

**Cleveland Council on
WORLD AFFAIRS**



Cleveland-Spring Conference 2019

Position Papers for:

Economic and Social Council – ECOSOC

Delegation of: Belgium

Represented by: Chardon High School

Position Paper for United Nations Economic and Social Council

The issues before the the United Nations Economic and Social Council committee are: Ending global unemployment and intellectual property theft between countries.

Topic A: Ending Global Unemployment

Background of the issue: The global unemployment rate is about 5.5% a fairly high rate globally. There are many citizens of the world lacking jobs, who without these jobs may fall to poverty, illness, malnourishment, dehydration, and death.

How it relates to your country: The unemployment rate for the country of Belgium is about 5.5%, a fairly low number compared to others around the world. Belgium does have unemployment benefits, which is only given when someone becomes unemployed involuntarily.

How you want to fix it: Belgium has strict unemployment benefits systems, meaning that giving more restrictions to the unemployed, might force them to seek jobs in order to support themselves. As known through common sense, lack of a job, and lack of benefits may very well result in death.

Topic B: Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries

Background of the issue: Due to global intellectual property theft, many enterprises are having their ideas stolen, while said these are reaping many of said ideas' benefits, and claiming credit for accomplishments done thereforth.

How it relates to your country: The Belgian Office for Intellectual Property has strict IP laws, making Intellectual property theft, fairly difficult due to its uses of partnerships and taxes.

How you want to fix it: Belgium believes that Intellectual Property should belong to one person or country, and theft will not be tolerated. Therefore, Belgium believes that taxes and strict patent laws should be implemented in order to prevent as much theft as possible.

Delegation from: Canada
Represented by: Beachwood High School
Committee: Economic and Social Council

Position Paper for General Assembly, First Committee, Disarmament and International Security

The issues presented to the Economic and Social Council are Ending Global Unemployment and Intellectual Property Theft. The delegation of Canada looks forward to cooperating with other UN delegations in order to make progress towards the resolution of these critical issues.

I. Ending Global Unemployment

Unemployment rates are generally accepted to be one way to evaluate an economy, and the global economy is no exception, especially with today's degree of interconnection. Currently, it is estimated that 192 million people are unemployed, an all time high. Clearly, this is only becoming more severe, and now more than ever it is imperative that the Economic and Social Council find a solution.

As a rapidly growing country, Canada falls victim to its share of unemployment. In 2017, it was estimated that Canada's unemployment rate was 6.3% out of a labor force of 19.52 million, but during the Great Depression, Canadian unemployment rates reached levels of about 20%. To help their unemployed workers, Canada implemented the Employment Insurance Act, a piece of legislature that gives unemployment insurance to the unemployed. To qualify, potential recipients must prove that they were previously employed for a certain amount of hours (depending on the local unemployment rate). They must also officially state that they are out of or willing to work, and that they are registered at the Canadian Human Resource Center.

The Delegation of Canada would like to propose that programs not dissimilar to Canada's own Employment Insurance Act are implemented worldwide. The slow and gradual execution of such a program could prove essential for the success of the global economy. The Delegation of Canada also suggest that the Economic and Social Council enact additional legislature to end the abhorrent practice of modern slavery.

II. Intellectual Property Theft

Despite its normalization and acceptedness today, intellectual property theft is not a victimless crime. In fact, it can be and has proven itself to be incredibly dangerous and detrimental to all parties involved. Consumers are put at risk due to poor quality and even hazardous nature of the forgeries. The blatant disregard for the rights of those owners of intellectual property can erode the very meaning of intellectual property law, but also destroys the value of creativity and ingenuity. This crime is just as harmful as any other, in spite of its non-threatening appearance.

In Canada, intellectual property law falls under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Federal Government. Such pieces of legislation as the Patent Act, the Copyright Act, and the Trade-marks Act. The Copyright Act was recently improved by Bill C-11, or the Copyright Modernization Act. In Canada, the protection and enforcement of intellectual property and intellectual property law greatly concern the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Canada is deeply committed to protecting intellectual property throughout the world, and hopes to collaborate with the rest of the Economic and Social Council to achieve this goal.

The Delegation of Canada proposes that the Economic and Social Council encourage its members, and indeed nations throughout the globe, to standardize somewhat their legislation on intellectual property protection. This would allow for fewer international conflicts over intellectual property law. Additionally, a social media campaign should be started to increase awareness for intellectual property theft and to create a stigma around it; people should see it as a crime, despite its seeming normalization. This would discourage day-to-day intellectual property theft, like pirating. Overall, it is essential that something is done about this destructive criminal offense.

Delegation from: China

Represented by: Mentor High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Economic and Social Committee

The subjects before the Economic and Social are: Ending Global Unemployment; Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries. China requests collaboration between all countries present in the committee to create resolutions that will effectively eliminate such conflicts seen in the world today.

