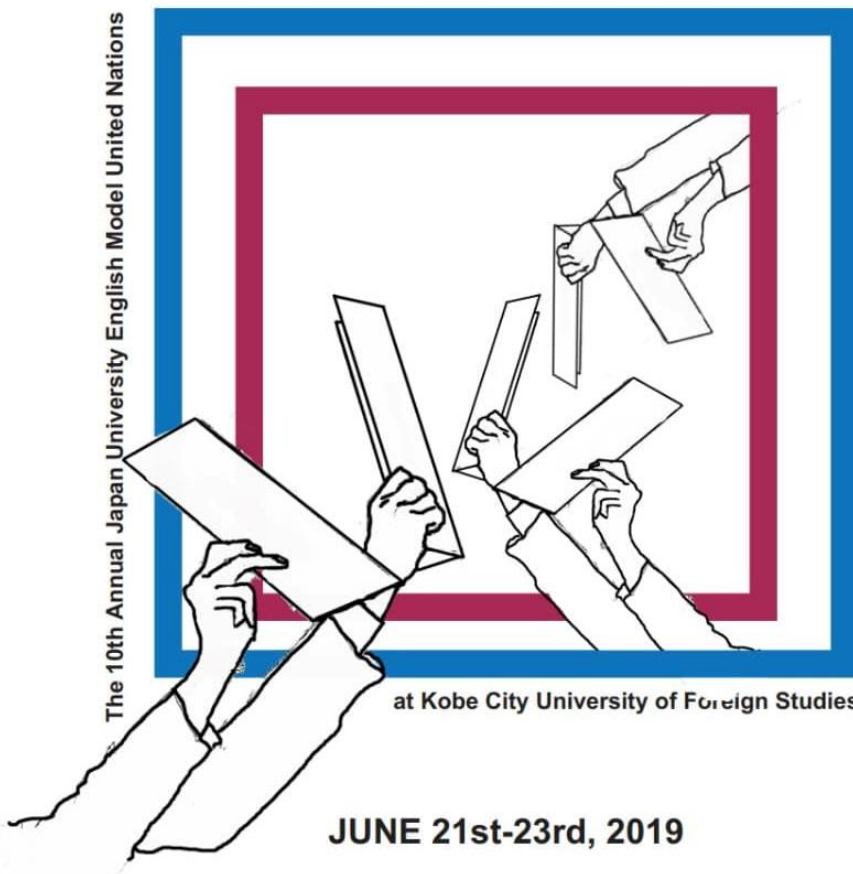


**Documentation of the Work of
The Economic and Social Council, Meeting 3**

THE 10TH ANNUAL JAPAN UNIVERSITY ENGLISH MODEL UNITED NATIONS @ KCUPS THE 10TH ANNUAL

The 10th Annual Japan University English Model United Nations



at Kobe City University of Foreign Studies

JUNE 21st-23rd, 2019

JUEMUN



Meeting #3

Under-Secretary-General	Miu Kabayama
Chair	Loh Sheng Nie
Chair	Niklaus Weigelt
Assistant Chair	Naoki Harada

Committee Topics

- A. Access to Social Protection
- B. Ending Violence and Harassment in the Work Place
- C. Ensuring a Healthy Work Life Balance
- D. Increasing Aid for Trade Support for Developing Countries

Resolutions adopted by the Meeting

Code	Topic	Vote
JUEMUN19/ ECOSOC/3/A	Access to Social Protection	43 votes in favor, 0 against, 3 abstentions
JUEMUN19/ ECOSOC/3/B	Ending Violence and Harassment in the Work Place	40 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 1 abstention
JUEMUN19/ ECOSOC/3/C	Ensuring a Healthy Work Life Balance	29 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 1 abstention
JUEMUN19/ ECOSOC/3/D	Increasing Aid for Trade Support for Developing Countries	41 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 4 abstentions

Summary Report for Meeting 3

Meeting 3 held its session to consider the agenda on [Meeting Theme], with four specialized committees on the following:

