

UN Conference on Trade and Development

*Thomas Jefferson Model United Nations
Conference*

TechMUN XXVI



UNITED NATIONS

UNCTAD

High School General Assembly

Co-Chair: Rohan Arora

Co-Chair: Christina Blake

TechMUN || Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and
Technology || April 20-21, 2018



A word from your Chairs

Hello Everyone!

Welcome to TECHMUN 2018!

My name is Rohan Arora, and I am currently a junior at Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology. I am most honored to serve as one of your chairs for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. I have been an active member in our Model United Nations club from the last two years and have competed in many conferences. Besides doing Model UN, I am an extremely active member of the Rotary Interact Club and the Mind Body Medicine Society. In my down time, I enjoy doing anything music-related and hanging out with friends.

In regards to the committee, I'm excited to be chairing and am looking forward to seeing how you all approach the topics. Both Chrissy and I chose the topics for this committee by prioritizing the growing needs of our global society. In terms of solutions, both Chrissy and I are looking for new and interesting ways of addressing the topics at hand! I am looking forward to meeting you all. If you have any questions about committee or overall MUN questions, feel free to shoot us an email at unctadtechmun2018@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

Rohan Arora



Hello Delegates, and welcome to TechMUN 2018!

My name is Chrissy Blake, and I'm super excited to be one of your chairs for UNCTAD! I am a junior at TJ and have been an active Model UN participant since my freshman year. Outside of Model UN, I am a member of the Varsity Cheer Team, Varsity Dance Team, Forensics Speech & Debate Team, TJ Theatre, and CubeSat Testing Team. In my spare time, when I have any between extracurriculars and studying for physics, I enjoy binge-watching Netflix, sharing quality memes, playing with my dog, spending time with friends, and drinking way too much coffee.

As far as what we're looking for in committee, in addition to unique and creative solutions, Rohan and I will be looking for diplomacy and cooperation, as well as substantive debate and clear evidence of prior research. I can't wait to meet you all! If you have any questions about the committee or just general questions, hit us up at unctadtechmun2018@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

Chrissy Blake



Topic A: The Establishment and Development of Better Economically-Viable Healthcare Systems in Developing Nations

Background

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the World Health Organization have emphasized the Right to Health in the past century. In fact, these bodies both argue how health is a daily concern and how it is one of our most basic and essential assets¹. The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserted how health should be encompassed within the existing “right to an adequate standard of living” in Article 25. It was later declared that the right to health was an inalienable human right through the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights². Many other human rights treaties have built upon this ruling by adding the right to medical care as a major contention. Even though several nations have dedicated themselves to protecting their citizens’ right to health, there is still a lack of accessibility to care and viability of the healthcare infrastructures already in place in many of these developing nations³.

This lack of accessibility and poor infrastructure creates serious economic income-related disparities in these developing nations. Not only does this tank the productivity of individual workers, it significantly deters the overall economy of the nation and prevents it from further developing. It has been extensively studied how those with healthcare in these areas would benefit greatly. The below image just exemplifies how even in a developed nation like the United

¹“Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health.” *OHCHR*, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Health/Pages/SRRightHealthIndex.aspx.

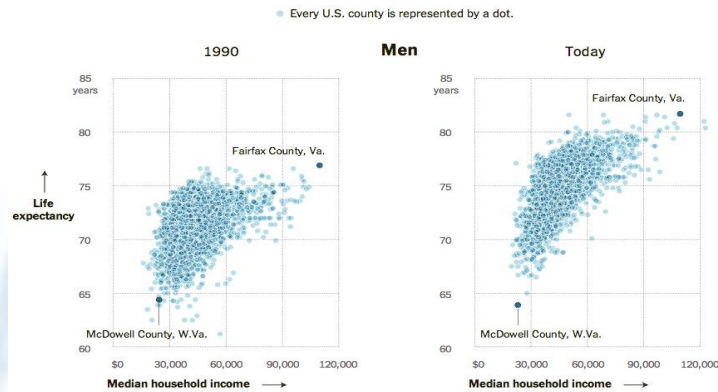
² “Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/.

³ “As Developing Countries Strive to Enhance Economic Performance, Developed Partners Should Honour or Surpass Aid Pledges, Addis Conference Hears | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases.” *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/press/en/2015/dev3187.doc.htm.

