Third SCH

1. Equalized Primary Education
2. Capital Punishment
3. Women’s Access to Healthcare
Submitted To: 3rd Social
Topic: Equalized Primary Education
Submitted By: Denmark

RECOGNIZING equalized primary education for all peoples as a basis for occupational and
human success, and

AWARE that many nations lack necessary requirements such as funding to provide an equal
education opportunity for its citizens, and

CONCERNED by the lack of equalized primary education among under-developed nations, and

TAKING NOTE of benefits such as reduced poverty and overall well-being, according to
UNICEF, that are effects of equalized education, and

ENCOURAGING any efforts to improve current educational situations within a nation,
particularly if faced with unequal primary education among its citizens;

1) SUGGESTS the raising of funds for schools through voluntary nations to aid in the
   equalization of primary education;

2) URGES nations to raise awareness of the consequences that arise from a lack of
   primary education;

3) ACKNOWLEDGES the need to respect nations’ sovereignty and policy while
   attempting to improve the quality of education;

4) EMPHASIZES the importance of creating an equal primary education standard
   among citizens of a nation.
Subject: Equalized Primary Education
Sponsored By: Colombia
Submitted To: 3rd SCH

Aware that primary education is the first stage of compulsory education and is judged by the age
group of fifteen and over can read and write even the literacy rate is ninety point four
percent,
Wishing more of the children would stay in school past the age of fourteen or
thirteen and,
Realizing the risk of infectious diseases such as bacterial diarrhea, dengue fever,
malaria, and yellow fever take the lives of many citizens including children we need
to be,
Mindful every child is not given the same upbringing as others and also that the
unemployment rate from fifteen years old to twenty four years old is twenty-three
percent that some children and being forced to leave school early and work,
Noting with grave concern that the education expenditures are only four percent
which is ranked thirty seventh in the world we,

1) Invite the United Nations to give aid to all countries who also need of
education help throughout the world,
2) Welcomes the cooperation of any and all to be able to help put forward a
universal standard for all children Pre-Kindergarten to eight grade,
3) Considers the amount of work this organization would have to put in to
accomplish setting new and improved standards for all students in the grades
listed above,
4) Recommends the usage of all governmental spending to go to education(five-
ten percent),
5) Expresses its sympathy to the countries who cannot afford this percentage and
will aid the country up to a certain amount of spending.
Aware that although not every country has a law for free education and there are little to no funds to support it, and

Stress the fact that although worldwide education is a hard goal to reach, primary education for all people, no matter the social class or gender of the individual is important. According to current UN estimates, 72 million children of which 57 percent of them are girls, are still missing out on primary education, and

Urges Other countries to take the same approach as Netherland by not focusing on the costs, but on the rewards, and

Understanding that school keeps children out of work and having parents paying school fees, and hampers government efforts to provide safe, clean classrooms, and

Bear in mind that the smallest educational influence can change one’s life due to the talent and aspiration to want to learn;

Take into account that most of the children are going straight to work instead of getting an education to decrease the poverty level. According to a 2008 UN report “illiteracy rates are highest in the countries with the greatest poverty”;

1) Recommends the universal access to primary education needs to be more attainable for those who need it most. Since the goals were adopted in 2000, 24 million more eligible children are now receiving primary education, but it is necessary to have more than 189 nations;

2) Demands that the choice of one’s education cannot be based on their gender or social status. The answer to decrease poverty starts with education.
Bearing in mind that in 2000, the Millennium Summit of the United Nations listed as its second Millennium Development Goal that “by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling”, and

Stressing that the basic education of children allows them to become more capable individuals that are able to provide a strong foundation for change and the achievement of the other Development Goals, and

Noting that according the UN, enrollment in primary education increased from 83 percent in 2000 to 89 percent in 2008, and

Emphasizing the number of children not attending school, though it is decreasing, is still estimated to be roughly 69 million, and

Concerned that the United Nations also estimates that half of these uneducated children live in Sub-Saharan Africa and about a quarter live in Southern Asia, and

Applauding efforts in countries such as Tanzania, who by severely cutting or eliminating school fees, managed to double the rate of primary school attendance to 99.6 percent between 1999 and 2008, and

Commending other efforts such as infrastructure investments in Nepal that have ensured 90 percent of schooling aged children live within 30 minutes of their school, and

Expressing hope that with the support of United Nations member states, proven methods such as those mentioned above will be allowed to expand and move the world further on its path to achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

1) Recommends that all member states implement legal frameworks within their nation with the purpose of guaranteeing the right to a primary education to all children;

2) Suggests that as soon as possible, all United Nations member states work to make schooling more accessible for children, by ensuring easy access to classrooms, abolishing school fees through techniques such as enlisting volunteer teachers, and if possible, offering school meals to children as a strong incentive to attend school.
Realizing that primary education is the basis for the individual and collective achievement of the future of the human race around the globe and the eradication of poverty, and

Stressing the fact that, roughly 69 million children all over the world were not attending school in 2008, and

Understanding that more than two-thirds of the world’s 793 million illiterate adults (age over 15 years who cannot both read and write) are found in mainly eight countries, each of which are suffering from poverty, and that two-thirds of said adults are women, and

Appreciating that the enrollment ratio in a number of countries has improved greatly since 1999 due to the abolition of primary-level school enrollment fees, and

Taking into account the previous and helpful efforts made by the U.N. in order to provide education to all school-age children, such as the efforts made by several individual developing countries by making attempts to provide additional attention outside of school in order to accommodate children’s individual needs, and

1) **Urges** that attempts made by the U.N. to lower and eventually eliminate school fees for areas of extreme poverty around the world, be continued as much as financially possible;

2) **Recommends** that the U.N. make a commitment to provide all countries, including those both developed and underdeveloped, with basic primary education with the same equal standards for all countries in the world;

3) **Requests** that all countries involved in the U.N. participate in a meeting focused on providing standardized education for both males and females and those with special needs.
Mindful of the increasing stress being weighted on this swelling debate of primary education for our youth within our political standpoints, corrections of our moral constitution that we all abide by and the unity and equality of equalized education is becoming ever more evident in the modern world, and

Having reviewed children’s rights to primary education in our schools and to a stabilized and well working school system that efficiently enables their knowledge to grow and to give all peoples similar opportunity to a fair learning environment has been recognized as a need to help countries without said education to give their youth a future, and

Welcoming new solutions to these decade-old botherations are our intent by mentioning this controversial topic, we as a people are to recognize that all children need accurate and abundant education in order to thrive and succeed in their lives, protecting our humanitarian justices will call for all countries of the world to secure these rights, and

Taking note of the UN’s Education for All act of 1948 that distinctly states that “everyone has the right to education” and that “the ultimate goal of Education for All (EFA) is sustainable development”, education has been granted to everyone but not yet equalized, this is the goal of our standpoint, and

1) Suggests the issues of equalized education to the committee, as a humanitarian and civil issue that must be attended to;

2) Recognizes that the topic of education has been discussed in this council before, and though education was given to all, it is not yet equal;

3) Calls upon nations to perceive this as an issue at hand and to offer new solutions to protect the liberties of all children to bring justice to this prolonged obstacle by working together as a whole;

4) Requests a law of that enforces the right to an equalized learning experience and gives children a future by offering them the tools they need in order to be successful;

5) Acknowledging that we as a people must help those in need by solving this international problem for the good of all people, and the equalized educational system being a standard part of an individual’s life.
Realizing as our world becomes more advanced, education becomes more necessary in order for individuals to keep up with the expanding knowledge and technology of the 21st and upcoming centuries, and

Conscious of the fact it takes a properly educated individual to be in check with the advancing economy to meet the demands of this day in age, and

Considering primary education builds the foundation for individuals to learn to develop their own thoughts, ideas, and creations, and

Aware of the percentage of countries that do not offer equal and fair primary education to all individuals, and

Taking note that UNESCO is and has been trying to equalize education since 1945, there is still much to be done in order to raise the world literacy rate as much as possible, considering there are nearly 1.27 billion individuals in the world that are, by definition, illiterate, and therefore are not reaching their full potential as human beings, and

