

## Healthcare

Honorable chair and fellow delegates,

The Republic of Iraq understands the significance of a quality public healthcare system as it can lead to major instability in a country's economy, while also having detrimental effects on society. Therefore, the Republic of Iraq proposes for more clinics to be built and spread thoroughly in the member states. This would limit the cost of transportation for citizens as it would create clinics closer to the citizens, thereby increasing access to healthcare. While this solves the transportation problem, there is still a major concern in the lack of human resources for these public clinics. The Republic of Iraq would also recommend that new physicians be required to work exclusively in public hospitals for a minimal amount of years before becoming eligible to move to more private hospitals, which would thereby increase the number of physicians for public healthcare. However, in order to relieve the economic stress for physicians providing for their families, physicians could have the option to work in private practice outside of the time required for physicians to work in public hospitals. Further stipulating this, the number of hours worked should be linked to the compensation earned in public hospitals, which would help ensure that physicians work as much as possible every week.

The Republic of Iraq now yields the remaining time to the floor.

## SDG

Honorable chair and fellow delegates,

The Republic of Iraq understands how vital the SDGs are towards solving prominent emerging issues on a global scale. The Republic of Iraq encourages the rest of the member states in the United Nations to increase the rate of Voluntary National Reviews being completed, as it would result in data being shared faster to examine whether specific policies accelerate the process towards achieving the SDGs. The Republic of Iraq also suggests the idea for loans to be made for lower-income countries by countries who are further in their SDGs completion. While the Joint SDG fund supplies countries with some additional money in order to accelerate the completion of the SDGs, member states have needed to use part of their GDP towards the SDGs, but low-income countries cannot afford any of their GDP to go toward the SDGs. By giving these low-income countries loans, the completion of the SDGs would be achieved faster. Afterward, the loan plus interest, which would be the incentive for countries to give loans in the first place, would be paid back to the countries who gave out the loans. The Republic of Iraq also proposes the use of local NGOs in member states to evaluate a country's status and to propose longer-term approaches toward completing the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Republic of Iraq now yields the remaining time to the floor.