States, this problem still exists. This speaks to the extent of the issue in developing nations worldwide.

Where Income Is Higher, Life Spans Are Longer

As incomes have diverged between the country's richest counties, like Fairfax County, Va., and its poorest ones, like McDowell County, W.Va., so have the life expectancies of their residents. MARCH 15, 2014

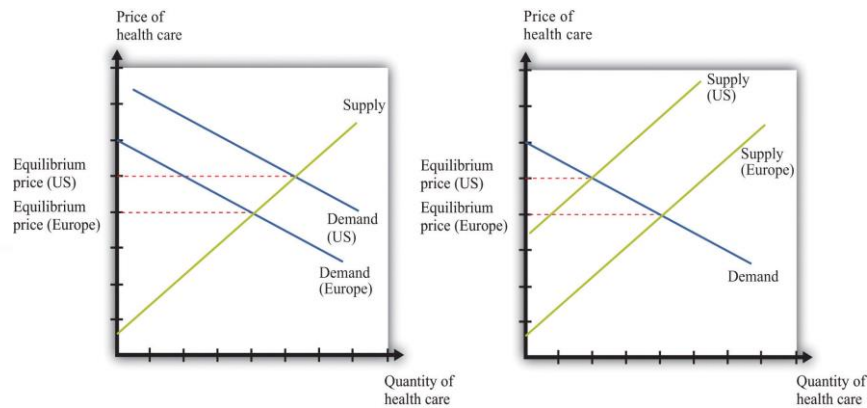


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Healthcare Systems

The main problem regarding the healthcare systems in these developing nations is the paradox between the two facets of supply of healthcare and demand for that healthcare. On one hand, there is an access problem caused by the low supply of high quality and effective healthcare fueled a lack of quality physicians and extensive costs associated with improving existing infrastructure. This causes a low demand for these healthcare services because of the poor quality of care offered and means at which it is delivered. In order to tackle this issue head on, it is imperative to address both facets of this issue from the demand and supply perspective.

⁴ "Income Inequality and Health Care." *Managing Healthcare Costs*, managinghealthcarecosts.blogspot.com/2014/03/income-inequality-and-health-care.html.

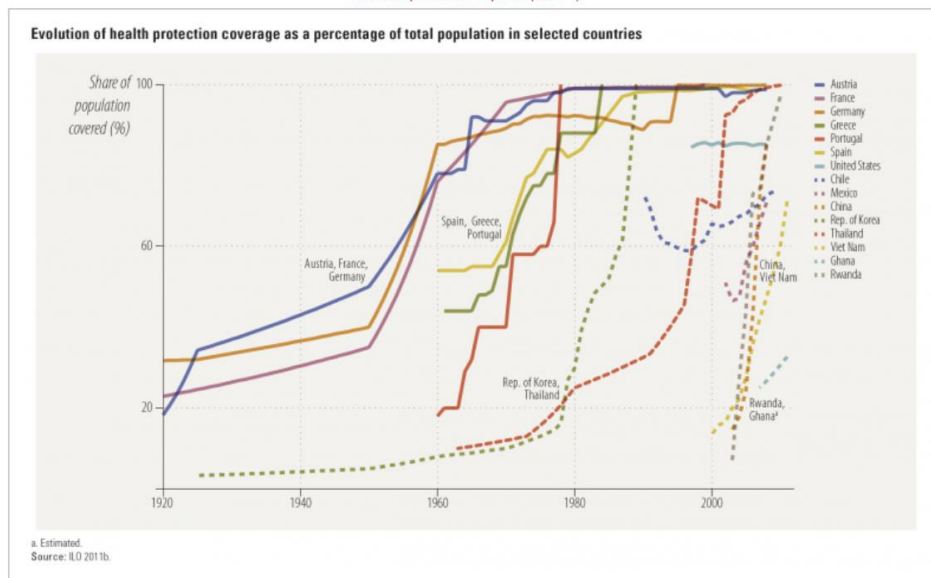


Because this committee is focused on tackling the issue of bettering the existing healthcare systems in developing nations, it is important to recognize current systems of healthcare that are already in place. There are four basic models of healthcare that the majority of the world takes upon: the Beveridge model, the Bismarck model, the National Health Insurance Model, and the 'Out-of-pocket' model. The Beveridge Model is one that promotes healthcare by it being both financed and provided by the government through tax payments. This is similar to how other institutions are funded such as police task forces, schools, public parks, and libraries. Countries that use this model include countries such as Spain, New Zealand, Scandinavia, and Great Britain.

