

National Institute Of Technology Calicut Model United Nations (NITCMUN)

ECOSOC Delegate preparation
study guide

November 27 - November 29, 2020



NITC MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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Letter from Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

We extremely delighted to be a part of the executive board at NITCMUN 2020, and we welcome you to the United Nations Economic and Social Council – ECOSOC.

International understanding and cooperation are becoming more critical than ever as we move towards a more globalized world and Models UNs give you a glimpse into how complex international politics work. You will glance at problems from perspectives you may not have considered before and may even return with a completely new outlook.

*Our agenda will be “**Discussing the impact of COVID-19 on labour markets.**” The topics we discuss will focus on a sustainable approach for the future of labour markets but will deal with different aspects and potential issues with such said. Through this study guide, you will get a basic introduction to the agenda, so we recommend you read it carefully.*

We are looking forward to the potential solutions you will offer. We are sure that you will have a fantastic experience at NITCMUN 2020!

Regards

Deniz Alptekin - Director.

Mukund Rajesh - President.

Sanath Santhosh – Vice President

HISTORY OF THE ECOSOC

Chapter X of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) established the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as a founding body and one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. In 2020, the Economic and Social Council celebrated its 75th anniversary. Its first meeting was held in London in 1946 to establish the Council as the main body on economic, social and environmental issues of the international community – the heart of the UN development system. Over the last 70 years, ECOSOC, and most prominently its many subsidiary bodies, conducted expert analyses and issued reports, introduced global norms and advocated for sustainable economic, social and environmental development. It coordinates the functioning of the of all the UN committees. Also, it receives reports from nine UN funds and programmes as well as issues policy recommendations to the UN system and the Member States.

Reforms over the last decade, particularly General Assembly resolution 68/1, have strengthened ECOSOC's leading role in identifying emerging challenges, promoting innovation, and achieving a balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development—economic, social and environmental. ECOSOC is charged with giving special attention to coordinated follow-up on major UN conferences and summits.

CHAPTER X OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER: THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Functions And Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports concerning international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters. It may make recommendations with respect to any such issues to the General Assembly to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.
2. It may make recommendations to promote respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.
3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, concerning matters falling within its competence.
4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.
2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

MEMBERSHIP AND MANDATE

ECOSOC consists of 54 Member States where each member is elected for a three-year term. The allocation of seats follows equitable geographical distribution and is, therefore, comprised of 14 African states, 11 Asia-Pacific states, six Eastern European states, ten Latin American and Caribbean states, and 13 Western European and other states.⁹ Each member has one representative and one vote in the Council. A simple majority makes all decisions of those members present and voting. ECOSOC meets twice annually, once for an organizational session and once for a substantive session, which is further divided into five 'segments' focusing on different thematic aspects of the Council's work, including the High-level Segment, Integration Segment, Operational Activities for Development Segment, Coordination and Management Meetings, Humanitarian Affairs.

The UN Charter mandates ECOSOC to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress; solutions of international economic, social and health problems; international cultural and educational cooperation; and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without any distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

ECOSOC oversees 14 subsidiary bodies, mainly the regional and functional commissions which hold their sessions and provide recommendations, draft resolutions, and annual reporting to the Council. There are five regional commissions that focus on economic integration, overseeing the implementation of regional sustainable development initiatives and addressing economic and social issues in sub-regions by fostering multilateral dialogue, cooperation, and collaboration within and between regions.

Furthermore, there are nine functional commissions which are "deliberative bodies whose role is to consider and make recommendations on issues in their areas of responsibility and expertise." Functional commissions, in particular, have the

responsibility to follow up on the major UN conferences, in accordance with the role of ECOSOC. Additionally, there are seven Expert Bodies which are composed of governmental experts. These committees are focused on narrow topics that ECOSOC deems important and require additional attention in order to improve the information, guidance, policy or regulations. Other subsidiaries include standing committees, ad hoc, and other related bodies.

Agenda

Discussing the impact of COVID-19 on labour markets.

INTRODUCTION:

Covid-19 has created an unprecedented situation across the globe resulting in severe restrictions on economic and social activities had a profoundly disruptive impact on labour markets in virtually every part of the world. The containment measures are showing up in record numbers of people seeking unemployment benefits and other income support measures introduced in response to the crisis. At a time when official labour market statistics do not yet reflect the full impact of the crisis, alternative sources of information can shed light on the situation.

However, the impact of the pandemic on the countries has been heterogeneous, i.e. had a disproportionate effect on specific segments of the population. Ever since the virus hit the globe, both the supply and demand for goods and services were affected.

Disruptions to production, initially in Asia, had also spread to supply chains across the world. Although the recovery has been slow, the world escaped much more significant harm because of the enormous use of the fiscal policy. The decline in output and employment was much larger, and happened much faster, than in the Great Recession, and the early V-shaped recovery appears to be slowing – and is likely to continue at a more modest pace.

