Commission:	Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee
Session:	23 rd National Model United Nations Conference – 2019
Sponsors:	Ireland, Kenya, Cuba, Australia, Algeria, Vietnam, Turkey, Fiji, Malaysia

QUESTION OF: CONSIDERING HUMAN ASPIRATIONS FOR A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE AND FOR RAPID SOCIO – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

<u>Fully alarmed</u> by the consequences of global warming worldwide, including tsunamis, drought, storm, flooding and spreading of infections,

<u>Deeply conscious</u> that discrimination and economic, political and gender inequalities within countries, disturb socio-economic growth and decrease the quality of life of people,

<u>Concerned by</u> the fact that political instability is an obstacle to healthy socio-economic development in several countries,

<u>Noting with regret</u> that the labor force is under-exploited, resulting in dire consequences such as poverty, child labour and slow economic growth,

<u>Stressing that</u> international conflicts should be resolved, as they lead to disasters like terrorism, illicit trade and homelessness,

1. <u>Emphasizes</u> the importance of investing in the use of natural and renewable sources of energy, by setting up a power development plan, so as to prevent depletion of resources and pollution,

2. <u>Encourages</u> woman empowerment by creation of jobs and entrepreneurship schemes, recruiting more women in politics and avoid sexist wage gaps to promote gender equality in society,

3. <u>Appeals</u> to the UNHCR to help member states protect citizens and refugees from famine and atrocious illnesses, by providing equal allowances of food and health services to the whole population,

Commission: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee Sponsors: Ireland, Kenya, Cuba, Australia, Algeria, Vietnam, Turkey, Fiji, Malaysia

4. <u>Fully convinced</u> that imposing trade barriers on unsustainable products produced by money-minded businessmen will prevent the population from being exploited, and will also prevent illicit trade,

5. <u>Fully believes</u> that UN bodies should work in accordance with the SDGs to reduce poverty gap and restructure social imbalance in order to promote prosperous economies,

6. <u>Calls upon</u> governments to collaborate with the World Health Organization to provide citizens with affordable and adequate healthcare while enforcing an effective system of distribution at the national level,

7. <u>Urges</u> to put forward the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights aiming to promote the right to education, cultural freedom, social protection and adequate standard of living along with the highest attainable standards of physical and mental well-being,

8. <u>Affirms</u> that detection of potential crises caused by political instabilities are primordial to prevent national or international conflicts to build sustainable peace around the world,

9. <u>Requests</u> UNESCO to provide adequate funding to both developing and under-developed countries to provide every child to his\her right to education, and to train the labour force, to reduce illiteracy and poverty and increase productivity,

10. <u>Invites</u> the International Police Organization to carry out surprise checks in all member states, especially working places, to ensure that child labour is not present,

11. <u>Suggests</u> that special committees should be set up to ensure that the needs and wants of the population are respected, and to carry out conferences in different areas of the country to empower citizens and make them aware of their rights,

Commission:	Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee
Sponsors:	Ireland, Kenya, Cuba, Australia, Algeria, Vietnam, Turkey, Fiji, Malaysia

12. <u>Invites</u> governments to allocate a greater part of their GDP to the allocation of houses, food and clothing to those living under the poverty line, and to apply the national ownership of the 2030 agenda in each country,

13. <u>Calls upon</u> governments to abolish tax for those living under the poverty line,

14. <u>Affirms</u> that governmental and non-governmental organizations should invest in the training of military forces to protect the population against hazardous assaults.