The next model is the Bismarck Model, which uses an insurance system which is funded by both employers and employees through payroll deductions. Countries that utilize this model include Germany, France, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland, and many more. The National Health Insurance Model is another healthcare model that combines the Bismarckian and Beveridgen models because it utilizes private sector providers, yet the financing comes from government-provided insurance programs. This has shown to be beneficial in countries like Canada, South Korea, and Taiwan.

The last major model is known as the ‘out of pocket’ model and is prevalent in most countries with poor health care systems. The name of this model is self explanatory and poses a major divide about income disparities. In fact, in this system, the general outline is one in which the rich get cared for, while the poor stay or continue to get sick without adequate care⁵.

Evolution of health protection coverage as a percentage of total population, selected countries – Figure 4.2 in the *Human Development Report (2014)*¹²



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Development Challenges

Because the major focus of our committee will be on the development of these nations to improve healthcare systems, it is useful to understand how vital a good healthcare system is to the overall wellbeing and productivity of a nation. In fact, the National Pharmaceutical Council argues how the productivity and prosperity of a nation is closely correlated with the health of the labor force .

In addition to this, the health of citizens and the economy have a vital relationship

⁵“Health Care Systems - Four Basic Models.” *Health Care Systems - Four Basic Models*, Physicians for a National Health Program, www.pnhp.org/single_payer_resources/health_care_systems_four_basic_models.php.

⁶ “Global Health.” *Our World in Data*, ourworldindata.org/health-meta.



because quality of healthcare is strongly dependent on the economy and the health systems themselves⁷. Wealthier and more developed nations typically have healthier populations, while poorer and less developed nations have citizens struck with poverty, malnourishment, mortality, and other health conditions affecting life expectancy and productivity of these members as part of a country's labor force. In reality, the answer to the the growing need for better healthcare lies in solving the challenges developing nations face in this decade such as the rapid prevalence of chronic diseases and ageing populations⁸. In order to tackle these issues, it is imperative to make the health systems in place financially sustainable and, simultaneously, have an effective performance on society.

Possible Solutions

Throughout the last several years, the health care sector has advanced and has worked to better use existing infrastructure, in addition to bettering other aspects of the process. In fact, the 2018 Global Healthcare Outlook by Deloitte shows how companies similar to Deloitte are looking to invest in exponential technologies that will help reduce costs, increase access, and improve patient care. Some other ways to alleviate the supply end of the problem include shaping the workforce to allow for the training of more primary care physicians, especially in areas with low access to healthcare in the first place⁹. The idea behind this in developing nations is that effective delivery of patient care at the forefront will prevent additional and more complicated issues in patients.

The effects of health on development are apparent given that countries with a stronger

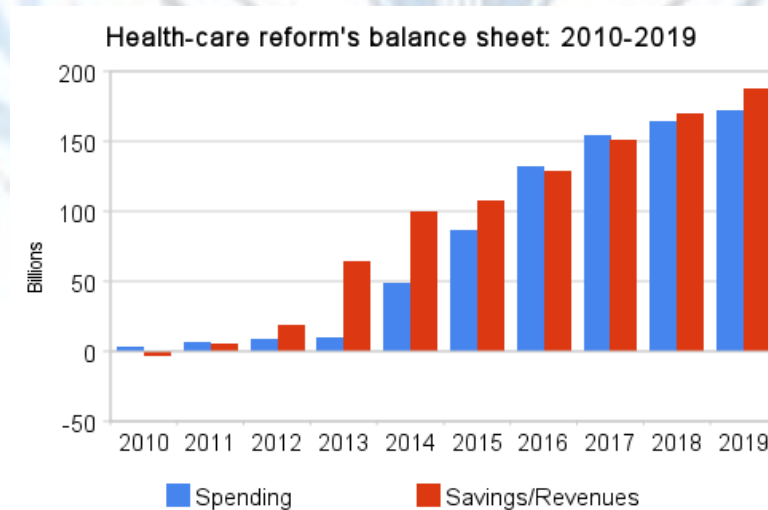
⁷ Frenk, Julio. "Health and the Economy: A Vital Relationship." *OECD Observer*, OECD, 2004, oecdobserver.org/news/archivestory.php/aid/1241/Health_and_the_economy:_A_vital_relationship_.html.

