

FORUM: Economic and Social Council

QUESTION OF: Evaluating Successful Measures to Implement “Living with COVID-19” Scheme

MAIN-SUBMITTER: United States of America

CO-SUBMITTER: Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, Japan

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Noting* that the World Health Organization (WHO) has officially declared COVID-19 as a pandemic in March 2020,

*Alarmed* if the "Living with COVID-19" plan is not implemented properly, it may do more harm than good,

*Emphasizing* that the WHO argued that it is too early to treat COVID-19 as an endemic disease because the evolution of the virus is still unpredictable,

*Affirming* that as the "living with COVID-19" plan is highly controversial among countries, solutions to be implemented must be thoroughly reviewed in all aspects and agreed in advance,

*Fully aware* that since the situation varies from country to country, solutions implemented in viruses in each country must be differentiated,

*Welcoming* with the idea of leaving the decisions to the citizens on how they want to protect themselves against COVID-19,

*Taking into consideration* that numerous citizens are protesting regarding coronavirus pass and protesting for their freedom to take the vaccination.

*Recalling* that the COVID-19 situation has continued about two years since December of 2019, leading to numerous unexpected lockdowns and regulations,

*Recognizing* the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3 Good Health and Wellbeing,

1. Asks all governments in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) to support Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) in such ways but not limited to:
  - a. COVID-19 vaccine support:
    - i. sell vaccines for countries that cannot develop vaccines themselves, determining the price depending on the GDP per capita of LEDC,
    - ii. balance the inequality regarding vaccine supply chain between the MEDCs and LEDCs,
  - b. economic support,

- i. raise funds through financial campaigns, infographics, or digital posters,
    - ii. give financial support so that LEDCs can contribute to making vaccines for COVID-19,
    - iii. improve trading system between MEDCs countries and LEDCs countries by inhibiting tariffs and adjusting value-added-tax (VAT) during the net trade;
2. Highly encourages all member states to remove some domestic restrictions through public health advice and public spaces, just as how most other respiratory diseases are managed through ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. adjusting COVID-19 regulations since completely eliminating the regulation can cause a higher risk of the outbreak:
    - i. let the citizens acknowledge the severity of COVID-19 cases and whether to wear a mask or not,
    - ii. allow travelling but strengthen the system where citizens can check their health or places that have a high rate of getting the disease,
    - iii. set the number of people in public spaces,
  - b. leaving deregulation against virus:
    - i. do not obligate separate certificates such as passports for specific events,
    - ii. do not include quarantine or self-isolation in the legal requirements,
    - iii. remove the limit on the number of people gatherings at home,
    - iv. keeps a 1m social distance only in public places selected by the government;
3. Recommends all member states to change the quarantine policies based on different rates, not quarantine policies based on the number of confirmed patients in each country such as but not limited to:
  - a. focus on the rate of critical symptoms:
    - i. consider the severity rate of COVID-19, the number of critical patients will be too large as the number of confirmed patients per day immediately,
    - ii. reduce the severity rate of the virus by implementing an education program of the severity of COVID-19 so that citizens can have self-consciousness
    - iii. Sterilization and disinfection in terms of prevention are important to lower the number of patients with severe illness regardless of the number of general COVID-19 virus confirmed patients
  - b. use data based on the mortality rate from the virus:
    - i. request certified and reliable organizations such as WHO to confirm the measures,
    - ii. post the reports or data for the citizens to view and recognize the severity of COVID-19 and how they can respond to it;

4. Suggests distinctive solutions implemented in each nation, and measures should be carefully scrutinized and confirmed to be suitable for the specific country such as but not limited to:
  - a. organize a formal meeting with delegates from other countries where each delegate presents their stance on the current pandemic:
    - i. debate about how the virus should be viewed and approached,
    - ii. debate about what social and economic problems each country has,
    - iii. debate about the solutions for the problems,
  - b. conduct a survey made and monitored by governments and organizations mentioned in clause 7 sub-clause c to know what people want for this situation and how they want to solve it;
  
5. Further suggests governments to encourage all citizens of their country to get vaccinated with helps from Non-government Organizations (NGOs) and Government Organizations (GOs) in ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. install an application to operate a QR code (Health code) in order to:
    - i. help governments monitor and trace the transmission of COVID-19,
    - ii. make it easier to view for citizens as color-based code determines whether people have access to certain activities or places,
  - b. request MEDCs to provide a sufficient number of vaccinations by:
    - i. encouraging citizens to get vaccinated in countries with a severe number of COVID-19 cases by implementing “vaccine pass” as it offers the privilege that people can enter public spaces,
    - ii. medical or vaccinated report, including the number of people who are vaccinated,
  - c. cooperate with organizations such as World Health Organization (WHO) and companies that produce vaccines to reduce the price of vaccination in ways such as but not limited to:
    - i. uses taxes to supply insufficient money,
    - ii. Non-government organizations can provide materials or ingredients used to make vaccines,
  - d. define COVID-19 vaccine as essential like tetanus vaccine and influenza vaccine:
    - i. encourage NGOs to provide the importance of COVID-19 and its vaccine for education;
  
6. Calls for all member states to manage people who have positive test results for COVID-19 in ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. implementing COVID-19 regulations again only for those who are infected by coronavirus such as:
    - i. lockdown in their house,
    - ii. mask mandates,
    - iii. restricting the number of gatherings,
  - b. requiring people to report their positive test results to local communities in ways such as but not limited to:

- i. Citizens can have access to their health status by creating an app or website
  - ii. create a map or route that the patient has been to certain places to reduce further victims visiting that same place,
  - iii. provide a sufficient number of self-diagnosis kits for LEDCs so that it is cost-effective,
  - iv. ask organizations that test COVID-19 test to report victims;
7. Requests all member states to implement a universal COVID-19 Vaccine Passport with information about what types of vaccine they got and the results of COVID-19 test via ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. production of COVID-19 passports in both digital and physical form to enable elderly, youths, and children to use,
  - b. new technology to prevent forgery of such physical passports, which can be:
    - i. uniquely generated codes that can verify patients' identity and vaccination records,
    - ii. watermarks, color-changing ink, microprinting to make physical passports discernible from forgeries,
  - c. creation of new organization that specifically deals with COVID-19 vaccination and vaccine passports.