

HRC - Human Rights Council - Safeguarding rights of migrant workers.

How can we defend the rights of migrant workers?

April 23rd, 2021

Migrant labourers withstand appalling work conditions such as being victims of xenophobia, being underpaid, overworked and systematically discriminated against. They also face a higher rate of unemployment, leading to poor living conditions and health status. These circumstances apply to migrant workers all over the world, drawing attention to the issue and intensifying the need for immediate action to be taken upon it.

The resolution produced by the French Republic provided the Human Rights Council with an answer to protect the rights of migrant workers and was supported by several Member States including the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom and Germany, among others. France motivates Member States to impose a series of laws to defend migrant labourers against injustices committed in the workplace, such as; social security for all workers; reassurance that all industries pay the minimum wage, and that all companies obey labour laws with the understanding that failing to do so could result in legal action. Moreover, the country suggests that the nations implement local regulation officials to guarantee that all labourers are under workers' protection laws and that, if these are not followed through, the Member State government will; give a warning for first offence, fine the firm for second offence and increase fines for any next offences. Additionally, the French Republic urges countries to dispatch UN inspectors to industries to analyse whether labour laws are being ensued and notify the government if any of them is being violated.

Furthermore, France recommends the establishment of domestic training and rehabilitation programs for migrant workers that should incorporate: specialization in different areas of work; education on how to operate modern physical capital; and so on. The country also calls for identification and protection for migrants to prevent the trafficking of them such as; efforts for early identification of trafficking; access to free and confidential support and assistance in physical, psychological and social recovery; and more. They ask Member States to donate hygiene kits and supplies to give migrant workers so they can maintain good hygiene to combat COVID-19, and encourages the nations to create language courses for migrant labourers to be better accommodated.

The French Republic urges the condemnation of any kind of discrimination towards migrant workers such as racism and xenophobia by; criminalizing it in domestic law; enforcing legislation; among others. Finally, the nation incites Member States to streamline the process of legal migration to enable migrants to access basic needs and services and to not be deprived of receiving legal status.

EC - Economic and Social Council - Managing the threat to global health caused by refusing vaccinations.

Can we stop the global spread of COVID-19 if people refuse vaccinations?

April 23rd, 2021

The global COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020, having impactful consequences on the world, and it took the world 9 months to approve a vaccine against this disease. Vaccination started in the UK on the 8th of December of 2020, since then, other nations have started purchasing a number of vaccines for their citizens. However, some civilians do not wish to be vaccinated because they are concerned about the side effects, waiting to see if they work or are safe, they consider other people need it more than they do, they do not trust vaccines or the government, among other reasons. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has elaborated a resolution on the question of managing the threat to global health caused by refusing vaccinations, intending to find a solution for this matter while respecting the rights of these individuals.

Certain countries have been spreading misinformation on vaccines. Saudi Arabia urges these nations to discontinue the broadcast of false news, and invites them to create campaigns, so as to educate the population on the issue and teach about it at public schools. Furthermore, the country invites Member States to donate vaccines to less developed countries, due to the fact that they cannot afford them. This initiative will be impelled by calling upon the United Nations' Economic and Social Council to fund vaccine testing, partnering with the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access organization, Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, and other organisations.

Moreover, Saudi Arabia suggests the implementation of measures on the workplace, health area, and travel. Employers should grant paid time off to employees which have been vaccinated, providing incentives to them, and letting them reach immunization and recover from side effects. Member States are recommended to implement the Immunization Agenda 2030, a people-focused, country-owned, partnership-based, and data-enabled programme. Regarding travel, countries are encouraged to open borders to vaccinated people, requiring them to present "vaccination passports".

Yemen, Japan, Norway, Ethiopia, Colombia, the United Kingdom, and the United States co-submitted this resolution and it was approved by the Economic and Social Council.

