JHUMUNC

THE JOHNS HOPKINS MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

FUTURISTIC GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Development Goals (2029)

Chaired by Lori Baxter

Session XXIII

Futuristic General Assembly: Development Goals

Topic A: *The Question of Automated Labor*

Topic B: *Determining the New Development Goals*

Committee Overview

The United Nations Development Goals are a series of policy priorities that direct UN resolutions, working papers, and policies. The most recent set of development goals focused on sustainability and were implemented in 2015 under the name "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" or "Global Goals." The 17 goals span a series of topics such as poverty, education, equality, and good governance, all with one central purpose: to transform our world for the better. The SDGs are set to conclude in 2030, replaced by a new set of priorities that are aimed to address the issues of the world at that time.

The Futuristic General Assembly is tasked with hypothesizing these future world issues. We will create guidelines for how development goals should be created, speculate what development goals should be implemented, and ensure the success of these goals worldwide. To craft these solutions, the dais has chosen two pressing issues to address: the question of automated labor and determining the new development goals. These two questions go hand in hand, as the new development goals should address the changing labor force, and the question of automated labor should make sure to include how development goals will act as support.

Topic A, the Question of Automated Labor, centers around a series of fiscal and societal shifts that may occur during the technological overhaul of many economic sectors. Though more specific than Topic B, Topic A intersects a wide variety of issues, such as social and economic polarization, gender equality, education, and the environment. The adjustment from manual to automated labor is imminent and daunting, and if left unmitigated, can result in mass unemployment, inequality, and ecological damage. Governments, regional bodies, and most importantly, the United Nations, all have a responsibility to prepare countries for technological advances so that they can continue to develop successfully.

Topic B, Determining the New Development Goals, is a broader topic with the potential for a wide variety of comprehensive approaches and policies. Aside from drafting the Development Goals themselves, this topic addresses successful implementation methods for development goals, accountability for countries on development goals, and the process behind choosing development goals.

Both topics set the world stage for 2029 and encompass a variety of important and nuanced issues.

Topic A:
The Question of Automated Labor

Introduction

In the last 50 years, technological advancements have drastically changed the picture of the workforce worldwide. In the next 50 years, the shift from human labor to automated labor is predicted to be even more drastic. Technology in the workforce presents countless opportunities for growth in countries' capital, research and innovation, and labor capabilities. However, it also invokes a series of potential consequences. If unbridled, increasingly automated labor could exacerbate economic and social inequality, widen the gap between developing and developed countries, harm the environment, and cause mass unemployment. Ultimately, the question of automated labor leads to two very different outcomes: either automated labor will increase the availability, type, and scope of jobs worldwide, or it will consume previous jobs and lead to severe social and economic polarization.

There already exists a disparity between the developing and developed world in terms of automation, labor, digitalization, and labor-saving technologies. Developed countries are years ahead of many developing countries in technological innovation, due mainly to their wealth, resources, and education. Moreover, automated labor primarily affects economic sectors such as agriculture and industry, which typically require minimal training and education. Therefore, an increase in automated labor disproportionately targets populations in countries lacking educational opportunities and training. In the case of developing countries, there is typically a larger portion of the population that relies on agricultural and industrial sector jobs. Thus, retraining this demographic to be suited for a newly automated world could be costly and time intensive. The approach to automated labor in developing countries must differ from that of developed countries to account for these constraints. That being said, the successes and challenges of automated economic sectors in developed countries can be an insightful resource for predicting economic trends and creating policies for developing countries.

As the Futuristic General Assembly, our aim is to hypothesize what the question of automated labor will look like in 2029, focusing on the impact of development goals. The SDGs cover a broad range of topics, each of which is affected by the increase in automated labor in different ways. As automated labor increases, there is a potential for considerable unemployment and perhaps an increase in poverty (SDG 1), leading to hunger and reduced health (SDGs 2 and 3). As technological skills become more of a necessity, the amount of training for jobs will increase (SDG 4), and those populations with limited access to educational resources, such as women, may suffer (SDGs 5 and 10). Another primary concern for increased automated labor is adverse environmental consequences (SDGs 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15). Finally, in order for automated labor to succeed, there needs to be a shift in an entire economic system that

must then ensure strong institutions, industry, and innovation (SDGs 9 and 16).[1] In answering the question of automated labor, we, as a committee, must ensure that our development goals of the future guide automated labor in a way that best supports the goals of the people of UN member states.

The dais is hoping to address a few major issues during debate on the question of automated labor. How will the development goals affect automated labor, and vice versa? In both developed and developing countries (though more so in developing countries), how do we equip and train a working population for a swiftly changing technological workforce? What will jobs in the future look like, and what sacrifices will we make or benefits will we gain from these changes? What different roles do workers, workers' organizations, non-state actors, governments, and international governing bodies have in this topic? To what degree should we consider the environmental effect of automated labor and how, if at all, should we address it?

Historical Background

The question of automated labor has been a pressing concern since the start of the Industrial Revolution. With the implementation of automated labor in the 18th century, economic sectors were modified and dismantled to make room for new technology. Starting in the 20th century, the world witnessed an exponential rise in the amount of technology and automation in the workplace and everyday life. From the invention of the personal automobile to the development of the automotive industry, automation rapidly modified the workplace and the lives of working individuals. Automation encompassed three technological realms: production operations, material movement during manufacturing, and control systems.[2]

However, along with the increase in automation came a decrease in the need for standard factory or manual jobs such as switchboard operators and linen factory workers. Rapid automation altered the available jobs and quickly changed the skill set needed to be a successful worker. The changing nature of labor required an adjustment on the part of workers, as well as a rethinking of social and economic systems. Traditional company firms became less prevalent, and instead smaller social entrepreneurs began to take their place. In Sweden, the company IKEA was founded in 1943 and took nearly 30 years to expand in Europe.[3] In contrast, the entrepreneurs of today are able to create and expand companies in nearly a tenth of the time by relying on technological innovations.[4]

These social and economic changes have often had mixed reactions. At the start of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century, a conglomerate of British factory workers in the textile sector began an anti-automated labor revolution, fueled by the use of mechanized looms and knitting frames.[5] Given the name of "The Luddites," their labor sector was quickly being diminished and their jobs were being replaced by machines who would complete the same tasks in less time. The Luddites felt

[1]"SDGs .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform." *United Nations*, United Nations, sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs.
[2]Groover, Mikell P. "Advantages and Disadvantages of Automation." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 8 May 2019, www.britannica.com/technology/automation/Advantages-and-disadvantages-of-automation.

