

# Japan University English Model United Nations 2019

## Promoting Jobs and Protecting People

### Model United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)



## Background Guide for Meeting 3:

### To Protect Labour Rights and

### Promote Safe and Secure Working Environments



Written by:

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**Miu Kabayama, Under Secretary General**

**Loh Sheng Nie, Chair**

**Niklaus Weigelt, Chair**



Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2019 Japan University English Model United Nations (JUEN). We are pleased to welcome you to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). This year's Secretary General is Kaori Matsuda and Assistant Secretary General is Haruka Jifuku. Kaori is a fourth-year student and Haruka is a third-year student at Kobe City University of Foreign Studies. Both major in International Relations. We wish you all the best in your preparation and look forward to seeing you at the conference!

The topics under discussion for the ECOSOC are:

**Meeting 1: Ending Child Labour in all its Forms**

Committee A: Ending Child Labour in all its Forms in Agriculture

Committee B: Ending Child Labour in all its Forms in Domestic Work

Committee C: Ending Child Labour in all its Forms in Armed Conflict

Committee D: Ending Child Labour in all its Forms in Commercial Sexual Exploitation

**Meeting 2: To Realize Equality of Opportunity and Treatment**

Committee A: To Realize Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Persons with Disabilities

Committee B: To Realize Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Indigenous peoples

Committee C: To Realize Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Women

Committee D: To Realize Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Youth

**Meeting 3: To Protect Labour Rights and Promote Safe and Secure Working Environments**

Committee A: Access to Social Protection

Committee B: Ending Violence and Harassment in the Work Place

Committee C: Ensuring a Healthy Work Life Balance

Committee D: Increasing Aid for Trade Support for Developing Countries

Members of the JUENUN Secretariat that serve as the "Bureau" in each meeting:

**Meeting 1**

Anna Deekeling,

Under Secretary General

Christine Keiko Terrillon, Chair

Hibiki Maeda, Chair

**Meeting 2**

Akiko Teramoto,

Under Secretary General

Funo Heims, Chair

Anindya Mutiara Rahadiani, Chair

**Meeting 3**

Miu Kabayama,

Under Secretary General

Loh Sheng Nie, Chair

Niklaus Weigelt, Chair



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## **Part 1 - The Guiding Structure for our JUEMUN 2019 Meetings**

### **1.1 JUEMUN 2019 UN Body ECOSOC**

JUEMUN 2019 will simulate meetings of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Previously we have simulated the General Assembly, UNESCO, SOCHUM, the Security Council and FAO.

Although we will follow our familiar JUEMUN systems and procedures which we have developed year by year since 2010, we will look to ECOSOC's vision for leadership, base a substantial part of our research on ECOSOC's work, and represent the ECOSOC Member States.

### **1.2 Number of Delegates**

We hold 3 Meeting Rooms of approximately 54 delegates which consist of 4 Committees and 4 Regional Blocs.

### **1.3 JUEMUN Theme: Sustainable Development Goal 8**

The themes of each meeting and the topics of each committee are important aspects of United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. The targets of SDG 8 address the increased labor productivity and promotes improved rights of workers as well as sustainable economic growth. Decent work and economic growth affect the living standard of all citizens. Therefore, the theme is considered to be relevant across all SDGs.

SDG 8 has 10 specific Targets:

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries;

1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors;
3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation,

entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services;

4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead;

5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value;

6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training;

7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms;

8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment;

9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products;

10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

#### **1.4 Meeting 3 Agenda Theme & Committee Topics**

##### **Agenda: To Protect Labour Rights and Promote Safe and Secure Working Environments**

Committee A: Access to Social Protection

Committee B: Ending Violence and Harassment in the Work Place

Committee C: Ensuring a Healthy Work Life Balance

Committee D: Increasing Aid for Trade Support for Developing Countries

### 1.5 JUEMUN 2019 – ECOSOC Member States

The delegates of Meeting 1 to 3 represent the actual 54 Member States of ECOSOC in 2019: Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and Yemen.

The delegates belong to one Regional Block and one Committee group as the matrix indicates below. Our Regional Blocks are **Africa** with 14 Member States, **Asia** with 14 Member States, **Europe and North America** with 16 Member States, and **Latin America and the Caribbean** with 10 Member States.

Regional Bloc Committee	Africa(14)	Asia(14)	Europe and North America(16)	Latin America and the Caribbean (10)
Committee A (13)	Benin Ghana Kenya	Iran Republic of Korea Turkmenistan	Andorra Denmark Germany United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Brazil El Salvador Jamaica
Committee B (13)	Cameroon Egypt Sudan	Armenia Pakistan Japan Saudi Arabia	Azerbaijan Luxembourg Ukraine United States of America	Mexico Paraguay Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Committee C (14)	Angola Chad Ethiopia Malawi	India Philippines Russian Federation Yemen	Belarus France Ireland Malta	Ecuador Venezuela
Committee D (14)	Eswatini Morocco Mali Togo	China Turkey United Arab Emirates	Canada Greece Netherlands Norway	Colombia Uruguay

## **1.6 Tasks of the Committees and the Regional Blocs**

In plenary sessions of Meeting 3, the Chairs of Meeting 3 will give instructions and guidance, delegates will make short speeches called Formal Debate, and vote on proposals for action which are called Motions - for example to suspend the plenary session to have discussions in Regional Blocs or Committees.

In Meeting 3 Regional Bloc sessions, there will be representatives of each Committee so that regional issues related to each Committee's SDG 8 topic can be discussed. In Committee discussions, the 4 Committees will talk about their Committee's topic, and gradually put their ideas into a written document called a Working Paper (WP). When the WP is completed, it is submitted to the Chair of Meeting 3. If the Chair accepts it, it is called a Draft Resolution (DR). If the DR is agreed upon by a majority of Meeting 3 Delegates, it becomes a Resolution.

