

Dear Delegates,

We welcome you to the 8th Edition of TJMUN Queretaro. As your chairs, we couldn't be more thrilled to have you participate as delegates in the G20 committee. We are really glad you have decided to join TJMUN and be part of this amazing experience. We have both been a part of it for many years and we guarantee you won't regret it. You will learn so many lessons that will be useful in your life. We've had so much fun planning and putting this model together, so we are sure you will have a great time.

The G20 committee is vital due to the fact that it discusses economic issues affecting the world economy. We are well aware of how the actions of one nation can have a tremendous impact on the economy of all other nations. When considering the different issues that could be debated in this committee, we wanted to choose topics that make for an interesting and fluid debate experience; with a challenging topic that truly had an impact in today's world economy. We truly believe we met our goal, and we are sure you will have an amazing debate experience.

We have always thought two minds work better than one, which is why we love being a part of TJMUN. We are sure that as a delegate you will come with the attitude and the willingness necessary to reach a common resolution within the committee that benefits all parties involved. Thank you so much for joining us in this unforgettable and unique experience. See you soon!

Sincerely,

Nicolás Lomelín and Ana Pau Delgado

Group of Twenty (G20) Co-Chairs

Topic A: Combating Insurgencies in the Middle East

Introduction

An insurgency is a movement within a country dedicated to overthrowing the government. After the Iraq war, insurgencies in the area became very destructive, increasing even more after the Syrian Civil War began.

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) and Al Qaeda are considered insurgencies, as they try to overthrow the government of nations to establish their own, based on their own political and social perspective of government. Think Advisor reports, "Since it came into prominence, the extremist ISIS has posed a serious menace to both the region and to the entire world, threatening to destabilize commerce and industry, and, of course, negatively affect oil prices." The actions of these groups are violent, bringing great destruction to the area, causing refugee crisis's, a stall in proper education, human rights violations, and an increase in spending in armed forces and supplies for a military conflict. This brings a huge deal of destruction, negative socioeconomic impact to the region, political instability, and a great impact to the world economy.

Topic Outline

Groups such as ISIS and Al Qaeda have taken a step further by attacking other nations such as France and Belgium, two very recent examples attacked by ISIS. As well, they have threatened the United States, Germany, United Kingdom, and more than a dozen countries. They have also recruited new members from all around the world with the support of a media and marketing company. The most powerful media tool ISIS has mastered is social media. Its activities on Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, and Middle Eastern networks like Dawn, have appealed to a generation that live most of their lives online. Day by day they extend their reach and increase the destruction in the Middle East.

Syria, already in the middle of a civil war, has suffered massive destruction and chaos. With ISIS, the rebel troops and the government's armed forces creating a

devastating situation. More than half of the country's hospitals have been destroyed, buildings and homes have turned to rubble, and people have disappeared. Syria has not one, but two insurgencies in its territory, ISIS and the rebel armed forces. Additionally in Iraq, the birthplace of ISIS, the Iraqi army has been fighting ISIL and their advanced has been stalled, but they still hold control of a major part of the territory, reports CNN. Videos have been leaked of ISIS fighters performing executions in Egyptian soil. Their influence in the region is currently growing. In Yemen, where the government is practically gone, ISIS has gained foothold and maintained active operations.

Several nations have tried to intervene against insurgencies in the Middle East. The United States, France, Russia, The United Kingdom, several Arab nations and the Kurdish militia, have intervened militarily against ISIS. Similarly Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Jordan, the Netherlands, The United Kingdom, Russia, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates have participated in airstrikes, reports the United Nations.

The UN has attempted to tackle the establishment of international terrorist networks in a 2014 Security Council resolution, which underscored "the "particular and urgent need" to prevent the travel and support for foreign terrorist fighters associated with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Al Nusra Front (ANL) and other affiliates of Al Qaeda." Furthermore, a 2015 Security Council called for member states to to take all necessary measures on the territory under the control of ISIS to prevent terrorist acts committed by ISIS and other Al Qaeda affiliates. In addition to this, the Security Council passed another resolution on the same year, which "strengthened the Al Qaeda sanction regime and focused on Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)".