- A. Access to Social Protection
- B. Ending Violence and Harassment in the Work Place
- C. Ensuring a Healthy Work Life Balance
- D. Increasing Aid for Trade Support for Developing Countries

The session was attended by representatives of 46 Member States of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

On Friday, the Meeting shared regional concerns on the topics, and delegates started writing Working Papers in their committees. By Saturday afternoon, the Bureau received a total of four Working Papers, which were all turned into Draft Resolutions. Delegates then proceeded to work on making amendments. At first, delegates seemed a little anxious to engage in discussions, but they quickly warmed up to each other.

On Sunday, delegates negotiated passionately on the proposed amendments. 54 amendments were submitted to all Draft Resolutions, and delegates worked with enthusiasm to reach a consensus. Meeting 3 adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, 3 of which adopted by placard vote, and 1 by roll call vote. We especially enjoyed seeing all the engaging and lively discussions on Sunday, and we are impressed by the fact that delegates utilized their opportunities in formal debates to address their concerns.



23 June 2019
Original: English

Economic and Social Council
Protect Labour Rights and Promote Safe and Secure Working
Environments
Access to Social Protection

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about existing issues regarding inequality of treatment and insufficient aid for members of communities such as diverse groups of people and segments of society,

Wishing that as many employees as possible can be protected by social protection schemes by our member states when they are in a situation of emergency,

Reaffirming that the International Labour Organization (ILO) articulates the need to recognize employment and social protection as mutually reinforcing in shaping people's lives and a country's advancement,

Affirming that there are cases around the globe in which businesses practice abusive treatment towards their labour in terms of wages and working hours,

Noting with appreciation social protection schemes in countries around the world with an attempt to ensure the efficiency of social protection,

Reaffirming the right to education as stated in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948),

Recalling the right for refugees to look for protection in other nations which was established under Article 14 (1) of the UDHR (1948),

Recalling the ILO's system of tripartite organisation founded upon the relation between state, employer, and employees,

Recalling World Work of Report 2014: Developing with Jobs,

Keeping in mind that private businesses are profit oriented and have tendencies to engage in economic activities that are proven to be detrimental in effect towards the economy in general,

Expressing concern with the lack of collaboration with other stakeholders in the society such as, private businesses, labour organisations, and non-governmental organisations,

Deeply concerned with the labours' lack of awareness of their rights and protective mechanism,

1. *Recommends* all Member States to establish a standardized system of social protection for example unemployment support, health insurance and maternity protection that is proportional to the state's socioeconomic condition in order to reduce vulnerability and social exclusion, inequality, and ensure substantial coverage for members of the society such as diverse groups of people and segments of society;
2. *Recommends* Member States to ensure equal access to social protection programmes for informal employees who voluntarily report to the states to categorize themselves into sections in terms of such as gender, income, nationality, age, and type of jobs;
3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen the relation in any form between the government, employer, and employees to ensure productivity and well-being of economic activities by the means of such as:
 - a. Providing a reporting body in cases where unemployment is caused by abuse has been proven to have happened;
 - b. The above mentioned abuse will include offence such as:
 - i. Breaching of contract;
 - ii. Sexual harassment;
 - iii. Excessive work hours;
 - iv. Wage-related issues;
 - c. The government should strengthen the settlement process between employer, employees and government in cases of abuse mentioned above;
4. *Suggests* Member States establish mutual agreements with employers in order to provide supervisory measures towards issues such as:
 - a. Labour management in areas such as:
 - i. Wage regulation;
 - ii. Percentage for sufficient pension funds;
 - iii. Maximum working hours;
 - b. Investment of funds to prevent employers to engage in actions such as:

- i. High-risk investment;
 - ii. Over-diversification of business;
 - iii. Establishment of subsidiary companies that might risk the well-being of the employees;
5. *Suggests* Member States and The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to increase access to existing educational systems which will be improved by collaborating with a panel of experts, for people who need social protection in order to combat unemployment by measures such as:
 - a. Cooperating with organizations such as the World Inequality Database researching about the inequality in the society in terms of access to education and based on the result, establish an international funding system under the relevant UN bodies such as the General Assembly (GA) and The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
 - b. Investing funds to provide students access to such benefits:
 - i. Education;
 - ii. Vocational training;
 - c. Building schools which teach specific technical skills needed to increase their value in the labour market;
6. *Recommends* the supervision by the state to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of social protection by means such as:
 - a. Prescribing conditions that recipients must satisfy in order to be qualified for social grants in accord in activities vulnerable to climate change;
 - b. Assessing beneficiaries condition of participation to be consistent at all times to continue benefiting from such funds;
7. *Encourages* all Member States who receives foreign aid to allocate the resources to provide social protection in any form for communities that are engaged in activities that are vulnerable to climate change such as:
 - a. Agriculture;
 - b. Fisheries;
 - c. Forestry;
 - d. Tourism;

8. *Encourages* Member States to consider providing social protection with conditions stated in clause 6 for refugees in the form of investment in human capital.



23 June 2019
Original: English

Economic and Social Council
Protect Labour Rights and Promote Safe and Secure Working
Environments
Ending Violence and Harassment in the Workplace

The Economic and Social Council,

Fully aware of an increase in violence and harassment in the workplace,

Believing in creating a network of different types of organizations with the responsibilities of preventing workplace violence and harassment, and providing support for the victims of such cases,

Acknowledging the global treaty by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to improve protections for workers facing violence and harassment from the *ILO Convention concerning the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work* (2019),

Considering the cultural and historical background differences between the Member States in order to provide suitable solutions for each Member State,

Recalling the responsibilities of States to end violence and harassment at the workplace and protect the rights of every worker,

Expressing deep concern at the full range of violations of the rights of workers and sexual harassment at the workplace,

Recognizing those who are particularly at risk and are often targeted and have an increased risk of violence in workplace situations,

Emphasizing the importance of enhancing education and raising awareness on the issue of workplace violence and harassment,

Continuing the celebration of international and national women's day across all member states,

1. *Recommends* that regional and trade blocs make a transnational framework of sexual harassment for all people such as employers, employees, interns, and volunteers to consider and respect all different cultures by 2025 via:
 - a. Taking surveys in the Member States, among regional and trade blocs, to obtain a comprehensive framework of sexual harassment at the workplace;
 - b. Creating the framework based on the answers of surveys which focus on the religions;
 - c. Signing a declaration opposing sexual harassment and violence in the workplace by all member states;

2. *Recommends* that the United Nation improves over the guidelines to the international definition for working place in order to end violence and harassment in the workplace based on their cultures or habits by 2030 via:
 - a. Combining the transnational definitions and the guidelines by the United Nations which already exist;
 - b. Suggesting the definition by the UN to all member states to take into consideration and combine their definition with it for a more appropriate definition;

3. *Encourages* member states to renew guidelines of violence and harassment every 10 years cooperating with ILO from 2020 by:
 - a. Considering the generational changes of values related to violence and sexual harassment in the workplace, when creating legislation;
 - b. Make sure that the guidelines include all people including employers, employees, interns, volunteers, all people who are in the workplace;

4. *Encourages* the creation of a National Women's Day in each Member State in order to draw the attention of the public by encouraging social media companies and national broadcasters to raise awareness of women's rights and contributions to the development of the country:
 - a. Including cooperation of member states to celebrate International Women's day;
 - b. Supporting other member states to adopt the principles of the United Nations International Women's day;

5. *Encourages* Member States to provide education for the police to raise awareness of key issues and develop policing methods including:

- a. The support of education related to violence and harassment prevention NGOs within international policing organizations through non-financial and financial support;
 - b. Providing funding to national police to ensure that they are sufficiently trained in violence and harassment prevention and reporting;
6. *Requests* proper checks and balances systems to ensure the correct allocation of funding and resources for support, empowered by:
 - a. Governmental bodies;
 - b. International agencies;
7. *Welcomes* the efforts of regional and sub-regional organizations to address and eliminate workplace violence and harassment supporting Member States in this regard, also encouraging these organizations and developed Member States with capacity to provide financial support for Member States with financial difficulties that need to improve safety at the workplace, including:
 - a. The implementation of monitoring cameras where necessary;
 - b. Adoption of adequate worker training on preventing sexual and gender-based violence;
8. *Recommends* cooperation between states and NGOs to give sufficient support for a holistic system of charity organizations to assist victims of violence and harassment in the workplace, including:
 - a. Supporting non-financial methods including:
 - i. Consultation, advising departments and other specialized institutions;
 - ii. Networks of affected individuals and groups;
 - iii. Alternative job opportunities to ensure the safety of victims;
 - iv. Affective teaching programs which provide self-defense and self-confidence mechanisms;
 - b. Supporting financial methods including:
 - i. Financial support for charities which work in cooperation with government bodies;
 - ii. Financial support for charities which work within the private sector;
9. *Suggests* financially capable member states provide financial support towards NGOs working to prevent harassment in the workplace in order to:

- a. Support those NGOs that improve general education about harassment in developing countries;
 - b. Raise awareness of key issues and methods of how corresponding NGOs may help victims of abuse;
 - c. Incentivize employers to educate employees of ways to prevent violence and harassment in the workplace;
 - d. Encourages companies and organizations to develop and maintain an efficient harassment reporting system within the company's structure;
10. *Encourages* continuing cooperation of Member States in tackling the challenge of violence and harassment in the workplace, with a variety of resources including:
- a. National resources from member states and domestic organizations;
 - b. International resources from United Nations bodies, transnational non-governmental organizations and international support.



23 June 2019
Original: English

Economic and Social Council
Protect Labour Rights and Promote Safe and Secure Working
Environments
Ensuring a Healthy Work-Life Balance

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the International Labour Organization (ILO) *Convention Limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to Eight in the Day and Forty-eight in the Week* (1919),

Alarmed by the lack of attention to the agricultural sectors in *Convention concerning the Regulation of Hours of Work in Commerce and Offices* (1930),

Recognizing the Human Rights Council resolutions 32/2 and 27/32 on issues related to the LGBTQ community,

Emphasizing that the freedom of speech is closely related to all domestic laws,

Affirming the need for the cooperation between domestic governments to conduct surveys on social media on the basis of ILO's Stress Prevention at Work Checkpoints,

Recalling ILO *Recommendation concerning Reduction of Hours of Work* (1962),

Bearing in mind the standards of work-life balance based on ILO *Convention concerning Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers: Workers with Family Responsibilities* (1981), and *Convention concerning Part-Time Work* (1994),

Noting with deep concern the variances of working time, including night shifts and working on public holidays,

Emphasizing the necessity of quality family time, especially when children are infants and toddlers,

1. *Suggests* Member States ensure the availability of medical treatment in order to give patients immediate care;

2. *Requests* Member States to introduce a reduction in duration and an increase of the minimum wage rate for irregular working hours, including night shifts and long working hours;
3. *Encourages* Member States to eliminate mandatory and voluntary unpaid overtime through each Member States' regulations;
4. *Suggests* the government of each Member State to utilize social networks to conduct surveys annually in order to figure out what workers want for keeping a work life balance and publishing them for the public to see, therefore:
 - a. Governments can make companies create questionnaires;
 - b. Each company clarifies its problems by analyzing the result;
 - c. Each company announces their results and how to deal with it by using different types of media;
5. *Reaffirms* the flexible working hours in all sectors based on each Member State's cultural background and level of productivity;
6. *Supports* work-life balance in agriculture sectors by:
 - a. Providing education such as formal education, information, computer, and technology for farmers to improve the efficiency of their working;
 - b. Funding the development of new agricultural techniques or machines to increase work efficiency;
7. *Encourages* each Member State's expansion of equal opportunity upon the right for paid parental leave including the LGBTQ+ community in collaboration with ILO;
8. *Recommends* the government of each Member State to implement regulations preventing companies from forcing mandatory overtime for employees;
9. *Suggests* each Member State to encourage companies on providing additional payments for permanent employees on weekends and special occasions such as holidays to maintain quality of work life balance.



