

FIGHT *racism*

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

FIGHT *racism*



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.

FIGHT racism



TOPIC A

Acceptance of Emerging Latin American countries in the global economy market.

Introduction:

The inequality between developed world nations and Latin American countries has been noticeable since always, which is problematic because it prohibits these countries to develop economically, and this also leaves them laggard in other ways such as technology, industry and security which nowadays takes a significant place.

All the nations involved in this issue are considered as “emerging countries”, because they have balanced economical features but they aren’t stable enough to be considered for taking an important place in global economic decisions, this is because of their socio-political circumstances.

This causes these countries to depend on other nations to easily survive economic crises such as the one we are living in caused by COVID-19.

The economic commission of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) reported that indicators show slower economic growth in terms of industrialization that also affect South American economic health. As growth slows in the emerging economies and the industrialized economies such as Chile, Brazil and Argentina show increasing weakness, international commodity prices are likely to fall, affecting the trade and current account balances.

Current Situation:

This country has been stagnant because of COVID-19. This caused 2020 to be the year with less foreign investment with a -34% of foreign investment.

Since 2008 there is a term known as “BRICS”, these are nations that are considered to have a considerable increase of power and economical resources, this is confirmed by Brazil, Russia, India, China, and Sudafrica. (China and Russia are considered global powers.)

Actually there are many emerging countries. It is expected that by 2045 China, which is not one of these countries will pass the US economy and with it, some South American countries will be benefited, like Brazil.

Actually the WTO (world trade organization) is working to make the informal commerce that nowadays is problematic into an advantage .

But a definition in its first order is a sudden stop when foreign financing available to borrower countries unexpectedly dries up, forcing an abrupt current account reversal from deficit to surplus, or at least to balance. By year-end 2019, 21 out of the 26 IDB borrowing member countries were running current account deficits, some of them substantial and a sudden stop in the financing of those deficits will render them unsustainable.

There are at least two assumptions of the textbook case that are failing in the current situation. First, this crisis—unlike past sudden stops—affects global supply and demand. All countries are hit at practically the same time, in consequence real exchange rates will need to depreciate greatly, and even such depreciation may fail to stimulate demand among potential importers with plenty of problems of their own.

Second, real exchange rate depreciations are highly disruptive in the short run for many reasons. The most important involvements are often referred to as “balance sheet effects.” In emerging markets, and certainly in Latin America and the Caribbean, a large portion of countries’ debts are denominated in foreign currency, often US dollars. This means that the balance sheets of indebted agents in those economies are hit in proportion to the real depreciation, increasing their

debt burden which is going up exactly when their ability to pay is declining. The result is a vicious cycle that leads to ever increasing borrowing costs (also known as country risk, as reflected in Emerging Market Bond Index—EMBI—spreads). Moreover, experience with previous episodes (all too abundant in Latin America) shows that large real exchange rate depreciations can lead to major losses in output.

Cases:

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development nowadays comprises 5 areas: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships ; this will develop the associations to make the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) a reality.

The Agenda goes beyond engaging national governments and international organizations in the traditional dynamics of cooperation; instead it seeks to forge alliances that join all relevant actors for development: private sector, academia, civil society organizations and civil society in general.

Goal 17 calls for strengthening the means of public policy implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development.

Another example of alliances is “Global compact”, a United Nations initiative aimed at companies that, revitalized in the light of the 2030 Agenda, invites them to undertake actions for social development, in particular those that contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Educational institutions can also contribute to sustainable development, particularly universities and technology centers, by building capacities for innovation and technology, and promoting scientific and social research.

To make a solution to this problematic ECLAC's highest authority was one of the main speakers at the “High-level global round table on extractive industries as an engine for sustainable development”, convened by the United Nations within the

framework to the Financing for Development Initiative in the era of COVID-19 and beyond, were brought together to the Heads of State and Government, high-level government representatives, leaders of the private sector, civil society, indigenous peoples, youth, academia, think tanks, the Executive Secretaries of the five regional commissions of the UN, and the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General for the Financing of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Mahmoud Mohieldin.

Background and history:

With regards to the 2030 Agenda, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has identified in close consultation and dialogue with its Member States and associate members, a multidisciplinary response to their development needs which includes the following key strategic areas:

articulating strategies for development, including the design and follow-up of means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional level and analyzing key policy interlinkages, on topics related to trade, financing for development, technology transfer, wider application of ICTs for development, rules of engagement with the private sector among;
implementing these priorities requires close coordination with UN entities at the regional and sub- regional levels.

In the context of the “Decade of action”, ECLAC has continued its focus on the principle of “leaving no one behind”, by conducting analytical work in order to identify some of the most important factors (socio- economic status, gender, age, territory, migratory and disability status and race and ethnicity) contributing to social inequality (SDG 10) in all realms and how they interact and often reinforce each other, in what has been described as a “Social inequality matrix” in several ECLAC publications and reports.

Further, a systematic effort has continued to be carried out in order to visualize the socio-economic situation of specific population groups, such as people of African

descent, persons with disabilities, youth, children, indigenous peoples, older adults, women and migrants. Also, ECLAC has worked on identifying how multiple forms of discrimination interact among each other, by using an intersectional approach, and reflecting them in its data production.

In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, ECLAC has quickly adapted to assess the socioeconomic impact in the region and to produce analysis in this respect.

Also, ECLAC Caribbean's programme of work is linked to the work of the General Assembly relevant to the development priorities of the Caribbean and built around the Small Island Development States (SIDS) development agenda. In this context, the Financing for Development Agenda, the SAMOA pathway, the Paris Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction are essential platforms for the Caribbean and also guide ECLAC's work programme.

Key Questions:

How is your nation affected by this problem?, and how is it solving it?

Is your nation considered an emergent country? Why?

Is your nation in position of helping emergent countries to stabilize their economies?

How can your nation help to decrease this problem?

REFERENCES

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/w2004/wp04177.pdf>

<https://blogs.iadb.org/ideas-matter/en/latin-america-has-experienced-sudden-stops-in-capital-flows-in-the-past-the-coronavirus-takes-the-challenge-to-a-new-level/>

FIGHT *racism*

