekeeping to support the nationwide labors in this repute;
27	r
28	5) FURTHER PROCLAIMS that together with human and technical, their commands have
29	to contract with the problematic surroundings and to transmit on numerous tasks to fix
30	Peacemaking;
_	··

Submitted To: Economic and Social Topic: Peace Building and Post Conflict Recovery Submitted By: Germany

2/10

AWARE of the mass exodus of refugees that flooded into Germany last year, with numbers 1 reaching 900,000, and the havoc they wreaked on the nation's economy as well as the nation's 2 3 infrastructure, costing Germany nearly 21 billion euros (EU), which is roughly 0.7% of 4 Germany's GDP, and 5 CONSCIOUS of the German parliament's decision to deploy 1,200 military personnel and 6 6 7 reconnaissance jets to Syria(not in accordance with troops under the direction of Bashar al-Assad), in order to bring about peace in a non-combative manner, such as assistance in 8 9 expediting refugees, as well as providing protection and the replenishment of supplies for other nations' aircrafts and militaries, and 10 11 BEARING IN MIND the amazing effort by the Berghof Foundation in Germany and their work 12 13 towards organizing refugees in Jordan as well as preventing extremist violence in the Balkan 14 countries, and 15 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the most recent UN RES/70/262 focusing on aversion of violence 16 17 in high intensity situations, as well as the Advisory Group of Experts working on sustaining 18 peace in areas of conflict, and 19 MINDFUL of the mechanisms created by the Economic and Social council to respond to the 20 problems faced by countries recovering from conflict in order to "prevent the deterioration of 21 22 human security;" 23 1. CALLS UPON the United Nations to direct monetary assistance to not only 24 Germany, but other nations that are harboring refugees and are in financial need 25 because of it; 26 27 2. **RECOMMENDS** that other nation's follow suit and provide some form of 28 assistance to the refugee movement in Syria in order to handle the displaced 29 refugee families as well as maintain the peace amongst civilians in the area; 30 31 3. ENCOURAGES member nations to create organizations that work towards 32 combating extremist violence in other areas in order to avoid the uproar of more 33. extremist groups; 34 35 4. URGES the United Nations as a body to work towards strengthening the current 36 37 UN resolution in place handling peacekeeping;

38 39

40

5. ENCOURAGES the creation of a UN subcommittee solely focusing on assisting countries recovering from conflict by providing volunteer assistance.



Submitted To: Economic and Social Council **Topic: Sanctions** Submitted By: Iran

Concerned by the ongoing threats and sanctions posed to developing nations by Western 2 ideology, especially ones passed by the United Nations and the amount of socio economic 3 backlash unleashed upon developing nations by other western countries causing a penury state 4 among the Middle East, by which the Middle East is currently being depleted by 5 billion a 5 month, that is roughly about 120 billion in the past nine years and 100 billion frozen in banks according to The Iran Primer, and

6 7 8

1

Referring to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231, the Middle East believes that this is an over-step of the United Nations Security Council in which it is infringing the Middle East rights to conduct business on its on terms, and

10 11 12

9

Dissatisfied with previous attempts such as Security Resolutions: 1696, 1737, 1747, 1803, 1835, 1929, and 2224, the Middle East believes that the intention to dissolve these resolutions and implement a stronger one would constrict all of the Middle East's socio economic policy, and

14 15 16

13

Conscious of such attempts, we will conclude that there will not be any presence from the Middle East, and

17 18 19

1. Invites the Security Council to consider dissolving current Resolution 2231, by which we will attend, to achieve economic goals with Europe and the Americas:

20 21 22

Abolish the formation of the Security Council established by the United Nations in being an obstruction to the posterity of the Middle East, and

23 24 25

3. Advocates the need to dissolve any resolutions against the nations of the Middle East.



Submitted To: Economic and Social Council Topic: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery Submitted By: Israel

2/12

1	NOTING WITH CONCERN that the Middle East has been considered a war-torn region for
2	quite some time now, even with the constant efforts that nations inside and outside of this region
3	have used to try to change this, and
2	
3	ACKNOWLEDGING that not every nation has a need to be concerned with or the resources to
6	aid in the efforts to restore peace to this war-torn region, and
7	
8	RECOGNIZING that any efforts to create peace will not have an immediate effect in nearly any
9	conflict, especially those that arise from centuries of disputes about religion, politics, or anything
10	else that two or more groups have hatred for each other about, and
11	
12	BELIEVING that ending the conflict in the Middle East is the first step to ending all conflict in
13	the world, whether it is between multiple nations, within one nation, or with terrorists, and
14	
16	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the struggles that any nation that has recently been at war with
16	another nation or itself will go through in their time of rebuilding and recovery in economic,
17	political, and many other ways;
18	
179	1) STRESSES the need for peace in the Middle East so as to aid all countries through the
20	removal of conflict and the pressure to take sides, which raises the chances for more wars
21	across the globe;
22	
283	2) <u>IMPLORES</u> any nation with the ability to do so to either provide or help fund efforts to
24	put an end to the conflicts in this region so all of these nations can focus on becoming
25	economically and politically stable;
26	
297	3) STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that the nations involved in such conflicts are open to
28	working with other nations to help bring peace to this region, and furthermore, the world
2190	
3101	4) <u>SUPPORTS</u> any peace that is accomplished without the need for any sort of territorial
31	negotiations, as that would take much longer and delay peace even more;
32	
3 32	5) CALLS UPON all nations that are able to do so to help aid in the recovery of the

nations involved in conflicts once the conflicts have been solved all across the globe.





