

• • • COSTA RICA INTERNATIONAL
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

SEPTEMBER 2019



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

"THE ROLE OF AUTOMATIZATION
IN WORK AND UNIVERSAL BASIC
INCOME (UBI)"

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WELCOME LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERALS

Dear delegates, facilitators and guests,

It is with the utmost pleasure that we welcome you to the fifth annual Costa Rica International Model United Nations conference at the Radisson hotel. This year, we have the pleasure of sharing this event with participants from around the world. CRIMUN 2019 has been a process that our staff has been working arduously on for 10 months, and we cannot wait to watch it culminate in a successful and educational conference.

From its inception, CRIMUN has strived to be a conference of high educational value and deep personal development, where young people like us can find ourselves in positions of leadership and power that allow us to incite global action. This all happens in an environment where cultural exchange and diplomacy is key to unlocking one's full potential in furthering one's knowledge. By attending this conference, you are inserting yourself into a platform of global leaders and exchanging ideas with some of the world's greatest young minds. With so many of us coming from different backgrounds and experiences, it is inevitable for this conference to become an opportunity for you to learn about global perspectives through first-hand experiences.

Your choice to participate in Model United Nations is not untelling of your character as a global citizen. Activities like these bring together those of us that, despite current conflicts and injustices, believe that we can forge a peaceful world through dialogue and empathy towards others. The personal passion that each and every one of you shows towards your respective topics is a testament to how much you truly care about making this world better for everyone. At the end of the day, the future of the globe is in our hands. It is up to us to find our voices and stand up for each other.

In the three days that you will be accompanying us at the Radisson, you will engage in productive, and at times difficult, debate with your peers. While this may prove to be challenging, you must remember that the committee's sole objective is to unify and not divide, to come together and reach a solution to the situation at hand. Your speaking, writing, negotiation and listening skills will prove to be the greatest tools in constructing plausible solutions that may, one day, become a reality. Embrace the responsibility that this entails, as we are building our future, one step at a time.

We hope that you enjoy this conference and gain life long lessons from it.

Kind regards,

The Costa Rica International Model United Nations 2019 Secretariat

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Secretary General

Ⓐ Alba Cerna
Secretary General

Ⓐ Mauricio Campos
Secretary General

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INTRODUCTION LETTER FROM THE DIRECTORS

Dear delegates,

It's a pleasure! My name is Dylan Vargas Diaz and I am very happy and eager to be this year director of one of the committees of the Costa Rica International Model United Nations (CRIMUN) and even more to belong to a committee of such great relevance and worldwide development as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). We will seek to find solutions to issues of great relevance such as the Role of Automatization in the Transformation of Work, and Universal Basic Income (UBI). I hope that all of us in this edition will be able to take with us pleasant moments and experiences of the hand of this Model United Nations so admired and loved. I also appreciate that you are part of this very special committee and at the same time, thanks to the diversity of ideas we will arrive at an interactive and cordial debate in which we can see a wide variety of solutions that will motivate us to work as a team.

I look forward to seeing you in this edition of CRIMUN 2019 and to sharing with you in our committee. If you have any questions, or would like to make a recommendation, please do not hesitate to do so, we are attentive to your contributions and ideas, as well as to clarify all your doubts.

Cordially saying goodbye,

Dylan Vargas Diaz

Director of the Economic and Social Council CRIMUN 2019

Dear Delegates,

My name is Mariana Morales Acosta and I am very excited and pleased to be one of the committee directors this year at the annual conference of Costa Rica International Model United Nations (CRIMUN) at the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). I hope that everyone on the committee will have an unforgettable and unrepeatable experience with this unique and special Model United Nations. This year at ECOSOC we will be focused on discussing the Role of Automatization in the Transformation of Work and Universal Basic Income (UBI). At the same time, through the debates, a fluid and interactive debate dynamic will be sought in order to obtain substantial and varied resolutions.

I hope to see you in our committee at this CRIMUN 2019 conference. If you have any questions or recommendations do not hesitate to contact us as we are here to serve you and accompany you in the process to achieve very successful discussion sessions.

Saying goodbye,

Mariana Morales Acosta

Director of the Economic and Social Council CRIMUN 2019

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was created in 1945, becoming one of the most important organs of the United Nations. Since the approval of General Assembly Resolution 68/1, it has promoted the role that highlights ECOSOC, identifying new challenges and promoting innovation in the economic, social and environmental areas. ECOSOC is made up of 9 members from Latin American and Caribbean countries, along with 3 countries in North America; Asia and Europe have played a key role in the Council and have 25 members, as well as 12 members from Africa, reaching a total of 54 members. Likewise, it encourages higher standards of living, full employment, and universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Next, the objective of promoting a sustainable future, advancing integration policies, encouraging the participation of young people through the creation of innovative ideas to solve global problems was added.