[3]The Changing Nature of Work." *World Bank Group*, World Bank Group, 2019, documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/816281518818814423/pdf/2019-WDR-Report.pdf.
[4] Ibid.
[5]Andrews, Evan. "Who Were the Luddites?" *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 7 Aug. 2015, www.history.com/news/who-were-the-luddites.

as though their livelihood was threatened—and for good reason. To keep their jobs, they needed to be retrained to accommodate the increasingly technical era. The Luddite movement culminated in the destruction of multiple machines and automated devices in an attempt to regain their former jobs, although it was unsuccessful.[6]

Though the Luddite movement concluded in the 19th century, its mentality has prevailed throughout the 20th and 21st centuries. In the early 2000s, a modern-day Luddite movement erupted against Uber, the popular ride-share service. Throughout South Africa, India, Colombia, and multiple European countries, taxi drivers began rioting against Uber because it was their largest competitor. They claimed that their jobs were slowly becoming obsolete as a result of the increased popularity of ridesharing. Taxi driving was being rapidly replaced by a more convenient, technologically advanced sector. Their discontent led to riots that blocked roads and even torched vehicles.[7]

In contrast, some agricultural and industrial workers have embraced and even initiated technological revolutions. In Mexico during the 1940s, the agricultural sector began to adopt industrial and commercial practices, increasing the use of technology to produce more crops and export more produce.[8] This rapid increase in agricultural exports due to industrialization was the start of a larger revolution, the Green Revolution, which occurred in several countries worldwide with varying results. The Mexican Green Revolution was a

reaction to the growing international movement towards capital-intensive agriculture based in commercial industry.[9] This movement was characterized by an increase in fertilizers and hybrid seed technology developed in laboratories, modern farm machinery, and international aid. From the 1940s up until the 1980s, the use of tractors and other agricultural machinery increased substantially, and research into fertilizers and chemical agricultural aids was introduced as a sector in society[10]. The Green Revolution spread to infrastructure, instigating the creation of electrical-generation facilities, roads, and dams for better agriculture irrigation.[11]

A similar revolution occurred in India in the 1960s. India relied heavily on an agrarian economic system, and in an effort to bolster their economic system and better supply their citizens with food, they began implementing a similar series of reforms as Mexico.[12] Improved agricultural practices included the increased use of hybrid plants, restructuring of irrigation systems, and commercialization of the agriculture system.[13]

Despite the economic boom that both India and Mexico experienced through their respective Green Revolutions, the aftermath was not as successful. In India, the Green Revolution severely exacerbated the divide between wealthy agricultural workers and poor farmers, who comprised the majority of the workforce.[14] The policies of the Green Revolution, though beneficial for the country during that time period, adversely affected a large population of poor agrarian

[6] Ibid.

[7] Bartlett, Jamie. "Will 2018 Be the Year of the Neo-Luddite?" *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 4 Mar. 2018, www.theguardian.com/technology/2018/mar/04/will-2018-be-the-year-of-the-neo-luddite.

[8] Sonnenfeld, David A. "Mexico's "Green Revolution," 1940-1980: Towards an Environmental History." *Environmental History Review* 16, no. 4 (1992): 29-52. doi:10.2307/3984948.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Ibid.

[12] Chakravarti, A. K. "Green Revolution in India." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 63, no. 3 (1973): 319-30. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2561997.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Ibid.

workers. The irrigation systems rarely reached the rural regions of India, increasing regional disparity. In addition, there have been environmental consequences from the repetitive use of harsh chemical fertilizers, soil degradation, and improper water use.[15] The environmental policies in the midst of the Green Revolution were insufficient.

In Mexico, similar regional and class disparities were worsened by the Green Revolution. Ownership of land was nearly monopolized during the Mexican Green Deal, disproportionately benefiting the wealthy landowners and driving smaller agricultural farms out of production.[16] Rural farms had less access to loans and were paid less than urban agricultural workers. In addition to the mistreatment of the rural farmers, the rural environment was also severely damaged. Similar to India, the lack of environmental regulations allowed an abuse of chemical fertilizers and poor irrigation practices.[17]

These historical examples (Luddites, Neo-Luddites, Indian Green Movement, and Mexican Green Movement) provide some insight into the question of automated labor. Each one demonstrates the necessity for clear development goals in order to mitigate the adverse effects of a technological economic shift. With better policy structure, environmental regulations, and economic cushioning, each one of these movements may have been bettered. In a world where automated labor is inevitable, it is important to not only anticipate potential consequences, but also utilize historical precedents to inform how citizens, governments, and the UN should react.

Contemporary Conditions

In this section, we will analyze how automated labor has affected two different aspects of society in developing and developed countries: economic sectors and income polarization. Though these fields are not the only areas of life that automated labor affects, they highlight some of the more prevalent issues and benefits of this labor shift. It is important to keep in mind how developing and developed countries are affected differently, and how the policies and actions of governments and United Nations should differ depending on the country at hand.

Economic Sectors (Agriculture and Industry)

According to the 2016 World Bank World Development Report, 77 percent of jobs in China, 47 percent in the United States, and 69 percent in India could be easily replaced by automation, causing a massive labor overhaul.[18] More than 200,000 industrial machines are moved into the workforce each year, replacing manual labor. Jobs that are routine (meaning mostly manual), agricultural, and industrial jobs are the most susceptible to automation by labor-saving technologies. Routine jobs include professions from bookkeepers and clerks to machine operators and typists.[19] As economies develop, reliance on information technology and communication (ICT) increases, and a lack of these skills is often a constraint to employment. In the developing world, nearly two-thirds of all jobs are susceptible to automation.

[15] Pingali, Prabhu L. "Green Revolution: Impacts, Limits, and the Path Ahead." *PNAS*, National Academy of Sciences, 31 July 2012, www.pnas.org/content/109/31/12302.

[16] Sonnenfeld, David A. "Mexico's "Green Revolution," 1940-1980: Towards an Environmental History." *Environmental History Review* 16, no. 4 (1992): 29-52. doi:10.2307/3984948.

[17] Ibid.

[18] "World Development Report 2016: Digital Dividends." *World Bank*, 16 May 2016, www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr2016.

[19] Ibid.

That being said, an increase in technology does not usually lead to an overall job shortage; it just causes job shortages in certain sectors. Machines lack adaptability and common sense, and their tasks are often complemented by human labor or regulation. Moreover, these economic sectors that are most affected by automation typically see an increase in productivity. The agricultural sector in countries such as Niger, Peru, Pakistan, India, and Honduras boomed after the integration of technology.[20] By using ICTs such as mobile phones, automated price calculators, and public digitized agricultural services, these nations were able to increase their labor productivity and profits.[21]

Income Inequality

Though automated labor generates enormous benefits for a country's economy, it also comes with many risks. Although technological changes are becoming increasingly widespread, the fiscal payoffs are not. In many countries, populations in rural or poor communities lack access to technology and the internet, making their inclusion in the new digitized workplace nearly impossible.[22] Even if they were given these technologies, the training required for these populations to successfully operate these products and smoothly integrate into an automated economy would be costly and timely. The manual routine labor jobs that these populations hold are becoming less and less common. Automation and technologies support and augment certain skills, workers, and demographics, while leaving behind many populations that lack access to technological education and resources. Income inequality will continue

to be polarized unless this issue is addressed.

