**FORUM: Economic and Social Council**

**QUESTION OF: Measure to improve the Economic Situation by Preventing job and income losses in Georgia**

**MAIN SUBMITTER: Central African Republic**

**CO-SUBMITTER: Dominican republic, Germany, Italy, Romania, Republic of Korea**

**Economic and Social Council,**

Recognizing the importance of addressing these economic issues throughout the continent and other nations to maintain a sustainable economic trade system, and acknowledging the citizens to get sustainable support to improve the situation,

Noting that Georgia is serving as a trade hub for exchanges between central Asia and Europe, and is involved in the Black Sea Electricity Cable project for connecting electrical systems throughout the European nations and the Caucasus,

Considering that the economic burden caused by the epidemic has directly affected Georgia's current economic recession, resulting in 76,000 people losing their jobs during the epidemic and the poverty line rising to 1.2%, leading to many panics, loss of confidence in the state of Georgia,

Guided by having considered the advancing age of technology and how it has added more job opportunities, such as in the United States where there were 17 million jobs generated by commercial internet.

Recognizing the pressing need to address the economic challenges faced by the state of Georgia and acknowledging the detrimental impact of job and income losses on its citizens, industry, and overall economic stability,

Recognizing the imperative for Georgia to enhance and expand its range of vocational training programs, which is noteworthy that only 12100 people have engaged across vocational training available in all regions of Georgia, which is displaying a solid foundational base but still capable of developing,

Deeply conscious about the existence of further development or creation of job education within Georgian secondary schools’ curriculum to provide a developed preparation of students for the demands of the high-quality workforce in Georgia,

1. Calls upon member states to raise national and global public awareness on the seriousness of the economic situation in Georgia and encourage global and domestic citizens to take part in enhancing the economy through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Publishing articles explaining the current economic issues and consequences in the nation and on media such as:

                                             i. government-affiliated website homepages,

                                            ii. major online newspaper platforms,

                                          iii. major print newspapers and magazines,

* 1. Spreading visual representations of the situations for more effective delivery

and emphasis by presenting recent data trends and posters on media such as:

                                             i. television programs such as evening news,

                                            ii. government-affiliated social media accounts,

                                          iii. physical magazines, newspapers, banners, and flyers,

* 1. Holding physical campaigns and events to explain the current economic

situation in Georgia and encourage citizens to participate in enhancing the

situation by presenting information such as but not limited to:

i. causes of economic decline such as job unemployment and income loss,

                                            ii. problems caused by the economic decline,

                                           iii. advertisements of government-sponsored job opportunities;

1. Invites the United Nations and relevant organizations, such as The World Bank and the International Trade Center to actively provide member states with all necessary assistance to effectively improve the situation of job and income loss in Georgia through:
	1. Building a network for Georgia and neighboring countries to exchange organized and valued information as well as communicate relevant news in

regard to the job and income loss in Georgia, such as:

* + 1. Market research provided by the big data analysts,
		2. Predicted industry market trends on employment,
		3. Relevant investment firms interested in the companies’ fields that can support the job losses with funds,
	1. Creating guidelines for the companies to follow which include specific requirements to increase the number of job and income;
		1. Employment,
		2. Wage payment,
		3. Protection of worker’s human rights.
	2. Utilizing surveys conducted by reliable authorities and organizations to

investigate the current finance situation of Georgia’s citizens and provide

relative information including but not limited to:

1. Employment and payment status,

ii. Developments in the financial situation of enterprises,

iii. Document trends in the need for and availability of external financing.