I. Ending Global Unemployment

Global unemployment is a pressing issue that requires immediate attention. Being able to find a solution is of utmost importance in order to alleviate poverty on a global scale. In addition, finding a solution can stimulate the economy, both domestically and internationally. This can be done by creating more job opportunities for all socioeconomic categories. Providing individuals with more employment opportunities will not only help families climb out of poverty, it will help the economy function as a whole by stimulating aggregate supply and demand.

Apart from creating more opportunities to individuals in a society, creating more jobs also increases productivity within a country, subsequently increasing domestic and international gross domestic product (GDP). An increase in production also opens greater possibilities for a country to trade internationally, a concept that is very important for China and other UN member states.

II. Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries

Each country has its own right to utilize technology in order to make advancements, though many advancements may come at a cost. Intellectual property theft is prominent in every country, however some have more protection against it than others. Systems need to be set in place to protect their cyberspace, and therefore their national security and intellectual property.

Delegation from Colombia
Represented by North Royalton High School

Position Paper for the Economic and Social Council

The issues being discussed in the Economic and Social Council are Ending Global Unemployment and Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries. Columbia would like to see the UN Development Programme and as well as the Economic and Social Council take significant steps in providing job training for all nations to provide the dignity of work to all who seek it.

Ending Global Unemployment

Unemployment: the state of living with no work or means of income. This unfortunate reality is experienced by more than 400 million people around the globe, and this lack of potential workers not only negatively impacts the people themselves, but their society as well. If a large number of citizens are unable to work, productivity is reduced and more government money is spent trying to care for and protect these people. While this is not a bad thing, it puts a strain on the national economy. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights describes, among other things, security from unemployment and the right to work. The right to live a life worthy of human dignity is much harder if one is unable to or chooses not to work. Therefore, it should be the policy of the United Nations Economic and Social Council to ensure that all people who wish to work have the opportunity to, and to reduce the global unemployment rate, which, in 2018, was 5.379 Percent.

The Republic of Colombia is all too aware of unemployment and its effect on poverty; in 2018, the unemployment rate in Colombia was 9.03 Percent, which is higher than the global average. Half of those are under the age of 28. Colombia understands that youth unemployment is often a major component of unemployment as a whole, and has services in place to try and promote job training for teenagers and young adults. The global recession has negatively impacted unemployment rates in Colombia, and while not the highest rate in South America, Colombia is, regrettably, not a great place to find a job. Iván Márquez, recently elected President of Colombia, promises to promote job growth and access as a part of his platform. We not only seek to improve these conditions in our own country, but around the world.

We as a body must no longer look at the unemployed as lazy people who refuse to work; because while some refuse to work by choice, most unemployed people are simply unable to find work, either because they lack the skills needed or job opportunities are scarce. Colombia urges the ECOSOC to tackle the issue of unemployment as a barrier for many to the true expression of their inherent rights and the sustainability of themselves and their family. Colombia promotes government programs around the world that give financial aid to the unemployed and to promote job growth that will put millions of people around the world back to work. Colombia proposes an expansion of the UN Development Programme and to further

promote skills based training not just in third world countries, but throughout the west as well. Service and Technology occupations should be prioritized, as Manufacturing jobs are being lost to automation, and the previously mentioned occupations are far more stable and resistant to automation. Thus, Colombia supports tackling the issue of unemployment at its core, making sure that people have the opportunity to work if they so choose, and to promote stable and long term occupations for people searching for a job.

Position Paper for United Nations Economic and Social Council

The issues before the the United Nations Economic and Social Council committee are: Ending global unemployment and intellectual property theft between countries. The delegation of Denmark is committed to cooperating with other nations in order to resolve these issues.

Topic A: Ending Global Unemployment

In our current world, it is getting harder and harder to find permanent, quality, secure jobs. As a globe we have worked to resolve the unemployment rate, but not the actual reduction of poverty in our nations. While the efforts we have taken on this issue are a start to ending global unemployment, many countries still feel the lasting effects of the Great Recession.

In Denmark, the unemployment rates have steadily decreased over the past few years. However this has posed other problems for the economy. Denmark is running out of skilled workers so wages are increasing for jobs requiring them. This is causing inflation that companies and businesses are not able to keep up with. Another issue in Denmark is the youth unemployment rate. The main problem that is causing major youth unemployment in Denmark is the lack of vocational training and education for youth in our country. Denmark also has a relatively low female labor force participation rate at around 59.18%.