Submitted To: Economic and Social Topic: Peace-building and Post Conflict Recovery Submitted By: Jordan

1	Conscious	to the fact that there has been over 23 million civilian deaths, and millions more	
2	people who have been injured or had to evacuate their homes since World War II, and		
3			
4	Recognizing the fact that major problems need quick, strong action in order to be successful in		
5	not only creating peace but dealing with the after-effects of the conflicts, and		
6			
7	Noting with grave concern that citizens of war-torn countries can be trapped because of the lack		
8	of assistan	ice from other Nations.	
9			
10	Bearing in mind that one nation cannot do this task alone and the U.N. needs support from all		
11	nations;		
12			
13	1)	<u>Calls upon</u> all nations give more attention to the relief of countries with declining	
14		economies because of the long-term effects on not only the future of the country but	
15		also the rest of the world;	
16			
17	2)	Recommends the education of the importance of peacemaking to the citizens in order	
18		to increase understanding which will promote a stronger, more effective way to	
19		reform the economy and relationships between nations;	
20	a \		
21	3)	Expresses its hope for a more effective and quick-acting system to give relief to	
22		nations that need to recover from these conflicts;	

Submitted To: Economic Social **Topic: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery** Submitted By: Poland

1 2 3	Stressing the importance of a nation being able to successfully rebuild from a devastating internal or external conflict, and
4 5	Emphasizing that for a nation to fully recover from any conflict, it must be able to return to a state that is either as stable or more stable, meaning that it can sustain a government that protects
6 7	the people and provides equal rights for a long period of time, than before the conflict, and
8	Draws attention to the fact that some rebuilding nations have abused the resources sent to them
9	by other nations or NGO's and have used the resources, like weapons, to create further turmoil
10	and conflict within their nation, and
11 12	Confident that these nations will be able to peacefully and legally quell internal conflicts,
13	instead of using weapons and the military, that sometimes arise after wars and other disturbances
14	as well as ensuring their people a safe government by infusing it with republican ideals, and
15	
16	Aware that it could possibly resort to outside nations getting directly involved in the rebuilding
17	of these nations, like sending in troops, and aware that some past attempts to go this route have
18 19	failed and have only caused more turmoil, but
20	1.) Alarmed that some nations have failed in this goal of successfully rebounding after a
21	conflict and suggests that nations should refuse to help rebuilding nations that refuse
22	to provide their citizens with a fair and stable government;
23	
24	2.) Suggests that nations that are having trouble providing a stable, safe, and protective
25	government for their people in the wake of a devastating conflict seek out the help of
26 27	the United Nations;
28	3.) Invites nations of the United Nations to send over construction supplies, food, and
29	first aid to help these rebuilding nations in need in the reconstruction of their country
30	and help in providing a more stable nation for the citizens in need to rely on;
31	
32	4.) <u>Calls upon</u> nations wanting to help the rebuilding nations to not send weapons or
33	money, which can be used against the people or against a neighboring nation;
34 35	5.) Recommends that instead nations that want to help should pledge their aid, meaning
36	that they should vow to protect the nation in need from outside harm, and send food
37	and medical supplies directly to the nation that requests help.





Submitted To: Economic and Social Topic: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery Submitted By: Portugal

Considering that civilians inside conflict are effected no matter on the opinion of the

1

2	current situation, and
3	Alamand that there has been assessed 22 million double of sixilions and many many
4	Alarmed that there has been around 23 million deaths of civilians and many more effected through things such as injuries and evacuations since the beginning of World
5 6	War II, and
7	wat 11, and
8	Expressing deep concern that most people who are involved in the conflict are
9	civilians who are trapped and then forced to rebuild their lives after the conflicts, and
10	orvinans who are trapped and their rorous to resulte their rives after the continens, and
11	Bearing in mind that solving the conflict is only half the battle and we must work hard
12	to not only stop the violence but help to rebuild the nation and create a more stable
13	government and economic system, and
14	
15	Noting with grave concern that one nation cannot do this alone and there is a need for
16	every nation and the U.N. to step up and help solve this problem, and
17	
18	Recommends that nations give much more attention to the need of not only the
19	stopping of a conflict but also the need to help rebuild a country effected by
20	conflict;
21	
22	Calls upon the U.N. to find a more quick finding solution to give relief to a
23	country in the need of relief;
24	
25	Requests that nations educate their people in the importance of peacemaking to
26	the citizens to increase understanding in the need for peace;
27	Delta and a discount of the control
28	Reiterates the support for countries who are giving support not only to
29	countries in conflict but also countries still recovering.



Subject: Peacebuilding and Post Conflict Sponsored By: Republic of Korea Submitted To: Economic and Social

2/16

BEARING IN MIND that peacebuilding requires addressing conflicts and sometimes using
delicate actions to bring adverse groups to agree on a situation to prevent anymore conflicts
from rising, and
RECALLING the Peacebuilding Commission in 2005 with a main goal of handling the

actions caused by post conflict to be taken and relied on for the conflicts beginning to happen between countries, and

HAVING EXAMINED the financial risks the Peacebuilding Commission created the Peacebuilding Fund which was made to help out the countries needs of emergency expenses, and

RECOGNIZING that in 2012 contributions attained 80.5 million dollars which was the greatest since 2008 to help contribute to these ever growing problem, and

SEEKING the need of reinforcement the Peacebuilding Support Office was created to support and help the Peacebuilding Commission with strategic advice and guidance;

1) <u>INVITES</u> countries worldwide to partake in a national task force with a goal of preventing conflict from arising between known enemy countries;

2) **FURTHER RECOMMENDS** any countries that are experiencing conflicts between another country to speak up to the United Nations about their problems so they can be addressed in committee;

3) **REQUESTS** the establishment of a volunteer group and a national fund to help aid the rebuilding of any country that has been affected by a tragedy of any sort.



