

Committee: Social Humanitarian

Sponsor: Canada

Topic: Addressing Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction the rights declared in Article 19 of the Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,”

Fully aware that in some nations these basic rights of expression are not recognized,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that some citizens of the world are harassed, persecuted, exiled, and even executed for expressing their beliefs,

Recognizing with respect the actions by many human rights activists groups and nongovernmental organizations around the world who actively strive to combat measures taken to thieve people of their rights of expression,

1. Emphasizes the importance of human voice and expression in every nation;
2. Recommends that all nations simply consider Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and assess its possible implications in the context of their own individual nation;
3. Encourages the adoption of Article 19, or a modified version, into each nation’s constitution or nationwide set of laws and declared rights;
4. Calls upon all nations to construct a national declaration of rights for the citizens of the corresponding nation;
5. Further recommends that a nongovernmental organization be established to actively provide aid, safety, and/or housing to refugees forced to flee their homes as a result of their expression of opinions;
6. Suggest the establishment of a donation-based fund that would provide financial support for nongovernmental organizations aimed at protecting and ensuring the rights of all humans.

Committee: Social and Humanitarian

Sponsor: United Kingdom

Topic: Addressing Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*Recognizing* the controversial nature of social media,

*Understanding* each countries right to decide their opinion on social media,

*Emphasizing* each individuals rights through Article 19 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Deeply Concerned* for individual's lack of opportunity for expression and exposure to a variety of media,

*Welcoming* the use of new opportunities allowing for everyone to experience a level of social media,

1. Calls for a United Nations run system to regulate and allow social media access to everyone;
2. Requests a new social media site be created by the United Nations for the access of all people, formatted as a combination of existing social media sites;
3. Draws attention to the fact the new site will be created to prevent any form of censorship;
4. Urges training programs to be put in place in each country to train ambassadors of the new program in regulating, preventing, and reporting any sign of censorship;
5. Requests participation by all nations and their citizens;
6. Calls upon all United Nations members to consider the value of this program for their country and the positive impacts on citizens world wide.

Committee: Social and Humanitarian

Sponsor: Chile

Topic: Addressing Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*Reminding* all nations of the articles within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly Article 19, which declares the freedom of speech and of the press as the basic standard for everyone,

*Recognizing* the continuing development and increased presence of social media, which has resulted in more people relaying their opinions and experiences, to at least be on the same level, if not higher, of relaying information effectively and quickly as traditional media,

*Noting with deep concern* that many states have less than half of their households with access to the Internet, a vital tool that continues to increase in utility, for various reasons,

*Bearing in mind* that some nations have limited the rights of opinion and expression in order to prevent undesirable disorder,

1. Calls upon all nations to remember that both freedom of speech and of the press are basic human rights to be respected for everyone, including journalists and “citizen journalists”;
2. Urges all Member States to comply with the mission of the Human Rights Council to ensure the promotion and protection of the basic human rights, such as the freedom of speech and of the press;
3. Requests that the Member States of the Human Rights Council, both current and future, to take the development and presence of social media into account in upcoming resolutions;
4. Encourages that all nations collaborate with human rights watchdog organizations, particularly those that are independent, and take their analyses seriously, using them to take the initiative to resolve current and past incidents and issues relating to the freedom of speech and of the press, resulting in less conflict overall;
5. Calls upon both the developed and developing countries, telecommunications companies, and think tanks to provide low-cost, efficient Internet service for the billions around the world without access.

Committee: Social and Humanitarian

Sponsor : Republic of Liberia

Topic:Addressing Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*Recognizing* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the outline to basic human necessities, rights, and equality for all,

*Seriously noting* the successful past efforts of relevant UN committees and non-governmental organizations,

*Addressing* Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in all legitimacy and the importance of such clause,

*Stressing* the desire to enforce said clause in a more effective manner in order to ensure it is being honored by all UN member nations,

1. Encourages all relevant UN committees to come together and discuss the importance of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in aspects other than simply social and humanitarian, but also those such as legal and security;
2. Suggests the creation of a diverse and qualified team sponsored by the UN member states, committees, and organizations to investigate and report on each member nation's carrying out of Article 19;
3. Condemning any member nation unwilling to participate in the reporting of how it enforces and honors Article 19 to its extent under the suspicion of unethical and/or illegal activity;
4. Emphasizes the importance of knowing all the facts before an executive decision can be made on how to enforce the terms of Article 19 within each nation;
5. Reminding all nations that enforcement for each nation will vary as a result of unique and current political, social, and economic circumstances of each nation;
6. Encourages all UN member nations, regardless of current policy or practice in regards to Article 19, to be open about their situation regarding the enforcement of Article 19 in order for UN committee members to be able to debate and draft a relevant and effective enforcement solution that will satisfy all.