Expressing with deep concern because of gender, racial, religious discrimination, or social class distinction, it can be nearly impossible for individuals in the minority to gain the necessary primary education to better advance our world, and

1) **Stresses** the importance of primary education in order to lead to more advanced minds of the individual to gradually improve the overall knowledge of the people and world as a whole;

2) **Recognizes** it is completely necessary to provide equalized primary education so as the world can take a further step to become more equal overall;

3) **Draws attention** to how much more successful the world could be if equality were prominent and education is the first step towards becoming equal in order for more advanced ideas and creations of the individual to become more prevalent;

4) **Suggests** the countries and nations not deny primary education because of any factor such as race, religion, gender, or social class;

5) **Recommends** the United Nations take note of how many children around the world are being deprived of a primary education due to the lack of equalization and make these children a priority by forming a volunteer workforce of teachers to begin in the least educationally developed countries to enlighten these eager children with the necessary knowledge they need to become active participants in the advancing world.
Emphasizing, some 75 million children worldwide are without primary education, and that
education benefits and improves the world as a whole, everything possible must be done to
improve and equalize primary education, and

Considering that in order for these disadvantaged countries to gain a foothold and contribute
successfully to society they must be provided the basis of education, propelling those
disadvantaged forward in their economies, and

Acknowledging the efforts of the United Nations' global education drive and the Fast Track
Initiative (FTI) in order to accelerate international progress towards universal education, and

Expressing deep concern, at the lack of combined efforts of these countries to further primary
and higher education is discouraging and must be improved upon if we are to equalize rights of
all people, and despite the promises made by world powers the economic downturn has
prevented any real help from reaching those countries in need, and

Believing that the educational development of these countries is key to world development
improvements in this area will not only improve various areas of 3rd world countries but the
entire world, and

1) Emphasizes the importance of a basic education and resources that will give these
   children tools that will help them in everyday life as well as igniting the passion to further
   their education as a whole;

2) Supports the improvement and strengthening of equalized primary education for less
   privileged countries and children by supporting them in their quest for knowledge and
   helping them realize their full potential;

3) Requests the collaboration of all the countries in the United Nations to aide these
countries in the development of a better educational program and fitting it to the
educational standards of developed countries;

4) Recommends that the United Nations sanctions an International Summit that would focus
   on Primary Education between developed and underdeveloped nations, so that the issue
   of equalizing primary education could be resolved as well as setting up an international
   model of primary education and setting aside a sum of money to help train teachers and
   provide materials to the schools and children that can’t afford the basics.
Submitted To: 3rd SCH  
Topic: Equalized Primary Education  
Submitted By: South Korea

RECOGNIZING that equalized primary education is vitally important for the future of many young girls, however, millions of girls are not provided access due to social or political policy, and

NOTING that, those who receive and education are more likely to create better goals for themselves and have better career options later in their life, and

CONSIDERING the fact that so many girls have been taken out of school to provide care for their families, often putting their whole education permanently on hold, and

ACCEPTING that the amount of time and effort necessary for many nations to come together to better this situation is indescribable, but necessary for the millions of young, up-and-coming women left without an education for themselves;

a) **Recommends** establishing a training facility for teachers who are willing to help educate these young students;

b) **Emphasizes** that citizens of these nations open a center to look after children throughout the day while others get their primary education;

c) **Welcomes** ideas for integrating classes to allow females to be treated and educated equally with males
Submitted To: 3rd SCH
Topic: Equalized Primary Education
Submitted By: The Republic of Georgia

AFFIRMING that equalized primary education is necessary to the welfare of all nations, and

BEARING IN MIND that the Millennium Development Goals of 2015 which are designed to
improve the financial and social status of nations in poverty have started losing most of their
global support and may not be completed by the 2015 deadline, and

CONCERNED that 97% of the 115 million children are not enrolled in school and 60% of that
115 million are women, and

FURTHER EMPHASIZING that 64% of the world’s illiterate population are women, 80% of the
world’s refugee population are women, and

GRIEVED that the lack of equalized primary education in underdeveloped nations increases
unemployment rates, preventable illnesses and unstable economies;

1) ENCOURAGES a stronger global partnership between developed and
underdeveloped nations in order to reach the MDG deadline of 2015 by reporting
contributions annually to the MDG task force;

2) PROMOTES equal rights between women and men and that a quality primary
education should be free to all people regardless of gender or race;

3) SUGGESTS the constitution of an international treaty that will guarantee the right of
a primary education regardless of gender or race too prevent further discrimination.
RECOGNIZING that primary education duration years in Jordan was 6.00 as of 2011, its highest value over the past 41 years was 6.00 in 2011, while its lowest value was 6.00 in 1970, and

CONSIDERING that Jordan’s EFA 2000 report net enrolment in primary education has increased from 87% to 95%, and

REFERRING to the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, across the broader Middle East and North Africa, more than seventy-five million women and more than forty-five million men are illiterate, and

REALIZING that in too many parts of the Middle East education is a luxury, unavailable to many or only offered to a select few, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that too many people in the region can neither read nor take advantage of the opportunities that come with education, and

EMPHASIZING that the girls are prevented from attending school by custom, lack of resources, and oppression;

1) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the fact that the governments of the Middle East have set a goal of helping twenty-million people achieve literacy skills by 2015;

2) RECOGNIZES that through the Middle East Partnership for Peace, the U.S. is working with Jordan, Lebanon, and Bahrain to distribute translated children's books to elementary schools;

3) ACKNOWLEDGES that according to a recent research report by the United Nations Population Fund, countries such as Egypt, Jordan, and Algeria have invested in family planning, healthcare, and education and have subsequently experienced more rapid economic development than the countries that were reluctant to invest in social development programs.
1. **NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN** that children across the world are not able to obtain even the most basic level of education, and

2. **EXpressing with grave concern** that the unemployment rate is high in the world and not having proper education can make finding a job more difficult, and

3. **TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** that achieving equalized primary education for all is a difficult task to overcome, and

4. **AWARE** that if equalized primary education is not taken into account, future generations will not be able to solve international problems, and

5. **ALARMED** by the discrepancy in the educational funding levels received by women in many developing countries, and

6. **CONCERNED** by the United Nations ability to reach the MPG’s by 2015;

7. 1) **ENCOURAGES** nations to regulate the conditions and standards of schools to make sure the best quality of education is received,

8. 2) **URGES** all nations to implement a free universal primary education for both boys and girls,

9. 3) **APPRECIATES** the effects made by NGO’s to increase educational opportunities for girls in the developing world,

10. 4) **SUGGESTS** that member nations employ more teachers and build more infrastructure to promote literacy rates and basic levels of primary education,

11. 5) **EXPRESSES** the belief that a free and universal primary education will help girls obtain equal levels of achievement as boys.
Submitted To: 3rd Social
Topic: Equalized Primary Education
Submitted By: Germany

Aware that equalized primary education plays a vital role in the achievement of all young people and sets the foundation for opportunities later on in life, and

Believing that primary education should be available to all civilians no matter their financial status, and

Realizing that mandated levels of primary education are not present in many countries around the world, and

Alarmed that as of 2001 it was estimated that over 115 million of primary school age, the majority of them girls, do not attend school;

Recognizes that many member nations do not possess all the tools necessary for adequate primary education, such as books and teachers;

1) Implores that member nations look into the betterment of their educational systems specifically their primary education systems and find improvements that may be made;

2) Urges member nations who have obtained universal primary education provide technical assistance to developing countries to revise their own primary education systems;

3) Calls upon member nations to increase funding for the development of infrastructure of primary school in under developed countries;

4) Suggests that member nations review the millennium development goals, specifically 3 and 8, and reaffirm their commitments to better our educational system as a whole;

5) Recommends holding a summit to specifically outline levels of primary education that every nation might choose to follow and discuss funding for those nations that may not be able to financially meet these standards.
RECOGNIZING that globally, people do not have access to basic education and are consequently trapped in a cycle of poverty, of which they cannot escape without a better education, and

TAKING NOTE THAT every individual being—whether man, woman, or child—is entitled to the right of a proper education in their country, and