Submitted To: Economic and Social Topic: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery Submitted By: Russian Federation

2/17

CONCERNED by the ever-growing issue of the formation of unstable states caused by the lack of help from organizations or caused by the developed nations attempting to solve these problems but instead worsening the situation, and

WELCOMING the development of procedures and funds specifically geared towards these two

WELCOMING the development of procedures and funds specifically geared towards these two goals of peace-building and post conflict recovery to help prevent the creation of radical and unstable governments, and

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> the struggles of stabilizing a nation under substandard conditions and the need for assistance by outside nations seeking to help by supplying diplomatic or monetary aid, and

<u>FULLY AWARE</u> of the issues of having external help by other governments and the affects it can have on a nation by either not helping at all or worsening the already terrible situations these countries face;

1) <u>ENCOURAGES</u> the need to help infrastructure in post conflict nations by providing monetary aid and also providing aid to help boost their economies and help stabilize their government, and

2) <u>REQUESTS</u> a need to support stable governments in these countries and to condemn the support of unstable and radical groups as it creates an unsteady foundation in which to rebuild a nation on, and

3) <u>SUPPORTS</u> the development of rules and procedures to protect the sovereignty of nations who need this aid to prevent unwanted help being forced upon these nations which in turn causes more unsteadiness, and

4) <u>DECLARES</u> the need for a committee that can decide what kind of aid and how much aid is needed for these countries while also speaking to these nations and asking what their country needs when taking into consideration what kind of aid is needed.



Submitted To: Economic Social Topic: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery Submitted By: Saudi Arabia

2/18

<u>Conscious</u> that civil wars plague many countries around the world for decades, even after they end, in terms of the economy, human rights, and other various areas that restrain the development and life quality of the host country, but

<u>Mindful</u> of the effort and time required from developed, peaceful countries to provide the conflicted nations with the tools necessary to amend their governments, and

<u>Endorsing</u> the United Nations Peacekeeping missions that began in 1948 when the Security Council authorized the deployment of UN military observers to the Middle East in order to aid countries closer to peace, but

<u>Taking note</u>, however, that every situation is dependent on different factors involved with each individual country, and that a single, rigid plan of action would be unsuccessful, and

<u>Recognizing</u> that the resolving of these internal conflicts would serve to help not only the citizens and societies of countries in need, but also would help further accomplish the UN's original goal of increasing governmental stability around the globe, and

- 1.) <u>Draws attention</u> to the need for a committee to oversee the members of the United Nations to not only keep a close watch on the countries asking for aid but also the Peacekeeping staff itself to put a stop to mismanagement, fraud, and corruption in U.N. peacekeeping;
- 2.) <u>Recommends</u> keeping the current strategy of the UN Peacekeeping force regarding resorting to violence only as self-defense of the peacekeeping force, their mandate, or the civilians as to ensure the sovereignty of the host country is not infringed upon;
- Calls upon all countries to continue donating to the UN to prevent delays that further strain an overburdened system supporting 16 peacekeeping missions around the world;
- 4.) <u>Promotes</u> the creation of a rehabilitation support system for ex-combatants and the displaced population affected by the turmoil to aid them in getting their lives back in order;
- 5.) <u>Suggests</u> that the UN also re-evaluate long-standing U.N. operations to determine whether each U.N. mission is contributing to resolution of the situation or slowing down the process of peace in order to cut ineffective expenses.





Submitted To: Economic and Social
Topic: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery
Submitted By: Spain

2/19

1	AWARE of the recent influx of refugees and internally displaced persons as a result of years	O.
2	rmed and political conflicts which have caused an increased burden on surrounding states, a	nd
3		
	and the second s	

REALIZING that while the belief of the Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) has disbanded there is no official peace treaty, and

MINDFUL of the suffering invoked on Spain from the Basque for many years during the country's years of conflict as a result of terrorism, and

 EMPHASIZING the recent terrorist attacks in Barcelona (killed 13 and injured 100) and Cambrils (5 suspects shot dead, 7 injured), and

<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that the United Nations and the international community needs to respond to this action by ensuring the security of regional states, and

<u>DETERMINED</u> to show that the United Nations must respond to these terrorist attacks in order to build the peace and trust within the people of Spain;

- 1. <u>REQUESTS</u> that member states draw more attention to human rights violations and acts of terrorism committed against civilians;
- 2. <u>WELCOMES</u> the development of a new comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy to imposes a greater range of legal, financial, and cooperation requirements;
- 3. <u>CONFIRMS</u> the need for member states to ratify international conventions and protocols in order to sustain peace;
- 4. <u>RECOMMENDS</u> that the United Nations continue provide peacekeeping operations in order to maintain regional stability;
- 5. <u>CALLS UPON</u> member states to promote democratic values and human rights in order to maintain the peace;
- 6. <u>INSTRUCTS</u> that the United Nations take action to help gather resources for countries in need of such items.

Subject: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery Submitted By: Syrian Arab Republic Submitted To: Economic and Social

2/20

1	Emphasizing the fact that the world, specifically the Middle East, is currently in a state of
2	conflict which has resulted in the deaths of millions since the start of the Israeli-Arab conflict
3	in 1948, a time that saw the emergence of new groups and nations which further increased
4	tension, and
5	

Recognizing the recent conflicts such as the civil war in Syria, shifting of alliances within the world, and the state of terror inflicted by terrorist organizations which has resulted in the displacement of millions of refugees, and

Taking into account the effects that the conflicts in the Middle East have on the rest of the world whether it be cost of resources increasing, disagreement in the placement of refugees, as well as the increased military presence within the region further inflicting terror, and

<u>Having considered</u> that the view the rest of the world has taken on the conflict by means of Muslim discrimination as well as an increased desire for military action has done nothing but further escalate the issue with no resolve, and

<u>Having considered</u> the effects of Saudi Arabia's attempt to drain funding for Iran and the Islamic State by increasing their sale of oil as well as the air strikes from the United States, France, and the United Kingdom in attempt to weaken terrorist organizations like the Islamic State:

1) <u>Stresses</u> the importance of all nations working together to decrease funds for the Islamic State and other terrorist organizations by other nations increasing their sale of oil to shift the Islamic State's primary source of finance;

2) <u>Promotes</u> that western nations attempt to educate their citizens on the inner workings of Middle Eastern religions such as Islam to prevent Islamophobia in their nations;

 3) <u>Suggests</u> that the United Nations review the area as a whole when addressing the Middle Eastern conflict due to the complexities and inner workings of the issues as well as the United Nations allow Palestine to have their own state to resolve the Israili-Palestine conflict.



