

BACKGROUND GUIDE



GIISMUN
TOKYO2024
CHAPTER 4

Committee:

ECOSOC

Economic and Social Council

Agenda:

Preparing for the impact of automation and AI on the job market, and creating new opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship.

ECOSOC

Economic and Social Council

Committee Overview

History of the Committee

The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the first and most important committees since it attempts to advance global monetary, social collaboration and improvement. Its origin is profoundly entwined with the development of the UN in the repercussions of the Second Great War, denoting a critical shift towards a worldwide joint effort to forestall future contentions and improve worldwide success.

ECOSOC was officially designated as one of the organization's six main organs when the United Nations Charter was approved on June 26, 1945. Close by the Overall Gathering, Security Chamber, Trusteeship Committee, Global Courtroom, and Secretariat, ECOSOC was endowed with the basic order of planning the monetary, social, and related attempts of 15 particular UN organizations, alongside utilitarian commissions and territorial commissions.

ECOSOC experienced expansions in 1965 and 1974 to accommodate the United Nations' growing membership, initially consisting of 18 members. With the changes, the number of ECOSOC individuals expanded to 54, with seats designated in light of geographic portrayal. The diversity of perspectives and approaches to global economic and social issues were enriched as a result of this expansion, which increased participation and representation.

Background Information

The Economic and Social Council is at the heart of the United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. It is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating 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 subsidiary bodies and UN entities (Organigram) dedicated to sustainable development, providing overall guidance and coordination. These include regional economic and social commissions, functional commissions facilitating intergovernmental discussions of major global issues, expert bodies establishing important global normative frameworks, and specialized agencies, programs, and funds at work around the world to translate development commitments into real changes in people’s lives.

Sustainable development is the international community’s most urgent priority and the core aim of the 2030 Development Agenda for sustainable development. ECOSOC operates at the center of the UN system’s work on all three pillars of sustainable development—economic, social, and environmental. It is the unifying platform for integration, action on sustainable development, and follow-up and review.

Building on its coordination role within the UN system, ECOSOC offers a unique global meeting point for productive dialogues among policymakers, parliamentarians, academics, foundations, businesses, youth and 3,200+ registered non-governmental organizations.

Each year, ECOSOC structures its work around an annual theme of global importance to sustainable development. This ensures focused attention, among ECOSOC's array of partners, and throughout the UN development system.

By emphasizing combined economic, social and environmental concerns, ECOSOC encourages agreement on coherent policies and actions that make fundamental links across all three.

Key Definitions

Automation: Automation is the process of using technology, such robots and artificial intelligence (AI), to do tasks or activities that were previously performed by humans with little to no help from other people. In the context of the labor market, automation could make some professions obsolete, but it might also create new employment opportunities in emerging industries.

Artificial intelligence (AI): The development of computer systems with artificial intelligence allows them to do tasks like learning, reasoning, problem solving, and decision making that would typically need human cognition. Natural language processing and machine learning are two examples of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies that have the potential to significantly change the labor market by boosting human abilities, automating tasks, and creating new employment opportunities.

Job market: The supply and demand for labor in an economy is referred to as the job market, or labor market. It takes into consideration factors like job opportunities, remuneration, skill requirements, and workforce dynamics and encompasses the labor services that are transferred between employers and workers. Workforce composition, skill requirements, and the nature of employment itself are all being altered by automation and artificial intelligence.

Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurship is the process of starting, managing, and growing a business venture with the intention of creating value or bringing new products or services to the market. To

prepare for the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on the labor market, entrepreneurship is essential for creating new opportunities for economic development, innovation, and job creation.

Agenda Overview

The agenda and the committee's aim/targets

Agenda: Preparing for the impact of automation and AI on the job market, and creating new opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship.

As the world continues to advance technologically, the integration of automation and artificial intelligence (AI) into various sectors has become increasingly prevalent. While these advancements hold the promise of increased efficiency, productivity, and innovation, they also pose significant challenges to the global job market. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) recognizes the urgent need to address the potential disruptions caused by automation and AI and to explore strategies for creating new opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship in this rapidly evolving landscape.

The widespread adoption of automation and AI has led to concerns about the displacement of human workers. Certain jobs are at risk of becoming obsolete as machines and algorithms are increasingly capable of performing tasks traditionally carried out by humans. This displacement has the potential to exacerbate unemployment and income inequality, particularly for low-skilled workers.