Economically, the World Bank recently stated there are both direct and indirect economic effects from the war, their report states that the direct effect comes from the decline in the size and skills of Syria's labor force due to loss of life and refugee outflows, destruction of infrastructure, the trade embargo on Syria; the cost-of-doing-

business has increased and productivity declined. The indirect effect captures the opportunity cost of foregone trade integration initiatives aimed at improving trade logistics and liberalizing trade in services in the region. This is important to consider because the war disrupted the intra-Levant trade, which grew seven-fold between the early 2000s until now. Unfortunately it put an end to plans for deepening intra-regional trade ties further following the signing of the “Levant Quartet Agreement” in 2010. The benefits of deep trade integration reforms were expected to be sizable, reflecting significant economic complementarities. Additionally, several nations have also invested economically to fight insurgencies like these in the Middle East, money which could be used for other purposes. Tourism in countries with big insurgencies such as Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Iran, and Egypt have been deeply affected.

Education has been reduced, with Syria having a whole generation not receiving an education, which will greatly affect the country’s development in the future. Other nations outside the middle east have also received attacks by insurgencies from the middle east; France and Belgium being the most known. The attacks have an economic repercussion in these nations too, who have to renovate affected areas.

Essence of the Debate

Although this is a vast security issue, in the committee our main focus will be the economic effect of insurgencies on the world economy, as well as on the affected nations. To properly discuss this topic we do have to consider and talk about the security threats insurgencies might pose. We expect delegations to propose economic plans to help regulate and stimulate the current economies of affected countries. The goal is to come up with a resolution paper that is fair for all parties involved.

Questions to Consider:

- How is your delegation affected economically by these insurgencies?
- What would be a good economic plan to deal with security aspects, affecting as little as possible?
- How can we increase education within countries in the middle of big insurgencies?

- After conflicts are over, what can be an economical plan for affected nations to follow in order to stabilize their economy?
- How can countries that insurgencies left destructed clean up after it is over?
- How can the refugee crisis be more stable to have better control of the flow of refugees?
- How can Middle Eastern nations flourish economically while being affected by insurgencies?
- How can countries which have trade deals with these countries not be affected by the insurgencies in the region?

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Topic B: Distribution of Wealth (Income Inequality)

Introduction

The share of national income going to labour globally is declining, meaning that increases in productivity do not result in pay increases for workers, but instead go to owners of capital. There is something profoundly wrong when we have a proliferation of millionaires and billionaires while millions of people work for very low wages. As the very famous catchphrase says "The rich get richer and the poor get poorer". Undoubtedly, this situation deserves special attention at G20 level as to their underlying drivers and economic consequences.

Topic Outline

The issue here is that everything is becoming more expensive everyday while incomes stay the same. People have to put in more hours to be able to afford all their needs. There is also a huge deal of poverty in a lot of countries, but millionaires and billionaires get richer and richer. According to fortune.com the United States exhibits wider inequality between rich and poor than any other country in the world. Inequality.org defines wealth saying "We equate wealth with "net worth," the total sum of your *assets* minus *liabilities*. Assets can include everything from personal residence, cash in savings accounts, to investments in stocks, bonds, real estate, and retirement accounts. Liabilities cover what a household owes: a car loan, credit card balance, student loan, mortgage, or any other bill yet to be paid."

Allianz calculated each country's wealth using the Gini coefficient, it is a measurement in which inequality can be calculated. A 0 would mean perfect equality, while a 100 means perfect inequality, or one person owning all the wealth. These were the results:

1. United States of America— 80.56
2. Sweden — 79.90
3. United Kingdom — 75.72
4. Indonesia — 73.61

5. Austria — 73.59
6. Germany — 73.34
7. Colombia — 73.18
8. Chile — 73.17
9. Brazil — 72.86
10. Mexico — 70.00

There are different explanations for why this has happened, ranging from technical change and the use of robots to increasing global integration and shifting political power. Furthermore, the 5% most prosperous households according to Inequality.org have amassed a large part of the growth in GDP. The labor share in the corporate sector in the United States for example, has fallen from over 65% in the 1970s to less than 60% a few years ago, and similar declines are found in Japan, China and Germany, reports Fortune.com

Essence of the Debate

In this committee we would like you to discuss both wealth inequality as well as income inequality. As a delegate, you must propose solutions to reduce inequality without changing countries' systems government (capitalism, socialism, communism, etc...) and have a debate about the causes for this unprecedented socioeconomic inequality.

Questions to Consider

- What can be done so that people who work hard get a proper compensation?
- What percentage of wealth and income inequality does your country have?
- How can the United Nations reduce the level of inequality in each country?
- What are the causes of inequality in your nation?
- What can be done to reduce poverty in your nation?
- How can wealth be distributed more equally?

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