A WP has two parts – 1. A statement of vision related to the committee topic which identifies problems in terms of SDG 8, describes the background of UN efforts to solve the problems; and 2. A description of a plan of action.

You are not allowed to come to the conference with resolutions already prepared. You need to know in advance what has been done before and how resolutions are written, but your main conference task is to create an original, innovative resolution in collaboration with your committee team.

The main task of the Regional Blocs is to advise each Committee, especially about ways to improve their WPs and DRs. Advice about WPs is informal. Suggestions for changes to DRs are called amendments.

This process is explained in detail in other JUEMUN documents. In your JUEMUN preparation, concentrate on your Committee topic so that you are prepared for discussion. Your Bureau will support you at JUEMUN.

## **Part 2 – Guidelines for Committee and Regional Bloc Discussions**

- Use English only.
- Place a priority on good communication. Include everyone. Be a good listener. Do not allow a few people to dominate in speaking roles. Make sure everyone understands what is going on.
- In discussions, search for innovative ideas. Try to find new answers to old problems.
- Write a WP with plans that could actually be implemented. Make detailed action plans. Explain who will do what, and how they will do it. Are all the interested people – the stakeholders - at the local level involved in making and implementing plans? Where will the funding come from? How will the plans be evaluated as they are carried out? How will the plans be revised as needed, and sustained?
- Will your Committee’s work at JUEMUN come up with insights into why problems persist? Can your Committee’s resolution offer practical ways to achieve the aim of SDG 8?
- In 2019 the world’s problems are frightening and heart-breaking; on the other hand, the progress that has already been made gives us the courage we need to work to make problems of job promotion and the protection of people unthinkable. What will our world be like in 2030? When we open the UN website, we read, “It’s Your World!” Keep this thought in your minds at all times.

### **2.1 Why is the JUEMUN 2019 theme – Promoting Jobs and Protecting People?**

In January 2016, the Member States of the United Nations started to take action on an ambitious 30-year-long plan – the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to make the world a healthier, safer, and more just place for all of the world’s peoples for many generations to come. In other words, the aim of the 17-SDG program with its 169 targets is to make certain the foundation of all that is needed for a better world is strong, lasting, and inclusive.

Specifically, SDG 8 focuses on Decent Work and Economic Growth. Decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men. It is estimated that over 600 million new jobs need to be created by 2030, just to keep pace with the growth of the global working age population. That is around 40 million per year. We also need to improve conditions for 780 million women and men who are

working but not earning enough to lift themselves and their families out of USD 2 a-day poverty. Guy Ryder, ILO Director-General states that “Decent Work can lift whole communities out of poverty and underpins human security and social peace... It is not just a goal– it is a driver of sustainable development” In this way, we strongly believe that it is the influential step for the sustainable society to promote jobs so that people’s life could be protected.

## 2.2 ECOSOC and ILO

There are two UN bodies that can give us an especially helpful perspective for SDG 8. The economic and social missions of ECOSOC are certainly relevant and applicable; and the International Labour Organization (ILO) has specific, global, and timely information which we will rely on during our conference.

The UN Charter established ECOSOC in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations. ECOSOC is the central body of the United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. This body contributes to foster debate and innovative thinking, forge consensus on ways forward, and coordinate efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals. It is also responsible for the follow-up to major UN conferences and summits. ECOSOC links a diverse family of UN entities (Organigram) dedicated to sustainable development, providing overall guidance and coordination. The entities include regional economic and social commissions, functional commissions facilitating intergovernmental discussions of major global issues, and specialized agencies, programmes and funds at work around the world to translate development commitments into real changes in people’s lives.

Since 1919, the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers from 187 Member States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. The ILO is the oldest UN specialised agency and in 2019, the ILO celebrates its 100th anniversary. ILO indicates international labour standards, promotes rights at work and encourages decent employment opportunities, the enhancement of social protection and the strengthening of dialogue on work-related issues.

The second Integration Segment of the Economic and Social Council (2015) focused on “**Achieving sustainable development through employment creation and decent work for all**”. The segment discussed how the creation of good quality jobs could be a tool for promoting the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development. It also served as a platform to identify policy

choices and possible trade-offs that could arise from an integrated approach. As it is, some topics discussed in ECOSOC sessions are related to the missions of ILO.

### **2.3 The Global Citizenship Generation**

The average age of JUEMUN delegates is about 20. The work towards the achievement of the SDGs will conclude when our delegates are in their thirties. The SDGs aim to learn from the shortcomings, and build upon the successes, of the 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDG plans were implemented from the year 2000, when JUEMUN delegates were still very young children, until their target date of December 2015. The 30 year-span of these two global plans sets JUEMUN delegates' lives apart from all previous generations. You are the Global Citizenship Generation! A goal which could define your generation is to make your acts of good local citizenship inseparable from your lives as constructive global citizens. Today's problems are formidable. Your will to seek solutions with your JUEMUN friends is admirable!

Your natural instinct will be to act as friends of the people, protectors of our vulnerable brothers and sisters. We all hope the SDGs will be able to do this. However, the greatest challenge that JUEMUN delegates face is to act according to the policies of the governments of the nations you represent. This is the way we will find out why it has been so difficult for the UN to build global peace. Furthermore, at the same time, we will learn what a grand consensus created the MDGs, and today's SDGs!

## **Part 3 – Your Research: Sharing Responsibility for JUEMUN Success**

### **3.1 Background Information**

The United Nations Charter is at <http://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/>.

The mandate of ECOSOC, which was established in 1946 as one of the six main UN organs, can be found on Chapter X of the United Nations Charter: <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-x/index.html>

### **3.2 Five Research Areas**

It is obviously very important for you to do your own research. This Study Guide is not a substitute for individual delegate research. The following section is an outline of five key areas you should include in your research:

- I. The SDGs -mainly SDG 8- on the websites of UN organizations including the ILO;
- II. ECOSOC for background information and ECOSOC plans for sustainable development;
- III. UN Resolutions and actions related to SDG 8;
- IV. Committee topics for your meeting;
- V. The relevant information about the country you represent.

