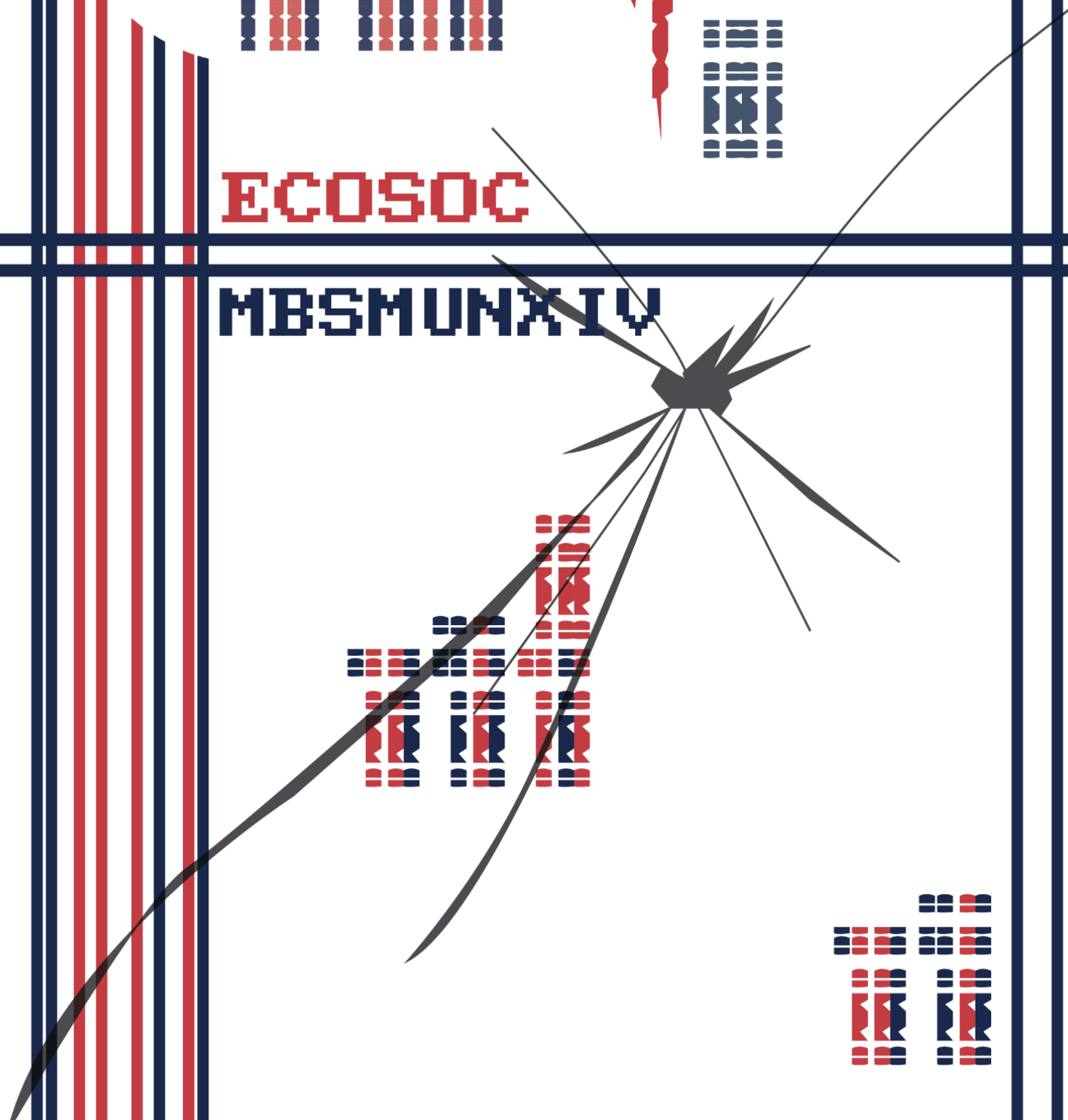
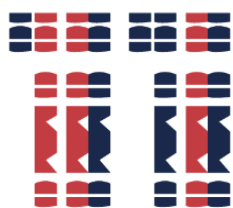
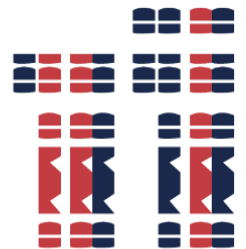
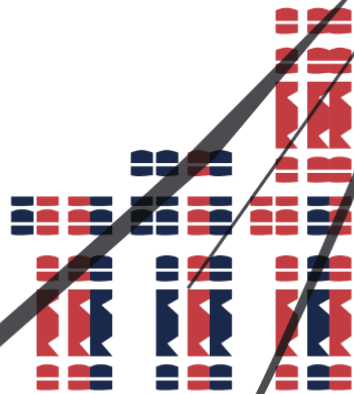
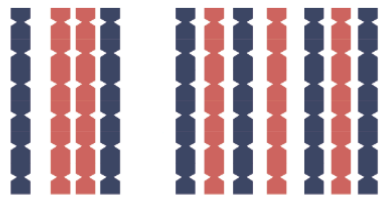
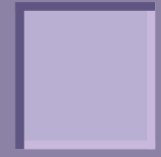
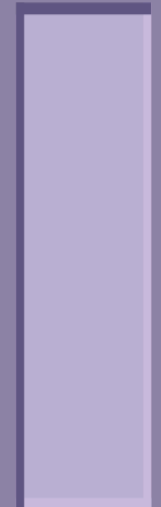
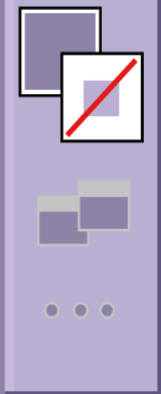