IMPACT OF COVID-19

OECD AND OTHER MARKETS:

In 2019, the global unemployment rate stood at just below 5%. The OECD unemployment rate dropped from above 8% in 2010 to 5% in 2019 (cf. WEC Global Labour Market Fact Sheet). Just before the pandemic, the US rate reached its lowest level in 50 years. As the outbreak of the virus has grown into a full-scale pandemic, so this trend is being significantly upset. As vast disruptions of global supply chains hit economies, demand for labour is plunging in many sectors. The shock further exacerbates this development to consumption. As governments around the world initiate lockdowns for undetermined lengths of time in an attempt to flatten the curve of new infections, a large share of private consumption is being erased. The OECD estimates the direct initial shock of confinement measures on private consumer spending to be around one-third in advanced economies. This can create a vicious circle, as lower demand leads to lower revenues for firms, which leads to higher unemployment and, in turn, again to lower demand. While governments take action to curb the growth in unemployment (e.g. through firm subsidies, short-time working schemes), the fact that economic activity is essentially in hibernation will result in unemployment rates rising significantly. In the US, 17 million people registered for unemployment benefits in March alone, a gigantic and unprecedented surge. The ILO expects the second quarter of 2020 to see a 7% loss of working hours globally, which is equivalent to 195 million full-time jobs. Their previous estimate of 25 million additional unemployed in 2020 (in the worst-case scenario) is already outdated and actual figures will likely be significantly higher.

Alternative working arrangements have been on the rise in recent years, with the segment of online platform work having experienced significant growth up until the pandemic. While there is no clear-cut figure on the actual share of “gig workers” in the labour force (estimates range from 0.5% to 2.5% depending on definition and research methodology), it is clear that the number of self-employed platform workers has grown considerably and rapidly. The Online Labour Index, which tracks activity on the largest English-speaking online labour platforms, shows that movement grew by 50% between 2016 and 2020, reaching its highest level in February of this year. Since then, however, activity has plunged. As firms struggle for liquidity, so the demand for independent contractors falls.

The current situation is incredibly disruptive for self-employed workers, who often lack the same access to social protection as employees. With economic activity forced to a halt, these individuals, which are typically already exposed to greater financial risk than dependent employees, are in dire need of support through government aid packages. Several countries are delivering this support to these, especially vulnerable workers, although measures differ in terms of accessibility and speed of aid distribution. During crises, the role of the state typically expands, with many competencies remaining in place indefinitely. It may very well be the case that social protection systems will be more supportive of self-employed workers even after the coming global recession is over.

In OECD countries, income inequality within countries stands at its highest level in over a century. The current pandemic and containment measures are likely to exacerbate this trend further. Low-skilled, low-paid workers are disproportionately represented in the most heavily affected sectors of economies. Furthermore, while teleworking is a valuable option for many workers during lockdowns, people in the lowest percentiles of the income distribution work in jobs that cannot be performed from home. **2020:ANALYSIS(Source: ILO)**

EUROPEAN UNION (EU):

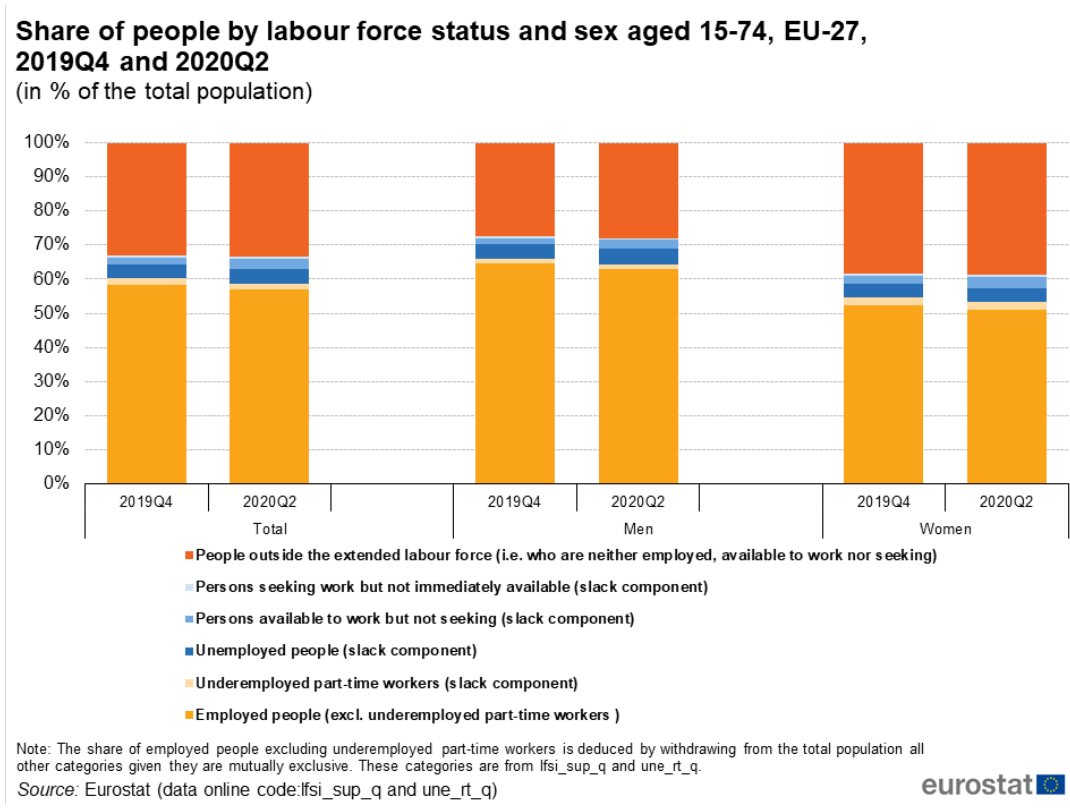
In the EU in 2018, there were nearly 13 million “EU-28 movers” of working age (EU citizens residing in an EU country other than their country of citizenship). This figure had been growing at an annual rate of around 5% in the preceding years. The ILO estimates that in 2017 there were 164 million migrant workers globally. International labour mobility is key to many economies but may now also be disrupted for some time. Governments will slowly loosen confinement measures at various stages to restart their economies, but uncertainty and unease among workers may nevertheless result in reduced international labour flows, even after borders are reopened.