[20] Ibid.
[21] Ibid.

[22] Ibid.

Past United Nations and International Action

Perhaps the most relevant recent action the UN has taken towards the question of automated labor is Resolution A/RES/72/242, passed in December 2017 to address the impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of SDGs.[23] In this document, the UN emphasizes the challenges of rapid technological change on sustainable development, citing potential concerns such as increased poverty, a greater need for education, and the widening gap in technological advancement. The UN called upon member states to better incorporate these scientific and technological changes into their individual development strategies and public policies. This resolution, as well as most others concerning automated labor, call for a large-scale data collection and analysis effort with the purpose of best benefiting individual countries and regions, as well as properly grasping the implications that automated labor may have on each sector of a country's economy and society.[24] This resolution aptly acknowledges both the "transformative and disruptive potential" of labor automation and emphasizes the growing need for societies and economies to prepare for and adjust to their effects[25].

Similar to A/RES/72/242, the United Nations passed a resolution (A/RES/70/213) in December 2015 focusing specifically on the impacts of science, technology, and innovation on a country's development.[26] This resolution focused more heavily on the environmental and societal impacts of technology changing, with an emphasis on the role that these developments can play in eradicating poverty, achieving food security, and enhancing access to energy. This positive approach to technology and automation highlights the benefits that science and innovation can have on a nation's development. Through making technology accessible to women and girls, the government can provide greater education services to an otherwise underserved population. By increasing the production of accessible and assistive technologies for a country's disabled population, nations can foster disability-inclusive development. This resolution specifically calls upon nations to take a data-driven approach to societal and economic development and to use newfound technologies to promote equality and inclusion.

The International Labor Office (ILO) of the UN specifically has focused many of their efforts and publications on the economic adjustments necessary to accommodate for automated labor. The ILO has focused on the question of automation for many years, as early as 1956, with a resolution concerning automation, and 1972, with the Resolution on Labour and Social Implications of Automation and Other Technological developments[27]. In 2016, the ILO published a report that states: "the world is experiencing an unprecedented acceleration in technological advancement and implementation. [28] According to this document, the Future of Jobs at Risk of

[23]Resolution A/RES/72/242." *United Nations Digital* , United Nations, 22 Dec. 2017, digitallibrary.un.org/record/1470905?ln=en#record-files-collapse-header.

[24] Ibid.

[25] Ibid

[26] "Resolution A/RES/70/213." *A/RES/70/213 - E - A/RES/70/213*, United Nations, 22 Dec. 2015, undocs.org/A/RES/70/213.

[27]Chang, Jae-Hee, and Phu Huynh. "ASEAN in Transformation: The Future of Jobs at Risk of Automation." *ASEAN*, International Labor Organization, July 2016, www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_dialogue/---act_emp/documents/publication/wcms_579554.pdf.

[28]Ibid.

Automation, "disruptive technologies" or automated technologies that vastly change the labor force, are rapidly becoming easily produced, better at their tasks, and more accessible. To account for this changing workforce, the ILO calls upon enterprises, governments, policymakers, and workers to analyze the situation with automated labor and adapt to the new working environment. The ILO strives to evaluate the changing trends in automation and then research and advise regions accordingly.

These are only a few of the many resolutions and actions the UN has implemented towards ensuring successful international development with automated labor. Through committees such as the ILO, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and the UN Conference on Trade and Development, the UN has created a rich set of resources and documents that speak to the positives and negatives of automated labor. These committees, other international bodies, and individual countries have crafted countless actionable policies concerning the question of automated labor, and each takes a different and important perspective on this multifaceted issue.

Questions a Resolution Must Address

1. How should development goals be shaped in the future to address automated labor? How will those differ from today?

As the Futuristic General Assembly, our priority should be to analyze this issue in the context of how future development goals can address issues of the present and of the future.

2. Considering SDG Goal 8, how has automated labor affected employment in the past, and how will it affect employment in the future?

SDG Goal 8 is to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all[29]. Considering the negative effects labor automation can have on employment, how can countries, regional actors, and international bodies continue to support the success of SDG 8?

3. How do you imagine the landscape of automated labor will look in 20-25 years?

The goal of the Futuristic General Assembly committee is to anticipate the future of these questions and address the issues accordingly. Thus, visualizing the successes and failures of automated labor is important to craft successful solutions.

4. How should the approach to automated labor differ between developing and developed countries?

As discussed, the differences between developed and developing countries are stark in terms of automated labor. In developing countries, automated labor typically is not as prevalent in an economy, whereas in a developed country, automated labor is rapidly increasing.

5. What can be done to close the gender, income, and social gaps in the labor market that may be exacerbated by automated labor?

As automated labor increases, gender, income, and social classes will polarize depending on educational opportunities, employment opportunities, and access to resources.

6. Should educational and training standards be adjusted to accommodate automated labor? What are potential repercussions for either outcome?

It is clear that automated labor will cause enormous change to employment and the training needed to maintain certain occupations. That being said, how can educational opportunities be adjusted in anticipation of this change, or should countries and citizens allow the automated economy to dictate education and training?

[29]"SDGs .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform." *United Nations*, United Nations, sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs.

7. If at all, in what ways should governments, employer organizations, and regional bodies adjust social protection systems to mitigate automated labor?

Unemployment, socio-economic shifts, and income polarization are all potential reactions to automated labor. Social protection systems and safety nets are policy options that may ensure the smooth transition of a society into automated labor.

8. What environmental impacts should be expected from increased automation, and how can these changes be addressed?

Results of automated labor can be severely damaging to the environment (as seen in Mexico and India through the Green Revolution), or can be used to better analyze and mitigate global climate change.

Bloc Positions

▪ *Bloc 1: Asia Pacific Region*

Countries within this region vary greatly in terms of levels of development and readiness for automation. Despite these differences, within the countries of this region, there exist overarching trends of industrialization and economic growth that unify and distinguish the region. Unlike many other regions, industrialization in Asia began primarily during and directly after World War II, resulting in an export-oriented economy. As a result, industrialization in this region has always relied on labor-intensive manufacturing, more so than any other region. A contributing factor to this manufacturing economy is the low cost of unit production due to relatively cheap transportation, communication, and labor.[30]

Because of these developments, the Asia Pacific region is very susceptible to economic shifts stemming from automation. The high level of manufacturing jobs in Asia put many countries at risk of mass unemployment in the coming years. Because of the low cost of manufacturing in this region, it is important to consider whether labor automation will increase productivity and profits, or if the cost of implementing new technologies will outweigh the economic benefits. Since such a high portion of the population in this region is also employed in industrial jobs, it is imperative to address how to best integrate this majority population with increasing automation.