In order to create a skilled labor force, we must consider prioritizing programs such as the Vocational Education and Training programme (VET) and Social and Health Education (SOSU) courses provided by special universities in Denmark. Emphasizing these programs could help countries decrease the youth unemployment rate and have more skilled workers to fill jobs that require these skills. Countries should also encourage women to participate in vocational training and the workforce rather than discourage them. This would help decrease the unemployment rate and strengthen the workforce of countries. Countries should also encourage the push for gender equality to aid this process. A strategy that Denmark has used to help strengthen the workforce and decrease the unemployment rate is by allowing refugees to have jobs. Denmark encourages all other nations to comply with this policy to help end global unemployment.

Topic B: Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries

Intellectual Property (IP) theft is a growing problem between nations and there is no clear cut solution to this problem. Certain companies that are stealing the inventions and ideas of other companies in different countries are getting away with it because of the differing policies on IP theft that countries have. This results in companies that are the original inventors to be cheated out of profit and fraudulent companies capitalizing off of this.

Denmark is a part of the European Union (EU) and therefore follows the policies on IP theft between nations. Denmark has made several policies regarding patents and copyrights in their own countries, but these policies do not and cannot govern the laws of other countries. Denmark, along with other EU

countries have worked together to create laws that each country agrees on to try and solve this issue but needs other countries outside of the EU to be open to cooperation with these policies.

In order to solve this issue of IP theft between countries, Denmark encourages countries to cooperate with each other to compromise to have similar local policies in their countries in order to have a more clear way of determining IP theft and thus having an effective way to contain it and discourage it. One strategy to put an end to corporate espionage is to conduct background checks on corporate workers and monitor the activity of corporate workers. Ways to stop counterfeit goods from being made are by monitoring markets and seize items proved to be counterfeit by a collective agreement between countries, and for companies to establish their copyrights in countries that are infamous for counterfeiting goods in order to prevent those countries from creating counterfeits. Denmark encourages countries to take these ideas into consideration when discussing a possible resolution to this issue.

Delegation From: Republic of Iraq
Represented By: Laurel School

Position Paper for the Economic and Social Council

The issues presented to the Economic and Social Council are; combating the threat of Global Unemployment from increasing to levels beyond our control as well as the impact of forms of modern slavery and underage labor rights on unemployment, along with ending intellectual property theft among countries due to the trade of off-brand goods and industrial espionage.

I. Ending Global Unemployment

Unemployment has been an ongoing universal battle that continues to affect all countries regardless of the state of their economy. Throughout history, unemployment rates world-wide have changed drastically, with major events like de-colonization of the British Empire which arrested the industrialization era of the liberated protectorate countries and stock market crashes that liquidated businesses. However, some cases of mass unemployment were solved by introducing factories and other large-scale industries to give citizens jobs. The global unemployment rate as of 2018-19 is 5.379% according to the World Bank with over 192 million people searching for a position or struggling to enter the workforce. There are multiple factors that contribute to unemployment such as youth unemployment, female unemployment, poor economic conditions seen in developing countries, harsh discrimination in employment standards and income worth.

The Republic of Iraq acknowledges the changing universal rate of unemployment, as well as our own unemployment rates and we, look forward to stabilizing the rate at a low percentage worldwide. We have made several initiatives to reduce the rate of citizens without jobs and not only increase the total population of the workforce but to lower youth, female and qualified unemployment rates. Recently, the total unemployment rate remains stable around 8-8.2% (as of 2017) and stood at 8.23% last year, in 2018. Iraq is currently facing one of the highest youth unemployment rates, at 16.745%. In an effort to reduce this rate and introduce more citizens ages 15-24 into the labor force, "The Station" is opening opportunities to young entrepreneurs to create individual businesses and companies which will, in turn, provide new jobs to qualified workers.

We, the Republic of Iraq, are honored to be working with fellow delegations to stagnate the growing unemployment rate worldwide by enhancing the opportunities for entrepreneurs to create new companies, improving access to education to get qualifications to work and methods to provide for both of these expenses.

II. Intellectual Property Theft

The widespread concern of reproducing goods by different companies is a worldwide concern. Pirating technology originally created by an industry of a different origin prevents the country where the item originated to gain profit from marketing the good and in turn allows the economy of the country which forged such item to prosper. Intellectual Property theft is damaging to independent businesses,

developers, entrepreneurs and in turn the economy of mainstream trade-dependent countries. Factors contributing to the increase in IP theft globally are the lack of sustainable international copyright and patent laws, industrial espionage and illegal infiltrations of corporations and the creation of “off-brand” goods which have similar, and in some cases same, aspects of the original invention but are labeled and profited from a different company.