23 June 2019
Original: English

Economic and Social Council
Protect Labour Rights and Promote Safe and Secure Working
Environments
Increase Aid for Trade Support for Developing Countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with concern that climate change has negative impacts on the agricultural sector in developing countries and least developed countries,

Noting the increasingly important role of entrepreneurship in boosting innovation and international trade,

Recalling the International Labour Organization's (ILO) 'Trade and Employment' Programme which assists governments and social partners in maximizing the benefits of trade, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and Official Development Assistance (ODA) policies,

Acknowledging that developing countries and least developed countries are having difficulties in paying back national debts by themselves,

Realizing the importance of private sectors in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and fostering economic growth in developing countries and least developed countries,

Recognizing that South-South and multilateral cooperation is a significant model for non-financial exchanges between states and the coordination of international efforts in increasing trade cooperation among Member States,

Emphasizing the importance of resilient infrastructure to the achievement of the SDGs, and to the progress of Aid for Trade,

Noting with deep concern the lack of infrastructure in many Global South regions which remains an obstacle to the growth of regional and international trade,

Acknowledging tireless work from private actors such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs), and financial institutions,

1. *Suggests* Member States support government bodies that promote entrepreneurship via knowledge sharing and financial assistance in order to build local business capacity that could boost international trade;
2. *Encourages* Member States who can provide technical aid to countries in need of such advanced technologies via ODA, FDI, or National Banking Programs to take action to address the lack of infrastructure and innovative technologies;
3. *Recommends* Member States with under-developed or poor infrastructures to call for South-South and North-South cooperation including bilateral and multilateral infrastructure construction projects to gain connectivity and accessibility for trade;
4. *Suggests* international donors and international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and the New Development Bank, to provide ODA and other forms of financial assistance to developing countries and least developed countries with low or no interest rates;
5. *Encourages* developing countries and least developed countries to utilize ODA and FDI to invest in the private sector for the purpose of:
 - a. Diversifying the economy with a focus on the manufacturing and service industries;
 - b. Generating more jobs by creating more local businesses;
 - c. Acquiring new technologies and developing innovative methods in business that are beneficial to sustainable development;
 - d. Strengthening local small-scale industries' competitiveness against foreign companies by giving subsidies;
6. *Recommends* all Member States to join their regional economic and trade communities, such as the Central African Economic Monetary Community and Southern Common Market to further strengthen the connectivity and trade in the region;
7. *Suggests* capable Member States to financially support the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), as well as other NGOs to help farmers in developing countries and least developed countries, especially West and East African countries, to invest in innovative technologies and methods to combat the negative impacts of climate change on agriculture and enhance the trade of agricultural goods;

8. *Encourages* Member States to allocate resources from public and private sectors such as crowdfunding or community projects to build infrastructure in hard-to-reach areas especially in deserts or mountainous areas including:
 - a. Roads, highways, and railroads and;
 - b. Telecommunication network infrastructure;

9. *Recommends* Member States to utilize existing international and regional platforms for direct South-South cooperation, such as the Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo), as well as North-South cooperation like the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) or the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) for the purpose of:
 - a. Strengthening existing bilateral and multilateral trade partnerships;
 - b. Expanding trade and investment ties between Member States;
 - c. Facilitating technical cooperation, involving the sharing of expertise, knowledge, and technology;

10. *Encourages* international donors to provide medical aid to countries which do not have sufficient medical training equipment or treatments to address their needs to combat infectious diseases in order to restore their national productivity and trade, that include:
 - a. Medical training by trained teachers;
 - b. Drug treatment including vaccination by supplying effective drugs and vaccines.