Which order should you do your research topics in? Make this decision yourself. Most delegates begin with country research, but it is the last on the list in this Study Guide. Why? It might be better to know what you are doing all together at JUEMUN 2019 Meeting 1, before you learn about which views you will express in discussions as a representative of your country's government. However, the order you choose for your research is entirely up to you.

Research is an essential first step but please remember JUEMUN is an intense, everyone-included, communication event. You will spend most of the conference time thinking out loud by talking to, and listening to your fellow delegates, and making plans for a WP which you hope will become a DR you can be proud of, and then, adopted by a majority of the Meeting 1 delegates as a JUEMUN Resolution.

### **3.3 Research Guidelines**

Do all of your research before you arrive at JUEMUN. The meeting is a Think Tank.

Check facts by reviewing more than one source of information. Look for different views on key issues. Use governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations and news media for research. You will speak with your own government's voice, but you must know about the range of perspectives from other points of view on your topic. Most of the advice on sources of information in the Study Guide are internet United Nations organizations because using the internet is the quickest way to do



research for JUEMUN, if we take care to ensure the sources are reliable. United Nations websites are recommended as the first step in research, but we must remember that credible journalists and NGOs often provide us with the most accurate and most up-to-date local facts and viewpoints on global issues.

It will be difficult, at times, for you to speak as your country's Chief Diplomat at the UN for three reasons: (a) your own personal values may be different, (b) an analytical review of your research from government and non-government sources may lead you to conclusions which differ from your government's statements and policies, (c) it may be difficult to get information on your government's views.

Do your best to accurately represent your country. Make 'educated guesses' if necessary about your country's likely policies. Base your 'educated guesses' on your research about your country's circumstances, the current government's political policies and statements at the United Nations and relationships with other nations.

If you are bilingual, do your research in 2-languages, whenever possible. Use your strongest language for the first step of your research. Use your other language for the second step. For example, if you are a native-speaker of Japanese and you represent Burkina Faso on your Committee, do your research on Burkina Faso's situation first in Japanese by using information from the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Embassy of Burkina Faso in another country, and other web sites. Then, look for the same type of information in English on the same websites, or use other sites that have similar information. This way you will have a clear understanding of the issues, and you will learn the English vocabulary to use at the meeting.

Please do not let your research overwhelm you. Focus your research. Become an expert in a few areas of your topic. You cannot learn everything there is to know about your role in JUEMUN. But you can learn something that will be useful. You can learn enough to make important contributions to JUEMUN's success.

JUEMUN with its delegate-friendly, learn-by-doing structure will support you as you build topic knowledge, communication skills, and self-confidence. Many JUEMUN participants have been delegates in 2 or 3, or even more MUNs. If this is your first time, the best advice is - Don't give up during preparation. Find your own 'place' during the conference.



### **3.4 JUEMUN Connections with your University Studies now, and with your Future**

Use your JUEMUN 2019 research to make your academic life easier. In your university courses, if you have to make speeches and other types of presentations, write essays, or do short research reports, use the content of your JUEMUN 2019 research whenever possible.

Attend any JUEMUN 2019-related special guest lectures, film showings, and photo exhibitions on your campus, or elsewhere in your community.

Refer to JUEMUN experiences in essays and interviews for scholarships, study abroad applications, and in the job-search process. The JUEMUN work you do might be the beginning of your graduation thesis. Some undergraduate JUEMUN delegates have found their research helped them prepare for successful graduate school applications in fields such as Development Studies. Other delegates have been inspired by JUEMUN experiences to seek jobs in International NGOs and UN organizations.

## **Part 4 – Sources of Information for 5 Research Fields**

We propose some of sources of information here, but if you find others, please share them with your fellow Meeting 1 Delegates. Empower each other by creating a Meeting 1 Research Database.

### **4.1 The SDGs and ILO**

The SDG knowledge platforms on nations: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>  
JUEMUN 2019 deals with just one of the 17 SDGs, but it is a very good idea to have an overview of the whole plan (refer to <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>) so you get a sense of how the goals fit together and how all 17 SDGs give us a vision of a better world. On this site you can find an up-to-date report on the SDGs for 2018.

The United Nations University in Tokyo also has very good information on the SDGs at <http://unu.edu/>.

#### **SDG 8 Fact Sheet**

There is an SDG Fact Sheet with the following useful summary of SDG 8 at:

[https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Factsheet\\_Summit.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Factsheet_Summit.pdf)

- Global unemployment increased from 170 million in 2007 to nearly 202 million in 2012, of which about 75 million are young women and men.
- Nearly 2.2 billion people live below the US\$2 poverty line and poverty eradication is only possible through stable and well-paid jobs.
- 470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to the labour market between 2016 and 2030.
- Small and medium-sized enterprises that engage in industrial processing and manufacturing are the most critical for the early stages of industrialization and are typically the largest job creators. They make up over 90% of business worldwide and account for between 50-60% of employment.

Other sources of SDG 8 information:

- <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/>
- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg8>

Virtually every member of the family of UN organizations has useful information about the importance of this topic. For example:

World Bank – <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/jobsanddevelopment>

This website addresses job protection and employment as a means to decrease global poverty levels and promote development. Links to lists of publications and data dashboards that can be found should be useful for delegates to conduct in-depth, country-based research on the topic.

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) -

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures>

Increasing women’s participation in the labor market can accelerate economic growth. Currently, there is a large gap between male-to-female employment ratio. Women are more vulnerable to informal employment, which is prominent in areas such as South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. This can often be credited to gender inequality and discrimination.

United Nations Global Compact – <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/our-work/social/labour>

Companies and employers have the responsibility to protect the right of workers. Substandard forms of employment and working conditions, abuse, and exploitation are often met by certain groups who are discriminated against. Embracing diversity and inclusion increases companies’ access to talented workers. Additionally, adopting non-discriminatory policies can decrease their risk of facing legal and reputational damage.

