

## **Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee**

Sponsors: Brazil, Denmark, Ireland, Poland

Signatories: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, The People's Republic of China, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Yemen

*The Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee,*

*Emphasizing* Article 9 of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* ratified by the General Assembly which discusses the rights of children separated from their parents as a result of unbeneficial circumstances and the prevention of undesirable severance of parents with children,

*Affirming* that all actions taken are to protect the physical, mental and emotional being of the child, making them a priority over any other factor,

*Recognizing* that if the incarcerated parent does not have the ability to care for the child, but is approved to be in the mentally healthy state, they have the right to choose the child's caretaker or transfer the case to professional social workers,

*Acknowledging* the right for children to be aware of the situation that causes the separation from their parents unless it proves detrimental to the well being of the child physically, socially, and mentally,

*Reminding* all nations that the opportunity for children to participate in the court proceedings of their parents is a fundamental right in the case of incarcerated parents,

1. *Requests* that accommodative action be introduced, such as implementing;
  - a. flexible visiting times,
  - b. comfortable rooms for relationship building and,
  - c. privacy of the child's name from the public if possible, depending on economic state;
2. *Recommends that* financial assistance from international, national governments and NGOs be provided to the children affected to ensure a reduction of financial difficulties, as determined by how feasible monetary support is for each country;
  - a. offering an evaluation of the standard of national GDP which would determine the monetary support for children whose parents are imprisoned be recommended;
3. *Recommends that* countries consider the importance of the maternal and paternal relationships between the child and the incarcerated parent;

- a. providing opportunities for the parent to retain custody for a certain time after incarceration;
4. *Authorizes that* infants may remain incarcerated with their parents until the maximum age of two years;
  - a. On the basis of the parent being deemed low risk to the child and later methods of forming relations with the parent will depend on the provision of social support institutions;
  - b. If healthcare is not available, support for countries will be provided in building these institutions;
  - c. Suggesting that prisons provide adequate and properly managed facilities, such as daycares or nurseries;
5. *Recognizes that* children should continue to have contact with their parents on a case by case basis;
  - a. Unless such contact is deemed unwanted and unbeneficial to the child by professional psychologists and social workers;
6. *Urges that* the child's opinions and sentiments on their relation to their parents be considered strongly, as ultimately it is the child's wellbeing at stake;
7. *Suggests that* prisons provide adequate and properly managed facilities, such as daycares or nurseries;
8. *Decides to* remain actively seized of the matter.