⁸ "Health and Productivity Go Hand in Hand." *Health and Productivity Go Hand in Hand*, National Pharmaceutical Council, www.npcnow.org/newsletter/content/health-and-productivity-go-hand-hand-0.

⁹ "2018 Global Health Care Outlook: The Evolution of Smart Health Care." *Deloitte*, Deloitte.



healthcare system have a stronger footing in the globalization of our economies in today's age. In order to better equip developing nations to the increasing competitiveness of the global market, it's crucial that we look into their healthcare systems that are already in place in order to look at the link between health and the economy. Even though most delegations would want better health conditions and systems, we must factor in the effects of these changes we make on the global scheme of things and how it affects the country's economic stability. We should promote changes in the healthcare systems that emphasize the right to health as guaranteed by the United Nations, but at the same time, we as a committee should come to solutions that present viability and sustainability in developing nations with poor economies. At the end of the day, it is very much possible for a healthcare system to not only uplift the members of the nation, but also uplift the economy and infrastructure of that said nation as well, through future revenues and savings.



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Questions to Consider:

- How should we alleviate the income-based disparity in healthcare on a global scale?

¹⁰ "Only in Wonderland Will 'Healthcare Reform' Reduce the Deficit." *Wall Street Pit*, 26 Mar. 2010, wallstreetpit.com/21476-only-in-wonderland-will-healthcare-reform-reduce-the-deficit/.



- Which model of healthcare should be used for developing nations? How do we decide?
- How will we get sufficient funding to make sure the healthcare systems are financially sustainable and effective at the same time?
- How can we strengthen the health infrastructure that is already existing to provide sustainable healthcare?

Helpful Links

http://www.who.int/mediacentre/events/HSD_Plaq_02.2_Gb_def1.pdf

<http://globalhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/GE-Healthcare-Ministries-of-Health-White-Paper-final-dated-5-11-15-002.pdf>

<https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/blog/nhs-sustainable-healthcare-strategy>

<https://www.phc.ox.ac.uk/research/pcdw>

Works Cited

“2018 Global Health Care Outlook: The Evolution of Smart Health Care.” *Deloitte*, Deloitte.

“25 Questions & Answers Health & Human Rights 25 Questions & Answers Health & Human Rights.” *Health and Human Rights Publication Series*, July 2002.

“As Developing Countries Strive to Enhance Economic Performance, Developed Partners Should Honour or Surpass Aid Pledges, Addis Conference Hears | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases.” *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/press/en/2015/dev3187.doc.htm.

Frenk, Julio. “Health and the Economy: A Vital Relationship.” *OECD Observer*, OECD, 2004, oecdobserver.org/news/archivestory.php/aid/1241/Health_and_the_economy:_A_vital_relationship_.html.



“Global Health.” *Our World in Data*, ourworldindata.org/health-meta.

“Health and Productivity Go Hand in Hand.” *Health and Productivity Go Hand in Hand* | *National Pharmaceutical Council*, www.npcnow.org/newsletter/content/health-and-productivity-go-hand-hand-0.

Health and the Economy: A Vital Relationship - *OECD Observer*, oecdobserver.org/news/archivestory.php/aid/1241/Health_and_the_economy:_A_vital_relationship_.html.

“Health Care Systems - Four Basic Models.” *Health Care Systems - Four Basic Models* | *Physicians for a National Health Program*, www.pnhp.org/single_payer_resources/health_care_systems_four_basic_models.php.

“Income Inequality and Health Care.” *Managing Healthcare Costs*, managinghealthcarecosts.blogspot.com/2014/03/income-inequality-and-health-care.html.

Meet the authors Terri Cooper, Ph.D. Global Health Care Sector Leader
tecooper@deloitte.com +1 212 313 1735 D. “2018 Global Health Care Sector Outlook:

The Evolution of Smart Health Care.” *Deloitte*, Deloitte, 3 Jan. 2018, www2.deloitte.com/global/en/pages/life-sciences-and-healthcare/articles/global-health-care-sector-outlook.html.