International Labour Organization, World Employment Social Outlook – Trends 2018 –

[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms\\_615594.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_615594.pdf)

In its most recent annual publication on the promotion of jobs and protection of people, ILO reported that the number of unemployed people is to increase by 1.3 million in 2019. With this, vulnerable forms of employment, such as jobs without social security or formal work arrangements, is expected to grow. Contrary to developing countries continually decreasing their unemployment rate, emerging and developed countries are expected to experience an increase. “Technological progress, capital accumulation, globalization, demographics and government policies” are dominant factors that influence labor trends.

Moreover, ILO and the other UN organizations have useful statistics sections on their home pages.

## 4.2 ECOSOC

Explore the ECOSOC website on Employment –

<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/employment.shtml>;

ECOSOC Integration Segment on Achieving sustainable development through employment creation and decent work for all – Key Facts (2015) –

[http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/integration/2015/pdf/unecosoc\\_fact\\_sheet.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/integration/2015/pdf/unecosoc_fact_sheet.pdf)

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs on Employment and Decent Work –

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/socialperspectiveondevelopment/issues/employment-and-decent-work.html>.

ECOSOC's is a UN body that specializes in advancing sustainable economic, social, and environmental development. The promotion of jobs and protection of people has been one of ECOSOC's main priorities as it directly affects people's standard of living. In 2006, ECOSOC organized a meeting on "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development". The topic has since been addressed in multiple forms, with the most prominent one being the ECOSOC Ministerial Declarations of 2012 and 2017.

ECOSOC annually holds the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). There, members evaluate the progress made towards achieving the SDGs, including SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth. The 2019 HLPF will be held in July 2019 under the theme of "Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality". SDG 8 is included among the selected SDGs that will be evaluated during the session. In the 2018 HLPF, members affirmed their commitment to creating an "inclusive and sustainable economic growth, leading to decent work for all."

ECOSOC oversees 14 subsidiary bodies which include functional commissions, regional commissions, and those composed of government experts.

Functional commissions address specific issues within ECOSOC's work.

- Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
- Commission for Social Development (CSocD)
- Commission on Population and Development (CPD)
- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)
- Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)
- United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)
- United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

When learning about certain areas concerning the topic, delegates are highly encouraged to research about these functional commissions.

Regional commissions address regional issues within ECOSOC's work.

- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

To understand your assigned country better, delegates are strongly recommended to conduct research on what has been discussed regarding the promotion of jobs and the protection of people within their regional commission.

SDG 8.B aims to “develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact” of ILO by 2020. The Global Jobs Pact (GJP) was created in 2009 to address the impact of an international economic crisis globally on society and employment. The pact also creates internationally agreed guidelines to policy-making on decent work opportunities after such crises. ECOSOC has been a strong supporter of the GJP since its inception and has called upon Member States to make full use of it.

For more information, visit: <https://www.ilo.org/jobspact/about/lang--en/index.htm>

An additional aspect of SDG 8 is to promote sustainable tourism as a means to create jobs. On this matter, ECOSOC has worked closely with other UN bodies such as the World Tourism Organization (WTO). In a report from the 2018 HLPF, job creation as a result of developing the tourism industry was highlighted. For example, in Morocco, a Sustainable Tourism program partner switched to sustainable tourism practices with a specific standard set for businesses to obtain the associated label.

This included areas such as decent jobs, personnel training, and human resource management. Results showed that, in particular, human resource management was improved due to this initiative.

#### **4.3 UN Resolutions and actions related to SDG 8**

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2018/TheSustainableDevelopmentGoalsReport2018-EN.pdf>

Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=E/2017/66&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/2017/66&Lang=E)

Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2016/75

[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=E/2016/75&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/2016/75&Lang=E)

A/RES/66/288 - The Future We Want

[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/66/288&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/66/288&Lang=E)

World Employment Social Outlook, International Labour Organization (ILO), 2016

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2525wcms\\_481534.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2525wcms_481534.pdf)

World Employment Social Outlook, International Labour Organization (ILO), 2018

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2517wcms\\_615594.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2517wcms_615594.pdf)

ECOSOC Resolutions and Decisions 1946-2000

[https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/2017doc/ecosoc-resolutions-and-decisions\\_1946-2000.pdf](https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/2017doc/ecosoc-resolutions-and-decisions_1946-2000.pdf)

For more information, please see:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg8>

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/employment>

#### **4.4 Agenda & Committee Topics for Meeting 3**

##### ***Committee Aims***

Meeting 3 Topic is To Protect Labour Rights and Promote Safe and Secure Working Environments.

The following aspects of the topic will be discussed-

Committee A: Access to Social Protection

Committee B: Ending Violence and Harassment in the Work Place

Committee C: Ensuring a Healthy Work Life Balance

Committee D: Increasing Aid for Trade Support for Developing Countries

Prepare for JUEMUN by getting ready to talk about the current situation related to your own Committee's topic, but you should also have a general understanding of the other 3 Committee's topics, your own country, and also general information about your region of the world. As you understand the situation and position of your country, all of you will post Position Papers (maximum length - 2 A4 pages in Times Roman 12) on JUEMUN's Facebook page on June 3. See the handout for more detailed guides of the Position Paper.

Only UN Security Council Resolutions are binding on Member States. Other Resolutions of UN organizations are recommendations not laws. Thus, your Committee has to accept the reality that a Resolution that passes may not be fully implemented by the governments of some Member States. Can you include incentives in your Resolution to encourage governments to carry out your Resolutions?

##### ***The Agenda related to Meeting 3-***

##### ***To Protect Labour Rights and Promote Safe and Secure Working Environments***

Protecting human rights of labour and ensuring the safe and secure environment for workers serve as the core idea of SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth as indicated by its target, especially 8.8. It is reported by ILO that more than 2.78 million people die as a result of occupational accidents or work-related diseases and there are more than 374 million non-fatal work-related injuries and illnesses each year. Consideration of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, as well as lack of social protection, hindrance of rights at work whose root causes relate to other 16 SDGs are crucial in realizing the implementation of 2030 Agenda.