Although the Republic of Iraq as faced no major concern with IP theft and industrial espionage currently, the outbreak of forging our fossil fuel reserves during the war at the time and infiltrating oil corporations led by major oil companies such as Shell, BP, etc. This counterfeit oil was stolen from reserves within Iraq’s borders and was being sold in respective countries (ie USA, Britain and other countries). In turn, this stolen oil was sold under these established companies without Iraq gaining any of the revenue and causing the economy, heavily based on the oil industry, to be depleted of billions of dollars. Not only was this a case of IP theft, but it was treason of natural resources. As defined in the Oil and Gas Regulation Laws of Iraq and the Constitution, the extracted petroleum belongs to the people of Iraq and forcibly taking this oil from them can be counted as treachery and theft of products.

To ensure that event does not happen again, and to prevent other countries from facing the same issue, Iraq is esteemed to work with fellow mandates to create a system to eradicate international IP theft and production of counterfeit items similar to already established protocols such as copyrights and patents. Furthermore, corporate safety should be strengthened to prevent industrial espionage from continuing.

Delegation from: Ireland

Represented by: Laurel School

Position Paper for the Economic and Social Council

The issues presented before the Economic and Social Council are: Ending Global Unemployment; and Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries.

I. Ending Global Unemployment

The delegation of the Ireland is honored to be given the opportunity to discuss ending global unemployment. Ireland along with other countries has experienced issues with unemployment, which have increased through the years. The main cause for unemployment is a decline in the economy which leads to a depression. Ireland has placed numerous laws and policies to help keep unemployment rates steady including, the Employment injunction, and industrial relation system, a tax rate, works councils, employment act of 2018, gender pay gap registration, parental leave, and others.

The unemployment rate is heightening vastly and there needs to be a change. With new laws impacted universally other countries can help combat unemployment and keep the rates lower. Countries can lower unemployment rates by a few things, first, cutting interest rates. In doing so, this helps the economy greatly. When customers pay less in interest this gives them more money to spend which causes a ripple effect of increased spending throughout the economy. Another option is to have education worldwide. Developing countries don't always have the best education available to kids which effects them when they get older and leaves them with less opportunities in the long run. If more children are offered a strong education at youth then they are equipped to be more suitable when they are older.

Ireland recognizes that global unemployment rates are issue which is bad for all economies. If countries all agree on the same set of equal employment laws and help then this will help employers and the market.

II. Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries

Intellectual property theft is a worldwide issue that needs to be addressed. Ireland is honored to discuss its concerns with the issue, and offer solutions. Intellectual property theft between countries is when one country takes anothers, inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols, names, and images. Some countries intellectual property is protected by laws, patents, and trademarks. Most countries are supported by varying protection for these laws, some countries experience IP theft more than others. Ireland out of all of these, has been doing well. However, recently the US had an recently the US had an issue with CHina. Other countries such as Venezuela, Pakistan, and India are also performing poorly. IP is important for many reasons. It encourages innovation, drives economic growth and competitiveness, it differentiates each countries individual production in the international market place, creates and supports high paying jobs, and it rewards entrepreneurs. Without proper IP laws then it can lead countries into deep economic trouble not to mention leaving people jobless. By having these laws it can help strengthen the economy and lead to new solutions to other problems worldwide such as unemployment. Ireland ranks 14 out of 144 countries in the World Economic Forum. As of 2013, Ireland has forced 108,218 patents, Ireland has a 25% tax credit for R&D expenditure, and still remains to have high

remarks for IP laws compared to other worldwide countries. Ireland's IP protection framework is surrounded by, The Irish Trade Marks act, The patents act, and the Copyright and related rights act. Nonetheless, Ireland is still improving protection by creating new laws that are in order to insure the best rights for workers.

Ireland is honored to discuss the issues relating to intellectual property theft between countries. To ensure the safety of business owners and anyone else who qualifies under IP, countries need to be under the same set of laws and regulations involving patents and trademarks. By having the same rules there would be the same repercussions for the violations of laws. By having these rules then it will help grow the global economy leading to fixing other issues such as unemployment and to help businesses thrive.

Delegate from: Israel

Represented by: St. Vincent-St. Mary High School

Position Paper for ECOSOC

The issues before the Economic and Social Council are: the Ending of Modern Slavery and Intellectual Property Theft. The country of Israel is dedicated to solving the issues at hand while respecting the sovereignty of other nations.

I. Ending Modern Slavery

Ever since the industrial revolution, unemployment is an issue that remains as a globally prevalent issue. Unemployed youth and women both play a key factor in the reducing of the unemployment rates of all nations. Modern slavery is an issue that adds to the unemployment rates of all nations, thus, damaging the economy.