Committee: Social Humanitarian

Sponsor: France

Topic: Addressing Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*Keeping in mind* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights grants every citizen the freedom of opinion and expression,

*Believing* that the freedom of expression should not be limited to offline interactions,

*Alarmed by* the measures many nation states have taken to censor the Internet,

*Deeply disturbed* by the painstakingly high number of reporters and journalists that are punished and killed around the world due to their work,

*Noting with appreciation* the actions of organizations such as Reporters Without Borders, the Committee to Protect Journalists, and PEN International to bring awareness to this dire issue,

1. Condemns nation states that discourage freedom of opinion and expression;
2. Reminds all nation states that the freedom of expression is granted to all regardless of media platform, which includes but is not limited to:
  - a. Newspapers
  - b. Radio broadcasts
  - c. Magazines
  - d. Journals
  - e. Television broadcasts
  - f. Online platforms;
3. Calls upon nations such as China, Egypt, Syria, Cuba, and others ranked low on the RWB World Press Freedom Index, to take away Internet restrictions;
4. Supports nations that are willing to change their policies and allow more freedom to their citizens;
5. Encourages capable nations to collaborate with organizations such as UNESCO to promote the safety of journalists;
6. Requests the formation of an international committee to take actions including but not limited to:
  - a. Eliminating excessive censorship
  - b. Ensuring citizens are granted access to information
  - c. Reporting injustices faced by journalists and reporters.

Committee: Social Humanitarian

Sponsor: Russia

Topic: Addressing Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*Believing* that Article 19 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights has not been violated,

*Seeing* the need for media control and restriction,

*Respecting* each member nation's sovereignty,

*Realizing* the hypocrisy of many indicators of press freedom,

*Acknowledging* the role media, especially the social aspect, has played in recent uprisings and wars,

1. Encourages all member nations to exercise the restraint of media for the necessity of fore-mentioned nations by including but not limited to;
  - I. Limiting social media use
  - II. Involving governmental authority in major news outlets
  - III. Monitoring news and its regulation among citizens,;
2. Urges the UN to respect not only Russia's ability to decide the best path of action for its citizens but also that of all member nations without discriminating on the competency of the government based on economic, social, or cultural standards;
3. Rejects the notion of western-defined freedom, and the condescension and need of reparation that occurs from such ideals.

Committee: Social Humanitarian

Sponsor: Israel

Topic: Addressing Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*Alarmed* by the nonexistent freedom of press in many countries,

*Aware* of the press freedom in Israel,

*Reaffirming* the Supreme Court decision of the censorship of hate speech, public praise of violence, and support for terrorism/terrorists,

*Recognizing* past UN actions (A/HRC/20/L.13) which promoted the protection and enjoyment of human rights in the Internet,

*Observing* the countries who censor Internet do it for the protection of their citizens, and ensuring national security and stability,

*Further reminds* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was created in 1948, so though it was made keeping the future in mind, it may need revising to keep it relevant in today's technological world,

1. Accepts if countries don't want to change their policies;
2. Urges countries to reassess and redo their current policy regarding internet and press freedom:
  - a. Policy should allow a fair trial for those accused of breaching journalism restrictions
  - b. Should allow reporters and journalists to report things going on in the country without any restriction
  - c. Things such as torrents, support for terrorism, hate speech, and public praise for violence may be moderated, however not to the point where citizens and reporters/journalists feel choked;
3. Draws the attention to the unfair treatment of journalists in oppressive countries - often jailed for false reasons;
4. Requests for involved countries to reconsider Article 19 and to recognize it as a fundamental right in all UN member nations;
5. Expresses its support for past UN resolutions regarding this topic and also for future resolutions for this topic;
6. Further requests the UN to look reexamine the UDHR making it applicable to the current generation.