##### **Useful Links:**

ILO website "Safety and health at work"-

<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/lang--en/index.htm>

Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform-

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg8>

### ***Committee Suggestions for Meeting 3***

Good advice for your Committee work is to find one or two aspects within your broad topic so that you have a focus when you talk in discussions. Other delegates may be able to support you and put your interest into your WP. Then, listen carefully to other delegates and find ways to support them.

#### ***Committee A: Access to Social Protection***

##### **Definition:**

Social protection can be defined as a set of framework or policies designed to mitigate, minimize and prevent poverty and vulnerability of people towards risks. It includes: child and family benefits, maternity protection, unemployment support, employment injury benefits, sickness benefits, health protection, old-age benefits, disability benefits and survivors' benefits. It also includes building capacity in people to manage themselves from threats such as illness, unemployment, social exclusion and disability. The most general forms of social protection are social insurance, social assistance and labour market interventions. Examples for social insurance are health and unemployment insurances, while social assistance means financial support given to vulnerable individuals without relevant support to sustain daily life, such as the disabled, people of old age or single parents. Tackling unemployment and managing labour markets efficiently falls under the enhancement of labour markets.

##### **Facts and Problems:**

According to the sixth report submitted to the 100th session of the International Labour Conference, there are several challenges that are faced upon strengthening and ensuring an inclusive social protection that serves for everyone. Firstly, protection coverage is a challenge. Social insurance schemes are only relevant to wage and salary workers who have a clear contract with employers alongside with the context of it being contributory, which means that one has to credit enough national insurance contributions in order to be qualified to receive social insurance. In most cases, self-employed workers, or women that have no clear bounds of employment, where the conditions are ambiguous and hidden, face exclusion from social insurance. Also, in some countries, small enterprises are exempted from the compliance to social insurance laws. On the other side, where social insurance laws are present, the lack of enforcement still contributes very much to the exclusion of them from social insurances. Especially in ASEAN and the African region, these regulations or enforcements are quite limited. Thus, governments need to establish an inclusive social security scheme which can guarantee a minimum level of living. The second challenge will be adequacy. Adequacy of the benefits provided determines whether the coverage is relevant or not. A social protection scheme may be deemed adequate not only depending on how much the benefits are, it also depends on only if it fulfils its social adequacy and economic adequacy. Social adequacy means that the benefits given out is fair compared with the contributions during working life, while economic adequacy means that the benefits do not contradict any economic policies and work in combined efforts with employment schemes. Also, adequacy depends highly on the socio-economic context of a country. The last challenge will be

financing. For low-and-middle income countries, especially for Asian Pacific countries and Sub-Saharan African countries, the total GDP expenditure on social protection is very much lower compared to North American and European countries. The GDP expenditure on social protection for low income countries have an average of 4%, compared to high income countries which have around 20%, which is five times higher, thus leading to a global average of 8.4% of total GDP expenditure on social security. For low income countries, the weight on healthcare exceeds other social protection expenditures while for high income countries, old-age pensions make up the largest share. Also, expenditure on unemployment and family benefits are only significantly allocated in high income countries.

### **Actions That Have Been Taken or Are Being Taken:**

The rights to social protection and social security have come a long way, since the recognition by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) whose ratification status marks at 169 parties. The ILO has also come up with several conventions since 1952, with a variety of issues including invalidity, old-age and survivors' benefits, employment promotion and protection against unemployment, and maternity protection being the latest issue on ILO's convention table. Social Security (Minimum standards) Convention No. 102, which is the most prominent among all conventions has 55 ratifications to date. In addition, Global Jobs Pact, which was adopted in 2009 by the International Labour Conference, introduces a set of balanced and practical policies with the support of regional and multilateral bodies which can enhance recovery from crisis and employment. The basic framework of policies that the Global Jobs Pact promotes includes generating employment, improving social protection, reiterating labour standards, advocating social dialogue and promoting fair globalization. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol is also adopted in 2006, which marks a milestone in emphasizing the rights of the disabled to create a discrimination free environment.

Also, as a response, several countries have made reforms in their policies to improve different aspects of social protection, such as Thailand, which extends their social medical coverage through their universal scheme and Ghana, which successfully tackled funding obstacles by introducing community-based health care schemes, continuously focusing on inclusion of vulnerable groups. Whereas for Latin America, Costa Rica has also achieved full medical coverage through free public health services and insurances. Columbia has also a scheme which supports and partly subsidizes vulnerable groups within the country. ILO has also worked with the Chile government in their pension system reform by providing technical support and a project that enabled the Budget Office to create an actuarial model that serves as a base for quantitative analyses of the reform process. However, for OECD countries, whose main challenge will be balancing tax paying and managing the costs of social protection, health-care reforms are being carried out to create a more well-balanced healthcare system. Meanwhile, The

United Nations Development Group (UNDG) has also worked with 32 different development bodies to create social protection floors worldwide under the United Nations Social Protection Floor Initiative (SPF-1).

### **Important Resolutions/ Conventions/ Treaties:**

*United Nations: Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly Resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948 (New York, 1948)

*United Nations: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, adopted by General Assembly Resolution 2 200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 .