OHCHR | *Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health*, www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Health/Pages/SRRightHealthIndex.aspx.

“Only in Wonderland Will ‘Healthcare Reform’ Reduce the Deficit.” *Wall Street Pit*, 26 Mar. 2010, wallstreetpit.com/21476-only-in-wonderland-will-healthcare-reform-reduce-the-deficit/.

“Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health.” OHCHR, Office of the United Nations High



Commissioner for Human Rights,

www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Health/Pages/SRRightHealthIndex.aspx.

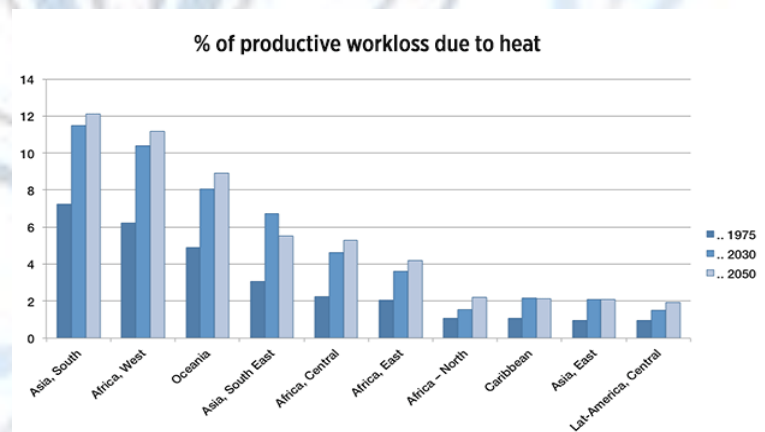
“Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” *United Nations*, United Nations,

www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/

Topic B: Climate Change and The Global Economy

Introduction

Over the past decade, discussion of climate change has become relevant across the globe. Although there is debate regarding the severity of the climate, no one can deny the fact that for the last 45 years, the Earth’s average temperature has risen 0.17°C (about 0.3° Fahrenheit) each decade, and that this is more than double the increase per decade that has occurred during all other observations since 1880.¹¹ Scientists theorize that increased carbon emissions are largely responsible for this rise in global temperature. The changes in climate and global temperatures have caused a number of problems, from increased acidity of the Earth’s oceans, to the rise in the numbers of natural disasters worldwide. The facilitation of global growth in trade and development is jeopardized by these changes, particularly due to its effects on the agricultural industry in cases of drought or polar vortexes, as well as on public health and safety in cases of wildfires and increases in numbers of tropical storms.

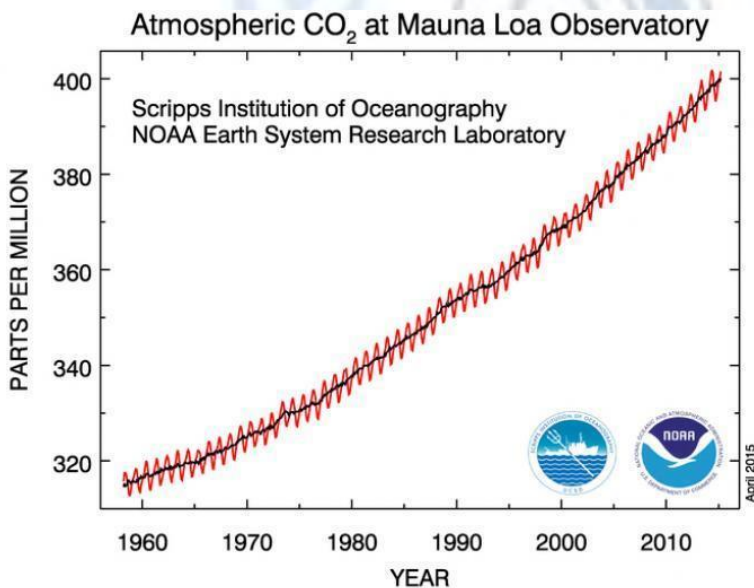


¹¹ Amadeo, Kimberly. “Winners and Losers of Global Warming.” *The Balance*, www.thebalance.com/effects-of-global-warming-on-the-economy-3305692.