Committee: Social Humanitarian  
Sponsor: Chile  
Topic: Protecting Endangered Languages

*Alarmed by* estimations that at least one language goes extinct every two weeks, in addition to recent projections that at least half of the thousands of currently spoken languages will disappear by 2100,

*Deeply concerned* that the loss of heritage languages, many of which are indigenous, will result in massive losses in the world's knowledge, experience, culture, and history, some of which has only been preserved through the transmission of one language,

*Recognizing* globalization's effects on languages, which have resulted in higher pressures to learn more economically powerful languages and less demand to pass down heritage languages to children,

*Observing* that populations that still speak heritage languages are aging, which has led to decreased use of these languages,

1. Approves the development of public awareness campaigns and festivals by national, international, and independent organizations that will bring the reality and possible effects of language extinction to light;
2. Requests that all states collaborate with UNESCO's Endangered Languages Programme, which provides tools to analyze trends in languages as well as valuable services, such as policy advice and technical expertise;
3. Encourages the International Monetary Fund to provide funds towards poorer countries through plans focused on preserving heritage languages that can provide ideas and knowledge that contribute to economic growth;
4. Recommends that all nations provide for a linguistic rights act, permitting heritage languages to be used in public information, such as voting ballots and making these languages be more than just officially recognized;
5. Urges all nations to establish education programs that contain at least one aspect of bilingual or multilingual education, with the second or additional language being a heritage language;
6. Recommends that urban communities establish indigenous language interaction and transmission programs that provide youth with supplementary heritage language education opportunities and connect populous cities with more rural communities where heritage languages typically reside; and
7. Calls upon developed nations and the data storage industry to establish new and improve existing digital language storage networks, which allow for the recording and cataloguing of heritage languages, particularly those already deemed too endangered to save.

Committee: Social Humanitarian  
Sponsor: France  
Topic: Protecting Endangered Languages

*Aware of* the cultural context carried by languages,

*Alarmed by* the rapid extinction rate of languages around the world,

*Recognizing* the importance of uniting people through similar languages,

*Approving* the 1996 Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights,

*Noting with satisfaction* the efforts of UNESCO's Endangered Languages Program to safeguard endangered and minority languages,

1. Urges nations to realize the irrecoverable loss of cultural knowledge through the extinction of languages;
2. Expresses its hope for nations to allow minority languages to be spoken and documented;
3. Calls upon the international community to encourage citizens to pass on their languages by teaching them to younger generations;
4. Requests the creation of national or international policies to recognize and protect minority languages that may include, but are not limited to:
  - a. Allowing the usage of minority languages while also teaching dominating languages
  - b. Preserving languages with media
  - c. Creating environments that encourage multilingualism;
5. Recommends the protection of endangered languages through established organizations including but not limited to:
  - a. UNESCO
  - b. The Endangered Languages Project
  - c. The Endangered Language Fund;
6. Encourages the creation of an international endangered languages or world heritage convention in which member states will submit comprehensive reports which will include:
  - a. A list of all languages spoken in the country
  - b. The amount of speakers of each language
  - c. Any efforts the country has taken to protect their endangered languages.

Committee: Social and Humanitarian  
Sponsor: Greece  
Topic: Protecting Endangered Languages

*Acknowledging* the endangered languages of the world,

*Deciding* that there are significantly more important discussions for the world's focus,

*Recognizing* that it is extremely likely that, even with help, they will go extinct anyways,

*Keeping in mind* the importance of allowing the right to free speech,

*Further noting* the importance of allowing these endangered languages to continue if possible,

*Determining* that the best plan is to allow them to run their natural course,

*Emphasizing* that these people will not face discrimination from the government,

*Father noting* that these people will not receive positive bias from the government either

1. Draws the attention to all of the other important issues around the world;
2. Considers the issue of protecting endangered languages to be less important than many other causes;
3. Encourages the global community to focus on more pertinent issues ;
4. Notes that if the government spends resources on endangered languages, they might still become extinct;
5. Recommends that the community simply allows the languages to run their own course;
6. Emphasizes that these people will not be facing bias, either positive or negative, from the government;
7. Reaffirms the importance of the right of free speech, as well as other important human rights;
8. Confirms their stance that the best option regarding endangered languages is to allow them to run their own course.