REALIZING that without adequate education, these global citizens would be unable to find employment and thus become unemployed, therefore not participating or contributing to the global economy; which impacts not only their country, but also indirectly affects the economy of other nations, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that an unacceptable amount of children are living without access to an adequate educational system, for example only attending school for a few years or attending a school whose facilities are severely lacking in the proper equipment to teach; which is caused by an alarmingly low amount of funding to the schools, and

STRESSING that low salaries and undereducated teachers are contributing the degradation of the educational systems in numerous countries; these low salaries dispose the teachers to be unenthusiastic and their lack of education leaves the incapable of effectively and efficiently teaching students, and

1) **EXPRESSES ITS APPRECIATION** to nations with free or affordable education to all citizens in its country;

2) **CALLS UPON** other nations to take initiative and ensure necessary education to all citizens of their country despite gender, age, and income;

3) **RECOMMENDS** that satisfactory education be free or at least affordable for lower income families in every country to help break the cycle of poverty and improve the countries economy, as well as the global economy;

4) **FURTHER RECOMMENDS** that other nations take an interest in the educational system of other countries and invest financial aid and volunteers into improving the systems of countries with struggling educational systems,
AWARE that although not every country has a law for free education and there are little to no funds to support it, and

STRESS the fact that although worldwide education is a hard goal to reach, primary education for all people, no matter the social class or gender of the individual is important. According to current UN estimates, 72 million children of which 57 percent of them are girls, are still missing out on primary education, and

URGES Other countries to take the same approach as Netherland by not focusing on the costs, but on the rewards, and

UNDERSTANDING that school keeps children out of work and having parents paying school fees, and hampers government efforts to provide safe, clean classrooms, and

BEAR IN MIND that the smallest educational influence can change one’s life due to the talent and aspiration to want to learn;

TAKE INTO ACCOUNT That most of the children are going straight to work instead of getting an education to decrease the poverty level. According to a 2008 UN report “illiteracy rates are highest in the countries with the greatest poverty”;

1) RECOMMENDS the universal access to primary education needs to be more attainable for those who need it most. Since the goals were adopted in 2000, 24 million more eligible children are now receiving primary education, but it is necessary to have more than 189 nations;

2) DEMANDS that the choice of one’s education cannot be based on their gender or social status. The answer to decrease poverty starts with education.
Cognizant of the fact that primary education is a pressing issue on Yemenis Society; and

Alarmed with not only the appalling statistics of illiteracy rates in Yemen, but also the unequal percentages between males and females (Males: 49.7%, Females: 69.8%) ; and

Noting with grave concern that 65% of Primary School Females are out of school, ranked 12th out of 99 nations; and

Grieved at the statistic that Yemen is 8th in illiteracy rates in females and 16th in males; and

Bearing in mind that in 2002, primary school enrolment in Yemen was only 2,950,403 and ranked 41st in enrolment out of all the United Nations in 2004; and

Realizing that to transcend into a more modern and economically stable nation is to have a strongly educated nation, with education best started by being introduced to youthful ages at a primary level; and

Having considered that the top ranked nations in primary education also happen to have the highest ranked economies; and

1) Emphasizes that necessity for the development of education promoting and nurturing programs in the hopes of encouraging an increase in attendance and support in the primary school system;

2) Stresses the need for funding and financial aid to develop better learning techniques and to better promote Yemeni education, the money will be needed for school supplies and more advanced school technologies;

3) Calls upon the need to create laws that will require youth to attend school until high school age, at the minimum as this will also raise school attendance and create an increase in the literacy rates of Yemeni Youth;

4) Mindful of the pressing matter of unequal gender attendance and willing to introduce programs for female education advancement, starting at the primary level
Subject: Equalized Primary Education
Sponsored By: United States
Submitted To: 3rd SCH

Stressing the point that primary education is the basis on which success in the workplace and
even in everyday life is built upon, and

Acknowledging that this is true for almost anywhere in the world, it is crucial that everyone be
provided with the opportunity to learn, no matter their gender, disabilities, or financial situation, and

Aware that there is a imbalance of the distribution of trained teachers and adequate supplies to
public and private schools, possibly causing some students to get a superior education simply
because they are more wealthy, and

Noting with grave concern certain students around the world are not getting equal education
because of their race or gender, and

Conscious that many schools around the globe do not have the facilities to properly sustain
individuals with disabilities, prohibiting them to reach their full learning potential, and

Emphasizing the future of the world depends on the education of its inhabitants, and if there are
more people with high quality schooling, the global economy would get better and the earth’s
problems could be more easily solved, and

1) Encourages public schools to hire teachers with more experience in order to eliminate the
inequality of public and private school education and thus the inequality of education
among the rich and poor;

2) Recommends administrators of schools without amenities for those who are handicapped
organize fundraisers in order to pay for such conveniences;

3) Declares people of all ethnic backgrounds and sexes to attend the same schools in order
to ensure they get an equal education and there be no separation of races or genders
within these schools.
Concerned that students are only required to serve eight years in any primary school until they can legally dropout, and

Disappointed that more male students enter primary and secondary school than female students do, and

Surprised that the regulation system dealing with the centralized education is not being directly applied to any school, and

Noting with regret that ministry officials are by no means trying to change this system, and

1) Suggests that we look upon this specific matter with the utmost importance, and

2) Demands that we provide the citizens of our country the best education that we may be able to provide to equal persons, and

3) Pleads for not only the Security Council but also the United Nations as a whole to look upon this problem and find a suitable solution to help prevent our civilians from dropping out of school at a young age, and

4) Appreciates all the help that we can get from any outlying country so that we may someday finally have an equal education system.
DECLARES all humans have the right to a satisfactory education and will not be denied on the basis of religion, race or financial situation, and

ACKNOWLEDGES that these rights are too often denied, making it very hard to obtain a solid education for children living in poor undeveloped countries, inaccessible rural areas, and children that cannot attend school due to racial or gender discrimination, and

BEARING IN MIND that not only children in rural areas are suffering from lack of quality education, but also children who live in urban that have schools plagued with crime, violence, and lack of proper government funding, and

REALIZES many, but not all countries have adopted some sort of compulsory education law, and

KEEPING IN MIND that the standards for completion of compulsory education are very low and the outcomes are very weak, leaving children unprepared to meet the demands of the ever changing economy and job market, and

RECOGNIZES that as society and civilization continue to progress, future social and economic development will depend on the education of future generations;

1) SUPPORTS all teachers and education officials throughout the world that teach without bias and are dedicated to producing prosperous and well rounded students;

2) ENCOURAGES all modern nations to set up a fund that will assist in the distribution of education resources such as, the improvement of current school buildings, the purchasing of supplies, and the construction of schools in rural areas;

3) ENDORSES the creation a positive advertising campaign that promotes the importance of education to young people;

4) REQUESTS that all countries adopt some variation of a compulsory education law;

5) URGES all governments to provide higher quality education services and create programs to eliminate illiteracy among not only young people, but also the middle-aged population.
TAKING NOTE OF Pakistan's history concerning capital punishment, and noting its significance on our criminal punishment, and

CONSIDERING a moratorium has been placed on it in our country since 2008, and,

RECKONIZING other countries views on the legality of this topic, and

1) ACKNOWLEDGES why said country believes the government has the right to kill their own people then;

2) INSTRUCTS that government on how to figure out a way to punish it's citizens without having to resort to the death penalty while trying to;

3) DESIGNATE new laws and procedures to fit with the ideas decided above and eventually;

4) SUPPORTS making it near impossible for any government to slaughter its citizens to make up for a wrong doing, thus,

5) WELCOMES a world without countries having the power of controlling life and death for its people.
REALIZING that public executions are an effective means of reducing crime and other offenses, and

ALARMED at the needless and unjustified mass murders of supporters of Syria's government, and

RECALLING the public executions in Aleppo of government employees and supporters, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the numerous human right violations and war crimes committed against government officials and supporters, and

1. DEMANDS the stop of the illegal violent public executions in Syria and throughout the world, and

2. REQUESTS the use of capital punishment in a fair and lawful procedure, and

3. REMINDS the UN that the government of Syria has sovereign rights of its people, and

4. APPLAUDS the Human Rights Watch for clarifying and releasing evidence of these illegal acts.
BELIEVING that in order to have a stabilized country, and unity of the world; Government-Controlled Judiciary must be applied in all political systems in the nation, and