Since 1998, the "Spring Meetings" with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have been established in the Economic and Social Council. These meetings in April helped facilitate the path to success at the World Conference on Financing for Development, which has facilitated the development of finances since its resolution of the Monterrey

Consensus in 2002.

ECOSOC mission is to promote social, environmental and economic development at the global level through cooperation, coordination and integration of regional economic and social commissions that comprise it. At the same time, it provides advisory services and general orientation, thus achieving the organization and execution of programs and specialized funds to work in development that become real changes in the life of each individual. ECOSOC promotes full employment, as well as solving problems that put at risk the same as automation. It also works to find solutions to generate prosperous jobs that promote social and economic security such as the Universal Basic Income (IBU). This committee will revolve around the financial crisis that automation is generating and in the same way, the social and economic impact of the UBI. The importance of this committee lies in the direct influence that automation and the UBI are generating globally in the work area.

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

The role of automation has taken a fundamental role in the last 50 years causing a technological advance and economic prosperity that has greatly facilitated the work of millions of people around the world. However, as automation has advanced exponentially, it has reached the point where it is replacing human beings in jobs such as manufacturing factories, customer service positions such as call centers and everyday tasks such as driving, taking out money from the bank, among others. This is causing alarming unemployment figures. According to data from the International Labor Organization (ILO), 172 million people were unemployed in the last year in addition to approximately 3.3 million people employed did not enjoy economic security which meant that opportunities for improvement at work are scarce and limited for this very broad demographic group. In these situations, economic contingency plans are sought through programs promoted by some governments, such as the UBI.

The universal basic income (UBI) is an economic model which seeks to cushion the blow of mass unemployment. This seeks to mitigate the blow of unemployment by means of a monthly income given to each citizen equally, also seeks that citizens obtain an extra contribution to their needs and that at the time of the job search are not forced to

accept strenuous jobs or of great demand. It also generates greater social and economic security. However, this model has never been tested beyond pilot plans, and this plan does not specify how the funds needed for the model will be supported.

Even taking these considerations into account, countries like Finland have opted to try this alternative in periods of 1 to 2 years. However, the result has not been as expected given that it has created discontent in its population that does not see it as fair to give money to people who do not work. Nations of Northern Europe, countries of the African continent such as Kenya and even in cities of the United States such as the Bay of San Francisco and the city of Ontario in Canada seek to test these models in order to seek solutions to this situation that is increasingly threatening more people per year. As a fundamental point of the problem, it is essential to reach solutions that cover all the reasons for unemployment and how the UBI is part of this aggravating situation. At the same time, understand the role that ECOSOC has in this problem. This situation is worrisome and alarming and can not be justified or summarized to a single point given that there are many factors involved from historical background to the present situation in the social, economic or cultural.

Términos Clave

Universal Basic Income (IBU):

The Universal Basic Income, also known as Basic Income, is a social right granted to all citizens in order to improve the economic security of people, homes and cities. This social income is an individual transfer lower than the economic welfare line and the minimum welfare line.

Economic inequality:

Economic inequality is the difference that exists in the distribution of goods, income, and income within a group, a society, a country, or between countries.

Wage gap:

It is an indicator that informs about the differences between the salary of a man and a woman in the labor market.

Economic security:

Economic security is the ability of people, households or communities to satisfy their basic needs in a sustainable and dignified manner.

Unemployment:

Unemployment or unemployment means lack of employment. It is a mismatch in the labor market, where the supply of labor (by workers) is higher than the demand for work (by companies).

Social Security:

International Labor Organization (2018) establishes that social security is the protection that a society provides to individuals and households to ensure access to medical care and guarantee income security; particularly in case of old age, unemployment, illness, disability, work accidents, maternity or loss of the breadwinner.

Technical progress:

It is a process of development of the technique and technology of production in the national economy, introduction of advanced methods and procedures in the different branches of production, of discoveries and scientific and technical inventions that raise the productivity of social work. On this basis, they allow to increase the manufacture of products with minimum work expenses.

Industrial automation:

Industrial automation is the use of technologies for the control and monitoring of industrial processes, devices and machines, which are repetitive, making them work automatically reducing human intervention.