▪ *Bloc 2: Latin America*

In Latin American countries such as Argentina and Uruguay, there has been an economic shift from manual labor-intensive employment to more cognitive labor employment.[31] This is a familiar economic trend that follows the increase in automated labor. As mentioned previously, the most vulnerable and susceptible jobs to technology increases are manual labor jobs most commonly found in agricultural and industrial sectors. In Latin America, however, they face a more nuanced issue: there is a marked ageing of the population that limits the success of technological advancements. These ageing work forces diminish labor productivity and inhibit long-term economic growth, and though automated labor increases an economy's productivity, it often can severely damage a region's workforce and available jobs. In Latin America, the issue is maintaining a balance between two forces: ensuring an economy's productivity through technological advancements and best benefiting the ageing working population.

As a region of mostly developing countries, Latin America specifically runs a high risk of polarization due to increased automated labor. In the short term, increased automation may lead to unemployment, which must be mitigated through either restriction or increased training initiatives, but in the long term, new occupations will necessitate an overhaul of the current education system and an increased focus on technology.

---

[30]"Transformation of Work in Asia-Pacific." *APRU*, Association of Pacific Rim Universities, 2018, apru.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/G18965_final.pdf.

[31]"Are You Afraid of Losing Your Job to Automation?" *World Bank*, 2017, www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/07/11/robotizacion-mercado-trabajo.

- *Bloc 3: Europe*

Europe, specifically the European Union, is fairly automated compared to other global regions. Of the 22 countries with an above-average robot density, 14 are located within the European Union, with Germany having the largest amount of automated labor at 301 units per 10,000 employees[32]. According to the Institute for Public Policy Research, 45 to 60 percent of all labor in Europe could be replaced by automation before 2030, indicating an imminent economic and societal shift.[33] Moreover, workers with a lower secondary degree education will be most adversely affected by this automation, again signaling the need for revised educational priorities.

These trends reflect the concepts and difficulties with automated labor discussed in this topic guide. Specifically, Europe is a unique region considering its level of development, level of resources, and governance structures. Governance bodies such as the European Union enable Europe to create unified policies and approaches to the question of automation, including a recent debate on implementing a basic or universal income to reduce technology-related unemployment.

- *Bloc 4: North America*

Similar to the European region, the North American region has a more automated workforce than many other regions. For the last few years, shipments of robots and automated labor machinery have increased steadily, causing notable growth of automated labor in sectors such as food and consumer goods, plastics and rubber, and electronics[34]. Despite their technological advancements, countries in this region have a lower public expenditure on active labor market policies than comparable countries.[35] These types of expenditures focus on training and matching workers to jobs, and in an increasingly automated world, these expenditures are necessary to maintaining the integrity of the workforce. In the United States, 0.11 percent of the GDP is spent on active labor market policies, in Canada, 0.25 percent, and in Mexico, 0.01 percent. This low spending indicates a need for increased attention towards educating the labor force.[36]

---

[32]Colonna, Marianna. "Threats and Opportunities from Automation Robotisation - Knowledge for Policy European Commission." *Knowledge for Policy - European Commission*, European Commission, 17 May 2019, ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/foresight/topic/changing-nature-work/new-technologies-automation-work-developments_en.

[33]Dolphin T (ed) (2015) Technology, globalisation and the future of work in Europe: Essays on employment in a digitised economy, IPPR. http://www.ippr.org/publications/technology-globalisation-and-the-futureof-work-in-europe

[34]Record Number of Robots Shipped in North America in 2018." *A3 Association for Advancing Automation*, 28 Feb. 2019, www.a3automate.org/record-number-of-robots-shipped-in-north-america-in-2018/.

[35]Maxim, Robert, and Mark Muro. "Automation and AI Will Disrupt the American Labor Force. Here's How We Can Protect Workers." *Brookings*, Brookings, 25 Feb. 2019, www.brookings.edu/blog/the-avenue/2019/02/25/automation-and-ai-will-disrupt-the-american-labor-force-heres-how-we-can-protect-workers/.

[36] Ibid.

- *Bloc 5: Africa*

Africa is perhaps one of the most nuanced regions for the question of automated labor. Though most other regions are rapidly industrializing, countries within the African region remain reliant on labor-intensive manufacturing. Within the region, labor-intensive manufacturing is far more important for trade and exports, with around 40 percent of all intra-continental trade consisting of these products. This regional economic dependency on this type of labor poses numerous challenges for the question of automation, including how to support current trade alliances with technological advancement, how to ensure employment for the high percentage of manual labor workers, and how to raise this region to the international automation standards[37].

Policies in this region must focus on regulatory and restrictive policies, enabling countries to slowly transition from labor-intensive production to automated technologies. It is also important to note that economies in Africa have been growing steadily while being majorly based on labor-intensive production. Thus, the incentive for moving towards automation is low and costly in the short term. It is important to create policies for this region that focus on short-term and long-term, and consider all benefits and consequences to automation on international and regional trade, employment, and market competition.

[37]Nayyar, Gaurav. "What Do Automation and Artificial Intelligence Mean for Africa?" *Brookings*, Brookings, 16 July 2019, www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2019/07/16/what-do-automation-and-artificial-intelligence-mean-for-africa/.

Conclusion

The question of automated labor is nuanced. No single approach will address the needs of every region, nor account for the unique economic and social makeup of every country. As a committee focused on futuristic development goals, we should analyze this question in regard to how the UN's goals relate to a comprehensive solution. Because of these goals concern future issues, it is necessary to imagine how automated labor may affect a country's economy in 20-25 years. Using other more developed countries' progress in labor automation, we can attain some insight into the changes less developed countries may experience and the policies that should be implemented.

Ultimately, your position papers and resolutions should be well-researched, region-specific, and supported by case studies of other countries. Though the focus should be on topics and hypotheticals in the future, solutions and policy suggestions should be based in fact and backed in sound arguments and examples. This topic spans multiple subjects including the environment, socioeconomic polarization, unemployment, education, regional and international trade, and more, so choose a few topics that best fit the current state of your specific country and focus on feasible solutions for those specifics. This issue is universal and complex, and is one that is imperative for the international community to address in order to maintain economic growth and prosperity.