*United Nations: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, adopted by General Assembly Resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979

*Convention on the Rights of the Child*, adopted by General Assembly Resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989

*International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*, adopted by General Assembly Resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965

*International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families*, adopted by General Assembly Resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990

*Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, adopted by General Assembly Resolution 61/106 of 13 December 2006

*Convention concerning Minimum Standards of Social Security*, 1952 (No. 102)

### **Important Research Links for Committee (Country databases, Resolutions):**

ILO Report (2011) “Social security for social justice and a fair globalization” <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/RessourcePDF.action;jsessionid=Qa0mWJQALGYWoN6v34R26ocBxEX0aG5FdvtsxwiEEx3KIzsdgh-x!1883341381?id=21960>

Global Jobs Pact- <https://www.ilo.org/jobspact/lang--en/index.htm>

United Nations Development Group website “The Social Protection Floor Initiative (SPF-I)”- <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowProject.action?id=2767>

Ratification status of *Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention*- [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11300:0::NO::P11300\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312247](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11300:0::NO::P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312247)

## ***Committee B: Ending Violence and Harassment in the Work Place***

### **Definition:**

The international standard definitions of violence and harassment are yet to be created. There arises a wide range in what is regarded as a harassment from a small joke that one finds unsettling or offensive, to serious cases such as rape. Actions such as stalking, threats, bullying, emotional abuse, intimidation or any other forms of behaviour that induces anxiety, fear and distrust in the workplace fits into the realms of workplace violence. Despite of the differences of definitions, it can be widely agreed that violence and harassment not only exist in the form of physical aspects, but also psychological and sexual aspects. SDG 5 on gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, is closely related to harassment and violence in the workplace. In the 2016 International Labour Organization (ILO) Meeting of Experts on Violence against Women and Men in the World of Work, experts identified the problem of violence and harassment in the workplace as urgent and necessity of a framework to provide an international standard to tackle the epidemic of violence at work, which shall also address the root causes of violence at work. There also have been important discussions on defining the scope of “workplace” and “world of work”. According to the *Code of practice on workplace violence in services sectors and measures to combat this phenomenon* (2003), workplace is defined as “All places where workers need to be or to go by reason of their work and which are under the direct or indirect control of the employer.”, whereas world of work “is considered to cover not only the traditional physical workplace, but also commuting to and from work, work-related social events, public spaces including for informal workers such as street vendors, and the home, in particular for homeworkers, domestic workers and teleworkers” as expressed in the Final report of the Meeting of Experts on Violence against Women and Men in the World of Work (2016).

### **Facts and Problems:**

According to ILO’s Ending violence and harassment against women and men in the world of work report, the five aspects that are included in workplace violence and harassment are violence, gender-based violence, physical violence and harassment, psychological violence and harassment and psychosocial risks. One of the most important aspects in workplace violence and harassment is gender-based violence. Any form of harassment and violence can be considered as gender-based violence if it is directed to the person for being the gender that s/he is. Although women are the most vulnerable group and dominant target to gender-based violence, the term gender-based violence does not necessarily mean violence against women. Not only women, men who are perceived as gay or non-gender-conforming may also be frequent targets of gender-based violence. Sexual violence ranges from unnecessary comments, simple physical contact to direct sexual assault. Sexual harassment is the most common form of sexual violence in the working realm and can be divided into two categories, “quid pro quo” which means when an employee is demanded a sexual favour, and hostile working environment where the working environment is threatening, unwelcoming and discriminating. Physical violence and harassment happen when the victim is being assaulted with physical force and

is left with physical, psychological or sexual damage, whereas psychological violence and harassment deals mostly mental harm when a person's reputation is damaged on purpose, or when the person receives verbal and non-verbal abuses or being bullied. Psychological risks exist within poor structures of the worker's organization, where it can induce work-related stress due to heavy workloads, low levels of decision-making, inflexible working routines, poor relationship between employees and etc.

Although anyone in the workplace can be exposed to potential workplace violence and harassment, according to the ILO report, violence and harassment occurred between healthcare workers, also referred as horizontal violence, is one of the most common form. Also, employees who are not covered under formal legislation and laws, such as interns and apprentices are commonly targeted for workplace violence. Other forms of violence that need to be addressed are: exclusion of domestic workers or family worker; and third-party violence and harassment, which often occurs in the health industry, where the harassment comes from clients and patients, and anyone the worker may come into contact. While violence and harassment in the workplace deals damage to the victim itself, it can also generate the economic effect due to employees skipping work by using sick leaves and compensations. Based on a survey on EU27 countries in 2005, almost 70% of absence to work is due to violence and harassment that employees face.

#### **Actions That Have Been Taken or Are Being Taken:**

ILO has come up with a set of guidelines on occupational safety and health management systems (OSH), helping workplaces to safeguard employees from potential occupational hazards and to maintain their wellbeing. It has numerous projects under it, contributing to workplaces of different levels. It has also developed an interactive educational program, SOLVE to educate and assimilate health promotion issues into OSH policies. It will help workplaces design policies that will improve working environments and minimize work-related stress. In collaboration with UN women, ILO has also signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2011 promoting gender equality and also tackling gender-based violence in the workplace, which will enhance joint advocacy between UN bodies in building capacity, training, skills upgrading, awareness raising and etc. The programme then launched as the name of Violence Against Women (VAW) where nine UN agencies and 11 ministries work together to tackle the problem of VAW in the workplace. In 2006 to 2009, Bangladesh ILO country office has launched the Decent Work Country Programme in compliance with ILO's OSH policies, to improve wellbeing of workers in the workplace and advocate worker's rights. ILO has worked with Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, the agencies of the UN Country Team and other development partners during the project. ILO also supported the Bangladesh TVET Reform Project that included gender-based violence in the workplace with their studies such as the SAFEREC and UIE project.

### **Important Resolutions/ Conventions/ Treaties:**

*Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly Resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948

*Report of the Director-General: Fifth Supplementary Report: Outcome of the Meeting of Experts on Violence against Women and Men in the World of Work*, GB.328/INS/17/5

*Ending violence and harassment against women and men in the world of work, Report V(1)*, International Labour Conference, 107th Session, Geneva, 2018

*Ending violence and harassment in the world of work, Report V(2)*, International Labour Conference, 107th Session, Geneva, 2018.