It was stable in France. In Austria, the labour market slack rose from 10.4 % to 13.9 % of the extended labour force (+3.5 p.p.), in Spain from 22.6 % to 25.8 % (+3.2 p.p), in Ireland from 13.6 % to 16.7 % (+3.1 p.p) and in Estonia from 9.1 % to 12.2 % (+3.1 p.p). Over the same period, Malta, Czechia, Belgium and Poland reported increases lower than 0.5 p.p. in the share of people addressing a potential demand of employment (+0.4 p.p. for Malta and Czechia, +0.3 p.p. for Belgium and +0.2 p.p. for Poland). France reported in the second quarter of 2020 the same share than in the last quarter of 2019, which was 15.9 %.

The biggest gender-based difference in the Member States was observed in Ireland: the labour market slack went up from 15.1 % to 19.2 % (+4.1 p.p.) for women and increased from 12.3 % to 14.4 % for men (+2.1 p.p.).

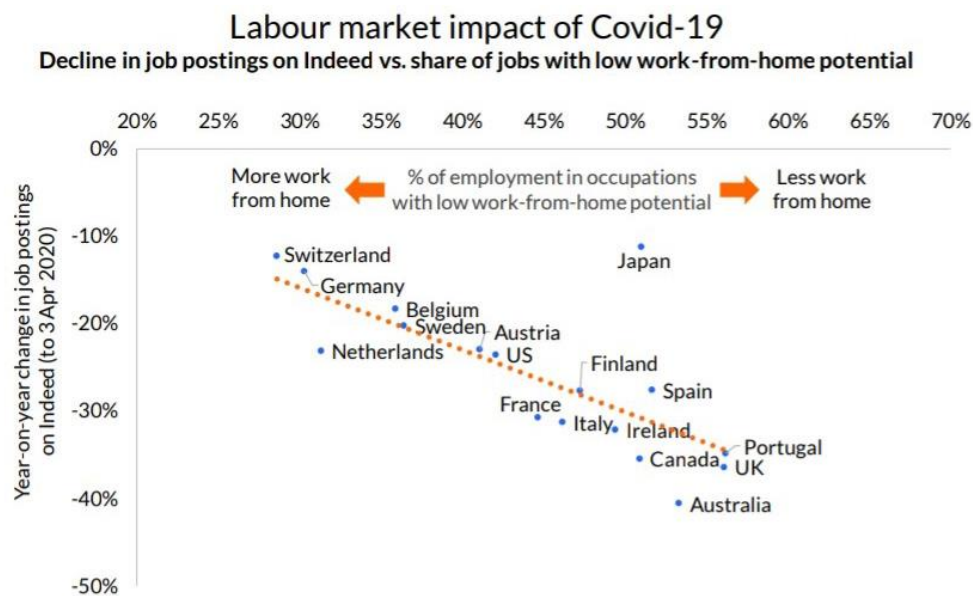
Share of unemployment in the labour market slack is at its lowest and potential additional labour force at its highest since 2008

The share of unemployment in the slack consequently reached its minimum since the beginning of the time series, the first quarter of 2008. In contrast, the share of the potential additional labour force was in the second quarter of 2020 at its highest level since 2008, reaching 37.1 % of the total labour market slack. Finally, the underemployed part-time workers accounted for 19.6 % of the total slack, this share decreasing very slightly along the last quarters.(Europa)



DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT ON DIFFERENT JOBS:

Differences in the composition of employment across countries – and specifically, the proportion of workers in occupations most likely to be exposed to the containment measures – could explain differences in the impact of Covid-19 on the labour market.