ECOSOC

MBSMUNXIV





## Topics:

- a. The impact of unemployment due to Artificial Intelligence on economic models and social stability.
- b. Economic and social Impacts in Latin America resulting from the devaluation of the Argentine peso.

*Ana Lucía Moreno Guzmán*

### Contacts:

- Phone number: +57 315 926 3312
- Gmail: [2081mgal@montessorischool.edu.co](mailto:2081mgal@montessorischool.edu.co)

*Hans Fletscher Saenz*

### Contacts:

- Phone number: +57 320 395 7597
- Gmail: [2443fsh@montessorischool.edu.co](mailto:2443fsh@montessorischool.edu.co)

## Assignments:

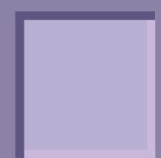
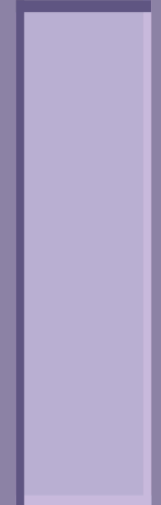
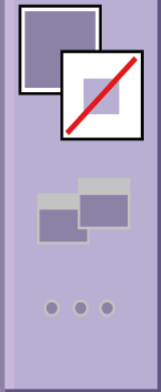
- Opening speech (60-90 seconds)
- Position paper

## Letter from the presidents:

Dear delegates,

Welcome to MBSMUN XIV. This committee was created to enhance your argumentation and public speaking skills. We expect you to communicate and work with the other delegates in the committee to find viable solutions to the topics proposed. Additionally, we hope that you expand your knowledge regarding both topics, understand better how the UN and its different organs work to make the world a better place for everyone, and develop different debating skills that will be very useful throughout your life.

This year's ECOSOC was designed so that you can all find it interesting and enjoyable, leaving you with a memorable experience from which you can learn and improve. Moreover, we truly appreciate that you have chosen this committee, and we hope that you can enjoy the debate and research on both topics: one regarding AI and how it affects our



economy and society, and the other regarding how a change in the economy of one country can affect the entire world. We look forward to

realistic solutions that expand your knowledge regarding these modern-world problems that affect the world's stability, as well as how to deal with them. This will surely contribute to your understanding of today's world issues and create a better future.