Israel's unemployment rate has significantly dropped to 3.6%, the lowest it has ever been. Israel has taken many steps to ensure the prevention of modern slavery. Israel's Ministry of Justice has implemented a "National Plan regarding the Battle against slavery and Trafficking in Persons for the Purposes of Slavery or Forced Labor" that is believed to be "a necessary first step in the development of a strategy to suppress this scourge." The Cabinet of Israel has taken strides to ensure that jobs are available, and those looking for jobs can find them. In 2018, Israel's gross domestic product increased to a rate of 3% to 3.5% per year, wages rose, and unemployment was at its lowest. Israel's high poverty rates slightly decreased in 2018. Israel has implemented the 2030 Employment Committee headed by Professor Zvi Eckstein, that encourages the enhancement of the quality of jobs and is reaching for higher targets of employment of non-native men and women.

Recognizing that labor productivity affects economic growth, Israel encourages higher quality jobs. In addition, a database on any suspected or recognized forced labor shared amongst government agencies to analyze and report any trends. Also, a bi-annual summit with the public to inform the people about what forced labor is and how to report it. Furthermore, services should be provided for victims of modern slavery including actual employment options, residential assistance, and health insurance (if labor is considered "hazardous" and puts a physical or mental strain on the victim). Israel is dedicated to ending high rates of global unemployment and is committed to working with other nations.

II. Intellectual Property Theft

In the 21st century, technology has greatly advanced and innovation has grown with it. The development of Intellectual property has become one of the most dominant areas for economic growth. Intellectual property has prospered for centuries, however, protection of this property has not. Without the protection of Intellectual Property, it is left vulnerable, for other nations to steal and not face repercussions. Intellectual property theft is a threat to the economy of all nations.

Israel has taken many steps to ensure that Intellectual Property is developed rightfully and protected. Israel has made many reforms in the Patent Authority including turning the Authority into an executive agency. Also, Israel has had an increase in personnel to handle applications for patent registration. Next, Israel has changed local law to harmonize with binding international conventions such as the Madrid Protocol. In addition, Israel was taken off the Watch List of countries under special surveillance. In prior years Israel was not only placed on the list of countries “under surveillance”, but also on the list of countries under strict surveillance. Showing strong support of global cooperation, Israel joined the Organization for Economic Cooperation and development in 2010.

Israel has shown its dedication to the protection of Intellectual Property and is committed to establishing universal intellectual property legislation in agreement with all nations. Israel encourages that an annual summit is established to ensure all nations can converse with other nations about intellectual property. Israel is steadfast in finding a solution for the issue at hand.

Delegation from: Japan

Represented by: Mentor High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Economic and Social Committee

The subjects before the Economic and Social are: Ending Global Unemployment; Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries. Japan requests collaboration between all countries present in the committee to create resolutions that will effectively eliminate such conflicts seen in the world today.

I. Ending Global Unemployment

Global unemployment is a problem that countless countries are faced with. Many people are not given the opportunity to find a suitable job that aligns with their abilities and education, resulting in a global unemployment rate that prevents countries domestically and internationally from reaching their highest possible level of productivity. By providing individuals with more opportunities surrounding employment, the productivity of a country increases, poverty levels diminish, and GDP increases. Because of these positive effects that are a result of providing more employment opportunities, the matter should be placed as a top priority to the committee in creating a cohesive plan which aims to end global poverty. Japan seeks to work in conjunction with its fellow member states in devising a plan to come about reaching such goals laid out by the United Nations.

II. Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries

Intellectual property theft is a pressing issue that many countries throughout the world face. It has caused for detrimental economic effects, as well as threats to national security. The theft of intellectual property is a felony crime should be approached as so. With the increasing use in technology, more and more confidential information is susceptible to theft. Japan has outwardly condemned the actions on behalf of countries such as China and their lenient policy on intellectual property theft. Japan believes that there should be severe consequences put forth onto nations who take part in such actions.

*Delegation from: The United Mexican States
Represented by: Saint John School*

Position Paper for the Economic and Social Council

The issues before the Economic and Social Council are: Ending Global Unemployment and Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries. The Mexican delegation understands how important these problems are and is hoping to work towards a solution for both.

I. Ending Global Unemployment

With an increasingly globalized world, it is in Mexico's interest to improve worldwide labor participation. Fortunately, some progress is being made: the global unemployment rate is on the decline. However, it is expected that the number of people without a job will rise; 2 million more people are expected to be unemployed by the year 2020. Additionally, women do not have the same employment opportunities as men, causing a 27 percent discrepancy in the labor participation of men and women.¹ Compounding this problem, many people don't have the requisite skills training for a job, creating a significant barrier to join the workforce. These problems can only be remedied through a strong, international initiative, and my country is prepared to help.

