

Commission : **United Nations Conference on Economy**

Session : **7th Zonal MUN 2024**

Sponsors : **Brazil, People's Republic of Korea (N), Germany, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen**

Question of: **TACKLING ECONOMIC DISPARITY DUE TO INFLATION**

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the substantial decreases in purchasing power caused by global inflation rendering the low income earners unable to adapt to price increases,

Deploring the limited access to education that hinders human capital development,

Grieved that inflation has caused the living standards of the average citizen to go down each year as one's wage or salary cannot keep up with these rising inflation rates,

Deeply concerned with the exacerbated high levels of unemployment particularly among the youth population due to lack of opportunities that puts a downward pressure on wages, further exacerbating income disparities,

Alarmed by the level of inflation exacerbating inequality leading to social unrest and tension,

Appalled by the limited access to basic services, inadequate infrastructural investments as well as trades,

Emphasising on the rising disparities among countries caused by inflation that renders low income countries unable to grow effectively,

Deeply conscious by the impacts of imported inflation on developing and underdeveloped countries,

Commission : **United Nations Conference on Economy**

Sponsors : **Brazil, People's Republic of Korea (N), Germany, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen**

1. Suggests maximum price control on essential goods to prevent exorbitant prices from being charged;
2. Draws attention of member states to invest in public education as well as provide subsidies for the vulnerable population;
3. Urges the implementation temporary price controls on essential goods and services which will help to alleviate the impact of inflation on consumers, especially those with lower income;
4. Encourages inclusive economic growth that benefits smes (small and medium enterprises) creating opportunities for marginalized groups as well as improving access to credit for entrepreneurs;
5. Further invites member states to diversify the economy and promote growth in sectors beyond commodities as well as reduce dependency on volatile commodity prices;
6. Advocates for global cooperation by sharing of knowledge and technical knowhow and technological assistance to respond to inflation challenges;
7. Calls upon member states to strengthen their anti-corruption measures, increase the transparency in government operation and provide accountability;

Commission : **United Nations Conference on Economy**

Sponsors : **Brazil, People's Republic of Korea (N), Germany, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yemen**

8. Recommends countries to localise their production capacities in their regions and establish partnerships with neighbouring countries, thus reducing imports;
9. Expresses its hope for the creation of social safety nets such as cash transfer programmes, food assistance and unemployment benefits;
10. Further recommends looking into alternative finance options such as open banking for loans, trade finance, invoice finance, and more, to help fund financial gaps and increase business resilience in the face of oncoming changes;
11. Emphasizes the importance of the role of governments in mitigating the effects of automation and trade liberalization which have profoundly transformed labour markets across advanced economies, giving disproportionate advantages to highly skilled and educated workers, and research shows these forces have played a role in widening inequality;
12. Supports direct payments that are given to low income households to help cover rising living costs and also reduce the local transit fees and provide alternatives so that shipping cost can be reduced.