Source: Indeed, 1 February - 3 April, 2020 versus 2019, and various statistical sources for employment composition data.

How do we know which occupations are most directly exposed to restrictions on economic activity as a result of the crisis? Dingel and Neiman (2020) argue that the impact of social distancing measures on the labour market could be mitigated if work can be done from home. Using information from Occupational Information Network (O*NET) surveys covering “work context” and “generalized work activities”, they determine which occupations cannot be performed from home, and map this to Bureau of Labour Statistics occupations

The global economic crisis initiated by the covid-19 pandemic is very different from the financial crisis of 2009. While the latter was created by the actions of market participants and exposed underlying weaknesses in our financial systems, the current situation is a health crisis which is significantly impacting both supply and demand in the real economy – not least due to the necessary containment measures (e.g. lockdowns) implemented by governments around the globe.

	ONET derived baseline estimate (%)
15 Computer and mathematical Occupations	100
25 Education, Training & Library Occupations	98
23 Legal Occupations	97
13 Business and financial operations occupations	88
11 Management occupations	87
27 Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media Occ	76
43 Office and Administrative Support Occupations	65
17 Architecture and Engineering Occupations	61
19 Life, Physical and Social Science Occupations	54
21 Community and Social Service Occupations	37
41 Sales and Related occupations	28
39 Personal Care and Service Occupations	26
33 Protective Service Occupations	6
29 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occ.	5
53 Transportations and Material Moving Occupations	3
31 Healthcare Support Occupations	2
45 Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	1
51 Production Occupations	1
49 Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occ.	1
47 Construction and Extraction Occupations	0
35 Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	0
37 Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maint. Occ.	0

Source: [Dingel and Neiman \(2020\)](#) and own calculations based on ISCO-08

COMPARING THE “GREAT LOCKDOWN” TO THE GREAT RECESSION AND THE GREAT DEPRESSION:

Moving from the variation in the contraction of output to the impact on the labour market reveals that there is even more diversity in outcomes across countries. In OECD countries, the unemployment rate has increased from 5.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2007 to 8.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2009, representing a rise of 10.1 million individuals without jobs. According to the ILO’s Global Employment Trends, the number of unemployed persons is estimated at 212 million in 2009, an increase of almost 34 million on the number in 2007 (ILO Jan 2010).

A similar trend that can be observed between the 2007-2009 recession and the 2020 recession is that tele-workable jobs (work that can be carried out remotely) were lesser impacted in comparison to non-tele-workable jobs.

The increase in the vacancy cost and decrease in match efficiency both reflect difficulties of worker and firms finding each other when many businesses are closed and many workers are restricted to staying at home. The higher vacancy cost also captures problems encountered by firms in paying for recruiting in the face of lost revenues, and an inability to borrow on conventional terms.

However, for the large majority of low-and middle-skilled occupations, teleworking remains a largely unrealistic option, making these workers more vulnerable.

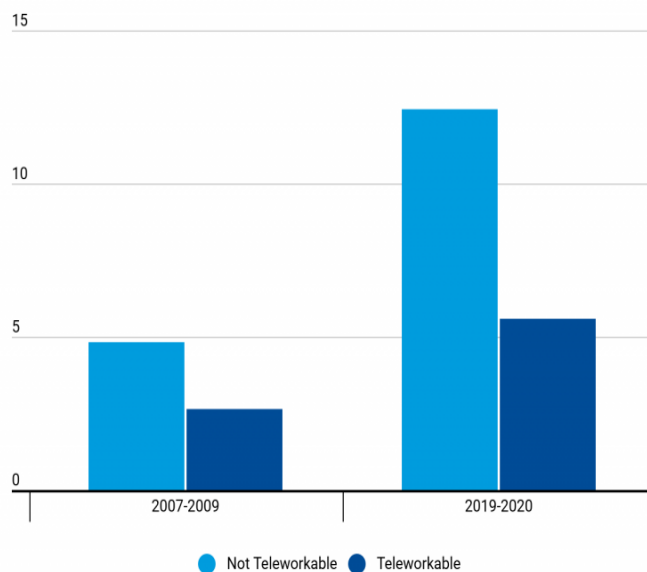
Comparing it to the 2007-2009 Recession on an annual GDP basis, the recession due to Covid 19 is about three times as bad. The fiscal support has been massive and swift, and much larger than the fiscal response to the global financial crisis.

For the first time since the Great Depression, both advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies are in a recession.