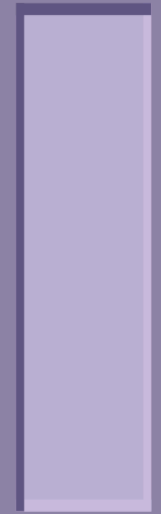
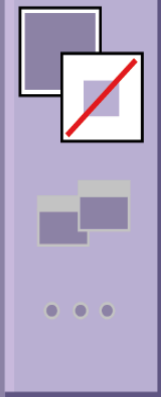
Furthermore, we expect that by the end of the committee, you reach an agreement and gain a better understanding of how these issues affect you in a certain way, developing several debating skills such as persuasion, communication, critical thinking, and research skills. We would like you to put effort into the assignments and debate of the committee, including that you do them honestly, and that you enjoy the MUN days, just as we did when bringing this committee to you. Finally, don't hesitate to contact us if you have any doubts; we will be happy to help.

Sincerely,  
Your presidents:

### About the committee:

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the six principal organs of the UN, responsible for addressing the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental. According to the Charter of the United Nations, ECOSOC "shall coordinate the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related work of the specialized agencies and regional commissions" (UN, 1945, art. 62). Therefore, its focus is not limited to a specific area, but rather it integrates all the economic and social aspects that define global stability, particularly in times of economic crisis or regional volatility. In this sense, ECOSOC has become the forum responsible for examining how economic fluctuations affect different regions, especially in contexts where financial and trade interdependence mean that a country's problems transcend its borders.

ECOSOC was established in 1945 by the UN Charter. According to the United Nations, "it is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals." (United Nations, 2024). This council brings together and directs various UN agencies, funds, and programs, functioning as a link between policy formulation and its practical implementation. The committee connects diverse subsidiary bodies and UN bodies, which allows it to operate more easily for sustainable



development, providing general coordination and guidance. Furthermore, ECOSOC works closely with NGOs, getting to have active interactions with over 6,949 NGOs by December 2024, making it the UN body with the largest civil society involvement (United Nations, 2024). These non-governmental organisations provide reports, participate in meetings, and influence decisions that help the committee. Additionally, it is composed of 54 member states chosen every three years by the General Assembly, and its seats are distributed by regions to ensure a global and balanced representation in the committee.

Generally, ECOSOC conducts regular (mostly annual) sessions where governments present reports, certain global issues are discussed, and recommendations and resolutions are adopted. The committee also holds functional commissions on specialized topics such as women's rights, narcotic drugs, or social development. They focus on specific research, discussions on diverse topics, and sending recommendations back to ECOSOC. These commissions are also held on a yearly basis.

Different reforms over the last decade (particularly General Assembly resolutions 68/1, 72/305, and 75/290 A) have made ECOSOC's role in challenge identification, program management, innovation promotion, and balanced integration of economic, social, and environmental aspects even stronger. However, ECOSOC issues recommendations but is unable to enforce the law. Its job relies on proposing solutions, coordinating operations for sustainable development, and guiding policies. Nowadays, one of ECOSOC's main focuses relies on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which contains 17 different Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs) that cover all three pillars. Some examples of these SDGs are: No poverty (SDG 1), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), and climate action (SDG 13). The High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) is a meeting held by the committee every July to monitor progress on all 17 SDGs. The 2030 Agenda guides all of the member states, organs, agencies, and even NGOs related to the UN, aiming to achieve a more prosperous, fair, and sustainable world by 2030.

### **Committee dynamics:**

During the development of the committee, the delegates will represent impactful countries for the topics, therefore, they must refer to themselves in the third person (eg, "The delegation thinks..."). Each delegate should have clear positions and propose viable and realistic



solutions at the end of the debate, taking into account the economic, cultural, social, political, and geographical factors.

Delegates must express their delegation's point of view on each topic during the debate through opening speeches, moderated or unmoderated caucuses, and finally, a working paper per topic, where the solutions discussed during the development of the committee are presented. To assure an organized and structured debate, we will be following the procedure and regulations established by the MBSMUN XIV Handbook (please refer to this document for greater details).

It is of utmost importance that all delegates refer to each other with respect and assertive communication at all times to promote an enjoyable environment for every member of the committee. It is expected that during the debate, delegates propose viable solutions that align with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs, and must be coherent with each delegation's perspective. Finally, these solutions must be economically viable, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable, and seek to cooperate with the private sector as well to ensure that all people benefit from these proposals (especially vulnerable groups).

Finally, prior to the date of the MUN, delegates must deliver an opening speech (that lasts between 1 minute and 1 minute and a half) and a position paper where their delegation's point of view is clearly presented. These documents will demonstrate your understanding of both topics and of your delegation's perspective on the matter, preparing you for the days of the debate.