### **Important Research Links for Committee (Country databases, Resolutions):**

ILO Working Paper No. 5 (2016) “Addressing Occupational Violence: An overview of conceptual and policy considerations viewed through a gender lens” -

[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms\\_535656.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_535656.pdf)

ILO Report V(1) (2018) “Ending violence and harassment against women and men in the world of work”- [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_553577.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_553577.pdf)

ILO Report V(2) (2018) “Ending violence and harassment against women and men in the world of work”- [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_619730.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_619730.pdf)

## ***Committee C: Ensuring a Healthy Work Life Balance***

### **Facts and Problems:**

With globalization and rapid technological advances, boundaries between work and home are blurring and demands on workers and enterprises have never been higher. This has meant increasing challenges for workers to be able to successfully reconcile the conflicting demands of paid work and their personal lives. With increases in women's labour force participation, a "double burden" for women of both paid and unpaid work has increased its significance in the realization of work life balance. In addition, concerns about how workers can address the needs not only of their immediate families, but of their extended families such as elderly parents and disabled or ill relatives have been increased corresponding to the aging population in many societies.

Working time plays a very important role in regard to work-life balance. For example, it can benefit work-life balance through a reduction in working hours and flexible working time arrangements. However, it can also hinder work-life balance when excessively long hours or unpredictable schedules are present. The ILO's Conditions of Work and Employment Programme (TRAVAIL) has identified five significant dimensions of decent work in the area of working time, or "decent working time". These five dimensions are as follows: working time arrangements should promote health and safety; be "family-friendly"; promote gender equality; advance the productivity and competitiveness of enterprises; and facilitate worker choice and influence over their hours of work. Advancing each of these five dimensions requires a broad range of policies at the national, sectoral and/or enterprise level. The precise mix of policies that need to be pursued will vary substantially across countries (and perhaps even across states or regions within the same country), depending upon the socio-economic situation in each country.

Another important factor is the extent of the availability of various forms of paid leave (paid annual leave, paid sick leave, paid maternity/paternity/family leave, paid parental leave). Regarding paid sick leave, in 2010, as many as 145 countries provided for paid sick leave. Paid leave usually includes both the time for leave and wage replacement during sickness. Benefits vary greatly among countries. Globally speaking, the benefits are usually paid either through lump sums or a percentage of someone's wage. More than 50 per cent of countries pay employees between 50 and 75 per cent of the wage received before paid leave. The time span for paid leave varies between less than 7 days to more than one month (up to two years). Looking at maternity and paternity leave, in 2014, the ILO's standard on duration of maternity leave mandated a minimum leave period of 14 weeks, up from 12 weeks in the previous Conventions. The ILO recommendation No. 191 addresses maternity protection by encouraging Member States to increase the period of maternity leave to at least 18 weeks. As of 2014, 98 countries met the ILO standard of 14 weeks and 42% of the 98 countries met or exceeded the suggested 18 weeks. 60 countries provided between 12 to 13 weeks of maternity leave and 27 countries provided less than 12 weeks. Reflecting the change in the view of father-hood, paternity leave

provisions are becoming more common due to the evolution in how fatherhood is perceived nowadays. A right to paternity leave is provided in 78 of 167 countries. The majority of these countries, 70 to be exact, provide paid paternity leave. An interesting point of information is that, where available, parental leave is mainly taken by women only, especially when parental leave is unpaid.

Furthermore, maternity protection helps to safeguarding the health of expectant and nursing mothers and protecting them from job discrimination. Safe maternity and health care for mother and infant are tremendously important for decent work, productivity and gender equality. Maternity protection is therefore a fundamental labour right enshrined in key universal human right treaties. The ILO has made the provision for child welfare and maternity protection a primary concern since its very inception in 1919. Despite widespread improvement, the majority of female workers in the world (830 million) still do not have sufficient maternity protection. Discrimination in relation to maternity remains a serious problem. It is also important to ensure that legislation, where it exists, is effectively implemented.

#### **Actions That Have Been Taken or Are Being Taken:**

The importance of working time in relation the work-life balance is a fact that has been known for quite some time. In their very first convention in 1919, the ILO limited hours of work and provided for adequate rest periods for workers. ILO standards today provide the framework for regulated hours of work, daily and weekly rest periods and annual holidays. The goal is to ensure a high productivity while at the same time protecting the worker's physical and mental health. Standards on part-time work have become increasingly important in addressing job creation and promoting equality between men and women.

Other existing ILO standards, such as the Workers with Family Responsibility Convention of 1981, cover issues related to work-life balance. However, in order to stay up to date and ensure that the needs of the 21st Century are met, the ILO is extending its research in order to develop to be able to give relevant advice.

The Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183) provides for 14 weeks of maternity leave. The convention also ensures the protection of pregnant workers by ensuring that they don't have to do work deemed as harmful to them or their child. Furthermore, the standard protects women from job termination during pregnancy, after birth, during maternity leave, and for a short period after their return to work, so long as the reasons for termination would be child related.

**Important Resolutions/Conventions/Treaties:**

*Convention Limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to Eight in the Day and Forty-eight in the Week Hours of Work (Industry) Convention), 1919 (No. 1)*

*Convention concerning Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers: Workers with Family Responsibilities (Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention), 1981 (No. 156)*

*Convention concerning the revision of the Maternity Protection Convention (Maternity Protection Convention), 2000 (No. 183)*

*Recommendation concerning the revision of the Maternity Protection Recommendation, 1952, 2000 (No. 191)*

**Important Research Links for Committee (Country databases, Resolutions):**

ILO website “Work-life balance” -

<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/working-time/wl-balance/lang--en/index.htm>

ILO Report (2007) “DECENT WORKING TIME Balancing Workers’ Needs with Business Requirements” -

[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---travail/documents/publication/wcms\\_145391.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---travail/documents/publication/wcms_145391.pdf)

ILO website “Paid sick leave pays off in times of crisis”-

[https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/features/WCMS\\_142245/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/features/WCMS_142245/lang--en/index.htm)