Unemployment and teleworking

Unemployment has increased less for teleworkable occupations during both the Global Financial Crisis and current pandemic-related recession.

(change in unemployment rate, %)

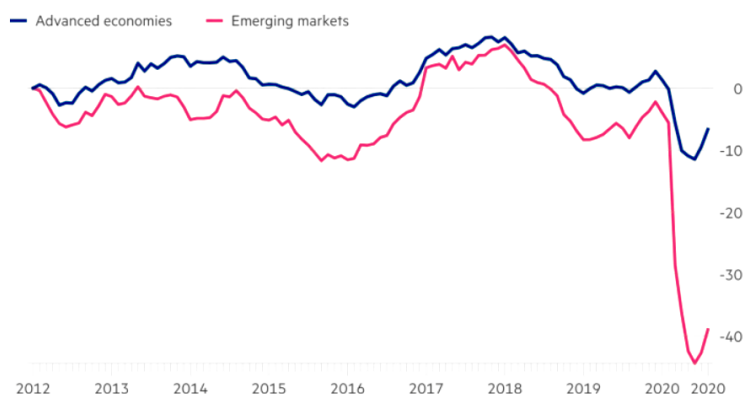


Sources: U.S. Current Population Survey; and IMF staff calculations.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

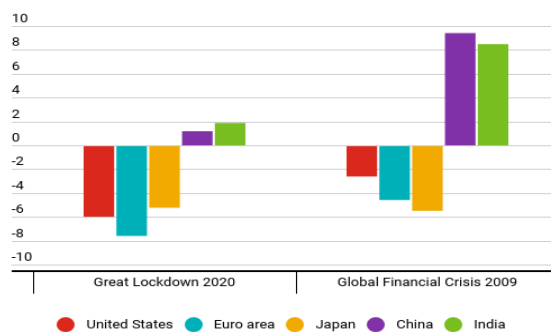
The global economy remains in dire straits

Composite index of relative strength of a range of indicators



Source: Brookings Institution
© FT

(real GDP growth, year-on-year percent change)



Source: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*.

Note: For India, data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis, with FY2020/2021 starting in April 2020. India's growth is 0.5 percent in 2020 based on the calendar year.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

LOOKING BACK: LABOUR MARKET DISRUPTIONS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2020 WORKPLACE CLOSURES

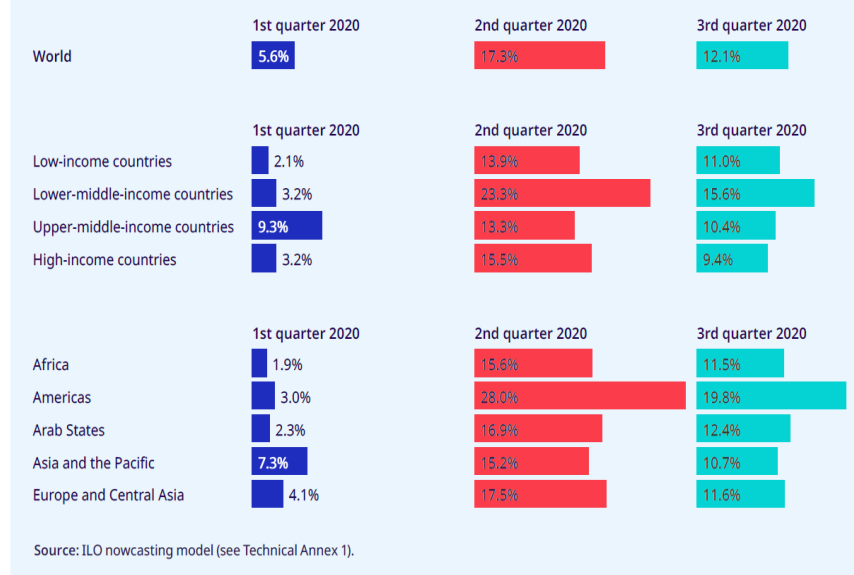
The vast majority, namely, 93 per cent, of the world's workers continue to reside in countries with some sort of workplace closure measure in place. This global share has remained relatively stable since mid-March, but with a marked shift towards softer standards. Currently, the Americas is experiencing the highest level of restrictions on workers and workplaces.

WORKING-HOUR LOSSES: MUCH GREATER THAN PREVIOUS ESTIMATES

The latest ILO estimates show that working-hour losses have worsened during the first half of 2020, reflecting the deteriorating situation in recent weeks, especially in developing countries. During the first quarter of the year, an estimated 5.4 per cent of global working hours (equivalent to 155 million full-time jobs) were lost relative to the fourth quarter of 2019. Working-hour losses for the second quarter of 2020 relative to the last quarter of 2019 are estimated to reach 14.0 per cent worldwide (equivalent to 400 million full-time jobs), with the largest reduction (18.3 per cent) occurring in the Americas.

