

WELCOME LETTER

Greeting delegates, we are Gunther Hernandez and Ximena Urbiola, and we are going to be your chairs for the next days, we are really excited to have you all in this committee, we want to encourage you to do your best, so that our model will be a unique experience for you all.

In this committee, it is expected from you, members of the World Bank to achieve a diplomatic discussion, regarding the benefits and well-being of the global economy. Your focus will be to discuss Britain's exit from the European Union (Brexit) and Gender equality in the Global Marketplace and find viable alternatives so that this event does not have the economic impact it is predicted to have on the world's economy.

Lastly, we want to ask you to be as diplomatic as possible, as this is a formal event, remember to always defend your country's position, even when you are against it, respect everyone, but never forget to have fun, enjoy the moments and learn as much as you can.

Most sincerely,

Gunther Hernandez

Ximena Urbiola

Topic A: World Bank's position on "Brexit"

Introduction

"Continued uncertainty following the U.K.'s vote to leave the European Union could hurt global growth", said Jim Yong Kim President of the World Bank. On Thursday June 23rd, 2016, a referendum (a vote in which everyone -or nearly everyone- of voting age can take part) was held in order to decide whether Great Britain should stay in the European Union or not. Voters who supported leaving won by 52% to 48%. This decision is going to create huge secondary effects and sequels in the world economy according to World Bank reports.¹

Topic outline

Britain has voted to exit the European Union. This historical decision would determine the way Britain is positioned in the world. Britain held a referendum which purpose was to decide whether to leave the European Union, this process is often referred to as "Brexit." Those who were in favor, argue that Britain has grown, but not as its full potential, diminishing its influence and economics.

In the short term, we can predict a weaker pound and a more valuable U.S. Dollar, this because of investors seeking for stable currencies. Long term predictions were made by The Treasury department which determined that "Britain would be permanently poorer by the equivalent of £4,300 per household by 2030 and every year thereafter."

Many are against the idea of the European Union taking over trade deals and foreign policy, in addition to this, Britons are scared that Britain's strong economy makes it a magnet for low income European immigrants from countries like Poland and Greece.

ESSENCE OF THE DEBATE

The debate expectations are to come up with viable and realistic solutions that show their intellect and previous research of the subject, considering the effects "Brexit" is

having on our planet. It is necessary to point out that solutions should be mainly focused on economics and the impact of Britain in the world.

Questions to Consider

- How has immigration been a factor on Brexit? And what are its consequences?
- What does a Brexit mean for the EU's international standing and security?
- What is Brexit's economic impact on EU members and non-members?

References and Suggested Websites

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Topic B: Gender equality in the Global Marketplace

INTRODUCTION:

Gender equality is not just what builds a socially stable country, but a key concept to a stronger economy. According to the International Labour Organization, 22% of women's productive potential is unutilized compared with men. There is a perceptible inequality with women's abilities. To highlight the importance of gender equality in the global marketplace for the stability of the economy, there has been a noticeable precedent which is the contraction of overall poverty in Latin America and The Caribbean due to a significant raise to women's payment. The principal factors that affect the economic growth of a country as well known are human resources, natural resources, technological development and social and political factors. Case and point, gender equality in the global marketplace plays a huge role in social and political matters, a role that could lead to a stronger marketplace, the consolidation of women's status in the labour environment and a paradigm shift in the mindset of society, regarding gender roles.

TOPIC OUTLINE:

An analysis made by The World Bank Organization of 83 countries shows that women in paid work earn on average between 10 and 30 percent less than men. Gaps are particularly acute in the Middle East and North Africa, but also persist in high-income OECD countries. Women's employment figures remain static as shown in these figures 57% has persisted from 1990 to 2005, with an outstanding exception in Latin America and Caribbean where the number of women working has increased by 35% since 1990.

"Booz & Company estimates that raising female employment to male levels could have a direct impact on GDP, increasing it by 34 percent in Egypt, 12 percent in the United Arab Emirates, 10 percent in South Africa, and 9 percent in Japan, taking into account losses in economy-wide labor productivity that could occur as new workers entered the

labor force.” President Jim Yong Kim of the World Bank targets 10 countries each year to make an improvement in this area. There are also projects going on such as Adolescent Girls initiative (n.d). There is also a social program addressed called “Gender Equality Strategy” which main aim is to improve opportunities to girls and women, this happens mainly by reducing maternal mortality, creating more and better jobs for both genders, and upgrading women’s ability to be independent

It is estimated that extreme poverty in the LAC region would have been 30% higher had it not been for increased female employment. One study estimates that raising female employment to male levels could increase GDP in Egypt by 34%, UAE by 12%, South Africa by 10%, and Japan by 9%. Taking into account that the gender gap in employment could push per capita income in rising markets up to 14 percent higher by 2020. There being a big border for developing countries due to a current difference in informal positions implemented for women rather than high prestigious positions in comparison to male.

Women generally earn less than men according to ILO analysis of 83 countries shows that women in paid work earn on average between 10 and 30 percent less than men. Gaps are particularly high in the Middle East and North Africa, but this also lingers in high-income OECD countries.

Social norms are a key factor in this topic.. Housework, child-rearing, and elderly care are often considered primarily women’s responsibility. Further, nearly four in 10 people globally agree that, when there is a lack of jobs, men should have more right to jobs than women. Research shows that women are frequently disadvantaged by gender prejudices in performance and hiring evaluations.

Essence of the debate

In this committee our main focus in this topic would be for you to come to a viable and realistic solution in which the problem is handled from the root and the expectations from that solution is to see positive changes in equality in the global marketplace and see an overall change in economy and countries mindset towards the equality in gender.

Employment in man and women in the current century has still a noticeable higher income in men rather than in women and there are limits considered at the moment to hire them defining their capability. Women make up to more than half of the world's population making this an important topic to international institutions to make an equal participation in both genders in the labor field.

Economic crisis since the crisis in 2007 there has been a considerable unemployment on women's labor field. It has been considered that the main reason for this is for maternity and the inability for work or a high demand of work at some point in maternity or after it.

Education is a big problem to take into consideration when women have a more restricted options to study rather than men. And this is also a result of less lack of employment of women.

Home labour which is thought as “ a woman's “task” doesn't take into account that women have the same ability to maintain a house and to take care of home. Men also have a responsibility to take part of children's education and home tasks not just to support financially, they equally can take part of both tasks financially and maintaining the home.

Questions to consider:

- How are the campaigns and projects going to be economically sustained?
- How have men reacted regarding these topics?

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- How is the implementation of projects and campaigns or the lack of them going to change the future?
 - How are women fighting for their rights?
 - Is your delegation currently doing something to improve the situation, if so, how could it benefit other countries?

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