Forum: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Question of: Managing the threat to global health caused by refusing vaccinations

Submitted By: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Co-submitters: Yemen, Japan, Norway, Ethiopia, Colombia, United Kingdom, United States,

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Noting that vaccine refusal is a detriment to world health,

Recognizing that the rights of individuals should not be infringed upon,

Stressing the fact that vaccination is the quickest most effective mode of immunization,

Alarmed by Member States like Tanzania and Madagascar that spread misinformation on vaccines,

Emphasizing the need to educate the public on vaccination and COVID-19,

Acknowledges that the United Nations Economic and Social Council has the largest budget out of the United Nations subsidiary groups,

Proclaims that hesitancy to vaccination can be caused by misinformation by unreliable sources,

1. Designates the creation of campaigns that educate the public on vaccines and COVID-19 that should also provide educational lessons for public schools;
2. Strongly urges Member States that spread misinformation on vaccines or COVID-19 to stop doing so;

How can the United Nations get more involved in electoral processes in Latin America?

April 23rd, 2021

Elections are an indispensable part of democratic processes, including political transitions, fulfilment of peace agreements and union of democracy. The United Nations takes part in a significant role in providing international assistance to these critical change processes. UN electoral assistance is granted only at the specific request of the Member State concerned or based on a command from the Security Council or General Assembly. The United Nations assesses the needs of the Member State to ensure the assistance is tailored to the particular exigencies of the country or situation. As the General Assembly has reaffirmed, the United Nations aid should be carried out in an objective, unbiased, neutral and independent demeanour while acknowledging that organizing elections lies with the Member States.

The Republic of India crafted a resolution that gave the delegations a solution to UN international observers' role in electoral processes in Latin America and was signed by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the French Republic and others. India encourages the production of the International Anti-Corruption Forum (IACF), interfered by representatives from all UN member states, which aim to receive reports from citizens and non-governmental organizations regarding issues of political and legislative corruption;

When accepted by the nation in question, discharge international observers to oversee elections; publish biannual reports on the status of elections based on citations gathered.

The delegation of India reaffirms that following the principle outlined in Clause 1aw, the IACF is to have offices in local UN Headquarters, which will allow for anonymous complaints regarding suspected events of corruption.

Moreover, the Republic of India recommends that all disposed of member-states of the United Nations greet the jurisdiction of the IACF as an observed organization for the encouragement of communication and expression of the citizens regarding issues of suspected misbehaviour in electoral events, misappropriation and stealing of popular funds, electoral or legislative fraud. Further recommends that other bodies of the UN, specifically the Political Committee and the Human Rights Council, engage the information gathered to formulate adequate resolutions regarding other member states treatment of citizen' political rights, and it may: dispatch a mission of international observers; recommend granting asylum to citizens oppressed of domestic corruption situations; in extreme situations process in order to protect the rights of citizens.

Furthermore, the delegation of India takes note of the fact that following Clause 3, member states of the UN that object to the establishment of an IACF office within their headquarters will be expected to grant a reason for this decision. The motive will be examined by members of the IACF, at the consideration of the General Assembly and the UNSC; it may infer the validation of penalty that concerns the mistreatment of political rights.

Environmental Committee - Discouraging the production and use of single-use plastics.

Why is it so hard to stop using single-use plastics?

April 23rd, 2021

Single-use plastics are defined as disposable plastics that are thrown away after being used once. This makes it so that an estimated one to five trillion plastic bags are consumed worldwide each year, this is equivalent to 10 million plastic bags a minute! The effects of these plastics are detrimental, they threaten the food chain, food safety and our health. At the same time, they help contribute to the causes of global warming. By the year 2050, the World Economic Forum predicts the weight of plastics in the ocean will easily outweigh the fish, drawing attention to this issue and encouraging all Member States to take expeditious action.

The Republic of Indonesia has provided a resolution on the question of discouraging the production and use of single-use plastics which was supported by several Member States such as the Federative Republic of Brazil, French Republic, Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, among others. In this resolution, The Republic of Indonesia stated that although it is one of the countries that has contributed the most to plastic waste, it believes that all United Nations associates should start taking measurements against this issue. Indonesia firstly proposes that all Member States should educate their people about plastics, including how to recycle, using alternatives and raising awareness. Moreover, it imposes supermarkets worldwide to provide customers with biodegradable bags and to cut down their plastics usage such in food and fruit packaging. Furthermore, the country suggests that all countries should invest heavily in recycling plants and recycling hubs. Additionally, Indonesia recommends that countries should place recycling bins in neighbourhoods and further inspire people to place waste strategies into practice at home. It also asks all nations to start an annual Ocean Clean-up Competition where everybody can participate, this way attracts more citizens to act on the issue. Finally, the nation suggests all Member States including itself to remain actively seized on this issue.