The factors driving the decline in working hours vary considerably across the countries for which relevant data are available. In some countries, shorter working hours and "being employed but not working" (e.g. where workers are put on temporary leave) contributed significantly to the decline, while in others, the main driving factor was people being pushed into unemployment and inactivity. These variations suggest that a narrow focus on unemployment does not allow a proper assessment of the pandemic's impact on the labour market.

► Figure 3. Working-hour losses, world and by region and income group, first, second and third quarters of 2020 (percentage)



Working-hour losses for the third quarter of 2020. These point to a decline in global working hours of 12.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2020, equivalent to 345 million full-time jobs, relative to the pre-crisis baseline (Q4-2019). This is a significant improvement from Q2 2020. Still, it reflects on the fact that full job recovery continues to be hampered by the persisting public health and economic challenges posed by the COVID-19 crisis. Global working-hour losses are expected to amount to 8.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2020, equivalent to 245 million full-time

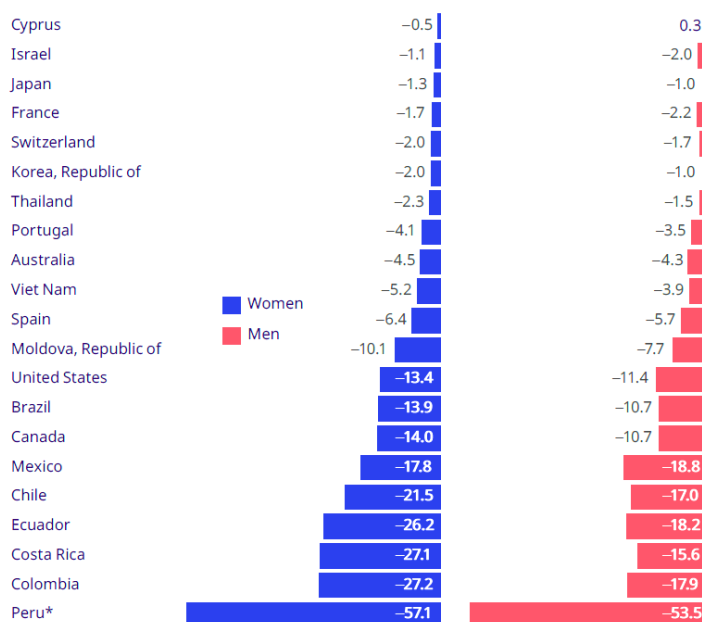
The fall in the wage is an outcome of Nash bargaining, which implies that firms and workers share the losses associated with lower productivity. Lower match surplus leads to fewer vacancies, but this effect is relatively modest.

In a pessimistic scenario, global working-hour losses in the fourth quarter of 2020 are projected to reach 18.0 per cent, equivalent to 515 million full-time jobs. Under the optimistic scenario, working-hour losses would still amount to 5.7 per cent in the fourth quarter (ILO Sept 2020)

DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT ON WOMEN WORKERS

Since the COVID-19 crisis is disproportionately affecting women workers in many ways, and there is a risk of losing some of the gains made in recent decades and exacerbating gender inequalities in the labour market. In contrast to previous crises, women's employment is at greater risk than men's, mainly owing to the impact of the downturn on the service sector. At the same time, women account for a large proportion of workers in front-line occupations, especially in the health and social care sectors. Moreover, the increased burden of unpaid care brought by the crisis affects women more than men.

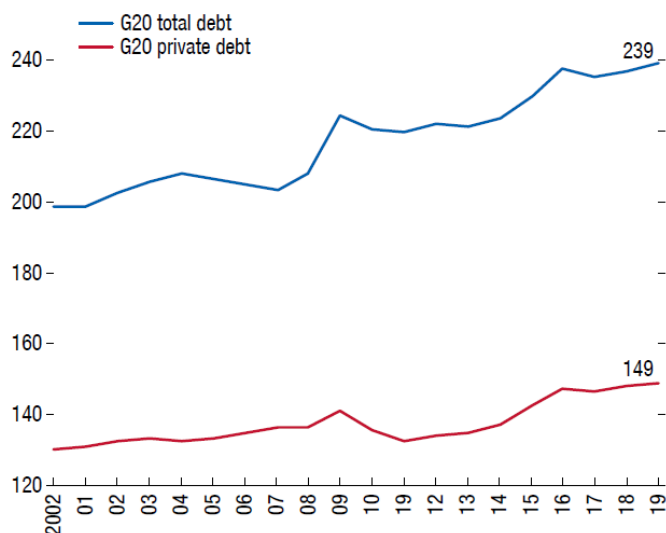
Figure 5a. Decline in employment between Q2/2019 and Q2/2020, by sex, selected countries (percentage)