RECALLING as listed above, all dominating nations of the United Nations, need to fully in corporate this act, without permissible exceptions, to the must lesser countries, and

REALIZING that the United Nations have sent many non-favorable resolutions, to North Korea; advising them not to continue with the political and strict systems, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN with this issue, it is highly advisable that all countries adopt this system, for if it is not I will cause complete chaos across the nation; and it will not allow the government control over its people, this will cause riot and potential rebellion, and

WELCOMING this form of government into all political laws and regulations, it will allow the nation as a whole will keep the peace, and reduce or almost eliminate the chance of misbehavior/rebellion, it will also create a more civilized community, and

1. STRESSES that dictatorship should always be regulated into everyday life, such as religion, education and laws;

2. PROMOTES that all citizens will cooperatively obey all laws and unify a country

3. APPLAUDS the fact that the United Nations will have a more peaceful and comprehensive cooperation of countries across the nations; and will stabilize unity as a whole

4. ENCOURAGES all nations to come together and form a civilized government and all laws and religions will stay the same; also all freedoms are the same and controlled

5. INVITES the United Nations to form a modest, cooperative council and no longer have keep occurring back to peace negotiations.
Affirming that the death penalty, like other unjust practices, is slowly being eradicated throughout the world, with 51% of all countries no longer using such a form of punishment, and

Pointing Out that nearly half of all countries that do employ capital punishment, have not used it in the last 10 years or more, and

Applauding the progress made thus far on a global scale, and

Taking Into Account that only 34% of the population lives in countries that do not permit the death penalty, (the United States not being one of them) and

Realizing that while China has carried out thousands of executions, countries in the Middle East such as Afghanistan and Iran also maintain a steady flow of executions, and

Realizing that the legal process of lethal injection often costs more than double the process of a life sentence case, and

Conscious of the unknown number of innocent people that may have been put to death in said countries, and

Deploring China’s equivocation on the number of how many executions that have taken place, as it creates suspicion on accounts of violation of international law;

1. Suggests the revision of the legal process by which the death penalty is pursued;

2. Calls Upon the United States’ realization of their influence on other countries, as well as their image, by keeping the death penalty alive;

3. Promoting the consideration of the legitimacy of the death penalty by all countries that employ such an entity;

4. Urges a constant strive towards social justice to everyone, everywhere in the world.
Concerning the fact that the process of recreating a strong, reliable government has just begun, and that this new government has made progress, such as the first free election in six decades that elected the General National Congress, and the new government’s ban on permitting any former members of Gadhafi’s regime to run for office, but still has further improvements to make, and is being thrown obstacles of violence and outbreaks of rebels trying to interfere with the process of developing a stable government, and

Appreciating the UN’s efforts to help improve government in Libya, such as the UN Human Rights Council setting up a commission of inquiry to investigate alleged violations of international human rights laws committed during the conflict involving Gadhafi’s regime, and

Stressing the importance of the need for peace, along with the great measures required to create and maintain that peace and order in government, one way to maintain a peaceful state is to continue the use of capital punishment as a possible outcome for certain crimes, such as treason and attempting to change the government through violence, and

Emphasizing the necessity of carrying out said punishment if required in both law and practice in order to prove the severity of such crimes, eventually leading to a decrease in problems such as treason and violence, and

Acknowledging the fact that the guidelines of capital punishment may be vague and found unfair, and taking into account the peoples wishes of abolishing capital punishment, and

1) Realizes the importance of sharing needed information with the public so that the punishment of capital punishment and its possible uses as a conviction is commonly known and less vague, so plans on making such laws clear to the public;

2) Stresses the necessity of carrying out such practices against those associated with violence against the government so that the violence will eventually fade;

3) Asks for support from the United Nations and the people in this decision so that the problem of violence and treason can be solved.
Stressing the fact that while nearly all societies have used capital punishment as a form of punishment; many countries have abolished the use of executions; and

Noting only 32 countries have the death penalty as a punishment for various crimes, and 90 countries have abolished the death penalty; and

Conscious that in the year 2006, 25 countries executed 1,591 people; and

Considering that the death penalty takes using tax money better spent on life imprisonment; and

Mindful that upon realizing the families of a prisoner has to go through the pain of seeing their loved one put to death, many nations no longer use an “eye for an eye” method; and

Aware that in 2011 only 20 out 198 countries carried out executions, and 676 people worldwide were executed, 1/3 the number a decade ago, and many nations have not used the death penalty in over a decade;

1. Draws Attention To the consideration that death penalty use be changed to life imprisonment;

2. Expresses the hope that the death penalty will be further limited in its use;

3. Suggests the establishment of guidelines for the use or limitation of the use of Capital Punishment
HAVING REVIEWED the definition of capital punishment as the legally authorized killing of
an individual for punishment to a crime, and

EMPHASIZING that not every person convicted has actually committed a crime that could in
any way warrant capital punishment, and

ALARMED by the number of member states that still have capital punishment in effect, and

AWARE that Turkey is on its way to preparing for European Union membership and in doing so
regulating legislations, and

ENCOURAGING others to follow Turkey’s example, and

CONFIDENT that if member states were to change their laws on capital punishment that there
would be a significant drop in crime, and

MINDFUL that while capital punishment might be painless it is also cruel and barbaric, and

NOTING that in some cases the person convicted is wrongly accused of the crime and often put
to death, and

ENDORSing that life imprisonment is more effective in discouraging people from committing
crimes, and

RECOGNIZING member states who have already abolished capital punishment as a punishment
for any type of offense have reported a drop in criminal activity;

1) APPLAUDS all member states that have abolished capital punishment;

2) REQUESTS that each member state sign a petition in order to help the abolishment of
capital punishment throughout the world;

3) EXPRESSES the belief that if member states are to sign this petition that many
innocent lives could be saved.
BELIEVING that the death penalty is not an acceptable form of punishment except in the case of
genocide, and

RECOGNIZING under The Crime of Genocide (Prevention and Punishment) law 15710-1950*,
any individual intending to destroy a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group is punishable by
death, and

TAKING NOTE that the main religion of the citizens of the state is Judaism, which follows strict
religious laws, such as the Talmud and the Torah, and

FURTHER EMPHASIZING it is nearly impossible to punish a person under death because the
Talmud and the Torah are so strict, and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN as of now terrorists have not been included under
genocide ultimately making their maximum sentence life imprisonment;

1) **SUGGESTS** that nations speak about citizen statistics of whom are on death row and
   the charges that they are under;

2) **INVITES** nations to speak about their religious rights to the International Community
   and always consider the religious views of others;

3) **RECOMMENDS** member states with strong religious motivations in government and
   member states with weaker religious motivations in government considers each
   nations values of life;

4) **STRONGLY ENCOURAGING** that the United Nations form an annual meeting of
countries to discuss policies of their nation for the death penalty, so each country is
aware of the rights each citizen has and of the maximum sentence per nation;

5) **TAKING NOTE** that each year each country shall fill out a form stating what was
decided during the meeting and what was reached in an agreement or what was
denied.
REALIZING that capital punishment is commonly defined as punishment by death for a crime, and

HAVING CONSIDERED that Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts that, “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,” and

BEARING IN MIND that Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states, “Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person,” and Article 2 stresses that, “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion national or social origin, property, birth, or other status,” and

RECOGNIZING that a total of one hundred forty nations have abolished the death penalty in some form, but only ninety-seven of those nations have abolished the death penalty for all crimes, and fifty eight nations retain capital punishment, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Charter of the United Nations states that, “Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state,” and thus legislation cannot be forced upon any member state requiring action, and

CONSCIOUS that, because in some member states capital punishment is administered through stoning, firing squad, beheading, or hanging, capital punishment is viewed to be cruel, degrading, or inhuman, and

RECALLING that, in 2011, only twenty-one out of one hundred and ninety-eight nations performed executions, thirty-three nations pardoned death sentences, and capital punishment is showing an overall declining trend;

1) SUGGESTS that an international program be implemented to educate member states about the humanitarian effects of capital punishment so as to gradually influence the decrease in capital punishment which can eventually lead to the elimination of the death penalty;