Artificial intelligence:

Artificial intelligence is the development of

methods and algorithms that allow computers to behave intelligently, carrying out functions of the human brain that can be analyzed.

Physical Cyber Systems:
That device that integrates computing, storage and communication capabilities to control and interact with a physical process.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The evolution of automation

Given this need, automation has become a phenomenon that has made significant changes in the daily life of our lives. These needs have covered multiple areas due to the way in which it simplifies us, from daily tasks, such as extracting money from our account, cleaning our homes or work areas, as well as tasks that multinational companies require such as simplifying the work of packed and stored. In turn, tasks that seem irreplaceable as driving, automation is an uncontrollable phenomenon due to the fact that it is always in constant evolution and seeking to simplify from complex to routine processes.

To achieve an effective understanding of the importance of industrial automation in the daily life of the human being, it is necessary to make a brief contextualization of the most important facts that allowed his progress in a revolutionary way. In the first

instance, the human being over the years has manifested the need to make use of different tools that allow him to elaborate tasks in an efficient way. Therefore, the human being, based on curiosity, has managed to devise different and innovative mechanisms, which he has incorporated into his daily life. The industrial revolution can be defined as: the set of technological changes that will consequently produce a change. If we go back to the dawn of 1760 to 1840 we can find a wide range of significant advances such as: steam engines, light bulb, telephone, car, among others.

I Industrial Revolution

The First Industrial Revolution, was propelled by the steam engine; its introduction in the printing press transformed the medium into the primary communication tool to manage the First Industrial Revolution. In the first decade of the twentieth century, electrical communication converges with the internal combustion engine propelled by fossil fuels, mainly derived from petroleum. This led to the Second Industrial Revolution.

II Industrial Revolution

The Second Industrial Revolution began in the mid-nineteenth century (c.1850 - 1970). It involves a series of developments within the chemical, electrical, petroleum and

steel industries. Other essential developments during this period include the introduction of steam-powered steel vessels, the development of aircraft and steam locomotives, mass production of consumer goods, canning of food, mechanical refrigeration, other preservation techniques and the invention of the electromagnetic telephone. The Second Industrial Revolution was considered only one phase of the Industrial Revolution, because from a socio-technological point, there was no clear break between the two. The Second Industrial Revolution was a strengthening and improvement of the technologies of the First Industrial Revolution.

It should be noted that it is a period in which there is a growing dominance and application of science to industry and with it, new forms of capitalist organization such as imperialism, machinery and large industry. On the other hand, there was the growth of machines operated capable of manufacturing parts for use in other machines. Likewise, production lines for the manufacture of consumer products emerged.

III Industrial Revolution

This revolution is known as a scientific-technological revolution, which is a result of the new fusion of ideas in these two areas

and it is also add, the qualification as the Revolution of Intelligence or third technologic revolution. It is known as a multipolar process, in which the United States of America, the European Union and Japan are the leaders. Its beginning was in the middle of the XX century. It is related with the expression "Society of Information".

The Third Industrial Revolution comes characterized by 5 pillars:

- I. The change of renewable energies.
- II. The conversion of buildings in energy plants.
- III. The hydrogen, the rechargeable batteries and other technologies for energy storage.
- IV. Smart Grid Technology or the Distribution Network of electric energy "intelligent".
- V. Transport based in all-electronic, plug-in hybrids, regular electric hybrids and the fuel cells, using as the propulsion energy the renewable electricity.

At this same time, it is characterized by the appearance of microelectronic and the new technologies, the decentralization of the production, the economy oriented to services and the using of new energy forms, especially renewable energies. Because of this, human resources in the areas of salaries, personal preparation and

the search of well-being of the workers that became much more specialized.

CURRENT SITUATION

Thanks to technology, the daily activities are simpler and more practical. Many of the processes that in the past were arduous and required of a big human participation, now they are realized with the least effort. Just as technology has opened the opportunity to a wide range of new jobs, these same technological advances now are a threat to the millions of people's jobs worldwide. The automation has advanced with such voracity that it has started to replace people that used to do such jobs. Before, when it was needed to know which day it was, doing a math equation or listening to music, the use of three different artifacts was needed. However, thanks to technology advances, all of this can be obtained in the same way by one device. This same thing has done automation with jobs, a machine has acquired the skill of doing the job of two or more people without the necessity of human intervention, avoiding the margin of human error.

Automation

The evolution that automation has produced through time, has created a greater demand in the industrial production processes, which have been accompanied by a great innovation and flexibility that have also defined the manufactured results. This emergent necessity has propitiated a major competitiveness with the objective of guarantee the largest number of products in the shortest time with the purpose of reducing costs, lower risks and guarantee the quality of the product giving as a result a highest potentiation of the use of these technologies.