History

In 1824, a French physicist named Joseph Fourier introduced the idea of the “Greenhouse Effect.” His research theorized that the “temperature of the Earth can be augmented by the interposition of the atmosphere,” explaining that because heat from light has less resistance, when it repasses into the air the energy becomes converted into non-luminous heat. Swedish chemist Svante Arrhenius applied this principle in 1896 when he concluded that the coal-burning of the European Industrial age would enhance the natural greenhouse effect, and this principle was applied yet again in 1900 when Swedish Knut Angstrom discovered that even in small concentrations, carbon dioxide is able to absorb aspects of the infrared spectrum.



Although climate change was barely acknowledged on the agenda of the first United Nations environmental conference in 1972, by 1988 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was formed to assess evidence on global climate change. In 2013, the Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii reported that the concentration

of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere had surpassed 400 parts per million for the first time since measurements began in 1958.^{12 13 14}

The Issue

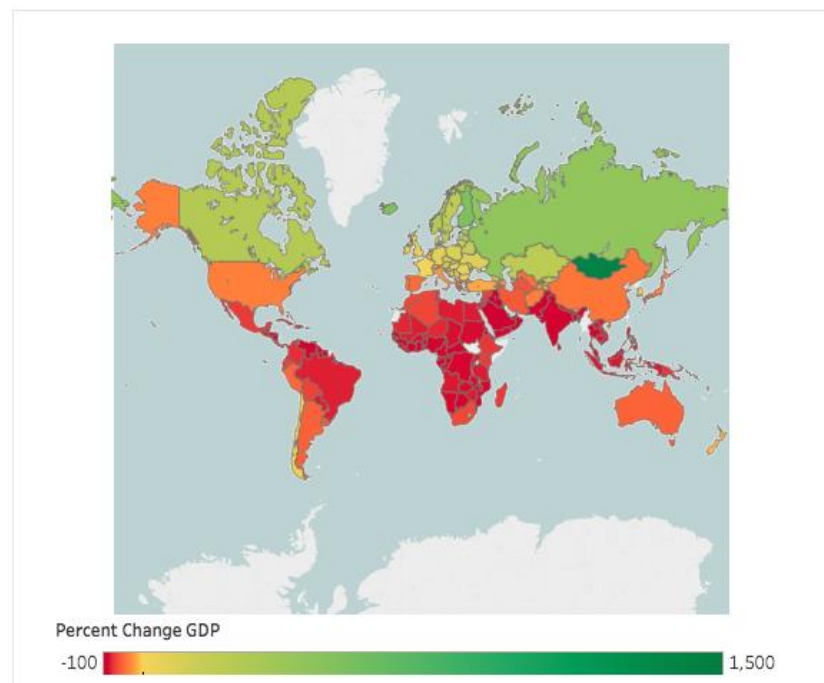
¹² “Climate change evidence: How do we know?” NASA, NASA, 8 Feb. 2018, climate.nasa.gov/evidence/.

¹³ IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, www.ipcc.ch/index.htm.

¹⁴ “A brief history of climate change.” BBC News, BBC, 20 Sept. 2013, www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-15874560.

Climate change may not appear to be significant since the global temperature rises only a fraction of a degree each year, but these minute changes have wreaked havoc on a myriad of industries. Although this warming has increased the agricultural productivity of some regions, other regions, now plagued by extreme heat, experience large scale crop failure. Researchers at Stanford and the University of California, Berkeley have concluded that the effects of a “hotter world” will be unevenly shared. This uneven impact of global warming could potentially cause a restructuring of the global economy, as some areas lose productivity while others increase. By the year 2099, researchers predict that countries close to the equator will have an 80-90% decrease in GDP.^{15 16}

Percent Change GDP - 2099



Warmer weather and crop failure is just the beginning of the impact of climate change; shifts in concentration of rainfall as well as increased occurrence of natural disasters such as