2) STRESSES the need for humane treatment both during the process of execution and imprisonment prior to the administration of capital punishment;

3) URGES member states to review legislation that regulates the administration of capital punishment in order to ensure that prisoners are being treated as humanitarily as possible so as not to violate their basic human rights of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
EMPHASIZING that any child raised in an environment in which they are exposed to danger of physical, mental or emotional harm is unlikely to develop in a healthy and unimpaired manner, and

ENTIRELY CONFIDENT that even what is often determined to be mild or moderate corporal punishment is completely unacceptable in the upbringing of a child due to the negative effects it is likely to have on that child, and

NOTING WITH CONCERN the disconcerting lack of willingness to address the issue of corporal punishments in the household, and

URGING for all children to be protected to the same extent, if not more, as any other citizen from violence and abuse, and

STRESSING that even though the issue is undeserving of any major disputes, the protection and defense of children in both a legal and non-legal sense is suggested in order to avoid raising children in a consistently detrimental manner;

1) NOTES with approval the recent efforts of other nations such as South Sudan, Albania, Kenya, Tunisia, Poland, Costa Rica, and many others, in preventing neglect and abuse in guise of corporal punishment;

2) STRONGLY SUGGESTS the reconsideration of policies surrounding corporal punishment in nations that have at present elected to maintain their existing regulations;

3) REITERATES the need for cooperation between nations in order to ensure the mental, physical and emotional health and safety of children and adolescents;

4) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the adverse life-long effects of the use or corporal punishment towards children is proven to cause;

5) IMPLORES the United Nations to become involved in matters concerning the human rights of children in all nations in hope ofremedying the lack of aspiration towards resolving the issue.
ACKNOWLEDGING that capital punishment is legally authorizing the killing of someone as punishment for a crime, and

REALIZING that on average, three countries a year have abolished the death penalty, or only use it for severe crimes, and

KEEPING IN MIND that Article 3 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights says “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,” and in Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, everyone has their right of life protected, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 5, says that “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,” and some countries that have capital punishment use deaths such as: stoning and hanging, which can be incredibly painful and cruel, and

HAVING EXAMINED that the UN General Assembly Third Committee, has embraced resolutions that prohibit certain death penalties without abolishing it as a whole, and

BELIEVING that all these examples clearly mean that it is wrong to use capital punishment and against many parts of the UN declaration:

1. SUGGESTS that countries that have not gotten rid of capital punishment minimize their uses of punishments and make them less cruel such as lethal injection;

2. STRESSES the United Nations to hold an annual conference to discuss the death penalty, so that compromises can be made;
AFFIRMING capital punishment is the sentence of death for a crime and that each nation has a right to national sovereignty and to govern its own laws, and

DECLARING one of the highest roles of a nation is to defend its citizens from violence and crime, and

RECOGNIZING that 56% of violent felons are repeat offenders, and

OBSERVING studies which have found that for every violent criminal executed, an estimated seven innocent lives were spared, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that death is an ultimate fear among many people, and swift punishments of death are an effective means to deter criminals, and

BELIEVING the lives of innocent people are more highly valued than those of criminals convicted of murder, rape, adultery, sodomy, pedophilia, drug trafficking, armed robbery, kidnapping, terrorism, treason, and

NOTING FURTHER the curtailment of the possibility of crimes committed at high rates by life-in-prison inmates throughout their sentences;

1) RECOMMENDS nations to consider their rate of repeat offenses to determine the number of innocent lives that could be spared by allowing capital punishment;

2) PRESSES countries with capital punishment to expedite the process in order to instill as much fear in would-be criminals as possible;

3) NOTES imprisoning a criminal for life would cost more money than sentencing them to death for the punishment of their crime.
CONFIRMING the legal definition of the term capital punishment as: the lawful infliction of death as a punishment; the death penalty, and

DESIRING to one day live in a world in which all countries have abolished the use of capital punishment within its borders, and

REALIZING such an achievement cannot be reached all at once, but is attainable through the work effort of all nations over a span of time, and

AWARE of every nation’s right to national sovereignty and to decide what laws will govern them, and

DEEPLY DISTURBED that there are still fifty-eight nations that allow capital punishment and, of those nations, twenty-one reportedly carried out executions in 2011, and

REGRETTING to have read that at least 527 executions were recorded as being carried out in the year 2010 and 2,024 trials ended in a death penalty sentence that same year, and

STRESSING the fact that once the punishment of the death penalty is carried out, it cannot be undone and those wrongly accused are lost forever, and

ALARMED that over one hundred people in the past few years have been sentenced to death but were later found innocent, some right before their executions and others not; leaving many to be punished for a crime they did not commit because they were falsely accused, and

GRIEVED that some underdeveloped nations use the death penalty on children, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that the death penalty violates Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which reads, “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.”;

1) CALLS UPON all nations that still institute the death penalty to review their laws, evaluate the consequences that can come from capital punishment, and reconsider abolishing the death penalty within their borders;

2) DECIDES to institute an incentive system to encourage all nations to be rid of capital punishment;

a) DECLARES that the incentive will only be given to those nations that have completely abolished the use of the death penalty in all cases throughout their entire nation;

b) INSTRUCTS the incentive will be of monetary means.
AWARE of the long standing moratorium concerning the death penalty and its question of compliance among the Council of Europe, and

CONSIDERING the current controversy surrounding capital punishment in recent times is causing some unsettlement in certain regions, and

CONSCIOUS of the Council of Europe’s decision to ban the death penalty in all participating countries if not in violent times, and

HAVING REVIEWED many surveys and statistics of the peoples of the Russian Federation explaining and confirming their distrust of the courts because of their distrust of government in general, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the corruption in government and fear of the ineffectiveness of law enforcement may explain some rise in the crime rate of certain regions across Europe and the world, and

DEPLORING heinous crimes such as rape, pedophilia, and treason, and the life sentence which leaves criminals with nothing to lose in prison but their dignity and integrity so as to be put at the top of a hierarchy of criminals for punishment, and

ENDORsing diligence and efficiency of militaries, loyalty to countries, and just punishment for killers, especially of children and multiples;

1) APPROVES the reinstatement of the death penalty as a form of capital punishment in the Council of Europe because of its absolutuity and in specific situations;

2) CALLS UPON the Council of Europe to amend the policies involving the ban on capital punishment during peacetime;

3) DEMANDS a committee be put together to organize an international code of law describing the criteria that causes a criminal to be eligible for the death penalty to;

4) RECOMMENDS that the Sixth Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights be repealed as it is a hindrance to proceedings in countries’ criminal judicial systems.
AWARE that capital punishment is punishment by death, and that such punishment must be
taken with the utmost seriousness and not be used in wrongful ways, and

ALARMED BY the nations who abuse capital punishment and/or use capital punishment in
political ways to suppress the nation’s people, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the effort that is put forth by many nations that are involved in the United
Nations to end the wrongful use of capital punishment, and

STRESSING that not all nations with capital punishment are misusing the sentence;

1. APPLAUDS the United Nations and the countries involved with working to prevent the
   misuse of capital punishment;

2. SUPPORTS all efforts to stop the use of capital punishment as a political tool;

3. COMMITS to finding humane ways for nations to use capital punishment as a criminal
   corrective measure whereby it is used fairly and only when absolutely necessary for the
   protection of the nations’ citizens.
Aware that the UN has taken major steps in suspending capital punishment around the world, and

Recalls that the UN has made its stance on capital punishment known not once, but twice in the past ten years, and

Applauds Chile and Italy for their proposals on the suspension of capital punishment around the world, and

Expresses gratitude towards all representatives who were willing to condone and help move forward the idea of someday fully abolishing the death penalty, and

Suggests a subcommittee be formed in order to access the overall progress of the world in progressing away from capital punishment, and

1) The subcommittee needs to decide whether the progress made by the world has been more positive or negative regarding the status of capital punishment and,

2) Believes the subcommittee should establish a system of political propaganda that encourages countries to abolish any form of capital punishment or tighten the restrictions on what leads to the death penalty, and

3) Encourages the committee to give enough power to the subcommittee in order to make use of them towards the cause of death penalty abolition.
ALARMED of the fact that 96 of the UN members and observances still have not abolished Capital Punishment,

