

## **Question of: Automation and its Impact on Employment and Economic Disenfranchisement**

*The International Labor Organization,*

*Emphasizing* the eight conventions identified as ‘fundamental’, including the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (1948), the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949), the Forced Labor Convention (1930), the Abolition of Forced Labor Convention (1957), the Minimum Age Convention (1973), the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (1999), the Equal Remuneration Convention (1951), and the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958) and the four conventions identified as ‘priority’ instruments, including the Labor Inspection Convention (1947), the Employment Policy Convention (1964), the Labor Inspection (Agriculture) Convention (1969), and the Tripartite Consultation (International Labor Standards) Convention (1976) by The Governing Body of The International Labor Organization (ILO),

*Reinstates* that the ILO works to improve living and labor conditions for all and sustainability of world peace through social equality and fairness,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the implementation of automated capital in the development of the labor market in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs),

*Recognizing* the potential dangers for Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) to move into automation of its labor forces,

*Fully aware* of the growing number of automation systems taking over many traditionally manual jobs,

*Defines* ‘Economic Disenfranchisement’ as the revocation of abilities to participate of a person or group of people, in an economy, specifically its labor market,

*Recalls* the World Bank 2016 World Development Report: Digital Dividends which explores the rapid spread of digital technologies in much of the world,

*Taking note* of the ILO’s “ASEAN in Transformation: The Future of Jobs at Risk of Automation” of July 2016 which analyzes the unprecedented acceleration in technological advancement and implementation, particularly in the labor market,

*Taking into account* the dangers automation could pose for the emergence of the middle class in LEDCs,

*Fully aware* of the immediate dangers creative destruction poses to the global economy as a whole,

*Emphasizing* the necessity to come to a worldwide agreement on the subject of automation to avoid global economic breakdown,

*Deeply concerned* by the possibility of automation bringing ever more inequality in wealth, employment, and quality of life,

*Recognizing* the possibility of universal incomes to combat inequality brought by automation,

*Fully aware* that technological unemployment creates higher risk of economic disenfranchisement for lower income individuals,

*Realizing* that women amounted to less than a third of those employed in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields in calendar 2013;

1. **Calls for** the creation of the UNILOAC (United Nations & International Labour Organization's Automation Committee), governed impartially by any and all member states who enroll, being composed of leading economists, political experts, legal advisers, and union representatives all of whom shall be elected biannually, which will:
  - a. Launch independent investigations into the effect of automation on each member state's labour forces,
  - b. Hold annual meetings with member states in the form of six continental conferences, as well as an international conference in order to discuss the best paths forward,
  - c. Encourage automation in situations where employers may benefit at minimal impact to employees,
  - d. Seek to help member states in the reallocation of workers in cases where automation has lead to potential economic disenfranchisement,
  - e. Work in co-operation with the various compartments of UNESCO to promote reformation and renovation of education systems within countries undergoing technological advance,
  - f. Provide legislative, legal, administrative and financial advice to any member which requests such help when the country is undergoing technological advances involving automation;
  
2. **Calls upon** the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) alongside the governments of member nations to create enough vocational and job training facilities to train workers that they deem to be at risk of becoming unemployed as a direct result of automation by the year 2030, in skills necessary for jobs that will not be at risk of automation by the said year:  
Resolves that UNESCO should adopt the creation of said facilities as it is a top priority until further notice,
  - a. Further emphasizes that member nations should, to the best of their capabilities, attempt to provide the services of such facilities at a free or subsidized rate,
  - b. Resolves that said parties addressed in this clause should also work constructively with the private sector to the ends specified in this clause
  - c. Collaborating with UNESCO, in order to improve the curriculum in schools so that workers in the future will not face economic disenfranchisement, such as:
    - i. Encouraging a new perspective on education and learning, as well as a new mindset on skills and skill acquisition,
    - ii. Involving technology in education so that students get used to them to the time they work in the future;
  
3. Requests that the UN aid educational centers and re-training institutes, both existing and planned ones, which can help train those workers which have been economically disenfranchised to more suitable work environments through means such as, but not limited to:
  - a. Pledging funding to ongoing efforts already in place,
  - b. Supporting and training teachers which are to retrain workers,
  - c. Delivering materials which can be used to build those retraining centers,
  - d. Delivering supplies which can be used to aid instructors in retraining workers who have lost their jobs due to automation which could include, but is not limited to computers, virtual software, and physical materials.