**Topic A:** The impact of unemployment due to Artificial Intelligence on economic models and social stability.

**Context:**

Artificial intelligence has become an important tool in our modern society, providing greater efficiency and productivity across different sectors such as industry, finance, healthcare, education, and even service. By using different algorithms and technology, AI has become more capable of performing certain specific tasks that used to be human-only. The increasing use of AI has transformed the way societies do daily activities such as produce goods, organize labor, and deliver services. This improves the market by making it more efficient. However, this ongoing desire for technological advancement and constant progress has also had certain implications on both the economy and society, such as technological unemployment. This phenomenon refers to job losses directly caused by



technological changes, where machines or programs replace roles that were previously done by humans.

The growth of AI over the past few decades has led to some particular changes in the labor market, increasingly exposing white-collar jobs and occupations to AI technologies. These white-collar jobs are the ones which focus on analytical work; while the blue-collar jobs are those that focus on manual, physical labor. Somehow different from what is usually believed, a majority of job roles are being transformed rather than fully eliminated in some sectors. According to Reuters, "human involvement will still be required for many tasks - and roles are more likely to be radically changed rather than eliminated" (Le Poidevin, 2025). This observation is often referred to by economists as the Luddite Fallacy. However, in other sectors, the adoption of AI has contributed to technological and structural unemployment, mainly during economically unstable and transition periods. Moreover, women are the ones who seem more affected by this situation, as their jobs are more vulnerable to AI threat rather than those done by men, especially in high-income nations.

This difference is created by several decades of segregation, where women don't have the same educational or occupational opportunities as men. Because of this inequality in access to education, women are usually labeled as under-qualified and hired mostly in cognitive or communicational jobs that can nowadays be easily replaced by AI (for example, AI chatbots replacing secretaries). These effects vary across different roles, occupations, and skill levels, creating different impacts within the labor market. Even if AI has the potential to increase efficiency, productivity, and long-term economic growth, its benefits are not faced equally by everyone. Workers with high levels of education and more access to "skill-acquisition" are more likely to benefit from the increasing use of AI, while many others face job displacement.

Most current economic models rely mostly on labor wages as the primary source for taxation, a source of income to invest in society, and social security funding. As a result of the increasing use of AI, large-scale or constant unemployment driven by AI poses challenges to the sustainability of these economic systems and the stability of the nation. Rising economic insecurity and unemployment are very likely to mean a threat to social and cultural stability, as well. Increasing the risks of social unrest, poverty, political polarization, inflation, and declining trust in both public and private institutions, the economic and social factors affect entire community networks.



## Previous events and measures:

The ongoing development of new technologies is certainly not a new topic. It could be said that it all started almost as long ago as back in the Industrial Revolution (18th and 19th centuries) when certain textile workers destroyed machinery that meant any threat to their job or the income they received. Even if, eventually, the economy shifted from agriculture to manufacturing, having a great impact on our modern world by creating a new middle class, some individuals (mainly artisans) suffered from it.

Then, we've seen another similar case to what is happening today. In the 1990's decade, when the Automated Teller Machines (ATM) were introduced, people thought that bank tellers would be replaced. However, ATMs made banking even cheaper, which led to the creation of more "banking branches" and the need for more bank tellers who went from manipulating cash, to use complex finance services. Nevertheless, at the same time, a new barrier was created. Bank tellers needed more complex skills to be able to get the new jobs, not always getting an increment in their salary, and the "basic" cash-handling teller jobs got pretty low wages. Suddenly, a job you could have before with just a high school diploma, started requiring university studies. Because of these changes, many tellers often had to face career changes and even higher levels of stress and burnout since their new roles included more responsibilities that they were not used to.

Furthermore, we get to see the ongoing socio-economic phenomenon that started since the 1970s and is still present in our modern world, affecting both economic models and social stability: the Great Decoupling. Labor productivity has continued to grow into automation, but labor wages have somehow kept the same. AI also falls into this phenomenon as it suggests that while technology creates wealth, this wealth is not always distributed to the workers.