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN that executing a human-being violates International Human rights established 70 years ago,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that 49 of states that have not abolished the death penalty have not carried out an execution in over ten years,

REALIZING capital punishment is a controversial issue that cannot be abolished in one swift motion,

WELCOMING all states to one day abolish capital punishment entirely,

REQUESTS all states to limit the amount of crimes punishable by death;

URGES nations that have already abolished capital punishment to not reintroduce it into law again;

DEMANDS all governments to abolish the execution of children sixteen and younger;

INSTRUCTS all nations to halt any further use of public execution.
BELIEVING that capital punishments such as the death penalty are nothing more than state authorized killings that qualify as cruel and unusual punishments that serve no purpose but to satisfy a barbaric lust for vengeance which has no place in civil society, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that a society that values due process of law in a just and objective manner such as ours, should not stand for the death penalty due to the fact that it devalues the worth of human life by using death as a viable method to settle disputes, and

REALIZING that the resources that are wasted in the implication of the death penalty can be redistributed to programs that focus preventing violent crimes instead of pursuing revenge for crimes that have already been committed, and

RECOGNIZING that more than two-thirds of the world’s nations have abolished the practice of state authorized executions either in law or practice which is an encouraging sign of progress, and

EMPHASIZING FURTHER that the abolition of the death penalty will save lives, money, and resources;

1) STRESSES the importance of civility and the sanctity of human life in the sense that the state should not reserve the right to kill human beings in a premeditated and ceremonial manner;

2) PROMOTES improvements on crime deterrence and humane punishments in the sense that if swift and severe punishment for capital crimes serve as deterring factors for future crimes, permanent imprisonment will suffice;

3) IMPLORAES the cooperation of countries to shift focus from prosecuting and detaining persons involved in victimless crimes, such as drug offenders, to focusing on providing rehabilitation for those who are addicted to damaging drugs;

4) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY that countries focus on detaining those who commit violent or treasonous crimes instead of those who commit victimless crimes in order to preserve space in overcrowded correctional facilities;

5) SUGGESTS international consensus on what crimes are considered capital crimes and what punishments, excluding the death penalty, are appropriate for these crimes.
AWARE that capital punishment is still widely used in various countries around the world as a means for punishment of serious and heinous crimes, and

RECOGNIZES that some countries may have corrupt or ineffective procedures regarding the conducting of a criminal trial in which the death penalty may be sentenced as punishment to the accused, and

BEARING IN MIND that 49% of the countries in the UN have not abolished capital punishment, and

NOTING the Universal Declaration of Rights, that states “Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person” and “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment” and;

1) CALLS UPON all countries that have not abolished capital punishment to install certain safeguards in place to ensure that no person is executed wrongfully, and

2) URGES that countries conducting executions should be performed in the most humane and painless way, and

3) COMMENDS U.N to provide aid to countries so that they may improve their facilities for performing executions humanely and to prevent wrongful convictions for those who are not truly guilty.
Affirming that the death penalty, like other unjust practices, is slowly being eradicated throughout the world, with 51% of all countries no longer using such a form of punishment, and

Pointing Out that nearly half of all countries that do employ capital punishment, have not used it in the last 10 years or more, and

Applauding the progress made thus far on a global scale, and

Taking Into Account that only 34% of the population lives in countries that do not permit the death penalty, (the United States not being one of them) and

Realizing that while China has carried out thousands of executions, countries in the Middle East such as Afghanistan and Iran also maintain a steady flow of executions, and

Realizing that the legal process of lethal injection often costs more than double the process of a life sentence case, and

Conscious of the unknown number of innocent people that may have been put to death in said countries, and

Deploring China’s equivocation on the number of how many executions that have taken place, as it creates suspicion on accounts of violation of international law;

1. Suggests the revision of the legal process by which the death penalty is pursued;

2. Calls Upon the United States’ realization of their influence on other countries, as well as their image, by keeping the death penalty alive;

3. Promoting the consideration of the legitimacy of the death penalty by all countries that employ such an entity;

4. Urges a constant strive towards social justice to everyone, everywhere in the world.
Cognizant that the crime rate of murder, rape, armed robbery, drug trafficking, and other punishable crimes are growing rapidly, and

Determined to promote Islamic beliefs by punishing anyone committing adultery, having premarital pregnancy, prostitution, and any type of drug or alcohol abuse, and

Believing that all people, both citizens and non-citizens, should be treated with social and judicial equality while in country limits, and

Emphasizing the importance of preserving religion and providing a moral atmosphere for its citizens, and

1) Stresses the responsibility of authorities to punish anyone who commits murder, rape, armed robbery, drug trafficking, terrorism, treason, or apostasy by death, and;

2) Supports the death of a person committing a capital offense, and;

3) Authorizes any citizen with a dual membership have their citizenship to the other country revoked, and;

4) Calls upon other countries to allow the death penalty to appropriately punish those who are guilty of these crimes.
Considering 21 countries practiced the death penalty in 2011 and the death penalty has given many families closure over the decades, and

Understanding that capital punishment makes past criminals unable to murder anybody else by execution, many countries are for the implementation of capital punishment, and

Reaffirming the needs for capital punishment, capital punishment is needed in order to keep prisoner population under control and used so that anyone who is willing to give their own life will then give up theirs and,

Convinced that every country should have capital punishment at their top priority, we should be doing something to have these countries realize the importance by:

1) Calling upon the countries who do not agree with capital punishment to hear other countries out for capital punishment to hopefully make them realize the reasons why capital punishment is a must, and

2) Invites other countries with the ability to help put forward capital punishment to step up and put forth their opinion, and

3) Stress the major reasons of why capital punishment is important to a country's economy and how it stands with their criminals, and

4) Suggests that any other idea for capital punishment is welcomed upon consideration with discussion, and

5) Expresses its thanks to any allied countries upon this encouragement of capital punishment to fellow countries who have yet to realize their need for capital punishment.
Affirming that the death penalty does not give 100% insurance that only guilty criminals are being charged with such matter, with 51% of all countries dropping such possibility of innocent men/women being executed, and

Pointing Out that for every 7 death row inmates executes, 1 is found wrongfully convicted, and

Applauding the progress made thus far on a global scale, and

Taking Into Account many Death Row inmates were convicted while being defended by court-appointed lawyers who are often the worst-paid, and most-inexperienced, and least-skillful lawyers, and

Realizing that while China has carried out thousands of executions, countries in the Middle East such as Afghanistan and Iran also maintain a steady flow of executions, and

Also Realizing a life sentence cases which guarantees no future crimes, is frequently half the price of a lethal injection, and

Conscious of the unknown number of innocent people that may have been put to death in said countries, and

Deploring China’s equivocation on the number of how many executions that have taken place, as it creates suspicion on accounts of violation of international law;

1. Suggests the revision of the legal process by which the death penalty is pursued;

2. Calls Upon the United States’ realization of their influence on other countries, as well as their image, by keeping the death penalty alive;

3. Promoting the consideration of the legitimacy of the death penalty by all countries that employ such an entity;

4. Urges an alternate route to dealing with heavily charged criminals, throughout the world.
BELIEVING that the international reduction of poverty is directly related to the improvement of social welfare, basic education, primary healthcare and nutrition, advances must be made to the systems regulating the previously mentioned affairs, and

TAking note of the fact that problems occur most frequently in underdeveloped populations in rural households sustained by incomes below the poverty line and led by single women of poor education, and

STRESSING the importance of urbanization in order to narrow the rural-urban wage differential, and

STRESSING FURTHER the importance of investing in a strong educational system to increase the percentage of the population with a primary education, and

ACKNOWLEDGING the added importance of a country’s growth in providing higher-wage incomes based on urban services, tourism, and nontraditional agricultural exports, and

EMPHASIZING that the formation of structural systems can improve the social welfare, worldwide;

1) IMPLORES urban development as a way to decrease the need for lower-paying jobs in agriculture—and consequently, lower-income households—and provide higher-wage opportunities in the work force;

2) PROMOTES the need for a developed healthcare system to support the success of a population;

3) ENCOURAGES an educational system that can satisfactorily sustain a population’s youth;