The rise of these technologies has allowed to specialize the digital automation and artificial intelligence (AI).

Mechanical Automation

Mechanical automation refers to that which is relative and linked to the machines, that is actioned through a mechanical mechanism or that is done by a machine. This technology, that it is found in constant evolution, it is present in industrial processes and are the main economic strategy that prevails nowadays.

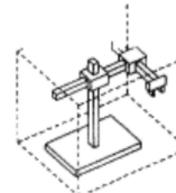
The mechanical processes are given from the use of the so-called industrial robots; which are programmable multifunctional

mechanic devices designed to move material, pieces, tools or specialized devices through programmed movements to do a variety of works. A system of an industrial robot includes not only industrial robots, but also any device and/or necessary sensors for then the robot can do its duties, just as the sequencing or the supervision of the interfaces of communication. The robots are generally utilized to do insecure, dangerous, highly repetitive and disgusting works. They have different functions, as the management of materials, assembly, arc welding, resistance welding, loading and unloading functions of machines, tools, pulverization, etc. Most of the robots are configured for an operation through the teaching and repeating technic. In this sense, a trained operator (programmer) generally uses a portable control device (a teaching device) to teach manually their job to a robot. The velocities of the robot during these sessions of programming are slow.

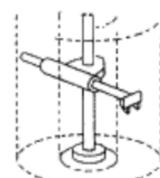
Types and classification of robots:

Industrial robots are commercially available in a broad range of sizes, forms and configurations. These are designed and fabricated with different configurations of design and several different axes or degrees of freedom. These designing factors of a robot influence in its work envelope (the volume of the work or space

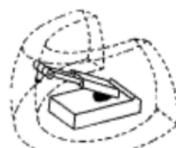
that gets to the space). The diagrams of the different design configurations of the robot are showed in the figure:



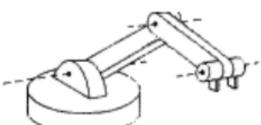
Rectangular Coordinate Robot



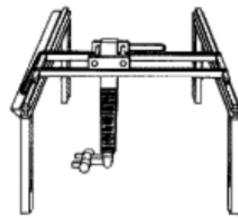
Cylindrical Coordinate Robot



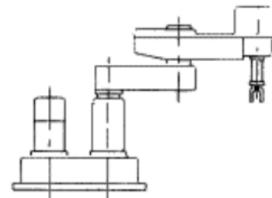
Spherical Coordinate Robot



Articulated Arm Robot



Gantry Robot



SCARA Robot

Just as the use of these technologies can generate a positive impact like a major volume of production, reduction of time in the elaboration of the products and a more precise work than the one done by the human being, we converge on the same problem of unemployment. Companies and factories not only modernize with the use of these machines, but they argue that the purpose is the economic beneficiation through the competitiveness and quality of the product.

An example is the AMAZON company,

which does constant competitive contests in terms of replacing packers per robot. "We are trying this new technology with the purpose of increasing security and accelerate delivery time and adding efficiency in all our network", said a spokeswoman of Amazon to Reuters. "We hope that the savings in efficiency can be reinvested in new services for consumers, where the creation of new employees will continue." However, until this moment, none machine presented has been capable of mobilizing with the efficiency of a human being.

Impact of mechanical automation

According to a study made by the International Federation of Robotics (IFR) show that the sales of robots are increasing year by year, with an increase of the 15% in 2015 compared with 2014. The IFR estimates that more than 2.5 million of the industrial robots will be working by 2019, which represents an annual growth rate of the 12% between 2016 and 2019.

Due to the above, it becomes necessary that both governments and companies focus on providing the adequate competitiveness to workers, invest in investigation and development in robotic to harvest the advantages of the employment in this sector in rapid growth. Also, they must provide the political incentives and

education systems to support the acquisition of the necessary abilities to ensure and thrive in job positions created or changed by the deployment of automation and robotics.

Simple digital automation

The processes of digital automation are done through expert systems; software programs that use the logic and programmed rules to take the same decisions (with luck) as an expert human, these are developed in the same field as AI. Expert systems generally specialize or limit it selves to give response in one specific dominion of knowledge, which means that a specific area of knowledge in a place of being general experts in everything. For example, medical knowledge for a medical diagnostic system or the financial knowledge for an expert system that decides to approve or deny a loan. So, the digital processes perform functions that do not require physic processes, this implies design, modeling, organization, documentation and optimization continuously etc. So, this is a process of continuous improvement that makes use of digital tools that reduce or replace the human activities for digital commands of software with the purpose of guarantee in a successful way the future of the company.