Committee: Social Humanitarian  
Sponsor: Russian Federation  
Topic: Protecting Endangered Languages

*Deeply Disturbed* by the recent decline in hundreds of global languages,

*Recognizing* the cultural importance of language,

*Continuously concerned* about the education of future generations in region-specific and little-known languages,

*Noting with satisfaction* the past attention and recognition given to this issue by the UN,

*Greatly appreciative* of the technology our greatest minds have given us,

*Further valuing* said technology as a tool of education,

- 1.) Proposes a partnership with technology giants that will:
  - I. Donate technological devices including but not limited to tablets, laptops, desktop computers, and eText readers
  - II. Include pre-programmed language education programs and teaching guides
  - III. Distribute said programs and devices among the hardest affected areas of language endangerment in order to further the education of future generations;
- 2.) Urges member nations to evaluate their own nations level of language endangerment;
- 3.) Emphasizes the need for language education in order to preserve thousands of disappearing global cultures;
- 4.) Draws attention to languages that have few native speakers and might get the same propagation as other more well-known languages receive;
- 5.) Calls upon each member nation to bring this to a fore-frontal, global, widely publicized issue that must be addressed in the near future.

Committee: Social Humanitarian  
Sponsor: Mexico  
Topic: Protecting Endangered Languages

*Reminding* nations of the steep decline of minority languages in many parts of the world,

*Noting with concern* the negative effect the decline of these languages has on cultural heritage, diversity, and culture itself,

*Reminding* member states of the United Nations Declaration on Cultural Diversity and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, both of which affirm the rights of all peoples to express their opinions in their preferred language,

*Observing* the common association of majority languages with success and stability, and noting the effect this has on the prevalence of minority languages and its contribution to language endangerment,

*Emphasizing* the importance of preserving endangered languages,

*Bearing in mind* the strong connection between human rights and linguistic rights,

*Noting* the diminution of linguistic rights involved in allowing the decline of endangered languages,

*Recognizing* the cultural root of the problem of language endangerment and extinction,

*Expressing* awareness of the necessity for a multifaceted approach to ensure the continued survival of endangered languages,

1. Urges states to enact laws to combat both the problem of endangered languages in the political realm;
2. Requests states to recognize as national languages minority languages as well as majority languages;
3. Encourages the institution of local efforts such as bilingual education in communities in which minority languages are present;
4. Calls for the government and the media of all countries to powerfully discourage racial stereotyping of indigenous or minority culture, as a negative public opinion of any minority culture indirectly impacts the linguistic rights of that minority, and to otherwise raise public opinion and increase positive perception of minority cultures;
5. Emphasizes the importance of equal opportunities for speakers of all languages, in all spheres;
6. Notes the parts legislation, the media, and public perception of minorities play in language equality;
7. Strongly suggests the implementation of the cultural reforms necessary to place endangered languages in a more sustainable place in the culture of all countries.

Committee: Social and Humanitarian

Sponsor: Rwanda

Topic: Protecting Endangered Languages

*Alarmed* by the lack of UN attention to potentially endangered languages and general disinterest in preservation and prevention programs,

*Realizing* that this issue of endangered languages is one that may not be taken lightly and requires much time and effort,

*Emphasizes* the importance of languages to cultural diversity and individualism,

*Deeply convinced* that the need of a protective language policy is at the forefront of the aim of the Social and Humanitarian committee, as one of the main committee directives is to work with UNESCO to discuss humanitarian affairs,

*Noting further* that the death of the Kinyarwandan language could yield potentially disastrous results in growth of industry and globalization,

1. Stresses the risk of losing native languages to worldwide growth and development;
2. Calls upon the United Nations to draft a specifically international language protection declaration, stressing the importance of prevention of the loss of languages, but also pertaining to
  - a. Endangered languages
  - b. Threatened languages
  - c. Isolated languages and their need to be kept as unchanged as possible
  - d. Specifically, the various threats to language itself, and how to allow for modernization while keep certain cultural characteristics in language;
3. Designates the Social and Humanitarian committee to push the importance of the subject;
4. Encourages awareness programs that can be a part of preservation of languages in documentation and gaining fluency;
5. Requests the agreement of all nation states that university students should have the option to learn in their own native language;
6. Expresses its hope for potential funding programs for teachers to teach in more obscure languages at the request and comfort of students;
7. Further requests that potential threats to the survival of languages, such as westernization, globalization, and the industrialization of rural places be carefully monitored;
8. Implores the possibility of forming an endangered languages protection committee, so as to keep tabs on the various at risk languages around the world and actively be a part in the preservation of languages;
9. Accepts that the process of language preservation is long and drawn out, but is hopeful for the future benefits should the correct actions be taken now.