4) SUGGESTS that the United Nations hold an annual poverty analysis in underdeveloped countries, deliberate the necessary systems needed to sustain adequate social welfares, and delegate the leadership of these systems to developed countries, requiring their support, commitment, and alliance to the aforementioned underdeveloped country.
REALIZING the issues persons with disabilities face from day to day life and the challenges
they face when work and productivity are the case, depending on their disability and severity,
and

ACKNOWLEDGING that those who cannot take care of themselves as described by the Human
Resources department are in desperate need of care and financial aid, and

AWARE that persons with disabilities that are employed have fallen since 2003 from 50.02%
but points out that the rate of persons without disabilities has risen, and

AFFIRMING the deplorable conditions that some countries choose too and allow to continue for
those who cannot help themselves, and

CONCERNED at the treatment of persons with disabilities on a global scale is not up to code
with today’s tolerance;

1) APPROVES of the growing rights and equal opportunities of persons with disabilities
regarding jobs and work places;

2) SUGGESTS the cooperation of other countries in the possibility of giving persons
with disabilities the same rights as persons without disabilities;

3) CONFIRMS that from past experiences and acts involving more rights and freedoms
of those with disabilities has shown remarkable success in both the moods and
productivity of those who are less fortunate;

4) DRAWS ATTENTION TO the fact that 20% of the worlds disabled are at a low
income situation and should be given help financially;

5) EXPRESSES ITS REGRET to hear that only 42 countries have legislation regarding
anti-discrimination laws;

6) EXPRESSES ITS BELIEF that previously mentioned countries should take into
consideration the rights and lives of persons with disabilities regarding
discrimination.
KEEPING IN MIND the United Nations' original Charter Statement, "...promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion...", and

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the UN's further efforts to equalize the right of both genders through the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the UN Development of Women (UNIFEM), and

RECOGNIZING that health, and access to services to improve health, are basic rights for all, and

DISTURBED that while equality is becoming more common throughout other fields, health care is still uneven in its availability to women compared to men, and

ALARME BY the fact that over half of a million women die every year from childbirth and pregnancy related complications, and

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that women are more likely to suffer from poverty, poor nutrition, preventable diseases, abuse, disability, alienation, and loneliness, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that not all women have health care benefits through either jobs or government support.

1) CALLS UPON the Nations that don't already have systems set up to provide safe and accessible health care for women to put aside an amount of funds to build health care centers and educate more people in the health field;

2) EMPHASIZES the priority maternal health is to the overall wellbeing of a country;

3) EXPRESS THE HOPE that with in the next decade women's health overall will have improved and health care services will be available to all regardless of economic level, marital status, or age.
CONCERNED that only 38% of women are likely to be covered by their employers health insurance compared to 51% of men and that 1 out of every 10 women who work full is without health coverage, and

ALARMED that thousands of women forgo medical attention due to lack of insurance and inability to cover medical expenses, and

EMPHASIZING that women are more likely to develop chronic illnesses and severe medical conditions such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, and osteoporosis, and

NOTING that millions of women worldwide are left without healthcare and are unable to receive proper medical attention along with screenings for major health problems, and

AWARE that this lack of healthcare benefits leaves a large portion of the world’s female population extremely vulnerable;

1.) STRESSES that healthcare programs be revised to allow greater equality for women and for easier access to women in all economic situations;

2.) URGES that nations employ designated clinics to be used for women who are currently without healthcare until the previously mentioned healthcare programs can be revised.
Having considered the fact that access to health care in Vietnam varies and
Recalling that in Vietnam the women is considered the “lowest status” makes
Realizing that the health care access is minimal to none and
Emphasizing the importance of this issue is accentual to help aid the problem and
Stressing the fact that the lower status of the women in the household makes
it even more difficult to abstain healthcare and,
Calls upon the public to shine light towards these women, in turn giving them a voice;

1. Urges more national media attention towards the lack of obtainable medical facilities;
2. Recommends public health videos to inform and remind the public of ways to remain health;
3. Invites and encourages the support from the man of the household to be part of this campaign
ALARMED at the lack of quality health care options for women in many countries, especially those considered third-world;

ACKNOWLEDGING that as a part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, humans, including women, are entitled to good health and access to healthcare;

1) CALLS UPON the United Nations to form a Women’s Health Initiative, a committee that would be formed of states worldwide which voluntarily want to contribute to furthering women’s health;

2) EXPRESSES THE WISH that the WHI would provide healthcare specialized for women, including, but not limited to: birth control, mammograms, HIV/AIDS diagnostic tests and treatment, and prenatal care;

3) URGES the U.N., in order to make these benefits financially feasible to the women accessing them, to raise member dues by 1% and to use those funds to pay for the expenses associated with WHI.
Subject: Women's Access to Healthcare  
Sponsored By: Venezuela  
Submitted To: 3rd SCH

Believing that the practical use of healthcare requires a full population, not just the men, to run the system thoroughly and correctly, so that the people using the healthcare get the aid that they need, and

Recognizing the fact that, women can be doctors in a country that does not have enough men to do the job, but the women need to be showed this idea to take interest in wanting to take on the profession, and

Endorsing healthcare as a social right, meaning that women should be required to have equal healthcare rights as the rest of the population in all types of government, and

Taking into account the understanding that if women are not given access to healthcare, the ratio of men to women will increase dramatically because of the rise in women dying, also less women are around so the amount of children would be lowered, and

Having considered the lack of women running the program, the actual medicine and practices will be not adequate to support life, obviously causing a loss in population, hurting the economic growth in the country, and

Noting with regret that many developed countries may have women with access to healthcare, the healthcare for the women is not equal to that of the men's and also some other developed countries have no healthcare at all;

1) Supports the views of true democratic government, because everyone has equal rights and the nation works together better as a whole;

2) Welcomes the training of a new and better generation of doctors and medicinal workers, with more people to choose from including the women, making the future better for the users of this healthcare in the future;

3) Calls upon more preventative healthcare immediately, saving lives when close to death, and eventually leads into more specific health fields such as; emergency health services, mental health services, dental health services, cancer treatments, and eye care services;

4) Draws attention to break outs in certain seasons of the year and epidemics if one occurs, stopping it before a large amount of citizen get infected, also again saving the lives of the ones that have been infected, because more people in the program could recognize the symptoms if women are included in healthcare.
EMPHASIZING one fifth of global deaths or diseases is due to complications of pregnancy, delivery, and HIV/AIDS, and

STRESSING the fact that, two hundred million women are in need of well-organized and safe contraceptives do not have access to such amenities, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that women can plan pregnancies, children are in better health and are more prosperous, and

EMPHASIZING FURTHER that the Belgian experience in family planning is decentralized with about 60 planning centers providing advice and doctors to patients who need them;

1) STRESSES that reinforcing healthcare systems with a system of global community of doctors and physicians will provide the best guarantee for healthcare rights to all;

2) PROMOTES university development commissions; which would regularly send doctors, researchers, and professors on missions in emerging countries to strengthen hospitals;

3) IMPLORES the integration of healthcare systems in national and budget strategies;

4) ENCOURAGES STRONGLY that reproductive health rights, and information on these rights, are crucial to helping women and children have a more diplomatic future;

5) SUGGESTS that the United Nations must make the issue of women empowerment, which is the beginning of all human life, must be a main concern of this body.
Noting that millions of women throughout many countries face complications from disease and unplanned pregnancy every year, and

Draws attention to the illnesses and deaths of newborns and young children due to inadequate care for both their mothers and themselves, and

Realizing the fact that changes must be made in this field in order to better the lives of these people around the world, and

Emphasizing the need for efforts to be extended towards women in various member states for the struggles of women to begin to be remedied, and

Taking into account the efforts previously attempted to better the lack of awareness towards this field such as the suggested national reform in some member nations, and

Declares that the United Nations must take the necessary steps financially to supply states all over the globe with products needed to make women’s health care available and accessible, and

1) Suggests that research towards topics such as women’s general and reproductive health be increasingly supported;

2) Recommends that efforts should be made in order to better the education of women towards their bodies;

3) Welcomes the bettering of education of all people and establishing steps that can be taken to maintain women’s health care;