Subject: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery Sponsored By: Turkey

Submitted To: Economic and Social



Alarmed that the civil war between the Syrian government and its rebels has aided in the destruction of Syria, along with ISIS moving into the nation attempting to overthrow the government, millions of citizens fear for the lives of themselves and others, and

4 5

Concerned that an estimated 270,000 civilians have lost their life in the midst of war, while the amount of refugees fleeing the country is at an all time high, and

6 7

> 8 Aware that surrounding countries have taken in as many refugees as possible, 60,000 refugees 9 are stuck on borders of nations due to the lack of resources nations have to sustain and aid 0 these refugees who have come with nothing from a place of terror and war, and

11

Expressing deep concern that smugglers are charging refugees \$1,200-\$1,500 USD per adult to get over the Syrian border and into a nation without other nation officials knowing, this is not only dangerous, it also increases the number of refugees in a given nation, that does not have the ability to sustain said refugees and

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Noting it takes around \$415 million USD to cover the cost of 1.4 million refugees, seeing this, it is difficult for some nations to put that amount of money towards their refugee fund, Turkey for example, is overflowing with refugees, the current number of refugees in Turkey is over 3.4 million, and

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<u>Conscious</u> of nations who have taken in refugees and continue to educate them in order to return them to their country when it is no longer under extreme turmoil, although education has been offered to refugees, the success rate of integrating these children into schools is only about 60%;

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1. <u>Urges</u> countries that do not have refugees to take in a number of refugees to help other nations who are floundering in refugees that their economy can no longer support due to the overpopulation;

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2. <u>Calls upon</u> nations to financially assist with the enormous cost to build, maintain, and acquire resources to maintain the lives of refugees everywhere;

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3. <u>Stresses</u> that it will take over 20 years and close to \$200 billion USD to rebuild the pre-war GDP but this does not compare to the half a million lives lost in the midst of the civil war in Syria.



Sponsored By: Ukraine
Submitted To: Economic and Social

2/22

1 2	<u>Aware</u> that the ideas of rebuilding peace and the post conflict recovery are generally thought of as two different terms, but that they are completely able to be thought of as one and,
3	
4 5	<u>Concerned</u> with the amount of violence currently taking place in many countries globally and that it is a significant issue causing threats and terror among thousands of citizens
6	everywhere and,
7	overy where und,
8	Bearing in mind that the Government of Ukraine has previously requested outside help and
9	sources to plan the peacebuilding efforts needed to rid the nation of the violence happening
10	throughout, and,
	throughout, and,
11	Francisco de de color de decembre del mondicione de des effects de la meso de color de des
12 13	<u>Expresses its thanks</u> to those who did participate in the efforts taken to plan and conduct the ideas and procedures to build peace and recovery from the current conflicts throughout
14	Ukraine, now we
15	
16	<u>Invite</u> other nations to join in the efforts of providing the proper sources to help rebuild
17	nations world-wide, from the disasters, issues and conflicts in those areas and not just in
18	Ukraine, and
19	
20	<u>Urges</u> nations not so heavily affected by said conflicts to consider helping those who have
21	been more severely impacted by the issues at hand, and again,
22	
23	Appreciates all efforts currently being taken to help each and every nation against these
24	Conflicts affecting all nations differently, and finally,
25	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
26	Recommends all countries be cognizant of the issues currently happening and be prepared
27	for any future conflicts that may arise out of them
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Subject: Peace-Building and Post Conflict Recovery
Sponsored By: United Kingdom
Submitted To: Economic and Social

2/23

BEARING IN MIND that with the recent attacks and animosity towards some groups of people, advancements in the dealing of relations with foreign countries must be handled quickly and carefully, including the countries that do not wish to participate in peace, and

STRESSING the importance of the larger countries having a bigger role in determining and pushing others to reach out and solve the problems arising in today's world, and

8 <u>RECOGNIZING</u> how the smaller countries also have to come together in order to reach 9 sustained peace across the world, for everyone must work together and be involved in order 10 to create a more perfect society that the future generations can thrive in, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the amount of recent tragedies that have happened in highly populated places, the development of a thought out plan to crack down and eliminate nearly all forms of unprovoked attack will lead to many lives, money, and other supplies being saved and put towards other issues, and

<u>AWARE</u> that the devising of a strategy to eradicate conflict is very tough and thought to be impossible, if not able to do this, a system needs to be put in place in order to help clean up and fix the problems occurring in a post hostile situation;

1) <u>STRESSES</u> the importance of nations all across the world coming together to pool their resources and intelligence together for the greater good of peace and recovery in society;

2) <u>REITERATES</u> previous United Nations' pledges to double the total number of peacekeepers in areas such as Somalia and Sudan;

3) <u>IMPLORES</u> that there is a growing need for a stronger and more distinct peacekeeping authority and extra emphasis on the duration in between conflict and the United Nations response;

4) <u>PROMOTES</u> the involvement of the countries being helped in the conflict in order to make sure that they can sustain peace after the UN becomes impartial in decisions regarding the selected dispute;

 5) <u>EXPRESSES THE HOPE</u> for countries to fight to fix the greatest problem tearing the world apart at the moment, and to better the response and rebuilding mechanisms when hostility still ravages.