Committee: Social Humanitarian

Sponsor : Republic of Liberia

Topic : Drafting an International Convention on the Rights of Elderly Persons

*Affirming* the alarming situation in today's society for the lack of support, care, and rights of elderly persons,

*Declaring* the situation within itself to be devastating and in much need of outside aid in order to effectively make a difference,

*Calling* all nations to examine this subject with all seriousness since it is currently or will at some point affect every single person in the international community,

*Bearing in mind*, the rights of elderly persons and support for them is much different in 1st world than in 3rd world countries,

*Noting further*, the lack of care and support for elderly persons in 3rd world countries is significantly more severe, including large portions of the populace over age 60 in extreme poverty resulting in very poor health conditions and no feasible solution,

*Seeking* the support of all UN member nations to prioritize the nations in extreme need of a form of established health care system where one does not already exist,

1. Suggests the creation of a fund to put in order a 3rd world international healthcare organization in special regards to elderly persons no longer employed;
2. Outlines the duties and specific characteristics of the aforementioned organization as such:
  - I. Having an established headquarters in the capital city of each nation in which this organization is active
  - II. Having smaller hospitals/clinics in which anyone is welcome without discrimination based on color, race, sex, AGE, etc.
  - III. Aforementioned hospitals/clinics will serve the people in every aspect necessary ranging from basic flu treatment to surgeries, mental health, and epidemic sickness treatment
  - IV. Will provide basic hygienic supplies to those who qualify based on financial need
  - V. However, will require anyone treated or involved with the organization to fill out basic paperwork in order to be registered in an international log to keep track of numbers of people and quantities of supplies necessary;

3. Emphasizing that the aforementioned outline is merely an outline and very much open to debate, discussion, and most definitely amendment;
4. Realizing the need to collaborate with other UN committees and organizations in order to put such a large out reaching plan into action, some of which will need to be Economics and Finance and the World Health Organization;
5. Not overlooking how costly and the extensive time it will take to put such a plan into action and how its effectiveness will not be seen until years from now;
6. Reminds nations that in the future, the efforts and funds will be in effect and a difference will most definitely be seen in the international community.

Committee: Social Humanitarian

Sponsor: Chile

Topic: Drafting an International Convention on the Rights of Elderly Persons

*Reminding* nations of projections that the global population of people who are sixty or older has doubled since 1980 and is forecasted to be two billion by 2050, 22% of the world's projected population,

*Alarmed by* the difficult conditions many elderly persons face, such as homelessness, lack of proper care, abuse in the workplace and the home, hunger, and isolation,

*Bearing in mind* the perspectives of many nations, where old age is sometimes seen as contradictory to the ideal of a productive adult and is instead seen as synonymous to deterioration,

*Observing* that many nations and citizens are not yet ready to take care of ever-growing elderly populations,

1. Encourages that the Member States of the Human Rights Council collaborate with the Open-Ended Working Group on Aging to declare the rights to which the elderly population is entitled;
2. Urges that all nations abide by that declaration, using their respective cultural perceptions of old age and the elderly to determine to which age groups the declaration will apply;
3. Recommends that human rights watchdog groups design and carry out investigations of the violations of the rights of the elderly and then provide their information and analyses to the nations where they occur to provide policy advice to resolve the violations;
4. Encourages that all states adopt an international ministry or department aimed to specifically promote and protect the rights of elderly persons in their nation; and
5. Requests that communities design programs intended on informing their people how to properly take care of the elderly for whom they care for and with whom they come into contact.

Committee: Social Humanitarian

Sponsor: South Africa

Topic: Drafting an International Convention on the Rights of Elderly Persons

*Alarmed by* the rising cases of the maltreatment of elderly persons,

*Appreciating* the UN's past efforts to protect the rights of elderly persons,

*Believing* that the rights of elderly people are especially noteworthy due to their inability to defend or care for themselves as easily or responsibly as younger generations,

*Drawing attention* to the disagreement of member states upon a single cutoff age for the definition of an "older individual,"

*Seeing* the need for an official convention to specify the rights to which elderly persons are entitled,

1. Asks for there to be created an International Convention on the Rights of Elderly Persons that would accomplish the following:
  - a. Define the age of an "older individual"
  - b. Divide the rights of elderly persons into three categories, which are the following:
    - i. Equality
    - ii. Respect
    - iii. Freedom
  - c. Ensure the following for elderly persons:
    - i. Access to information
    - ii. Access to old age pensions
    - iii. Some form of defense against any kind of abuse;
2. Commissions the Open-Ended Working Group on Ageing to reproduce and distribute the convention to all ages of people to create better attitudes toward elderly persons and to educate said persons on their rights as such.