All these previous events have influenced organizations, individual thinkers, and governments to think of certain "improvements" so that the use of AI and new technologies can become a better tool for humanity, rather than any type of threat or danger to it. When analyzing AI, certain economists such as Daron Acemoglu and Pascual Restrepo use specific "structures" to understand how labor is affected by AI and thus, be able to diminish the impact this affectation has on economic models and social stability. The key model components studied by Acemoglu and Restrepo are:



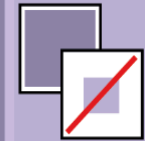
- The Displacement Effect: This model mainly discusses how AI takes over tasks which were previously done by humans, and how it leads to a lower demand in labor for those particular roles.
- The Reinstatement Effect: This model discusses how AI creates new, complex roles that involve AI management.
- The Skill-Biased Technological Change (SBTC): This model suggests that AI benefits highly skilled workers (mainly those who use AI to be even more effective) but tends to leave low-skilled workers behind as their tasks may be easily automated.

Through the past years, diverse opinions and ideas on the matter have been discussed to see if they might be applied to address the impact of technological unemployment, due to AI, on economy and society, including the idea of policy responses to this issue, such as reskilling programs, strict AI regulation, alternative economic models, labor market reforms, and even the possibility of a universal basic income (UBI). The intention of the UBI would be to ensure more equality by providing a minimum wage to everyone regardless of their skills or employment status. For instance, Kenya, California (USA), and South Korea already live under this measure. Other proposals include creating a Universal Basic Services measure to ensure equality for everyone as well. Intending to provide alternative forms of payment such as free access to essentials like transport and healthcare, this measure is being debated in nations such as the USA and UK. Additionally, taxing robot or AI use is also being discussed by countries such as South Korea, where taxing the production and productivity gains of AI gives monetary resources to fund social programs or even worker training. Finally, the use of "Lifelong learning accounts" is another measure which funds workers to be able to get constant training and "upskill" in their shifting jobs throughout their lives. This measure is already used in programs such as Singapore's SkillsFuture initiative.

All these different measures and events have influenced how we keep using AI in our modern world, how we see the impacts it has on the economy and society, and how it might even impact us. They all serve one purpose which is to address this issue and diminish the impact of unemployment caused by AI so that it helps humans as a tool and we can get the most benefits from it.

### **Current situation:**

Currently, artificial intelligence and automation systems keep changing the world more than ever. Rapidly transforming global markets, AI is replacing repetitive and white-collar jobs in sectors such as manufacturing, transportation and logistics, retail and customer services



and even administrative and desk jobs. Additionally, advanced AI systems are expanding to other professional sectors including finance, legal services, and data analysis since they work faster and more efficiently.

Even if many jobs are being modified or created due to the use of AI and other technological systems as well, they still do not compensate for the millions of job potential displacement cases that are occurring as well. This happens because the new AI-oriented jobs require advanced digital and technical skills that not everybody has and they do not necessarily see a huge difference in their incomes. According to the OECD Employment Outlook (2023), "As AI becomes widespread, it will be increasingly important for workers in various occupations to possess a broad range of skills to effectively develop and interact with AI systems". The transition between the different types of technologies used in the several sectors is contributing to structural unemployment, too, mainly among low-skilled workers that cannot be promoted.

In developing countries, the situation is affecting the economic models and the social stability the most as they heavily rely on certain industries that require intense labor most of the time. According to the International Labour Organization, "Overall, we estimate that 2.3 per cent of employment (or 75 million jobs) is at risk of automation because of high exposure to generative AI technology." (Berg, 2024). This means a direct threat to developing countries economies and society which both deeply suffer from the consequences of the issue on many different levels. Nonetheless, AI is also benefiting business in their specific processes. For example, we keep witnessing that AI is able to increase productivity, lower operating costs, and improve efficiency and competitiveness, which clearly are great advantages for business. The change toward automation is accelerating the transition to digital and knowledge-based economic models, as well.