Subject: Eradicating Forced Labor Sponsored By: Argentina Submitted To: Economic Social

3/1

1 2 3		NG_WITH_DEEP_CONCERN that people that are victimized by forced labor in ndergo many difficulties, such as human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and even ge, and
4 5 6 7	protocol of	CKNOWLEDGING the fact that Argentina was the ninth country to ratify the 2014 to the Forced Labor Convention, right after France, Norway, the United Czech Republic, Panama, Niger, Mauritania, and Mali, and
8 9 10 11 12	as for the n their small	G the fact that child prostitution has become a problem in northeastern Argentina, orthwest, children work in tobacco fields and endure many dangers; consequently, height increases the chance of more direct contact with dangerous pesticides more ld to an adult, and
13 14	CONCERN	IED about the lives of not only children, but anyone that is forced into labor, and
15 16 17 18 19	together to	NED to stop this cruel treatment of innocent people, countries need to work eradicate the system of forced labor; moreover, eliminating much conflict that in the country itself, and helping people to not have work that is forced onto them,
20 21 22		1) <u>Suggests</u> that countries keep cooperating to ratify important documents that could eradicate forced labor, such as the protocol;
23 24	some	2) Confirms that with all the child labor, that is taking away from school and
2526		are not even going to school at all;
27 28	years	3) <u>Calls upon</u> the fact that some children are starting their child labor at four
29 30 31	for	old, and that is just something that is not acceptable because children need time
32 33		their brains to grow and develop and with all the working, that is unable to reach its full capability;
34 35	labor	4) <u>Declares</u> that more strict laws are to be put in place to eradicate unforced
36 37	human,	because it is inhumane and not right for anyone to have to go through as a
38	,	it is almost like a system of slavery and that ended almost two centuries ago.



Subject: Eradicating Forced Labor Sponsored By: Austria Submitted To: Economic and Social

3/2

Recognizing that, before the United Nations can appreciate the equality of labor opportunity, such as those expressed in Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, deductions must occur in the strikingly high quantity of forced laborers, victims who are exploited for their employment in certain tasks under the prospect of punishment, and

<u>Concerned</u> that, despite the aspirations communicated by Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the total amount of forced laborers across the globe unfortunately results in 21 million workers, and

<u>Conscious</u> of the fact that profits and products manufactured by forced laborers profits about \$150 billion annually in merely one nation alone, and

<u>Emphasizing</u> the fact that industries dealing in agriculture, entertainment, manufacturing, construction, and domestic work are a select few that take advantage of the exploitation of forced laborers globally;

1) <u>Suggests</u> the United Nations host an International Summit in which deliberation regarding potential donations and deposits into anti-slavery projects would be consulted;

2) <u>Urges</u> the United Nations to strive for a law that would ultimately prevent profits generated by forced laborers from benefiting their employers;

3) <u>Instructs</u> the United Nations to host lectures in which forced labor victims would give personal accounts of their previous subjection for the sole purpose of urging society to uphold consensual morals of refusing and boycotting products or services produced by organizations publicly advocating the utilization of forced laborers;

4) <u>Recommends</u> that nations possessing forced laborers shelter them by erecting sanctuaries where forced laborers can find refuge and protection;

5) <u>Supports</u> the establishment of education systems for adolescents and children confined to the clutches of modern slavery, so that a chance for a better future could be anticipated in the presence of an educated individual.





Submitted To: Economic Social Topic: Eradicating Forced Labor Submitted By: Canada 3/3

Recalling the major role that forced labor played in the history of humankind, with the terrible roles of chattel slavery and that of labor camps instituted around the globe in totalitarian states, and

Noting with concern, however, that forced labor is still very much a current problem in our

over 21 million workers being subjected to this unjust treatment, and

<u>Deploring</u> the conditions to which many of these workers are subjected, with 4.5 million being victims of forced sexual exploitation, and with others being forced to work in terrible conditions in factories, and

current economic system, with forced labor producing profits of 150 billion dollars a year with

Recognizing that certain groups are much more vulnerable to be involved with forced labor than immigrants, with 44% of all forced laborers being migrants and with 55% of those being involved in forced labor were either women or girls, but

<u>Reaffirming</u> the efforts of countries to help bring about the end of forced labor principles as outlined in the Forced Labor protocol P209 of 2014, and

1) <u>Supports</u> efforts by governments and organizations to combat the root causes of forced labor by offering job training and education initiatives;

2) Recommends that private-sector companies review their operations in certain areas to ensure that they do not employee forced laborers;

3) <u>Calls upon</u> nations to work together towards ensuring that the rights of migrant laborers are respected, and that they provide compensation for those affected by forced labor;

4) <u>Invites</u> nations, international organizations and corporations to work together on this issue;

5) <u>Urges</u> the creation of an annual conference, bringing together both public and private sectors, to aid in the coordination of efforts against forced labor.



subject: Eradicating forced labor Sponsored By: Colombia Submitted To: Economic and Social 3/4

MINDFUL of the fact that the issue of slavery and/or involuntary servitude is an 2 international issue and one that not only our country of Colombia is facing. This is a case of high importance and sensitivity due to the social and economic status of those involved and 4 the way it affects others in the nation and the entire world, and 5 6 **CONFIDENT** that this fine Humanitarian International committee of open minded citizens of our united World who are concerned about the welfare of the world is capable of solving an issue concerning human rights, and advocating the rights of people under persecution, and 9 10 ENCOURAGED to focus both attention and powers on solving the dilemma of Human 11 trafficking and forced slavery, and 12 13 REITERATING on articles 4, 20 and 23 of the International Declaration of Human Rights Issued by the United Nations, absolutely no form of slavery nor forced labor would be 14 accepted. The right to live freely is a constitutional right owned by every human being who follows the laws, and this right shall not be taken by rebels who seek corruption, and 16 17 18 HAVING CONSIDERED the delicacy of our issue and the sensitivity of the cases of 19 those affected, we seek peaceful plans to take action; 20 TAKES NOTE that even if the servitude was to be voluntarily it would still be 21 22 illegal given its performance of illegal jobs such as drug trafficking; 23 DECLARES the need for devoting more care and assistance for children engaged 24 in street work and employing more labor inspectors to help seize the issue and control 25 it before it expands; 26 27 28 DRAWS ATTENTION TO the peace signing that took place in 2016 between the 3. Colombian government and the revolutionary armed forces of Colombia (FARC) to 29 stop the recruitment of minors or at least those under the age of 15; 30 31 WELCOMES new agreements and arrangements to be made in order to put an end 32 to the inhumane actions of recruiting minors and forcing people to perform dangerous 33 34 and risky jobs. 35