ILO Report (2014) “Maternity and paternity at work”-

[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms\\_242617.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_242617.pdf)

ILO website “International Labour Standards on Working time”-

<https://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/working-time/lang--en/index.htm>

ILO website “International Labour Standards on Maternity protection”-

<https://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/maternity-protection/lang--en/index.htm>

Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1)-

[https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:::NO:12100:P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C001:NO](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C001:NO)

Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156)-

[https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C156](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C156)

Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183)-

[https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100::NO:12100:P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C183:NO](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C183:NO)

Maternity Protection Recommendation, 2000 (No. 191)-

[https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100::NO:12100:P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:R191:NO](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:R191:NO)

### ***Committee D: Increase Aid for Trade Support for Developing Countries***

#### **Definitions:**

##### **Aid for Trade**

“Aid for Trade helps developing countries, and particularly least developed countries, trade. Many developing countries face a range of supply-side and trade-related infrastructure obstacles which constrains their ability to engage in international trade.” (WTO)

##### **FDI – Foreign Direct Investment**

FDI is an investment from a firm or individual in one country into firms located in another country.

##### **ODA – Official Development Assistance**

The DAC (Development Assistance Committee) defined ODA as “those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are:

- i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and
- ii. each transaction of which:
  - a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and
  - b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).”

##### **SSTC – South-South and triangular cooperation**

South-South cooperation refers to the exchange of expertise between actors (governments, organizations and individuals) in developing countries.

Triangular cooperation refers to development partners, countries, and international organizations providing financial or technical support to facilitate development activities between 2 developing countries. (WHO)

### The Global South

The Global South is a term used to refer to which are also be called the "Developing World", "developing countries," "less developed countries," and "less developed regions."

Financing is a major area of change. Over the last few years it has become clear that official development assistance (ODA) alone does not meet all the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The ILO is working on new ways to meet the needs of the current situation. In this regard, promoting development-oriented policies in countries where they are needed has been found crucial for the realization of decent work.

Globalization can contribute to employment growth. Yet open markets alone are unlikely to create a sufficient number of good quality jobs nor distribute wealth to the extent needed. Over the past few decades, trade and FDI flows have played an increasingly important role in the world economy, contributing significantly to economic growth both at the global level and within individual countries. Yet not all countries, enterprises or individuals have found it easy to take advantage of the most recent waves of globalization.

In 2014, the ILO replaced the term “technical cooperation” with the term “development cooperation”. This change was done in order to reflect the complexity of aid nowadays, which requires universal and long-term process. In addition to technical aspects, development cooperation includes new aspects such as rights, dialogue and participation, good governance, social justice, and capacity development.

More open trade and employment policies informed by the Decent Work Agenda are reflected in the thinking behind SDG 8 and its means of implementation. Aid for trade is based on the idea that development cooperation should support policies ensuring that the gains of trade are widely shared. Evidence of the effectiveness of aid for trade in generating positive trade outcomes suggests that every \$1 invested in aid for trade corresponds to an increase of approximately \$8 in exports from developing countries and \$20 in exports from the poorest countries.

### **Facts about Problems and Effects:**

Since the WTO-led Aid for Trade Initiative was launched in 2006, a total of USD 342.35 billion in ODA was spent for financing aid for trade programmes and projects. More than a quarter of total aid was allocated to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), an aid-for-trade programme dedicated to those countries, started its second phase in 2016 and will run to

2022 to support LDC governments and small trading businesses promoting jobs that improve lives and achieve sustainable economic development.

South–South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) is now a significant modality for non-financial exchanges between peers, involving the sharing of expertise, knowledge, and technology, and has received support from the ILO. SSTC is based on the fundamental premise that developing countries can identify and address their own needs in part by acquiring new expertise, knowledge and technology from other countries of the Global South that have acquired experience from traditional development cooperation initiatives funded by ODA. In this way, SSTC complements North–South cooperation and is a concerted effort to promote development opportunities.

Recent ILO research shows that the inclusion of labour provisions in trade agreements does not lead to a reduction or diversion of trade flows, but eases labour market access: trade agreements that include labour provisions actually increase the value of trade by 28 per cent on average, compared to 26 per cent for agreements without them. ILO development cooperation should promote awareness of this fact.

#### **Actions That Have Been Taken or Are Being Taken:**

The ILO’s Trade and Employment Programme assists governments and social partners in maximizing the benefits of trade and FDI policies in terms of the quantity and quality of jobs involving targeted research, trade-related technical assistance, and policy advice at the national, regional and global levels. The challenge is to improve understanding of how trade and FDI policies affect decent work opportunities, and to assist policy-makers at global, regional and national levels to design policy solutions that optimize the positive effects of trade and FDI on employment.

Countries and groupings in the Global South have emerged as financial partners through such innovations as the New Development Bank, the India–Brazil–South Africa Facility for the Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger (IBSA Fund), and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

The ILO Tripartite Declaration on Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy is a global instrument adopted by governments, employers and workers that provides direct guidance to enterprises on social policy and inclusive, responsible and sustainable workplace practices. At the country level, the ILO has established local partnerships and done extensive policy work with partners to discuss, design and implement coherent trade, labour, and related policies. For example, the ILO has worked closely on the employment effects of trade on the labour market in Bangladesh, Benin, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Morocco, Myanmar and the Philippines.

### **Important Resolutions/Conventions/Treaties:**

*Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, 1977*

### **Important Research Links for Committee (Country databases, Resolutions):**

ILO Report (2018) “Towards 2030: Effective development cooperation in support of the Sustainable Development Goals”-

[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_624037.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_624037.pdf)

ILO website “Relevant SDG Targets related to Global Supply Chains”-

[https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/dw4sd/themes/supply-chains/WCMS\\_558569/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/dw4sd/themes/supply-chains/WCMS_558569/lang--en/index.htm)

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)-

<http://indicators.report/targets/8-a/>

Enhanced Integrated Framework-

<https://www.enhancedif.org/en>

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