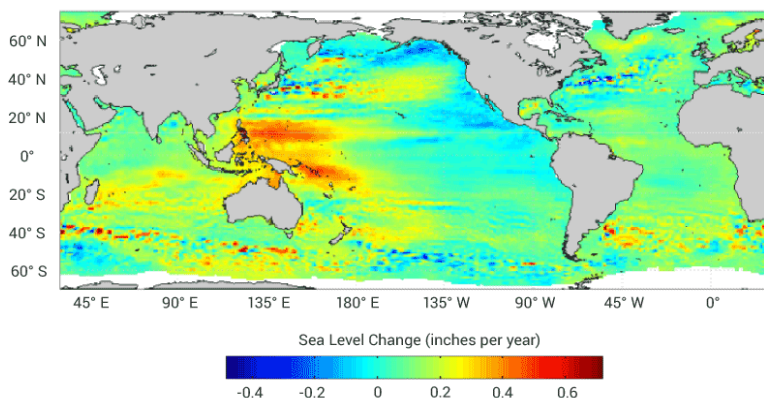
¹⁵ Rotman, David. “If you fear the economic impacts of climate change, move to Canada (or Scandinavia).” MIT Technology Review, MIT Technology Review, 21 Dec. 2016, www.technologyreview.com/s/603158/hotter-days-will-drive-global-inequality/.

¹⁶ Review, MIT Technology. “Climate change is going to be very bad for the global economy.” Business Insider, Business Insider, 1 Jan. 2017, www.businessinsider.com/climate-change-effects-global-economy-gdp-2016-12.



hurricanes and wildfires are also major impacts. In the past several years, the number and severity of hurricanes worldwide has increased nearly 75% since 2015. The global community has witnessed great tragedy, with many developing nations having been hit by hurricanes the past year. There have been significant efforts from various countries and their governments, as well as non-government organizations, to help with reparations in these developing countries that have been devastated by hurricanes. With many citizens and families left homeless and without access to food or water, the cost of reparations not only hurts the affected countries' economies, but the global economy. The funds countries allocate to these reparations could just as easily be used for other global issues if the issue of climate change because less relevant through preventative action. In addition to the increase in the number of hurricanes, there has been an increase in the occurrence of wildfires. Wildfires, such as the one recently in California, destroy homes and communities, and displace thousands of people and families.^{17 18}

Higher Sea Level Rise in Western Pacific



Additionally, the increase in global temperature has caused the polar ice caps to begin to melt and has therefore caused ocean levels to rise worldwide. As the global ocean levels rise, there will be changes in shorelines that will cause entire cities and communities on the water to be completely submerged

¹⁷ "Weather-Related disasters are increasing." The Economist, The Economist Newspaper, 29 Aug. 2017, www.economist.com/blogs/graphicdetail/2017/08/daily-chart-19.

¹⁸ "Fires, droughts and hurricanes: What's the link between climate change and natural disasters?" Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Times, www.latimes.com/science/sciencenow/la-sci-sn-climate-change-natural-disasters-20170907-htmstory.html.

underwater in the not too distant future if the levels continue to rise at this rate. The change in ocean levels will have an economic impact on the global community, as the destruction of waterfront communities will require the construction of new types of homes as well as mass migration of those who live in these communities. Cities on the shore may also opt to invest in various water management systems, similar to those of Venice or the Netherlands.¹⁹

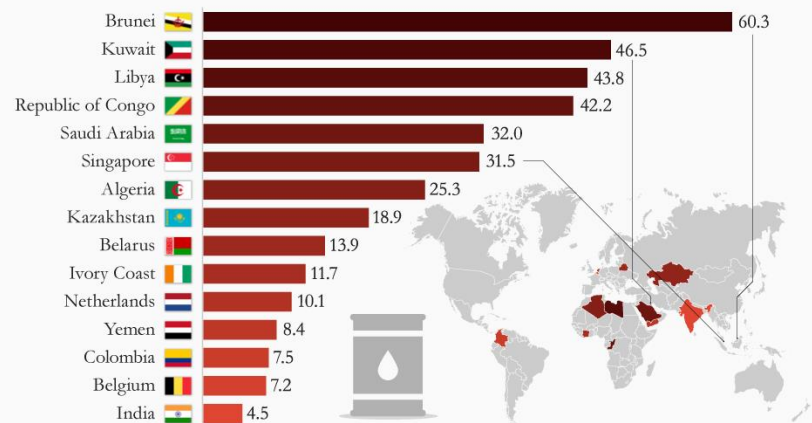
Technological development will also likely be affected by the global climate change. In recent years, there has been an increase in the demand for new technology that can capture carbon dioxide and methane from the atmosphere. Scientists predict that as methane in northern regions is outgassed, warming speed will increase because methane is even more effective at containing warmth than carbon

dioxide. Interest in new sources of energy has increased over the past decade. Harvesting methane could be a viable alternative to the fossil fuels increasing global warming. Another potential source of energy could be renewable sources such as the

wind, tides, and geothermal activity. Switching energy sources would provide environmental benefits and benefit countries able to help provide the new energy source, but many countries are still extremely dependent on oil to support their economies.