Topic B:
Determining New United Nations Development Goals

Introduction

As the year 2030 approaches, the United Nations must decide which issues are most important to address and resolve in the decades that will follow. Prioritization of issue areas is important in order to achieve progress through international cooperation. To develop new development goals, this committee must decide which issues are most pressing to the world. Further considerations must be taken to determine indicators toward progress on these goals, how much the public should be involved in the choosing of the agenda and goals, and where funding for this agenda will come from. Careful consideration must be given to the changes in technology, political structures, and international development since 2000 when deciding upon goals set in 2030. The setting of this new UN agenda is critical to the continued betterment of the world.

Historical Background

At the turn of the 21st century, the UN created a committee to refine the future direction of the organization's action. What topics should the UN address, what 21st century problems were critical to predict? Following a series of preliminary discussions and negotiations, eight goals, set for achievement by 2015, were agreed upon by 191 countries and 22 international organizations.[38] These goals were referred to as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were as follows: To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, to achieve universal primary education, to promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases, to ensure environmental sustainability, and to develop a global partnership for development. Each goal had specific targets to meet to achieve the set goals by 2015.[39] Furthermore, indicators for achieving these goals were set and tracked.[40]

One of the largest complaints with the MDGs was the process by which they were selected.[41] The goals themselves were set by a small committee with minimal diverse discussion or public polling. Furthermore, the MDGs were seen as targets for developing countries to hit, and for developing countries to finance.[42]

Beginning in March 2013, an open working group with representatives from 70 countries had an initial conference to discuss the next set of goals, seeing as the MDGs were coming to an end.[43] This working

---

[38] Ford, Liz. "Sustainable Development Goals: All You Need to Know." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 19 Jan. 2015, www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jan/19/sustainable-development-goals-united-nations.

[39] Ibid.
[40] Ibid.
[41] Tran, Mark. "Mark Malloch-Brown: Developing the MDGs Was a Bit like Nuclear Fusion ." The

Guardian, Guardian News and Media, 16 Nov. 2012, www.theguardian.com/global-development/2012/nov/16/mark-malloch-brown-mdgs-nuclear.
[42] Ibid.
[43] United Nations. "The Global Conversation Begins .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform." *United Nations*, United Nations, sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=841&menu=35.

group conducted a series of so-called "global conversations" to receive feedback from the global community as to what issues they wanted to see addressed.[44] These conversations included 83 national consultations and door-to-door surveys. The "My World" survey asking global citizens to prioritize issue areas was published online by the UN.[45] These rigorous steps to poll the world community were taken as a direct response to criticisms of the MDGs' more contained selection process. 17 new goals were selected, with the goal of 2030 for achievement.[46]

The 17 goals, named the Sustainable Development Goals or simply the "Global Goals" are the following:

1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere

2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

3) Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation

10) Reduce inequality within and among countries

11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (taking note of agreements made by the UNFCCC forum)

14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss

16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development[47]

169 targets under these 17 goals were set, with indicators to measure progress toward the targets.[48] These SDGs were signed by 193 member countries in 2015. [49]

Funding for achieving the SDGs is highly uncertain and debated. It has been estimated that a social safety net to combat poverty would cost $66 billion annually, and that annual investment for improving infrastructure could cost up to $7 trillion.[50] Some experts argued that public finance and aid, coupled with money generated through the private sector via tax reforms and a crackdown on illicit financial flows, would be essential to meet the funding requirements of the SDGs.[51]

44 Ibid.
45 Ibid.
46 Ibid.
47 "SDGs .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform." *United Nations*, United Nations, sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs
48 Ibid.
49 Ibid.

50 United Nations. "Sustainable Development Goals: All You Need to Know." *UNDP in Papua New Guinea*, www.pg.undp.org/content/papua_new_guinea/en/home/press center/pressreleases/2015/05/13/sustainable-development-goals-all-you-need-to-know.html.
51 Ibid.

Contemporary Conditions

Setbacks in Implementation

The various signatories of the SDGs have not met the targets put forth by the UN. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia specifically are far behind in meeting the intended targets, but no nation has met every target the SDGs have set. While developing nations struggle with poverty (Goal 1), developed nations consume greater amounts of goods every year (Goal 12).[52] As the Third World overcomes gargantuan obstacles to develop, they have to adapt to a dynamic landscape: a paradox where their newly-formed middle classes cannot consume as much as other nations' middle classes have consumed in the past. Also, climate change is continuing, with global carbon emissions not falling by enough to have a less than two Centigrade increase in global temperatures.[53] Now, with climate refugees on the horizon, around 700 million people have been displaced due to water scarcity, and they have not been dealt with by the relevant nations properly.[54] These are only some of the many reasons that have led experts to call the SDGs into question.

On top of that, the goals put forth by the SDGs have simply not been met. Rather than eliminate poverty, the world's poverty rate will be six percent by the time the goals expire. Moreover, this is under the old poverty guidelines where $1.25 was the poverty line; a changing economy now means that $5 should be the new poverty line.[55] The amount of hungry people has actually increased since 2015; agriculture has become a profession associated with the large impoverished class in the developing world.[56] There is also a growing divide in the standard of living for children around the world; while more than a quarter are malnourished, leading to stunted growth, almost a tenth are overweight. There are more malaria cases in high-risk African countries now compared to when the goals were first made. Tuberculosis and HIV have not been eliminated.[57]

Schools in sub-Saharan Africa are failing to provide basic amenities to children; girls in Central Asia attend school at rates far below the average. Female genital mutilation is still a major issue among women in Sub-Saharan Africa; the same is true for child marriage in Southern Asia. Women are not adequately represented in their nations' parliaments.[58] Almost 800 million people have no reliable source of drinking water, and even more have no access to soap. Although 700 million people will have already been displaced (by 2030), two billion people may be displaced due to high water stress.[59] Nine percent of people still defecate in the open, despite efforts to end this practice. Only a quarter of energy consumption comes from renewable resources. Developing countries are seeing lackluster GDP growth far short of the seven-percent target. Industrialization has been slow in sub-Saharan Africa and other developing regions. The top one percent is getting richer much more quickly than the poor. Ninety percent of urbanites live in a

[52] Zhenmin, Liu. The Sustainable Development Goals Report § (2019). https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2019.pdf.

[53] Zhenmin, 2019.

[54] "700 Million People Could Be Displaced by 2050, Say Experts at DIHAD 2019." ReliefWeb. Emirates News Agency, March 14, 2019. https://reliefweb.int/report/world/700-million-people-could-be-displaced-2050-say-experts-dihad-2019.

[55] "Nearly Half the World Lives on Less than $5.50 a Day." World Bank, October 17, 2018.

https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/10/17/nearly-half-the-world-lives-on-less-than-550-a-day.

[56] Zhenmin, 2019.

[57] "Tuberculosis (TB)." World Health Organization. World Health Organization. Accessed November 10, 2019. https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/tuberculosis-tb.

