**FORUM:** General Assembly

**QUESTION OF**: Lebanon Economic and Humanitarian Crisis

**MAIN-SUBMITTED BY**: Lebanon

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Afghanistan, China, France, Germany, India, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkiye, United Kingdom, USA

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Reaffirming* United Nations Charter, Article 1.1 The Purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means,

*Affirming* that peace cannot be realized when people are suffering under the standard of life, so their living cannot achieve their basic human needs,

*Reminding* The Universal Declaration of human rights and Economic social and cultural rights (ESCR) including rights to be socially secure, including the right to social insurance and achieve an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing, and housing,

*Stressing* the seriousness of the situation in Lebanon where the GDP plunged by around 55% and the middle class is unable to support their living,

*Realizing* that there had been a significant economic collapse as a result of the Beirut port explosion, citizens did not have enough income to maintain their necessities and the unemployment rate was inclining,

*Noting* that due to a massive national Ponzi scheme by the government, banking is no longer trusted by the Lebanese,

1. Encourages member states to accept the Lebanese economic migrants or refugees and provide appropriate helps to them through measures such as but not limited to:
	1. providing monetary support to the neighboring countries and refugee-hosting countries if they are accepting the refugees,
	2. sending basic supplies such as:
		1. food,
		2. water,
		3. clothing,
		4. housings,
		5. medical aids,
	3. enabling Lebanese economic refugees to become a part of the host nation’s society by providing services such as:
		1. education and schooling,
		2. employment program and job counseling,
		3. trauma-recovering programs,
2. Promotes organizations and citizens to raise awareness of the problem of the economic and humanitarian crisis in Lebanon and support Lebanon citizens to pursue a higher standard of living by:
	1. encouraging organizations to put up information on media such as but not limited to:
		1. cooperation with UN agencies such as UNHRC to submit more reports on the issue to the website,
		2. advertisements on social media,
		3. establishment of professional websites on the issue of the Lebanese economic and humanitarian crisis, and hosting public online conferences to spread further information,
	2. promoting offline methods such as but not limited to:
		1. offline advertisements through banners and posters in the public area,
	3. raising funds to support public awareness-raising organizations in ways such as:
		1. establishment of charity to gather monetary support from the citizens,
		2. work with philanthropists and public figures with public influence to donate and support the organizations,
3. Strongly suggests the Lebanese government to restructure the economy in long-term, and achieve a good business environment, government, and institutions in Lebanon in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. bringing private investments in Lebanon by the government through programs such as:
		1. tax incentives for foreign investors,
		2. programs to ease the transition for foreign businesses,
	2. supporting start-ups and venture businesses that can create job opportunities,
	3. establishing an independent government institution to audit the budget and resource allocation,
	4. promoting sectoral diversification to reduce deficits,
4. Recommends the creation of an independent committee of experts to assist in Lebanon’s policymaking, including but not limited to:
	1. recruiting a group of economic experts to advise in:
		1. monetary policy to rebuild public trust in the central banks,
		2. fiscal policy to stabilize Lebanon's inflation issue,
	2. enlisting a team of political experts to assist in:
		1. rebuilding government institutions,
		2. establishing separate institutions to prevent future corruption,
	3. acquiring advice from business experts to devise strategies to improve foreign investment,
5. Strongly encourages debt stability and restructuring of the economy by securing the bank sector by:
	1. limiting the money banks distribute to the government in ways such as:
		1. decrease the amount of money given other than necessities,
		2. transmitting monetary policies in which the central bank controls the money supply and facilitates the flow of money in the markets within which they operate,
	2. taking in funds, calling deposits, and lending them to Lebanese citizens who are in need.