4) Urges the availability and ease of access of obtaining resources essential to preserving women’s health;

5) Requests emphasis be placed on increasing the understanding towards health problems pertaining to women including diseases and disabilities;

6) Reaffirms its belief that all steps necessary should be taken towards providing healthcare to females throughout the world.
EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN the fact that women all over the world live in countries where healthcare is in scarce supply, and live in countries where they are even denied the legal right to healthcare, and

RECOGNIZING that if women are not treated equally within their own nation, they can never be viewed equally in their nation, and

REALIZING that women have a fundamental right to national healthcare if the country provides it and that the practice of maintaining health is a basic necessity of life, and

APPRECIATING all previous attempts to address/fix the problem at hand, but seeing as they have not solved the being that it is still a pressing topic, and

STRESSING all nations that have a successful national healthcare system should assist in helping to solve the problem and advise nations lacking healthcare for women on how to cost-efficiently provide healthcare;

1) INSTRUCTS nations who have successfully passed healthcare laws/bills to bring together all ideas to contribute;

2) SUGGESTS that all nations establish a department of human health to establish the healthcare plan and will provide all doctors necessary for general healthcare;

3) DEMANDS that the United Nations construct a set curriculum for healthcare that each nation is to abide by including free/affordable healthcare, equalized healthcare for everyone regardless of race, sex, or religion;

4) RECOMMENDS that nations unable to afford healthcare shall receive help from the Peace Corps and will be given a set allowance, if needed, provided by the United Nations.
EMPHASIZING the fact that many of the women and young girls who die each year during pregnancy and childbirth could have been spared by relatively affordable improvements to healthcare, and

GRIEVED that, in many countries, one-third to one-half of women are mothers before the age of twenty, that women are more likely to contract HIV than men, and that forty-two percent of all persons infected with HIV are women, and

RECOGNIZING the great effort which has been put forth already by Millennium Development Goal 5 and the Beijing Platform for Action, the latter of which proposed action toward five objectives: to increase women’s access throughout their life to appropriate, affordable, and quality healthcare and information; to strengthen preventative programs that promote women’s health; to undertake gender-sensitive initiatives that address sexually-transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and sexual and reproductive health issues; to promote research and disseminating information on women’s health; to increase resources and monitor follow-up for women’s health.

1) **CALLS UPON** member states to adopt educational initiatives to promote women’s reproductive health;

2) **ENCOURAGES** NGOs to create partnerships with developing countries in order to improve maternal health, through the use of safe and affordable primary healthcare services;

3) **INVITES** developed countries to aide underdeveloped countries with the implementation of family planning and technical assistance related to women’s reproductive health;

4) **STRESSES** the need for a program to assist women in developing countries who have contracted a sexually-transmitted disease, including HIV/AIDS, that not only helps the individual in the initial stages of coping with the disease but also helps with basic needs throughout the individual’s life;

5) **SUGGESTS** that NGOs, developing countries, and officials of developed countries form a review conference to monitor the progress of the previously mentioned healthcare programs to assure that women are receiving the proper treatment and care;

6) **REQUEST** that member nations with high mortality increase monetary contributions to eliminate preventable maternal and child mortality rates.
CONCERNED about the level and distribution of health in the developing world, and

RECALLING that women and girls in many countries face a multitude of barriers when they try to obtain access to healthcare, and

AWARE that there are a limited number of funding sources to provide healthcare to these women, and

STRESSING that women in other developing countries are confronted with a variety of factors that do not allow them to receive the right amount of healthcare, and

NOTES that improving health care is central goal of the World Bank and the 5th goal under the Millennium Development Goals;

1.) CONFIRMS the actions that many countries have taken to meet primary health care needs, including immunization, access to safe drinking water, and safe motherhood initiatives;

2.) SUGGESTS that member states increase educational initiatives to reduce the barriers when women try to obtain access to healthcare;

3.) URGES the importance of creating a global partnership between governments and NGO's in the developing countries to meet the Millennium Development Goals;

4.) DRAWS ATTENTION to the need to reduce the inequities faced by women and young girls that contribute to increased mortality;

5.) REITERATES THE IMPORTANCE of the need to ensure that men and women have access to family planning services;

6.) URGES member states to create and enforce laws that ensure that marriages meet the minimum age of consent.
BELIEVING that every woman should have the right to take any necessary precaution to prevent sexually transmitted disease and

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that a report published by the World Wide Health Organization in 2001 estimates that 82 million women worldwide are infected by preventable STDs’

NOTING WITH REGRET that societal pressure in some countries prevents women to request assistance from healthcare facilities offering prevention methods and

DETERMINED to provide support for women worldwide so they can have access to pertinent information about preventative methods and

EMPHASIZING that STDs can cause irreparable damage such as infertility, adverse outcomes of pregnancy, reproductive tract cancer and are easily preventable;

1) APPEALS to all UN Nations to understand the severity of the STD outbreak plaguing women worldwide;

2) REQUESTS all UN nations to assist in providing preventative methods to women in countries whose access to healthcare is inadequate,

3) EXPRESSES THE HOPE that with the assistance of UN nations that the number of women with preventable STDs’ will decrease worldwide and that with the aid of sexual education many women will find the courage to request aid from healthcare facilities;

4) APPRECIATES the many countries who do provide sexual education and who offer preventative methods to stop the outbreak of preventable STDs’.
Believing that the practical use of healthcare requires a full population, not just the men, to run the system thoroughly and correctly, so that the people using the healthcare get the aid that they need, and

Recognizing the fact that, women can be doctors in a country that does not have enough men to do the job, but the women need to be showed this idea to take interest in wanting to take on the profession, and

Endorsing healthcare as a social right, meaning that women should be required to have equal healthcare rights as the rest of the population in all types of government, and

Taking into account the understanding that if women are not given access to healthcare, the ratio of men to women will increase dramatically because of the rise in women dying, also less women are around so the amount of children would be lowered, and

Having considered the lack of women running the program, the actual medicine and practices will be not adequate to support life, obviously causing a loss in population, hurting the economic growth in the country, and

Noting with regret that many developed countries may have women with access to healthcare, the healthcare for the women is not equal to that of the men’s and also some other developed countries have no healthcare at all;

1) Supports the views of true democratic government, because everyone has equal rights and the nation works together better as a whole;

2) Welcomes the training of a new and better generation of doctors and medicinal workers, with more people to choose from including the women, making the future better for the users of this healthcare in the future;

3) Calls upon more preventative healthcare immediately, saving lives when close to death, and eventually leads into more specific health fields such as; emergency health services, mental health services, dental health services, cancer treatments, and eye care services;

4) Draws attention to break outs in certain seasons of the year and epidemics if one occurs, stopping it before a large amount of citizen get infected, also again saving the lives of the ones that have been infected, because more people in the program could recognize the symptoms if women are included in healthcare.
EMPHASIZING one fifth of global deaths or diseases is due to complications of pregnancy, delivery, and HIV/AIDS, and

STRESSING the fact that, two hundred million women are in need of well-organized and safe contraceptives do not have access to such amenities, and

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING that women can plan pregnancies, children are in better health and are more prosperous, and

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5) SUGGESTS that the United Nations must make the issue of women empowerment, which is the beginning of all human life, must be a main concern of this body.
Shocked at the lack of sanitary improvements after the remodeling of hospitals or maternity centers for women, and

Concerned at the shortages in medical supplies and medication in pharmacy’s and hospitals, and

Remembering that we have one of the best health care systems in the world, and

Regretting on the poor standards in the remodeling of hospitals and the lack of a healthy, clean environment for are sick citizens to retreat to, and

1) **Urges** the nations assembled to establish an effective system of helping families to gain the appropriate medication, prevention care, or wellness checkups and making laws of ways a hospital or health center should be obtained, and;

2) **Suggesting** to increase the supply of medicine and get modern technology to under privileged areas, also try to help out women with the expenses mainly with prenatal and pediatric care, and;

3) **Notably making changes** to the conditions women go through to get to doctors or hospitals and the un modern equipment used to make diagnoses and treat the women with their diseases or illnesses

4) **Demanding an international committee** to help women get the appropriate care and medical attention needed in the right manner.