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ECOSOC

United Nations Economic and Social Council



DAIS LETTER

Honorable delegates,

The Economic and Social Council welcomes you to NCMUN 9th edition where you will address for three days as delegates the issues previously set . The world is a place where people are fighting racism and inequality everyday; in order to achieve a common goal the members of the committee will come to a peaceful solution with no more preambles .

We, as the table, hope you enjoy our model as much as we did during the preparation, and with the following information we expect you to understand the background and facilitate your investigation to solve the issues. We included websites and links for more information.

Regards.

Regina Franco Calleja , Cesar

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Introduction to the UN Women Committee

History

BY The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica | [View Edit History](#)

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN), responsible for the direction and coordination of the economic, social, humanitarian, and cultural activities carried out by the UN. It is the UN's largest and most complex subsidiary body.

Facts & Related Content

Date: 1945 - present

ECOSOC was established by the UN Charter (1945), which was amended in 1965 and 1974 to increase the number of members from 18 to 54. ECOSOC membership is based on geographic representation: 14 seats are allocated to Africa, 11 to Asia, 6 to eastern Europe, 10 to Latin America and the Caribbean, and 13 to western Europe and other areas. Members are elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly. Four of the five permanent members of the Security Council have been continuously reelected because they provide funding for most of ECOSOC's budget, which is the largest of any UN subsidiary body. Decisions are taken by simple majority vote. The presidency of ECOSOC changes annually.

Mandate

The mandate of the Economic and Social Council was defined by the Charter of the United Nations and various General Assembly resolutions. The responsibilities of the United Nations in the area of international economic and social cooperation established by the United Nations Charter are "vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council". The UN Charter mandates ECOSOC to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress; solutions of international economic, social and health problems; international cultural and educational cooperation; and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

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TOPIC B

Reimagining equality and eliminating racism to boost economic powers.

Introduction:

Systematic Racism is a real problem that humanity is facing, the systematic racism consists on the general discrimination towards minorities as race differences, religion, indigenous people, and such others. But how does this affect economics? Well first and foremost the 10 SDG is Reduce Inequality, and the 16 SDG is Peace and Justice strong Institutions, that's why it is important to eradicate discrimination on all aspects; this inequality affects the economy because several studies made by different institutions have proven that the minorities have the highest percentages of unemployment, health issues, and lower salary.

This problem affects the economy in the way that this gap between white people and minorities in the aspect of money prevents black people and other minorities from reaching their highest potential towards economic growth and wealth.

Just as an example, a country as the United States had problems with the inequality towards minorities, a study made by McKinsey in 2019 revealed that median black families have ten times less wealth than median white families; this discrimination can also be seen in medical issues, another study made by the American Heart Association revealed that black women in the United States are three times more likely to die of a heart disease than white women. The wealth gap between whites and black Americans is projected to cost the United States economy over 1 trillion dollars between 2019 and 2028, (this according to Noel and others 2019).

But the U.S. is not the only country facing this kind of problems, also countries such as France that as the study of the think tank institute of Montaigne (Valfort 2015)

demonstrates that men perceived as Muslims are four times less likely to get a job interview over candidates seen as Christians. Also France's GDP could jump to 1.5 percent over the next 20 years by reducing the gaps towards racial and other kinds of discriminations, according to (Bon-Maury and others 2016).

Current Situation:

Of course the pandemic of Covid-19 had affected the economy, but these gaps existed long before the pandemic, this pandemic just made it more clear and easy to see.

Latin America and the Caribbean is the region hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. The strong contraction resulting from the health crisis has had enormous economic and social costs, as it came after several years of weak performance, with low average growth and limited progress in social indicators, and after a period of social unrest that shook some countries by the end of 2019.

The principal economic activities that were affected by the COVID were:

- 1. Textile industry, due to the closure of the factories in Suzhou (city of China) 80% of the wedding dresses sold worldwide are produced.*
- 2. Technology industry, there has been a 50% drop in the export of smartphones.*
- 3. Tourism, today China is the largest supplier of tourists in the world. In 2018 alone, the Chinese made nearly 150 million trips. For nations like Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, the Chinese account for a fifth of their tourists.*
- 4. Air transport, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) stated last February that airlines will lose US \$ 29.3 billion in 2020 due to the coronavirus outbreak.*
- 5. Pharmaceutical Industry The big pharmaceutical companies have raised their alarms due to the importance of China as a supplier of raw materials for many pharmaceutical products.*

6. *Oil consumption, since China is one of the main oil consuming countries, industrial sector and manufacturing. A drop of more than 20% is reported after the coronavirus outbreak.*
7. *Industrial and manufacturing sector, as the closure of important factories in Italy could severely affect the production of European cars.*

But finally the world is recovering from the pandemic.

Through the SDG the Un has established some objectives to reach the reduction of inequalities, and to make cities and communities sustainable..

Background and history:

Racism is the repudiation of our common humanity. The pursuit of equality underpins the ideals enshrined in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principle to leave no one behind of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Despite our efforts, inequalities in the economic, social and political spheres, however, continue to permeate institutions, social structures and everyday life.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing inequalities. It has devastated lives and livelihoods of people around the world, pushed millions into poverty and marginalized communities. The disproportionately negative effects of COVID along racial, religious and ethnic lines has been clearly seen across the globe in infection and mortality rates. Racial and ethnic discrimination has been further compounded by other forms of discrimination based on gender, age, disability, class, caste, religion, minority status, migratory status, economic status, and legal status. In some cases, the effects of racial and ethnic discrimination during COVID has manifested itself through food insecurity, housing insecurity, income and job loss, and the devastating loss of a year of education for millions of children.

Countries have taken concrete actions to address racism and discrimination, including through policies, programmes, strategies and action plans that address

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structural racism and tackle inequalities in social, economic and political institutions. But promoting racial, ethnic and religious equality and addressing historic injustices, including those rooted in the legacy of colonialism, should also be an integral part of our responses to COVID-19 and our efforts to recover better. Dedicated actions are needed to ensure equality and improve the economic situation for people of African descent and other disadvantaged groups.

Cases:

George Floyd is one of the most known cases of discrimination in the whole world, but this is one in many, also the case of João Pedro Matos Pinto was another very known case, in which a young innocent teenager was killed with a rifle shot in his back, all this and due to the general discrimination of the police enforcement in Brazil. This kind of inequity that has been seen in Brazil affects the country's economy.

Many other countries, such as France, experience similar entrenched racism, even though that country's national mythology purpose is to be a steadfastly color-blind society. The government refuses to compile statistics on faith, ethnicity, or skin color in its census.

Systemic racism is a global problem. It is real, and there is a robust moral argument for addressing it. However, one factor that is often ignored in this critical conversation is the broader economic dimension. Because it prevents people from making the most of their economic potential, systemic racism carries significant economic costs. A less racist society can be an economically stronger one.

For instance, the wealth gap between American whites and Blacks is projected to cost the US economy between \$1 trillion and \$1.5 trillion in lost consumption and investment between 2019 and 2028. This translates to a projected GDP penalty of 4 to 6 percent in 2028 (Noel and others 2019).

Or think of France, where GDP could jump 1.5 percent over the next 20 years—an economic bonus of \$3.6 billion—by reducing racial gaps in access to employment, work hours, and education (Bon-Maury and others 2016). Witness also Brazil, which is losing out on vast sums of potential consumption and investment because of its marginalized communities.

Key Questions:

How is your delegation fighting against racism?

Regarding the actual position of your delegation, How is it economically affected?

Does your delegation have a plan for the future?How will it take place?

What alliances can help your delegation improve his own economic status?, or how can your delegation help others?.

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