As a country with many manufacturing jobs, Mexico understands that a workforce with technical skills will lower unemployment and help the economy. Also, we recognize the importance of education and training to get these jobs. Trade is another important tool in that will develop an economy, and my country is open to reforms and new ideas, such as the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, improving free trade in North America. However, we understand that there is low-wage work that occurs in many countries, such as mine, which has created poverty in our nation. So, the Mexican delegation proposes a strategic, international effort to better educate and train the world's workforce and to help people find good-paying jobs. This initiative would improve trade, as more goods are being made for consumers. While this program would be expensive, it's benefits far outweigh the costs.

Mexico is enthusiastic in working to end modern slavery. My country understands the value of freedom and its importance, and we are looking forward to helping end this practice. Whether it be human trafficking, indentured servitude, or forced work, my country is committed to ending the abhorrent system of slavery. To combat this, we suggest that the United Nations create a wide-reaching commission or council, that works with charities, national governments, and other relevant organizations.

¹http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_670554.pdf

II. Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries

Whether it be the development new medicines and treatments, improvements for sustainable energy, or advanced transportation systems, our world is driven by innovation. However, that innovation is threatened by the theft of intellectual property. Countries, such as China, jeopardize invention because they take ideas and profit off of them. This disincentives the creation of new products and improvements. Also, it hurts the economy of the innovating country; for example, China's stealing of US intellectual property could cost America's economy up to \$600 billion per year.²

Mexico is willing to join other countries, such as the United States and members of the European Union, in working to stop the scourge of IP theft. In 2018, my country agreed to strengthen laws against counterfeit and pirated inventions. Also, we stand with countries imposing sanctions on China and other nations stealing intellectual property. As a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization, an agency of the United Nations, we are committed to protecting the world's inventors. In Chapter 20 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement, or USMCA, we pledge to enforce intellectual property laws, for the benefit of the "social and economic welfare".

To end IP theft, Mexico proposes a plan to discourage the stealing of inventions. This plan would include economic sanctions for countries stealing intellectual property and people who help said stealing. Also, my country will put pressure on countries that do not faithfully protect against IP theft. Mexico will look into monitoring the stealing intellectual property. In addition, my country will work to quickly and thoroughly investigate intellectual property infringement and help inventors with applying for IP protections.

² http://www.ipcommission.org/press/IPC_press_release_030818.pdf

³ <http://www.ip-watch.org/2018/08/27/ustr-mexico-agrees-raise-ip-enforcement-standards-us/>

⁴

https://ustr.gov/sites/default/files/files/agreements/FTA/USMCA/Text/20_Intellectual_Property_Rights.pdf

Delegation from: Republic of South Africa
Represented by: Gilmour Academy

Position Paper for Economic and Social Council

The issues brought before the Economic and Social Council are Global Unemployment and intellectual property theft. South Africa is affected heavily by both issues and understands many other nations face the same problems. South Africa is looking for any solution that prevents the spread and encouragement of the issue while maintaining world peace.

I. Global Unemployment

The Republic of South Africa is heavily disappointed with the high level of unemployment within its own nation and the rest of the world. However, the RSA does not believe that any labor is good labor. South Africa strongly opposes slavery and trafficking of any kind. A solution that puts people to work to provide for their families while not cheating them into poverty and horrible conditions. Also, South Africa understands that this issue exists all throughout Africa.

Unemployment is a major problem for South Africa. 22% of the nation is unemployed which is the 18th highest rate in the world. To go along with that, slavery and trafficking is a major problem that is a result of high unemployment. Currently, in the RSA, there are many other problems throughout the nation such as social injustice, the water crisis of Cape Town, and extreme poverty. These issues have sucked up the nation's focus, meaning that unemployment and trafficking are not major priorities in this point in time. Therefore, RSA wishes for other nations to work with them to bring business and sufficing jobs to the region recognizing neighboring states face similar issues.

The Republic of South Africa calls for any action that supports the continent of Africa with the supplement of well-paying jobs and business to build the economy. More specifically, South Africa requests that Africa is put forward as the primary focus regarding the issue. The continent has suffered from unemployment and slavery all throughout history. Recognizing each nation's sovereignty, South Africa intends to put forward a resolution which simplifies a nation's ability to request aid from the United Nations for the bettering of the well-being of the people. More specifically, helping a nation's citizens regarding the issue of unemployment and trafficking.

II. Intellectual Property Theft

Intellectual Property Theft covers the areas of copyright infringement, theft of patents, as well as the violation of trademark law. This problem occurs worldwide including theft of ideas, content, or property digitally. Not much action is taken as a result of the theft which allows pirates to thrive. South Africa understands that Nigerians, Indians, and Chinese are three of the main nationalities seen as the most implicated of this crime. RSA wishes to make this issue more aware to the rest of the world so action can be taken on pirates

The Republic of South Africa has had its own experiences of IP theft over the years, most commonly from India and Nigeria. This problem is not viewed as major within the borders of South Africa. However, the RSA understands that many nations around the world suffer tremendously from IP theft. South Africa acknowledges the fact that the United States of America is a frequent victim of piracy from the People's Republic of China. Any country with any amounts of power can be victims of IP theft.