1. Recommend Georgia government to work with economically unstable businesses in the following ways to establish and expand a job retention program to provide both financial and mental support to them in such ways but not limited to:
	1. Guarantee low-interest loans, credit loans and subsidies and tax incentives to keep employers employed,
		1. Work with local banks and financial institutions to offer low-interest loans and credit lines to struggling businesses,
		2. Allocate a specific budget or fund for low-interest loans and credit lines to be administered through this partnership between Georgia government and struggling businesses,
	2. Provide industry-specific support programs,
		1. Provide parts for making machines to companies that manufacture agricultural machinery,
		2. Offer computers to computer-coded industries that create application,
	3. Provides access to business consultants and professionals who can provide the following guidance to struggling businesses.
		1. Restructuring,
		2. Cost reduction,
		3. Business continuity plan,
2. Encourages the government of Georgia to prioritize and accelerate efforts towards enhancing digital infrastructure and promoting digitalization, recognizing the potential benefits of digital technologies in preventing job and income losses, and facilitating economic growth, by:
	1. Collaborate with current trustworthy website organization that helps unemployed citizens to find a suitable job,
	2. Build trust in digital transactions and protect against cyber threats.
		1. Strengthen cybersecurity measures,
		2. Data privacy regulations,
		3. Foster a secure digital ecosystem,
	3. Allocating of resources for the development and expansion of internet access to rural and underserved areas,
	4. Allow Georgia to research the digital infrastructure from successful applications and website to organize and modify the current website and application used in Georgia to promote employment,
3. Calls for the creation of vocational training programs, and initiatives to address the lack of productivity in agricultural industries in Georgia, such as but not limited to:
	1. Provide access to modern agricultural techniques, farming equipment, and financial support:
		1. request to the International Monetary Fund to provide financial and technological support to Georgia,
		2. encourage and organize workshops from developed countries’ agricultural enterprises,
	2. Collaborate with International Organizations to facilitate knowledge exchange and capacity building in the agricultural sector,
		1. Request to the Food and Agriculture Organization to assist with technical knowledge,
		2. Seek collaboration with Tropical Agriculture Platform to organize vocational training programs to enhance agricultural knowledge,
4. Encourages the Georgian government to enforce secondary schools to educate students about career decisions and vocational information:
	1. Include time or classes to learn various jobs students can choose and facilitate career decisions in the secondary school curriculum,
		1. promote the creation of vocational experience programs for students’ career decisions and acquisition of prior knowledge,
		2. encourage the schools to form a partnership or collaboration with Industries to provide students work-based learning opportunities,
	2. Urge the Georgian government to provide sufficient supplies to the secondary schools within the nation,
		1. financial support to initiate some projects,
		2. learning materials,
5. Calls for the government to operate or collaborate with the organization to implement the social protection programs to provide better and stable life for those who lose their job or experience the income reduction.
	1. Implementing safety programs by guaranteeing that social assistance program is providing people basic necessities such as:
		1. Clothing,
		2. Food and water,
		3. Shelter,
	2. Encouraging government to provide health insurance coverage for those who are suffering income losses and unemployment, such basic health insurance must contain:
		1. Coverage of gaps in previous insurance,
		2. Sufficient fund,
	3. Ensuring that every individual or household should have stable life through having accessed to safety net, such safety net must have:
		1. Clear and accessible information,
		2. From trusted resources,
6. Request government to operate and implement monetary and fiscal policies to stimulate the economy system through the monetary encouragement for firms and monetary aid for individuals in Georgia providing more job opportunities and ensures the basic life necessity for those who are unemployed and help redeem the income for those who are facing income reduction, policy that could be implemented are but not limited to:
	1. Conduct expansionary monetary and fiscal policies to support Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) to stimulate the economy, hence providing more job opportunities for those who are unemployed and better conditions for those who faces income reduction, such specific policies are:
		1. Financing assistance,
		2. Streamline regulations,
		3. Business development,
	2. Conduct expansionary fiscal and monetary policy to foster entrepreneurship and support start-ups businesses, which opens more job opportunities for those who are unemployed or faces income reduction, such specific polices are:
		1. Creating certain start-ups business’s designated monetary welfare,
		2. Provide certain amount of funds for start-ups business to encourage innovations,
		3. Decrease the interest rate of loans for start-ups business,
	3. Conduct a variety of fiscal welfare that focuses on to provide monetary support for displaced workers, such fiscal welfare are:
		1. Unemployment benefits in terms of tax payment, health insurance, education welfare etc.,
		2. Income support,
		3. Job placement services,
	4. Encourage government to operate social dialogue between labor market and institutions to effectively set a frame of policies to reduce unemployment, such policies could be:
		1. Minimum and maximum wage policies
		2. Worker protection measures
		3. Negotiation of whether wages include health, long term disability, life, and auto insurances,
7. Request the government to create a certain framework and standards to receive the fiscal welfare that contains the many monetary aid, vocational training programs, job placement services etc. to ensure that those who receives the aid are those who are in actual desperate need of aid due to the current economic situation in Georgia, such framework and standards are but not limited to:
	1. State clear and transparent eligibility criteria to determine those who are qualified for the fiscal welfare provided by the government, such eligible criteria are:
		1. Income level that are at or below 100% of the poverty line or 70% lower living standard,
		2. Assess the employment status, such assessing criteria would be the reasoning for unemployment, and the predicted time for unemployment,
	2. Conduct a system of Needs-Based Approach where the most finance vulnerable individuals and household must be prioritized, such extreme situations could be:
		1. The lack of basic food and water,
		2. The lack of monetary support basic health standards,
		3. The lack of monetary support of clothing and shelter,
	3. Provide short term monetary aids for those who are facing temporary hardship but still obtains a certain asset and monetary supply, such temporary hardship standards are:
		1. Natural disaster,
		2. Health emergencies,
		3. Sudden loss job,
	4. Regularly review and adjust the framework and standards to receive monetary aids as socioeconomic conditions changes rapidly, such review must:
		1. Monitor the effectiveness of the aid program,
		2. Frequently check if some people in the aided group have lifted out of unemployment or poverty,
		3. Adjust necessary policy if the aid program is no longer effective,
	5. Ensures that all eligible policy is clearly established to the public to prevent unfairness, promoting trust and confidence in the aid programs,