Subject: Eradicating Forced Labor Sponsored By: Ethiopia

Submitted To: ECOSOC

3/5

Emphasizing the fact that 50.97 million people are forced into labor, 72.7% of that is 2 agriculture 7.4% of the people go into industry, and 19.9% are forced into services and 3 Stressing the fact that in order to fix the problems mentioned above, we need other countries 5 that are in the United Nations that are stronger developed to help give money to these 6 countries and 7 8 9 Fully Acknowledge the fact that 168 million children in all of Africa are forced into child 10 labor so it's not just Ethiopia with this problem, but if the entire United Nations work 11 together, then maybe we could reduce this number, but 12 13 Nothing with deep concern that some of the United Nations countries are poor and others 14 don't work together so this problem could be harder than it looks and 15 16 17 Emphasizing further that we need to help these poor people of Ethiopia and all of Africa and 18 19 1.) Stresses the importance of everyone communicating and sharing their wealth to 20 benefit everyone in the world 21 22 23 2.) Promotes the United Nations to come together and make a law or treaty to lower the 24 percentage of forced labor 25 26 3.) Implores the idea of reducing the 168 million people forced into labor by possibly 27 making a law or treaty 28 29 4.) Encourages strongly for all of the United Nations rich and poor to cooperate together 30 31 32 5.) Suggests all of United Nations need to work together, communicate and cooperate to

help make the laws better and improve the lives of the people of Africa

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Subject: Eradicating Forced Labor Sponsored By: Economic and Social Submitted To: Finland 3/6

<u>Stressing</u> that just short of twenty-one million people suffer from forced labor. more so women and girls, than men and boys, 11.4 million females and girls are victims of forced labor while 9.5 million males and boys are forced, and

<u>Realizing</u> the profits made by forced labor are all illegal, about one-hundred-fifty billion dollars is made illegally by forced labor, and 4.5 million of the estimated 21 million people are victims of sexual utilization, and

Having decided that forced labour is the most common element of modern slavery, and the most extreme form of people exploitation, forced labor is associated with poverty a lot of times, along with lack of upheld jobs and schooling, as well as week rule of law, and economy relying on cheap labor, and

<u>Concerned</u> that forced labor is a global problem, in certain areas it is worse than others, for example, in Asia and Pacific there is 11.7 million, while there is only 1.8 million in Latin America and the Caribbean;

- 1) Recognizes the fact that eradicating slavery calls for a global effort rather than just a state, city, town, community, etc. effort, though those will contribute somewhat to helping eradicate it, a global effort will definitely make a larger difference;
- 2) <u>Urges</u> that nations around the globe uses methods such as ads, magazines, newspapers, social media, and other ways of communication or media in order to educate the world about getting rid of forced labor, and showing that it is wrong;
- 3) <u>Stresses</u> that people should have the right to work without being forced to, however, if forced to work, the forced workers should at the very least get paid a very very small amount of money;
- 4) Recommends that if we as a planet wok with governments, companies and worker organizations to document cases, and to ensure the workers are protected and empowered to demand dignified, just working conditions, meaning if we come together and work towards this issue the fraction of the population that is forced into labor may be ended if we attack at its roots causes.



Subject: Eradicating Forced Labor Sponsored By: Greece Submitted To: Economics and Social

3/7

1 2	EMPHASIZING the fact that nearly 25 million people are victims of forced labor, and
3	FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that over 4 million of these victims are children under the age
4 5	of sixteen, which makes up almost 16% of the victims, and
6	UNDERSTANDING that 56% of victims can be found in the Asia-Pacific region, 18% o
7	victims can be found in Africa, and 9% can be found in Latin America, and
8	
9	NOTING that over 90 countries have made efforts to eliminate the most hazardous and
0	exploitative forms of child and forced labor, and
1	NOTING WITH DEED CONCERN that the conditions of these work around are unconitors
12	NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that the conditions of these work areas are unsanitary hazardous, and abusive, and
4	nazardous, and aousive, and
5	EMPHASIZING FURTHER that the conditions and high number of these victims is causing
6	more casualties each day within the walls of forced labor;
17	
8	1) STRESSES the importance of sharing information with the underdeveloped nations
9	on
20	how to control this issue;
21 22	2) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY that countries research and report back on the countries
23	that are experiencing these forced working conditions;
24	<u> </u>
25	3) PROMOTES the advancement of cooperation strategies and building capacities in
26	countries in order to eliminate forced labor;
27	
28	4) SUGGESTS governments, societies, and businesses to engage with others in order to
29 30	ensure that each does their part in order to make this practice an act of the pact, and no the
31	present or future.
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Subject: Eradicating Forced Labor Sponsored By: Iceland Submitted To: Economic Social 3/8