Due to South Africa's horrible past with racial inequality, the USA and RSA have struggled to repair diplomatic relations with one another. In more recent years, the two nations have started to connect once again and have become solid allies. This leads to the Republic of South Africa's support of America in resolving this issue. South Africa does not wish for this issue to be abandoned and cause it to spread to itself in severe fashion. The RSA is willing to work with the USA and support possible solutions as both nations share similar ideologies.

Topic I - Ending Global Unemployment

The UN has acknowledged that unemployment has been an issue since the foundries and mills of the Industrial Age popped up in urban England. It has also recognized that the issue with unemployment was widely believed to be under control and legislation passed to counter unemployment was thought to be excessive or adequate. Thanks to this attitude towards unemployment in the past, unemployment continually hampers growth around the globe and is a serious obstacle for development.

Like most nations around the globe, the financial recession of 2008 left the economy of South Korea reeling. Unemployment has generally been an issue for South Korea. Before 200, unemployment was extremely high, but it was on the way down when the financial crash of 2008 hit. Unemployment in 2010 was the highest unemployment ever was in the 2000s. Even now, monthly unemployment has never topped that amount. However, in January of 2019, unemployment rose to 4.4%, specifically in retail and service sectors. Unemployment has been a serious obstacle for South Korea's growth. In response to this, modifications are being made to minimum wage policies to ensure that the population of Korea is able to find work.

Delegation from: The Monarchy of Sweden
Represented by: Saint John High School

Position paper for the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

The issues being discussed by the Economic and Social Council are Ending Global Unemployment and Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries. The Monarchy of Sweden is determined to help every nation with these issues, find better solutions to these problems, and preserve the international peace.

I. Ending Global Unemployment

When the Great Depression hit America, it affected many other countries as well, unemployment rates skyrocketed, and the world was in a panic. After World War II, countries started to prosper again and economies were fine until 2008, when the US housing market crashed, but many countries have picked themselves up since then, so with a country that has over 9 million citizens, Sweden understands the enormity of ending Global Unemployment. In Sweden, 6.5% of the population are unemployed as of February 14, 2019. The delegation from Sweden understands that Sweden is close to closing the unemployment gap, but also understands that with Sweden's help countries like South Africa can understand and change from a 27.1% unemployment rate to a much lower gap by fixing problems such as youth unemployment, female unemployment, and modern slavery.

Sweden is willing to help end youth unemployment, a large margin of the overall unemployment percentage in many countries. The youth in countries are often overlooked in the economy because they do not have the skills their country needs to fit in their economy, so they are left jobless and the economy suffers from the lack of workers, a terrible never-ending cycle. Sweden is determined to help the youth in our country by starting to align the education system with the jobs needed in Sweden, such as nurses, doctors, cooks, and teachers. If Sweden changes the education to fit in classes with aspects of anatomy, culinary skills, and helping other students, it may spark interest within the youth and give Sweden the jobs and the employment boost to help our country and economy.

Sweden is also willing to help end unemployment by shining light on the female unemployment rates in Northern Africa, Western Asia, and Southern Asia. In those countries, only 50% of women are working because of the lack of safe transportation, affordable childcare, and abuse and discrimination in the workplace. Women also are given many less opportunities because of their gender, many women are given less education in some countries, and without that background, they cannot be considered for jobs that use that skill, and that ends with the economy ultimately suffering because of that. The only solution to this growing problem is for the UN to take action and help promote equality among all genders.

Another major problem in our world that Sweden is willing to stop is modern slavery. Modern slavery not only affects those who are in captivity, but also affects the economy a great deal. When a man or woman is enslaved, they are no longer in the working population which adds to the unemployment in a country; slaves also do not receive income, so they cannot buy food, clothes, or commercial goods which help to boost an economy. Sweden is prepared to help men and women out of slavery and to aid them in their search for a job. Modern slavery is a very critical issue and all countries must work together to stop this terrible fate from happening to men and women around the world.

In conclusion, unemployment has always been an issue in our world, dating back to when the industrial revolution started. Even though there will never be an end to unemployment, if the UN works diligently enough, we can minimize the gap significantly. We can solve this issue by solving the issues inside of it, including youth unemployment, female unemployment, and modern slavery.

II. Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries

Intellectual Property (IP) theft has been a worldwide issue since as far back as Ancient Greece, and has had more news coverage within the last year, and sadly almost every country in the UN has been involved with IP theft for more than a century. IP theft can ruin a nation's economy because of what competing countries can steal and patent as their own, leaving the original company and country in the dust; because of this ECOSOC and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) will be working together to find effective solutions to this global problem.