While automation and AI present challenges to the job market, they also create new opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship. Roles that require creativity, critical thinking, emotional intelligence, and interpersonal skills are less susceptible to automation. Moreover, the

development and maintenance of AI systems themselves create demand for skilled professionals in fields such as data science, machine learning, and software engineering.

It is imperative for policymakers to develop strategies to mitigate the negative consequences of job displacement. This may involve reskilling and upskilling programs to equip workers with the necessary skills for the jobs of the future. By fostering innovation, promoting lifelong learning, and supporting entrepreneurship, ECOSOC can help create a future where automation and AI contribute to shared prosperity and sustainable development for all.

Issues Faced by the Committee

Limited Resources: Limited resources is one of the major problems ECOSOC faces as the issue demands substantial amounts of financial and human resources. This limitation can be an obstacle in devising and executing their plans. Investments are needed in various areas such as research and educational programmes on the issue. ECOSOC would need to plan their resource allocations and work around this handicap by optimizing and implementing strategies that would give the maximum outcome with the resources available.

Global Cooperation: A key issue faced by ECOSOC is getting everyone on board on their views on the problems and the strategies that would need to be implemented for the same. Global Cooperation is crucial as not all countries see this issue as equally important, and their economic development levels and policy priorities vary, making it hard to work together. Some nations might be more focused on other problems, while others may not have the resources to address AI's impact on jobs. These differences can make it challenging to agree on shared actions or strategies to tackle the job market changes caused by automation and AI.

Impact of AI: AI is currently an innovative force that is able to change traditional practices across a number of economic industries. The broad implementation of this technology has expedited

progress across several sectors, including manufacturing, banking, healthcare, and retail. The primary advantage of artificial intelligence is its ability to accomplish tasks quicker, more reliably, correctly, and consistently than humans—often surpassing them in the process. Artificial Intelligence offers cost-effective solutions by reallocating resources from labor-intensive tasks to more valuable ventures. Due to AI's effectiveness in problem-solving and decision-making, which helps organizations become more competitive, efficient, and nimble, a wide range of sectors have also adopted it. This makes it hard for ECOSOC to resolve the issue as it would possibly lead to a setback in the development in the working area.

Regulations: Every state government has a set of rules and regulations for employees and workplaces. With the development of AI, there are many rules and regulations that are outdated and cannot be implemented by these devices. This allows companies and agencies to use these loopholes to their advantage and this can lead to local unemployment. Another problem is that putting in new rules and regulations will require the cooperation of others so getting everyone on board will be a difficult task.

UN Response (Actions taken)

ECOSOC has proposed comprehensive solutions to meet the challenges posed by AI. First, it is recommended that employment laws and regulations be modernized to better align with the evolving nature of work in the digital age. It involves changing existing structures to accommodate new forms of employment resulting from technological advances, such as gig work and freelancing, and ensures support for workers' rights and protections. Reforming employment laws ECOSOC aims to create new jobs and changes in the labor market. To establish law making.

The committee underscores the significance of putting resources into schooling, preparing and long-lasting learning projects to furnish people with the information and abilities expected to

flourish in an innovation driven economy This incorporates extending quality instruction and professional preparation program access, especially focusing on underserved networks and minimizing gatherings. ECOSOC aims to provide individuals with the knowledge and skills they need to adapt to shifting business requirements, move between industries, and take advantage of AI-created new business opportunities.

The committee recommends policies aimed at reducing income inequality and addressing the root causes of wealth and opportunity gaps. This could incorporate a dynamic duty framework, the advancement of fair wages and work principles, and the reinforcing of government managed retirement frameworks to guarantee that the advantages of monetary development are impartially conveyed among the populace.

ECOSOC also suggests approaches to assist affected workers and communities in order to lessen the impact of displacement caused by automation and artificial intelligence. This includes providing unemployment benefits, job placement and employment counseling to help displaced workers transition into new employment opportunities or become entrepreneurs in addition, ECOSOC supports businesses aimed at boosting productivity and supporting the growth of innovative growth industries. Through work improvement, ECOSOC expects to animate monetary development and give business open doors to people impacted by modern interruption.

Scope of debate

Possible Caucus Questions

1. What strategies can member states implement to reskill and upskill their workforce to adapt to the changing demands of automation and AI?
2. How can international cooperation be strengthened to foster innovation and entrepreneurship in sectors that are likely to experience job displacement due to automation?