EMPHASIZING that the International Labour Organization (ILO) refers to forced labour as situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities, and
STRESSING that the concept of forced labour is quite broadly defined and covers a wide range of coercive labour practices, which occur in all types of economic activity and in all parts of the world, and
<u>ALARMED</u> by the fact that annually over 21 million peoples have been subjected into the most common practice of modern slavery, forced labour, and that the Asia-Pacific region accounts for 56% of all forced labourers, and
NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the ILO's research and work to implement country based interventions and to reduce forced labour from global economies, and
<u>EMPHASIZING</u> that forced labour abuses and violates human rights and eradication of forced labour will help aid in creating world peace;
1.) <u>PROMOTES</u> the implementation of more long term field based projects in countries with high forced labour activity, specifically countries in Pacific Asia and the European Union;
2.) <u>CALLS FOR</u> the creation of new United Nations' programs to help rehabilitate and reinstate victims of forced labour in order to return them to their former lives;
3.) <u>SUGGESTS</u> nations to create partnerships with companies that provide training to and monitor their workers in order to eliminate forced labour from global value chains;
4.) <u>WELCOMES</u> the supports and involvement of all nations to eradicate forced

labour as a way to support civil society, global economic growth, and basic

human rights.

education caused by forced labor repeats the vicious cycle and,



Subject: Eradicating Forced Labor in the Middle East Sponsored By: India

AWARE that forced labor is defined as "refers to situations in which persons are coerced to

Submitted To: Economic Social

3/9

work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities,"and

UNDERSTANDING that poverty causes extreme amounts of forced labor and the lack of

<u>DEEPLY CONCERNED</u> that not only the Middle East but a large part of the world benefits financially from goods made by peoples under forced labor, and

<u>DEVASTATED</u> 70% of all enslaved people live in only 10 countries. As of 2014 India had over 14 million people living in modern slavery. World wide the are an estimated 46 million people living as slaves and two-thirds of those people are in the Asian Pacific region, and

RECOGNISING the efforts that have been made by the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act. Having raised the minimum age for work from 14 to 18 and increased the financial assistance available to children having been rescued from human trafficking and sexual exploitation;

- 1.) **SUGGESTS** that the committee make laws of mandatory education in third world countries for children ages 5-14;
- **2.) <u>URGES</u>** that recruitment of children by non-state armed groups for child labor should be prohibited and have severe consequences;
- 3.) **ENCOURAGES** the laws that are in place currently be enforced and have more severe consequences for those that participate in these deplorable acts;
- **4.) <u>DEMANDS</u>** that proper legislation be made in all of the Middle East to put an end to inter-border smuggling.





Subject: Economic and Social **Topic: Eradicating Forced Labor** Submitted by: Italy

CONSIDERING that inhumane labor conditions still exist globally today in absurd rates, especially in underdeveloped regions, but not excluding first world countries, and

HORRIFIED THAT there are more slaves today than any other time in human history, numbering around 20 million, and

STRESSING this exploitation, besides being against the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights, perpetuates poverty among vulnerable communities, and

RECOGNIZING that it threatens a prosperous future for the next generations;

1) URGES that the governments of the world take action in favor of the workers that suffer mistreatment in order to achieve fair labor status worldwide;

2) SUGGESTS the workers need to be educated and informed about their own rights so that they know when those are being violated;

3) DEMANDS the victims of this practice should be indemnified and employers more severely punished;

 4) REOUIRES that services that inspect labor need to be more effective and present, monitoring businesses to assure that employees are protected;

5) EXPECTS governments of the member countries to be regularly collecting data to analyze and understand the extension of forced labor and evaluate progress on its combat.



Submitted To: Economic Social Topic: Eradication Forced Labor Submitted By: Lebanon

1 2	Appreciating that the targeted eradication of child labor throughout nations can negatively impact a nation's economic productivity, and is part of a few cultures, but
3	impact a nation's economic productivity, and is part of a few cultures, out
4	Considering that forcing beings into the workforce at a young age compromises the possibility
5	of receiving full education and can result in deaths caused by machinal and other accidents, and
6	of feediving full education and can result in deaths edused by machinal and only according, and
7	Noting with grave concern that on a global scale as many as 168 million children have been
7 8	subjected to forced labor, and the fact that the child labor rate exceeds 20%, and
9	
10	Recognizing that the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) has
11	country-based programs that promote policy reform, has put in concrete measures to end child
12	labor, and is raising awareness to change social attitudes, along with the "Guidance Tools on
13	How to do Business with Respect for Children's Rights to be Free from Child Labour" project,
14	that aids companies with how to prevent and resolve child labor through policies, and
15	
16	Emphasizing that a goal of such caliber will only be reachable through due efforts on behalf of
17	every nation to cooperate properly to enact a stable decrease in child labor worldwide, and
18	
19	<u>Inspired</u> by programs such as the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor
20	(IPEC), and their work to eliminate child labor in many nations by changing the social dialogue
21	and intervening with social services and institutional development, and
22	
23	1.) <u>Calls Upon</u> countries to pair with national humanitarian efforts to raise awareness of
24	the glaring issues that accompany the continuation of child labor and offer volunteer
25	opportunities to aid in the actions against it;
26	
27	2.) Suggests that the United Nation's Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural committee
28	dedicate a more focused attention to eradicating child labor through more financial
29	efforts provided by the UN's Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural committee's funds,
30	to give aid to those children in/being rescued from child labor conditions;
31	2) Among to the Huited Nations to injurish IDEC's notions against shild labor and
32 33	3.) <u>Appeals</u> to the United Nations to join with IPEC's actions against child labor and create an organization/committee to offer rehabilitative aid in the form of education to
33 34	help children regain a foothold on life after escaping child labor;
35	nerp children regain a roomoid on me after escaping child labor,
36	4.) Considers raising the penalty distributed to companies that willingly use children as a
JU	Ti) Considers raising the penalty distributed to companies that winnight use children as a

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source of labor.