IP theft is hard to maintain because the laws differ from country to country and because of the lack of solutions. Industrial espionage is a real problem when it comes to IP theft, and one of the reasons that IP theft is hard to control and to follow. It is so hard to follow because industrial espionage could seem harmless, a international company coming to make a business deal, but it could eventually lead to the international company taking the knowledge they had learned to their own country and stealing the other company's hard work. This has a strong effect on the economy because if the other country decides to sell their "new breakthrough" at a cheaper price, the citizens of both countries would buy the cheaper product, leaving a large supply with no demand and many citizens unemployed because of the overflow of goods. Solutions to this problem are hard to come by because unless the countries go to war, there is not another way to make both countries appeased.

Knockoff products are a new way of IP theft, but they are not a small problem. Much like industrial espionage, knockoff products cost the original companies lots of money and can cause job losses, another issue the UN is trying to solve. Not only do knockoff products hurt businesses, but they also violate multiple laws about copyrights, patents, and/or trademarks. One of the largest producers of the knockoff goods is China; and like international espionage, there are no clear solutions to this problem. Sweden hopes that the countries will come together and create an international agreement on these problems.

In closure, IP theft is a very common issue that affects most, if not all UN members. IP theft is a growing problem, and a solution must be found before too many companies are ruined and the economy halts. By stopping the international practices of industrial espionage and knockoff products, the worldwide economy could grow and prosper through peaceful cooperation. Until international agreements are made, Sweden is willing to help however they can to end the IP theft throughout the world.

Position Paper for the Economic and Social Council

The topics of interest before the United Nations Economic and Social Council are: Ending Unemployment, and Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is dedicated to working with state and non-state actors to come to a conclusion on these issues, while maintaining the sovereignty of all nations involved.

I. Ending Global Unemployment

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognizes the serious implications of unemployment, and applauds the previous work of international actors in improving access to employment opportunities over the past several decades. The United Kingdom also acknowledges that in 2019, there are a projected 193.6 million persons unemployed worldwide, a number that is down nearly 5 million from 2016. Ranked number sixty-first in the world for unemployment in 2017, with a 4.40% unemployment rate, the United Kingdom has been taking measures to ensure that all citizens have a fair chance at employment.

The United Kingdom has been working to build a stronger and fairer labor force within the nation, through a four step approach. First, the United Kingdom has improved the welfare system by introducing Universal Credit, to help people move into work faster and stay in work longer. Second, by improving the modern industrial strategy and standards, helping United Kingdom businesses create better, higher-paying jobs in all parts of the country. Third, the United Kingdom is working to help people stay in work longer, through the “Fuller Working Lives” strategy, supporting employers to recruit, re-train, and retain older workers. Lastly, the “Race Disparity Audit,” addresses inequalities in employment through support in 20 areas around the country, with 90 million Euros dedicated to the program.

Likewise, the United Kingdom has openly supported UN Resolutions that address the issue of global unemployment, such as RES/E/2006/26, which addresses the need for continuing education and development for youth employment. The Delegation of the United Kingdom sees it as an utmost importance to continue the developments in youth employment. Specifically, the delegation wishes to see more programs implemented in schools that further student education and access to entrepreneurship. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stresses the need for these programs, and encourages other ECOSOC members to take into consideration the underlying causes and roots of unemployment worldwide.

II. Intellectual Property Theft Between Countries

While intellectual property (IP) theft is not at all a new issue, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is greatly concerned with the increasing ease of access to highly confidential information, on both the domestic and international fronts. In an increasingly technology-oriented and global society, protecting intellectual property and individual's personal information should be of the highest priority for all ECOSOC members.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland does not take intellectual property theft lightly. British Parliament defines intellectual property as anything that one physically creates, including the names of products and brands, the intentions, the design or look of one's products, as well as things one writes or produces. Within the United Kingdom, intellectual property can be protected by way of copyright, design rights, trade marks, registered designs, and patents. In 1994, British Parliament enacted the Trade Mark Act of 1994, which implements the European Union Directive No. 84/104 EE, forming the framework for all trademark laws of EU member states. This ensures that all European Union member states have standard procedure for trademarking intellectual property.

Globally, there is a lack of standardized policies and procedures for the issue of patents and trademarks. The delegation of the United Kingdom is eager to work with the Economic and Social Council to streamline the application and issue of patents and other means to protect intellectual property rights of the creator. Along with this, the United Kingdom notes that there is discrepancy and differences in the punishment for intellectual property theft. By standardizing the procedures for protecting intellectual property, and the punishments for theft of intellectual property, hopefully the Economic and Social Council can work together to eliminate the threat of intellectual property theft.