3. What measures can be taken to ensure that marginalized and vulnerable populations are not left behind in the transition to an AI-driven job market?
4. What role should educational institutions play in preparing students for the future job market heavily influenced by automation and AI?
5. How can policymakers balance the need for automation and AI advancements with the preservation of existing jobs and industries?
6. What policies can be implemented to address potential ethical concerns and ensure that AI technologies are deployed responsibly in the workplace?
7. How can governments support the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in emerging industries driven by automation and AI?
8. What mechanisms can be put in place to mitigate the potential negative effects of job displacement, such as income inequality and unemployment?
9. How can member states collaborate with the private sector to create a conducive environment for the development and adoption of AI technologies while safeguarding workers' rights?
10. What steps can be taken to address the digital divide and ensure that all segments of society have equal access to opportunities in the digital economy?

Sources/Useful websites

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University of Tsukuba

UNIVERSITY OF TSUKUBA

- Brief Information about the University

The University of Tsukuba is **one of the top national universities in Japan** with diverse international programs taught in English. The main campus in Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture, provides quick access to **central Tokyo within 45 minutes** by train, plus an environment where you can concentrate on your studies and research **away from the hustle and bustle of the city**.

- Available undergraduate programs in English and Application Periods



- Admissions Requirements

“Completion/expected completion of 12-year formal education in a country other than Japan”

*Please check the application guidelines or ask the contact address below for more details and other conditions.

including **IB DP** and **CBSE**

- Cost

Admission Fee	JPY 282,000
Tuition Fee	JPY 535,800/year
Living Cost (Including accommodation)	JPY 80,000/month

Various scholarships are available as well.



- Campus Photo Album

Check the pictures of our beautiful campus from here!! ▶



- Contact details

ac.intl@un.tsukuba.ac.jp

Hot Topic!!

From the entrance examination for 2025 intake, the **students only with Japanese passport can apply** to all 4 programs above. Please check the application guidelines for more details of the requirements and conditions.



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Test Scores of English:

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Submission Documents:

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- Certified Transcript of High School
- Letter of Recommendation
- Academic Transcripts
- Test Score of English
- Statement of Financial Support
- A Photocopy of Passport/ Resident card
- Examination Fee 17,000 JPY

Download the
application forms



Contact Us

sgu-admission@u-aizu.ac.jp



Hi, I am Dwitipriya (ブリア). I am a 3rd year undergraduate student at the University of Aizu's ICTG program.

The University of Aizu's flexible educational approach, broad curriculum, diversity and friendly atmosphere is something that appealed to me greatly. Pursuing education here is an excellent opportunity for learning as well as overall personal growth. You will find just the perfect blend of a fruitful academic period and an adventure and thrilling lifestyle. Hoping to meet everyone soon!



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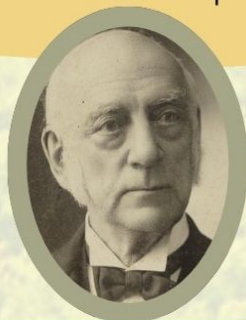
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9:1

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Curriculum

iCLA offers six majors:

- > Global Business and Economics
- > Interdisciplinary Arts
- > Interdisciplinary Data Science
- > Japan Studies
- > Political Science
- > Psychology

Application dates

Intake	Admission Category	Application Period	
		Starting Date	Closing Date
Spring 2025	> Degree-seeking students > Transfer students <i>(applicants who need a student visa)</i>	Apr 1, 2024	Nov 18, 2024
	> Degree-seeking students > Transfer students <i>(applicants who have a valid status of residence)</i>		Jan 24, 2025
Fall 2025	> Degree-seeking students > Transfer students <i>(applicants who need a student visa)</i>	Sep 2, 2024	Apr 14, 2025
	> Degree-seeking students > Transfer students <i>(applicants who have a valid status of residence)</i>		May 30, 2025

Tuition and Other Fees (Prices in JPY)

Tuition and Other Fees	First Year	Second Year and Onwards
Enrollment Fee	200,000	-
Tuition, Faculty and Equipment	1,596,000	1,596,000
Total	1,796,000	1,596,000

Accommodation/Meal Plan (Prices in JPY)

iCLA is a residential campus with men's and women's dorms attached to our building. Living in the dorms is mandatory for all first year students.

Room and Meal Plan	Fee
Room and Utilities*	600,000/year
Meal Plan	Approx. 350,000/year (3 meals/day on class days)

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III	Half (50% tuition)	
IV	1/4 (25% tuition)	
V	1/10 (10% tuition)	

CONNECT WITH US

General Inquiries: icla.contact@c2c.ac.jp
Admission Inquiries: i.admission@c2c.ac.jp

TEL: +81-55-224-1350
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