Subject: Eradicating Forced Labor Sponsored By: Economic and Social Submitted To: Norway

3/12

1 Recalling the fact that, forced labor is modern day slavery, victims are forced into jobs such as 2 agriculture, mining, fishing, and sex trafficking; and

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Realizing the fact that, the International Labor Organization (ILO) states forced labour is a worldwide issue with 21 million people affected it prevents people from getting the proper skills and resources they need in order to carry out their future; therefore, causing the next generation to continue the cycle, and

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Concerning in other ways, the Geneva Convention from September 25, 1926 that force labor should be averted based on the definition of slavery and this is a humanitarian issue worldwide

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Referring to the fact that, based on the 1930's Forced Labour Convention that companies should follow "due diligence" when looking at labor issues

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Stressing to others that, companies have made 150 billion a year in illicit profits can decide forced labor cases are announced in countries that are developed and is considerably noticed as a worldwide problem

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1) <u>Urges</u> that maybe one solution could be to somehow find all the companies or people that encourage force labor and stop them by developing a worldwide program that states that forced labor is not allowed and will be put to an end all can stop forced labor which leads to citizens earning pay and benefits while not forced jobs;

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2) <u>Suggests</u> that maybe if countries utilize government support and laws to prevent human trafficking and harsh and forced working conditions

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3) <u>Encourages strongly</u> the cooperation of government leaders coming together to solve a worldwide issue such as following the 1930's Forced Labour Convention as Norway has ratified

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4) <u>Instruct</u> attention to governments and world leaders that forced labor is a problem and needs multi-disciplinary approach

313233

5) Recognize that forced labor is more common and the fifth and final solution to prevent forced labor is educate companies and cultures on how detrimental forced labor can be.



Subject: Eradicating Forced Labor Sponsored By: Oman

Submitted To: Economic and Social Committee

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DEEPLY DISTURBED that recent estimates show there are 25 million victims worldwide of forced labor, including 5.5 million children, and

KEEPING IN MIND that these workers struggle in dangerous, sweatshop-like conditions which contribute to the more than 2.78 million work-related deaths per year, and that these workers have little to no hope of escaping their employment alive, and

DEEPLY REGRETTING that the third most lucrative illegal trade, behind only drug and arms trafficking, is human forced labor, and

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CONVINCED that only a global effort could end such a heinous crime against humanity;

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1. EMPHASIZES that 187 nations of the U.N.'s 193 member nations have agreed to the 8 Conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO);

2. REMINDS these nations of their responsibility to uphold their agreements to promote safer working conditions and end modern-day slavery by adhering particularly to the provisions of the Fifth Revised Edition of the Freedom of Association Committee (2006), allowing workers to move freely to and from employment of their choice, and the Declaration of Social Justice (2008), which promotes "decent work, social protection, social dialogue, and rights at work";

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3. DECLARES that each nation makes workers' rights known to all domestic and immigrant workers by posting them prominently in workplaces in the workers' native languages;

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4. RECOMMENDS that workers in all member nations be limited to the 48-hour week set by the ILO, unless they are paid overtime wages and the work is optional;

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5. REQUESTS that member nations prioritize ending forced labor by curtailing the activities of, and prosecuting to the full extent of the law, informal labor brokers, who retain their workers' passports, make illegal deductions to wages, or who use debt bondage as repayment of recruitment fees;

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6. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that implementation of all ILO protocols, some of which have been in place since as early as 1930, will receive the utmost attention and renewed diligence by member states in the next year.

Subject: Eradicating Forced Labor Sponsored By: South Sudan Submitted To: Economic and Social

l	NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that millions of workers travel to developing nations in
2	search of paid work opportunities that have resulted in some of these workers forced into labor
3	and
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EMPHASIZING that according to the international Labor Organization there is approximately 21 million people who have fell victim to forced labor, and

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FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that the most vulnerable group to exploitation is domestic workers who are in conditions including living in a degrading state, dealing with improper time off and wages as well as, in some cases, being subject to sexual and physical abuse, and

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STRESSING that because these crimes are difficult to track and many go undetected there are 14 many more people in forced labor situations with at least one quarter under the age of 18 according to the International Labor Rights Forum;

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1) SUGGESTS the encouragement of other nations involvement in programs such as the Trafficking Victims Protection act and the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons;

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2) ENCOURAGES nations to raise awareness about forced labor and aim to create programs and anti-trafficking courts to discourage the continuation of this crime;

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3) PROMOTES the creation of programs for victims to ensure their protection, aid in any rehabilitation and to help them recover from these traumatic experiences;

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4) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY the support and the continuation of actions taken by the International Labor Rights Forum to "end forced labor by attacking its root" by documenting the cases which in turn protects the victim.



Submitted To: Economic Social Topic: Eradicating Forced Labor Submitted By: United States of America

3/15

Alarmed that in the year 2016, 24.9 million people were trapped in forced labor situate	
industries including agriculture, construction, domestic work and manufacturing, and	

Expressing deep concern that 150 million children worldwide are engaged in child labor of which 73 million are involved in hazardous labor and 4 million are in forced labor jobs leading to around 6-million work-related injuries annually, and

<u>Recognizing</u> that vulnerable populations containing factors such as immigration status, recruitment debt, poverty, isolation, and lack of strong labor protections are commonly targeted and affected by labor trafficking, and

<u>Encouraged</u> by the adoption of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons* where the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime announced its goal was to raise awareness and research, strengthen coordination between nations, and thus decrease the amount of forced labor found in nations, and

Recalling the 2014 ILO Protocol and Recommendation which aimed to help eliminate forced labor systems by improving national plans with strong implementation, monitoring regulations, attempts to collect reliable national statistics to share on a global level, and strengthen current employee organizations that protect workers from unfair conditions, and

 Stresses the importance of increasing the awareness and knowledge about the issue and risks of forced labor through the increasing in collecting and analyzing of data by UN committees while respecting the national sovereignty of nations;

2) <u>Suggests</u> further development of livelihood programs that provide work and shelter for people that have been victims of or those in areas of high risk of forced labor situations to prevent the cycle from continuing in these communities;

3) <u>Invites</u> nations to share strategies for preventing and eliminating forced labor that they employ in their own nations and to work together to develop adequate punishments to enforce their laws against companies caught practicing forced labor.