Committee: Social and Humanitarian

Sponsor: United Kingdom

Topic: Drafting an International Convention on the Rights of Elderly Persons

*Recognizing* the worldwide lack of International Convention for the Elderly,

*Understanding* their effect on the economy and many businesses worldwide,

*Emphasizing* each individual's rights to fair treatment throughout their life,

*Deeply Concerned* for the safety of the elderly as they become too old to defend themselves,

*Understanding* the lack of a formal definition for an elderly person,

*Welcoming* the use of new ideas in the collaboration of the new International Convention for the Rights of Elderly Persons,

1. Calls for a representative from each country to provide the United Nations with their definition of an elderly person;
2. Requests that the definition of an elderly person be determined by the country;
3. Urges the new International Convention to be created with emphasis on the economic impacts of the lives of the elderly;
4. Requests all material in the new Convention to promote the longevity of the lives of each individual;
5. Expects any information added to the new International Convention only to promote the most humane and proper treatment of elderly individuals as determined by the countries definition
6. Requests a representative from each country to be put in place to enforce the International Convention in its entirety;
7. Calls upon all United Nations members to consider the value of this convention for their country and the positive impacts on both the elderly and their caretakers world wide.

Committee: Social Humanitarian

Sponsor: France

Topic: Drafting and International Convention on the Rights of Elderly Persons

*Noting with deep concern* the injustices faced by the elderly around the world,

*Aware* that the proportion of the world's older population is rapidly increasing,

*Recalling* that Article 25 of the UDHR states "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.",

1. Recommends a worldwide definition of "elderly persons";
2. Reminds nations that the rights of elderly citizens are being violated in ways including but not limited to:
  - a. Domestic violence
  - b. Physical abuse
  - c. Abandonment
  - d. Age discrimination
  - e. Poor working conditions
  - f. Health care violations;
3. Urges all nation states to create policies protecting the rights of the elderly;
4. Expresses its appreciation for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing;
5. Encourages the creation of an International Convention on the Rights of Elderly persons in which nation states will:
  - a. Work collectively to ensure rights of the elderly
  - b. Submit reports on the status of the older population in each nation
  - c. Report human rights violations against the elderly
  - d. Create international policies to protect the elderly.

Committee: Social Humanitarian

Sponsor: Mexico

Topic: Drafting an International Convention on the Rights of Elderly Persons

*Noting with concern* the prevalence of ageism in almost all parts of the world,

*Bearing in mind* the common stereotype of older people as dependent, demanding, and unproductive,

*Emphasizing* the significant negative effect stereotypes have on the fight against ageism, (and on the fight against discrimination as a whole),

*Recognizing* the unacceptable treatment of the elderly in many cases and the subjection of older people to abuse, lack of opportunities, financial exploitation, abandonment and neglect, and other forms of discrimination,

*Reminding* member states of the violations of human rights manifested in age discrimination, and the similarity of ageism to other more widely recognized problems such as racism and sexism,

*Conscious* of the relative obscurity of the problem of age discrimination, and the negative effect lack of awareness has on attempts to overcome ageism,

*Observing* the deplorable conditions under which many older people are forced to live, stemming from lack of proper care and medicine, poverty, and frequent inability to find jobs,

*Emphasizing* the rights of all people to a high quality of life, regardless of race, sex, age, et cetera,

1. Urges states to prohibit age discrimination, if such legal actions have not already been taken;
2. Emphasizes the importance of the removal of negative stereotypes of the old from the media and eventually public perception;
3. Suggests the addition of a required pension for retired workers meeting a certain criteria on behalf of former employers;
4. Recommends the elimination of maximum age requirements for jobs not specifically for younger people;
5. Requests the creation of greater numbers of facilities for the use of the elderly in order to prevent their being without proper treatment or a place to stay and requests the use of accompanying legislation mandating the fulfillment of high standards of care and cleanliness;
6. Reminds governments that it is their responsibility to provide healthcare and other social benefits to elderly persons;
7. Strongly encourages the institution of programs contributing to global awareness of the problem of ageism and working against its perpetuation.