[58] Zhenmin, 2019.

[59] "Scarcity: UN-Water." United Nations. Accessed November 10, 2019. https://www.unwater.org/water-facts/scarcity/.

polluted city, and around a quarter of urbanites still live in slums. Consumption is surpassing population and economic growth, becoming more unsustainable by the year.[60]

Developing countries are failing to adequately and efficiently use their resources, needing five times the material to produce the same economic output as developed nations. Climate change benchmarks have not been met by many countries, leading to continued global warming. Ocean acidity is increasing, leading to greater coral bleaching and less sustainable fish stocks. Biodiversity loss is accelerating due to land degradation and deforestation. Human rights are being violated by a multitude of regimes around the world. Finally, foreign aid to developing countries is falling.[61]

Steps Forward in Implementation

Despite these several setbacks, real progress is being made towards the completion of the SDGs, albeit not by 2030. Deaths of children under five years of age have dropped, due in part to vaccination against measles. Tuberculosis and HIV, although still a threat, have declined substantially since the announcement of the goals. Child marriage has decreased by 40 percent since 2000 in Southern Asia, and strides have been made in achieving gender equality. Nine out of ten people have access to electricity, and energy costs are going down.[62] Investment in renewable energy has increased substantially due to the threat posed by climate change.

Labor productivity is increasing as well, and global unemployment is down from the last recession. Research and development is becoming much more profitable, and it has led to important innovations that may help slow down climate change and increase agricultural productivity. Ninety percent of people are covered by 3G mobile networks, although the cost is still prohibitive for many people in some cases.[63] Freer trade is benefiting more people in less developed countries (LDCs) than ever before, allowing LDCs to have a place in the global economy. Half of urbanites live within walking distance from public transport, and 150 countries are implementing their own urban plans to aid urban sustainability. More than 100 countries have created policies to allow for a more sustainable consumer economy.[64]

Nations are also working together to achieve the SDGs more than ever before. Water quality is improving in a majority of coastal regions, and nations are extending protection to vulnerable areas. Almost 100 countries have ratified the Agreement on Port State Measures to ensure sustainable fishing practices.[65] The Nagoya Protocol has been ratified by more than half of the world's nations. Direct aid and remittances are also both instrumental in developing the Third World.[66]

[60] Zhenmin, 2019.
[61] Zhenmin, 2019.
[62] Zhenmin, 2019.
[63] Zhenmin, 2019.
[64] Zhenmin, 2019.

[65] "Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported And Unregulated Fishing." United Nations. Food and Agriculture Organization, n.d. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/legal/docs/037s-e.pdf.
[66] Zhenmin, 2019.

Current State

Thus, the legacy of the SDGs is mixed. There has been a lot of movement by the First and Third Worlds alike in meeting the goals espoused by the document. However, it is not the main priority of individual governments, and perhaps in part because of this, the SDGs are a long way from being implemented. This committee will be concerned with how the SDGs can be modified and meaningfully adapted to meet the changing demands of the current era, along with the more urgent nature of some of the goals.

Questions a Resolution Must Address

1. Should developed nations have to provide aid to developing nations? If so, how much should be required?

Even before the SDGs were announced, the West and other developed regions have funded developing countries in order to achieve higher education standards and decreased poverty and malnutrition. However, not all developed nations are on the same page; Chile, by all accounts developed, only donates 0.01 percent of their GDP while Sweden donates almost 1.5 percent of their GDP to foreign aid.[67] What is the solution for the disparities in this aid — and should nations be held accountable for not donating?

2. How should developing nations be aided?

Politicians in the West and elsewhere have pondered the idea of foreign aid, leading some to conclude that it has actually failed at achieving important geopolitical and sociopolitical goals throughout the world. With the efficacy of monetary foreign aid questioned, other forms of foreign aid have come to the forefront. NGOs like Doctors Without Borders, for example, help developing nations without explicitly transferring money from the West to the developing world.[68] Is direct or indirect foreign aid fairer to developed and developing countries?

3. Which goals should be focused on by the international community?

The High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), in 2019, decided to focus on Goals 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, and 17, saying that those would transform current nations into sustainable and resilient societies.[69] Other nations, of course, have different views on the topic. What goals are the most pressing to the international community?

4. Should the scope of the SDGs be widened or narrowed?

Some people criticize the SDGs for casting too wide a net. They reason that in trying to solve everything, it solves nothing. The MDGs, a 6-goal framework, is much better due to its succinct list, they reason.[70] Others say that the SDGs have not gone far enough, and that other goals, like a greater focus on maternal health, are necessary. What new goals should be added to the SDGs? What obsolete goals can be deleted?

5. How should the international community deal with nations that have not achieved the SDGs, despite the resources the nation has?

Certain nations have lagged in meeting goals prescribed by the United Nations. For example, Saudi Arabia and other nations in the Muslim world have failed to meet gender equality standards, while nations such as Venezuela have slid backwards in terms of SDG achievement. How should these failures be dealt with?

---

[67] 2015 Preliminary ODA Figures § (2016). http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/ODA-2015-detailed-summary.pdf.
[68] "Sustainable Development Goals: Don't Leave People's Health Missing in Action." Doctors Without Borders, September 29, 2016. https://www.doctorswithoutborders.ca/article/sustainable-development-goals-dont-leave-people's-health-missing-action.

[69] "High-Level Political Forum 2019 .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform." United Nations, 2019. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2019.
[70] Easterly, William. "The SDGs Should Stand for Senseless, Dreamy, Garbled." Foreign Policy, September 28, 2015. https://foreignpolicy.com/2015/09/28/the-sdgs-are-utopian-and-worthless-mdgs-development-rise-of-the-rest/.

6. How will the progress of the SDGs be monitored going forward?

Achievement of the SDGs thus far have primarily been monitored by nations themselves through reports issued to the UN. Proponents argue that this maintains national sovereignty, but opponents argue that they may have been subjective in their descriptions, not to mention that these reviews are voluntary. Should the UN take broader action by using independent inspectors to look over achievements, or is the current system suitable?

7. How effective have the SDGs actually been?

The SDGs have been lauded for being an important benchmark in global cooperation. According to its proponents, they push forward an important goal that governments should work towards. However, the SDGs do not actually provide a framework to do anything; foreign aid is never mentioned in them, and some call it much too utopian. Should the perceived ineffectiveness of the SDGs be addressed by the UN?

8. How should the SDGs deal with dictatorship?

The Sustainable Development Goals do not actually mention the words "democracy," "free and fair elections," and a plethora of other terms associated with liberal democracy.[71] Dictatorships can break with the spirit of the SDGs by oppressing people at home. Saudi Arabia, Cuba, and China, all authoritarian nations, are able to claim that they are meeting SDGs without the influence of their people, perhaps running counter to the vision purported by the SDGs. Should SDGs address this possibly divisive issue?