PUBLIC DEBT

Public Debt is expected to stabilize at 100% until the next five years. Primary Objective is to avoid premature fiscal support, and it should exist at least until 2021 with health and education being prioritized. Fiscal policy was/is/ will be crucial in mitigating the effects of the pandemic. Widening of primary deficit and shortfall of economic activity are the leading causes of this increase. The narrowing of the primary deficit and a gradual economic recovery will ensure that the Debt doesn't cross over 100%. (IMF)

Figure 1.4. G20 Total Public and Private Debt, 2002–19
(Percent of GDP)



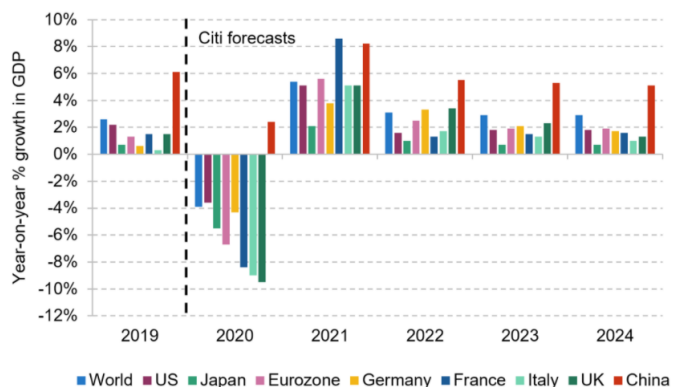
Source: IMF, Global Debt Database.
Note: G20 = Group of Twenty.

LOOKING AHEAD: OUTLOOK AND POLICY CHALLENGES

To overcome this crisis, interest rate cuts and government bond purchases alone will not work. Targeted support measures are needed. Governments are advised to provide adequate support to fill social protection coverage gaps, especially for vulnerable workers. Flexible working arrangements (e.g. short-time working schemes) are useful tools that have proven their value in the past in terms of curbing unemployment and restarting the economy quickly. Access to benefits, funds and financial support packages for firms and workers regardless of their employment relationship is critical. The private employment services industry can also play a valuable allocative role, by facilitating the movement of workers from “closed” industries to sectors with high demand for labour, such as the health-care industry.

OUTLOOK FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 2020

ILO projections suggest that the labour market recovery during the second half of 2020 will be uncertain and incomplete. In the baseline scenario, working-hour losses are likely to still be in the order of 4.9 per cent (equivalent to 140 million full-time jobs) in the fourth quarter of the year. However, under the pessimistic scenario, which assumes a second wave of the pandemic in the second half of 2020, working-hour losses would be as high as 11.9 per cent (equivalent to 340 million full-time jobs) in the last quarter. Even in the optimistic scenario, which assumes a fast recovery, global working hours are unlikely to return to the pre-crisis level by the end of 2020.



Source: Figure 1.14 in Chapter 1.

INSTITUTE FOR FISCAL STUDIES

FISCAL POLICIES TO ADDRESS THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Fiscal measures announced as of September 11, 2020, are estimated at \$11.7 trillion globally, or close to 12 % of global GDP. Half of these measures have consisted of additional spending or forgone revenue, including temporary tax cuts, and the other half liquidity support, including loans, guarantees, and equity injections by the public sector.

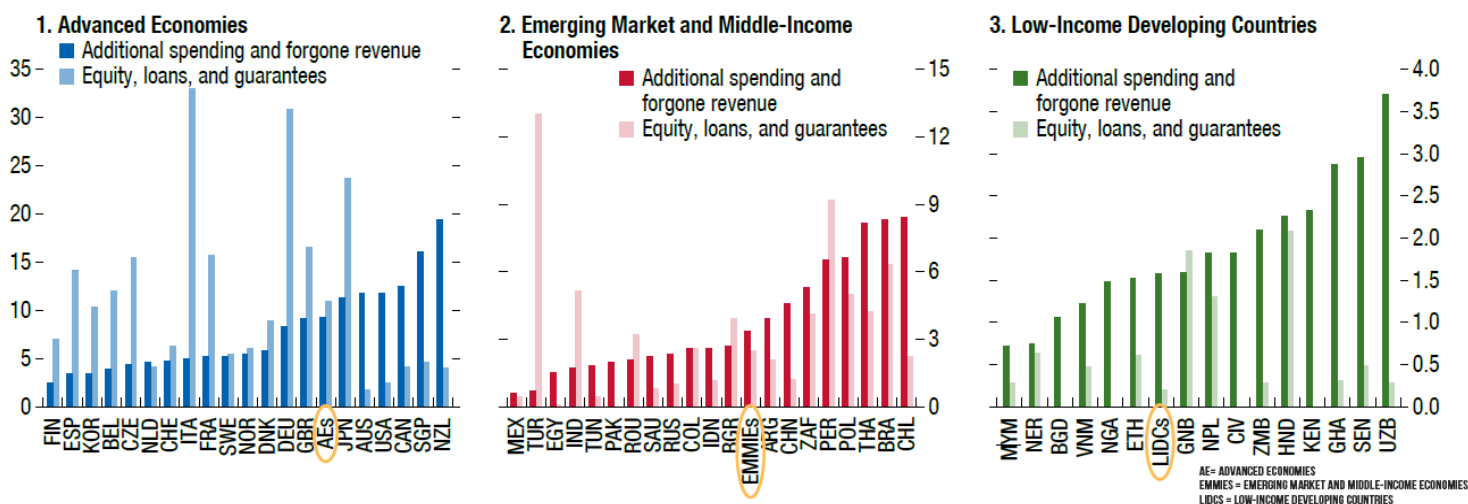
The fiscal response in low-income developing countries, which were hit later by the health crisis, has mostly been on a smaller budget and because of tighter financing constraints. The fiscal response, coupled with the sharp decline in output and government revenue, will push public Debt to levels close to 100 % of GDP in 2020 globally, the highest ever. (IMF)