AI-driven unemployment's main effects in our society and economy are mainly centered in one principal aspect: the rising unemployment and job insecurity that increase income inequality among the different citizens. Workers that do not have any access to education, training or reskilling opportunities have more probabilities to face long-term exclusion from job vacants. This economic insecurity can mainly contribute to poverty, social unrest, the lack of resources for both the citizens and the state, migration pressures, and decreasing trust in institutions. The different governments start to experiment with increasing pressure to reform education systems to make them more effective and in accordance with modern tools, invest in reskilling and training transition programs, and strengthen social protection systems. Without any inclusive policy, AI-driven inequality risks



are even more to weak social unity and long-term stability in different sectors of the nation, which have implications for itself and for other countries around the globe, too.

## Important questions:

1. How vulnerable is your delegation's workforce to losing jobs because of AI and automation?
2. How has AI changed the workforce in your delegation?
3. How can your delegation ensure a coherent relationship between education levels and the different jobs' required profiles, so that each time there are more citizens who are better prepared?
4. How is your government going to help workers who have lost their jobs because of new technology learn new skills?
5. How is your delegation ensuring workers' rights while adopting new technologies?
6. What has your delegation done regarding this issue?
7. What proposals is your delegation willing to make regarding this issue?

**Topic B:** Economic and social Impacts in Latin America resulting from the devaluation of the Argentine peso.

## Context and Previous Measures:

ECOSOC handles global issues lately, and it's pretty clear these problems didn't just fall out of the sky. It's a slow build-up. They are talking about old economic scars and the messy way money moves around nowadays. Latin America, in particular, has really felt the heat. If you look back at the 90s or the 2000s, things were just brutal—currencies crashed, prices went through the roof, and suddenly, putting food on the table



became a daily battle for families. They want their kids in school and some peace of mind.

What really happens is how unfair the whole system feels. A crisis starts in one part of the world, and almost instantly, families in developing nations lose everything. The wealthy have their ways to stay safe, but the poor people? They get hit the hardest every single time. Honestly, it's just not right. Everyone deserves a fair shot at a decent life, no matter where they happen to live.

You can't separate economic numbers from actual human lives. They're tied together. That's why ECOSOC's mission is so important—it's about finding a way to actually protect people.

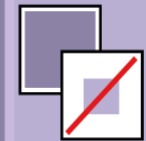
### **Current situation:**

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is facing an international landscape, marked by a combination of financial tension, economic uncertainty, and political transformations facing a common problem: the weak organization of emerging economies when facing outside events and government decisions.

Nowadays the fast devaluation of the Argentine peso following the first measures of the new government, including the liberalization of the exchange rate, Big cuts in public spending, and fewer controls quickly affected "diverse areas of the country. This devaluation affected mainly prices", economic activity, and poverty, according to reports from the IMF and other organizations. This combination of abrupt reforms, persistent inflation, and fiscal adjustment could exacerbate a structural problem given that Latin American economies, and Argentina in particular, demonstrate that periods of instability generate increases in inequality and disproportionately affect the most vulnerable sectors. (Panigo, 2013)

Furthermore, this new period of uncertainty in Argentina affects the whole region. Studies on financial contagion show that shocks in the Argentine foreign exchange market are rapidly transmitted to neighboring countries. Therefore, any situation stemming from phenomena such as the devaluation of the Argentine peso affects the stability of the entire region, especially in terms of capital flows, expectations, and fiscal vulnerability.

For this reason, the issue remains unavoidable for this Council, given that the current situation in Argentina is not an isolated episode, but rather



the most recent symptom of an economic and social framework that influences all of Latin America. ECOSOC must analyze it as a problem that continues to affect stability, integration, and the possibilities for sustainable development in the region.

Thus, the current sessions seek to revisit these previous experiences, what can be implemented and what cannot, and move toward mechanisms that are not limited to reacting to crises. The discussion is not framed solely in terms of growth or monetary stability; it's also focused on social impacts, the possibility of harmonizing policies across regions, and options to prevent developing economies from being disproportionately and unjustifiably affected by global cycles beyond their control.

### Important Questions:

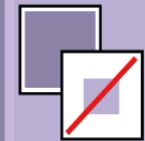
1. What measures does your delegation find necessary to reduce the financial contagion effect in Latin America?
2. What macroeconomic coordination mechanisms is your delegation prepared to support to prevent national decisions from causing regional instability?
3. What strategies will your delegation propose to protect the most vulnerable sectors from these issues?
4. Is your delegation willing to promote new policies in order to address this issue?

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