---

[71] Baisakh, Pradeep. "Democratic Regression, Human Rights and SDGs." Down To Earth, February 2019.

https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/governance/democratic-regression-human-rights-and-sdgs-63118.

Bloc Positions

- *The West:*
    (Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand)

    The West is one of the blocs that has, for the most part, achieved many of the SDGs. Now, the role of the West encompasses not only achieving the remainder of these goals, but also financing the completion of the SDGs by other, weaker nations. The European Union invests in Africa, Latin America, and Asia through partnerships with governments.

    However, this is not to say that the West has no problems. Major issues in Western Europe include gender inequality and malnutrition (specifically, in childhood obesity). In the United States, issues such as climate inaction, wealth inequality and high poverty rates, racial inequalities, and gun violence are barriers to the implementation of the SDGs. Australia and Canada see disparities in implementation of the SDGs between urbanized, predominantly white communities and rural Native communities.[72] High amounts of consumer waste also plague the West. However, for the most part, these nations have been working to meet the SDGs by 2030.

    Another issue with this bloc is Russia and Eastern Europe, which have lagged behind its Western counterparts. There are many human rights issues in these countries, especially in regards to LGBTQ+ rights, political dissension, and immigration. Also, Russia specifically is faltering on Goal 7 and Goal 13 due to their entrenched oil interests. Although the West has executed the SDGs most successfully, there still are a number of issues with its implementation.

- *Latin America*

    Latin America is, like the West, generally on track to meet many of the SDGs' prescriptions. Latin America has been exemplary in women's rights (Goal 5) and reducing inequality (Goal 10). Latin America has become more satisfactory in recent years, with nations like Uruguay, Chile, and Argentina leading the way in increasing development. However, some nations, like Haiti, Venezuela, and others, are lagging behind.

    Latin America still has some issues: lack of efficient water use (Goal 6), deforestation (Goal 15), and crime (Goal 16). Also, despite the strides made in reducing inequality, Latin America is still the most unequal region. Latin American experts have noted that their main concerns include a lack of strong and inclusive democracies and a failure to efficiently use natural resources.[73] Other failures in Latin America include sprawling slums and a lack of adequate marine conservation. Latin America may be a powerful bloc in executing the SDGs, but there are still some glaring issues that need to be addressed.

---

[72] "Canada .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform." United Nations, 2018. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/canada.

[73] Zhenmin, 2019.

- *Muslim World:*

    (Western & Central Asia, excl. Southern Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, & Southeast Asia)

    The Muslim world has had some issues with implementing the SDGs especially with the instability that has damaged valuable economic, political, and social infrastructure in these nations. The Arab League, the most influential organization in the region, has set forth its Arab Initiative, which looks extremely similar to the current SDGs[74]. A major omission of the Arab Initiative in comparison to the SDGs is the lack of any mention of human rights, especially the rights of women (Goal 5). Although women are incrementally gaining certain rights in this region, misogyny tends to be entrenched in these nations, leading to a lack of movement on this issue.

    The primary issues in this part of the world are a continued reliance on fossil fuels (Goal 7 and Goal 13) and a lack of rights for women. In Saudi Arabia, women only have 19 percent of the economic share of the country's output. Only 12 percent of women are in managerial positions in the area. Western Asia has the highest rate of overweight children in the world (Goal 2), and there is also a "shocking" lack of proficiency in reading and math in the Muslim world (Goal 4). Western Asia also has the highest unemployment of any region (Goal 8).[75] Western Asia has improved quite a bit in many of the SDGs (Goal 15), but it still has glaring issues in its implementation of the SDGs.

- *Asia-Pacific:*

    (Southern Asia, Eastern Asia, Southeastern Asia)

    Asia-Pacific varies in how they have implemented their interpretation of the SDGs. The more developed nations of Asia-Pacific (Japan, Republic of Korea) have implemented their SDGs similar to Western countries. However, the other nations of Asia-Pacific still have much work to do in order to complete their SDGs.

    In Southern Asia, undernourishment (Goal 2), child marriages (Goal 5), and especially open defecation (Goal 6) are major issues. 49 percent of illiterate people live in Southern Asia. Also, women are denied power in Southern Asia; only 14 percent of managerial positions are held by women there[76]. India and other nations in the region have made real progress in these areas, but they are not going to meet the 2030 deadline by just sustaining the current rates of improvement.

    Eastern and south-eastern Asia have seen a lot of growth in implementing the SDGs in their nations. They have made extreme strides in expanding access to clean drinking water (Goal 6), increasing energy efficiency (Goal 7), and they are the fastest-industrializing regions. However, cities in this region tend to be unsustainable (Goal 11), something China and the Philippines especially are trying to change. There also has been an abject failure in decreasing consumption (Goal 12) and respecting human rights (Goal 16). Either way, Asia-Pacific has failed to meet two-thirds of the goals put forth by the SDGs; although they did not perform the worst, they have absolutely not performed the best.[77]

---

[74] "League of Arab States .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform." United Nations, 2002. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&nr=19801&type=255&menu=35.

[75] Zhenmin, 2019.
[76] Zhenmin, 2019.
[77] Zhenmin, 2019.

- *Africa*

The African Union has released its own SDG-like program, named the African Union Agenda 2063 (AUA). The AUA outlines aspirations for the African continent; chief among these are the elimination of poverty, a political union ensuring free movement between nations, respect for human rights, and African influence on the world stage.[78] Many nations in the African Union have a relatively low standard of living, and as such, will need investment in order to meet many of these goals. Angola, Ethiopia, South Africa, and Uganda have been especially proactive in trying to fix the myriad issues with their nations; however, lack of funding in much of the African Union has led to some issues. For example, Liberia has tried to secure monetary aid from the African Development Bank in order to better implement the SDGs.[79]

Many of the SDGs' implementations in Africa have faltered. Sub-Saharan Africans make up more than 55 percent of the impoverished of the world (Goal 1). Malaria cases have steadily increased (Goal 3). More than half of global female circumcisions occur in West Africa (Goal 5). Access to electricity is still abysmal in Africa (Goal 7). Technology is still an extremely small sector of the African economy (Goal 9). Aid to Africa has fallen by four percent (Goal 17).[80] There is no goal that sub-Saharan Africa has completely implemented, and as such, these issues with SDG implementation in Africa are sure to be a primary point of African nations attending this conference.

[78] Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want § (2015). https://www.un.org/en/africa/osaa/pdf/au/agenda2063.pdf.
[79] "Sustainable Development Goals: UNDP in Africa." UNDP, 2019.
https://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html.
[80] Zhenmin, 2019.