Delaying the policy response is costly in terms of both unemployment and output. A delay as short as a month in implementing the full range of policies increases unemployment by nearly five percentage points. Delaying three months leads to a peak unemployment rate almost as high as no policy response, although output and unemployment return to trend more quickly after government policies are implemented.

Discretionary fiscal policy measures are not the only factors driving the rise in public Debt. Nondiscretionary items—mainly “automatic” declines in tax revenues and surges in expenditures (such as unemployment benefits) that occur as economies contract—are projected to account for one-third of general government deficits of the G20 in 2020

Figure 1.1. Discretionary Fiscal Response to the COVID-19 Crisis in Selected Economies
(Announced measures as of September 11, 2020, in percent of GDP)

Source : IMF



Overall, the fiscal measures deployed so far have helped mitigate the health and economic fallout from the COVID-19 crisis, more so in advanced economies where average fiscal support has been larger. Although there is high uncertainty, based on the projected decline in per capita incomes, 100 million to 110 million people globally would be expected to enter extreme poverty relative to the pre-COVID projection, reversing the decades-long declining trend. Additional social assistance supporting directly the poor and helping limit the recession—is expected to have a modest impact, containing the increase to 80 million to 90 million (projections based on World Economic Outlook Update)

POLICIES FOR A JOB-RICH RECOVERY

The actual labour market outcomes in the remainder of 2020 will be shaped by policy choices and actions as well as by the pandemic's future trajectory. To date, most countries have deployed resources on an unprecedented scale to boost the economy and employment through fiscal, monetary, social protection and other policies. Yet, fiscal space is limited, particularly in several low- and middle-income countries.

Moving to a job-rich recovery will require addressing key challenges, including (a) finding the right policy balance; (b) sustaining interventions on the necessary scale; (c) supporting vulnerable and hard-hit groups and generating fairer labour market outcomes; (d) securing international solidarity and support; and (e) strengthening social dialogue and respect for rights at work. An essential reference for tackling these challenges is provided in the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work (2019), which sets out a human-centred approach for increasing investment in people's capabilities, in the institutions of work, and in decent and sustainable jobs for the future.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

The delegates should attempt to provide answers to the following questions which are aimed at improving the labour market and conditions during the current period and for a steady recovery after the pandemic.

- How can countries ensure labour market support and safety during the pandemic?
- What are the possible labour market interventions that can be done at a global level?
- How can examples be drawn from some markets to bring up a universal solution?
- What all are the possible solutions for the migrant labourers?
- What compromises can be made in labour laws to increase hiring and job growth?
- What can be the long term impact of the health hazards caused by the pandemic in the job market?
- What all are the possible solutions you have already taken or planning to implement in your country to bring back the lost jobs?
- What all policy changes to be made to alleviate the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on different sectors?
- What are the safety measures and job security measures for the unorganized labour market and gig workers?
- How will essential workers be valued after the pandemic?
- What is the role of ECOSOC in healing the world labour market?
- How can ECOSOC facilitate job growth both in the organized and unorganized sectors?
- How can ECOSOC ensure minimum or standard payment or wages for a decent living during the pandemic?
- How can ECOSOC work to reduce increasing unemployment and economic inequality amidst the pandemic?
- Suggest possible measures to bridge the gap between developed and developing nations in terms of the unemployment rate
- How can the Member States work cordially to bring back employment rate to pre-pandemic level?
- What kind of changes can be made to the fiscal policies of the member states?
- What measures must be taken to prepare for such a financial crisis in the coming future?

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Delegates may note that data can be used from the UN/ UN-bodies or from credible sources such as but not limited to International Organisations (NATO, Amnesty, OPEC...), Reuters, Al Jazeera, BBC etc.