The economies most dependent on oil

Estimated oil exports as a % of GDP in 2018



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@StatistaCharts Source: Bloomberg



INDEPENDENT

statista

¹⁹ US Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. "Is sea level rising?" NOAA's National Ocean Service, 27 Oct. 2008, oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/sealevel.html.



Questions to Consider:

1. What is your country's stance on climate change, what is its severity, and does your country stand to gain or lose from climate change?
2. What are methods to combat climate change?
3. Should we find alternative energy? What are viable options for alternative energy that can feasibly be implemented without damaging the economy?
4. How should we deal with the economic effects of climate change (crop failure, natural disasters, etc.)?

Helpful Links/Suggested Reading:

- <http://dare.ubvu.vu.nl/bitstream/handle/1871/31961/204164.pdf?sequence=1>
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378003000827>
- <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/335/6065/183>
- <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2017.00158/full>
- <https://thischangeseverything.org/>

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www.thebalance.com/effects-of-global-warming-on-the-economy-3305692.



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climate.nasa.gov/evidence/.

“Fires, droughts and hurricanes: What's the link between climate change and natural disasters?”
Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Times, www.latimes.com/science/sciencenow/la-sci-sn-climate-change-natural-disasters-20170907-htmlstory.html.

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Business Insider, Business Insider, 1 Jan. 2017,
www.businessinsider.com/climate-change-effects-global-economy-gdp-2016-12.

Rotman, David. “If you fear the economic impacts of climate change, move to Canada (or Scandinavia).” MIT Technology Review, MIT Technology Review, 21 Dec. 2016,
www.technologyreview.com/s/603158/hotter-day

US Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. “Is sea level rising?” NOAA's National Ocean Service, 27 Oct. 2008,
oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/sealevel.html.

“Weather-Related disasters are increasing.” The Economist, The Economist Newspaper, 29 Aug. 2017, www.economist.com/blogs/graphicdetail/2017/08/daily-chart-19.



Position Paper Requirements

Overview

The Position Paper that delegates will be writing is a culmination of the most important pre-conference research that they have done, acting as a summary of research and the representative view of their state on the issues presented to their respective organ. Position Papers are due, in hard-copy format, before the first committee session on Friday. Any delegate without a Position Paper will be deemed ineligible for awards, so remember to bring a copy for collection, and a copy for personal use! Remember to not plagiarize any aspect of the paper - our chairs and directors will be checking every paper for plagiarism and we expect a full MLA works cited for each. Failure to do so might result in delegate or school delegation disqualification!

Basic Structure

- Times New Roman, 12pt font, single spaced
- A cover page with delegate name, nation, council, school
 - Delegates can add additional details, including national flags, seals, or any symbolic edits to Model United Nations, to demonstrate thoughtful presentation and attention to details.
- One page per topic with titled sections: background, country policy and possible solutions
 - Background: This section should include an overview of the topic. What is the current situation, and what are the main nations affected? This should be the shortest section on the paper.
 - Country Policy: What past actions has your country taken to address the issue at hand? What does your nation think about the topic? This section should take up a majority



of your paper, as delegates should remain representative of their country's view throughout committee

- Possible Solutions: This should be the most interesting part of a delegate's position paper. Solutions should incorporate both research and creativity, with a focus on improving past actions conducted by their respective council. Feel free to come up with unique solutions to the dilemmas at hand which you plan to bring up during committee
- Complete MLA bibliography and in-text citations for all statistics and sources used

Helpful Hints

- Remember to avoid first person pronouns! Staying in character is always important at Model United Nations conferences!
- Always use the active voice!
- Avoid fancy language which can distract your chairs from the true meaning of your paper!
- Remember to remain formal when writing your position paper and try to show all the research that you have done for committee, as this is the first impression that your chairs will have of you!