Conclusion

The UN Development Goals are a product of careful deliberation, international contribution, and political analysis. They shape future efforts and priorities of the UN, thus play a central role in directing the resolutions and the policies of the world. Their importance is paramount: each goal that comprises the development goals will invoke actionable change on a global scale.

Through our analyses of the past successes and failures of development goals, our committee must take careful measures to emphasize countries' prerogative of adhering to the goals, and more importantly, the UN's responsibility to provide the necessary aid to countries who may be struggling to meet their goals. The disparity between developed and developing countries will only continue to grow without the proper attention and aid from other nations, regional bodies, and the United Nations. Historically, we can evaluate the particular areas for which development goals have fallen short, such as education, gender equality, and most noticeably, climate change. As a committee, we should take note of these shortcomings and tailor our solutions to these issues.

Development goals are crafted for one purpose: to transform our world for the better. This purpose can only be realized through the cooperation of international bodies, the inclusion of all nations, the careful consideration of developing and developed countries, and the continual adjustment of expectations and aid in order to successfully meet the development goals. The goals set a precedent for future resolutions and policies, and it is the responsibility of the UN to ensure that these goals cater to the needs of every country and benefit the international community.

Bibliography

"700 Million People Could Be Displaced by 2050, Say Experts at DIHAD 2019." ReliefWeb. Emirates News Agency, March 14, 2019. https://reliefweb.int/report/world/700-million-people-could-be-displaced-2050-say-experts-dihad-2019.

"Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported And Unregulated Fishing." United Nations. Food and Agriculture Organization, n.d. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/legal/docs/037s-e.pdf.

Andrews, Evan. "Who Were the Luddites?" *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 7 Aug. 2015, www.history.com/news/who-were-the-luddites.

"Are You Afraid of Losing Your Job to Automation?" *World Bank*, 2017, www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/07/11/robotizacion-mercado-trabajo.

Bartlett, Jamie. "Will 2018 Be the Year of the Neo-Luddite?" *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 4Mar. 2018,www.theguardian.com/technology/2018/mar/04/will-2018-be-the-year-of-the-Neo-luddite.

"Canada .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform." United Nations, 2018. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/canada.

Chakravarti, A. K. "Green Revolution in India." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 63, no. 3 (1973): 319-30. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2561997.

Chang, Jae-Hee, and Phu Huynh. "ASEAN in Transformation: The Future of Jobs at Risk of Automation." *ASEAN*, International Labor Organization, July 2016, www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_dialogue/---act_emp/documents/publication/wcms_579554.pdf.

"The Changing Nature of Work." *World Bank Group*, World Bank Group, 2019, documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/816281518818814423/pdf/2019-WDR-Report.pdf.

COLONNA, Marianna. "Threats and Opportunities from Automation Robotisation - Knowledge for Policy European Commission." *Knowledge for Policy - European Commission*, European Commission, 17 May 2019,ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/foresight/topic/changing-nature-work/new-technologies-automation-work-developments_en.

Dolphin T (ed) (2015) Technology, globalisation and the future of work in Europe: Essays on employment in a digitised economy, IPPR.http://www.ippr.org/publications/technology-globalisation-and-The-futureof-work-in-europe.

Ford, Liz. "Sustainable Development Goals: All You Need to Know." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 19 Jan. 2015, www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/jan/19/sustainable-development-goals-united-nations.

Groover, Mikell P. "Advantages and Disadvantages of Automation." *Encyclopædia Britannica*,
    Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 8 May
    2019,www.britannica.com/technology/automation/Advantages-and-disadvantages-
    of-automation.

Maxim, Robert, and Mark Muro. "Automation and AI Will Disrupt the American Labor
    Force. Here's How We Can Protect Workers." *Brookings*, Brookings, 25 Feb. 2019,
    www.brookings.edu/blog/the-avenue/2019/02/25/automation-and-ai-will-disrupt-the-
    american-labor-force-heres-how-we-can-protect-workers/.

Pingali, Prabhu L. "Green Revolution: Impacts, Limits, and the Path Ahead." *PNAS*,
    National Academy of Sciences, 31 July 2012, www.pnas.org/content/109/31/12302.

"Record Number of Robots Shipped in North America in 2018." *A3 Association for Advancing
    Automation*, 28 Feb. 2019, www.a3automate.org/record-number-of-robots-shipped-
    in-north-america-in-2018/.

"Resolution A/RES/70/213." *United Nations Digital Library A/RES/70/213 - E -
    A/RES/70/213*, United Nations, 22 Dec. 2015, undocs.org/A/RES/70/213.

"Resolution A/RES/72/242." *United Nations Digital* , United Nations, 22 Dec. 2017,
    digitallibrary.un.org/record/1470905?ln=en#record-files-collapse-header.

"Scarcity: UN-Water." United Nations. Accessed November 10,
    2019https://www.unwater.org/water-facts/scarcity/.

"SDGs .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform." *United Nations*, United
    Nations,sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs.

Sonnenfeld, David A. "Mexico's "Green Revolution," 1940-1980: Towards an
    Environmental History."*Environmental History Review*16, no. 4 (1992): 29-52.
    doi:10.2307/3984948.

"Sustainable Development Goals: Don't Leave People's Health Missing in Action." Doctors
    Without Borders, September 29, 2016.
    https://www.doctorswithoutborders.ca/article/sustainable-development-goals-dont-
    leave-people's-health-missing-action.

"Sustainable Development Goals: UNDP in Africa." UNDP, 2019.
    https://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/sustainable-development-
    goals.html.

"Transformation of Work in Asia-Pacific." *APRU*, Association of Pacific Rim Universities,
    2018, apru.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/G18965_final.pdf.

Tran, Mark. "Mark Malloch-Brown: Developing the MDGs Was a Bit like Nuclear Fusion ."
    TheGuardian, Guardian News and Media, 16 Nov. 2012,
    www.theguardian.com/global-development/2012/nov/16/mark-malloch-brown-
    mdgs-nuclear.

"Tuberculosis (TB)." World Health Organization. World Health Organization. Accessed November 10,2019. https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/tuberculosis-tb.

United Nations. "Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019." *United Nations*, United Nations,unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/.

United Nations. "Sustainable Development Goals: All You Need to Know." *UNDP in Papua New Guinea*, www.pg.undp.org/content/papua_new_guinea/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases /2015/05/13/sustainable-development-goals-all-you-need-to-know.html.

United Nations. "The Global Conversation Begins .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform."*United Nations*, United Nations, sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=84 1&menu=35.

United Nations. "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development .Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform." *United Nations*, United Nations, sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld.

"World Development Report 2016: Digital Dividends." *World Bank*, 16 May 2016, www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr2016.

Zhenmin, Liu. The Sustainable Development Goals Report § (2019). https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2019.pdf.