An example is news publication generated

by an automatic process. Such is the case of the printed newspaper Los Angeles Times, that using algorithms allows to intercept the event, an earthquake for example, and start its redaction, through data transformation structured in news or stories. So, these strategies have allowed automatizing journalism and, in many cases, can also rival with what a human has written.

Examples of use

- Expert systems of medical diagnosis
(Generally to assist instead of replacing the doctor)
- Analysis of medical images (for the scanning and analysis of mass X-rays to detect anomalies)
- Identifying diseases in farm animals.
- Diagnosis of failures in various fields (computers, cars, airplanes, etc.)

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Artificial intelligence is the combination of raised algorithms with the purpose of creating machines that present the same capabilities of the human being but in an improved version. Nowadays AI has included the theory of probability and the theory of utility to help new machines adapt to new circumstances. Due to this

progress, many links between AI and concepts of the theory of control, statistics, investigation of operations, and even economy have been created.

Artificial Intelligence has progressed to the point where we use it in our daily lives. Some examples of this affirmation are the following: the development of autonomous cars; the use of means of communication, photography management platforms, applications for the optimization of energy consumption, home management programs, voice recognition; use of the Big Data to detect a fraud; use of AI for the security operations in surveillance and security cameras; use of machine learning platforms; among others.

<https://www.bbvaopenmind.com/articulos/inteligencia-artificial-de-beneficios-probados/>

Change in the nature of work

According to the World Bank, the Industrial Revolution caused the distribution of the wealth of societies, globally, mainly on the average income. But nevertheless, in the new Technological Revolution, the jobs of the middle class are disappearing because the chores that the workers perform are being carried out by machines or robots, thanks to the digital automation and artificial intelligence. As a result, the present

phase is characterized by the modification of the labor processes due to automation in factories. These tasks range from the logical conclusion, data accumulation, to the analysis of that same data. Additionally, automation has caused substantial modifications in the labor organization, due to the fact that the market always looks for the greater benefit at the lowest cost.

Another implication presented is the global education system. Since the system does not address the new changes of the Industrial Revolution and teaches everything that an AI robot can do in an improved manner. The education system incites the competition through evaluations and does not cooperate in the building of necessary skills for the new phase. Learning the building of skills like lateral abstract thinking, abstract reasoning and the theorization process must be implemented. On the other hand, the result of the lack of a middle social class is the disappearance of social mobilization. Thus, in the present phase of the revolution jobs only of low or high remuneration exist, causing the society to be extremely divided. It should be said that a society without a middle class can cause the collapse in the economy of a country since this social class pays the majority of taxes and without it the government of a country cannot be sustained. Besides the disappearance of the middle class, another

implication is the aging of the population, which diminishes the economically active population in a country.

https://www.cddc.vt.edu/digitalfordism/fordism_materials/althima.htm

Unemployment provoked by automation

Unemployment is one of the most long-term and prevailing problems in history, and now, thanks to the phenomenon of automation this has become one of the main global concerns. According to the World Economic Forum (W.E.F), automation will cause the elimination of 75 million jobs by 2025. These estimates point to a considerable loss in jobs that require physical work in the industry. Additionally, it is calculated that nowadays, 29% of labor tasks are performed by a machine. Also, if we continue under this influence it is calculated that by 2030 approximately between 400 and 800 million people will be displaced from their jobs. Nevertheless, not only jobs that require physical efforts like the jobs in construction are being threatened, routine office labors such as countability, call centers and management of payroll are also being prejudiced by automation.

A report from the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the year 2018 demonstrated how machines have been replacing workers since 2014, as showed in

Figure 1.

Figure 1: Descriptive statistics by country, overall sample

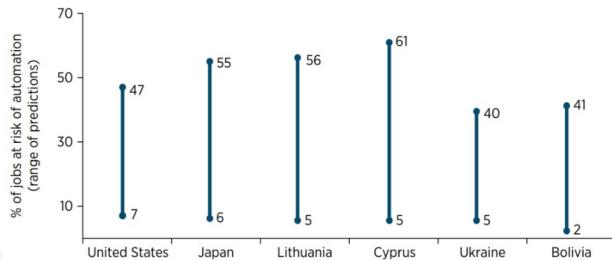
Country	Robots	Employees ('000s)	Average Δ ln(VA) 2014-2005	Country	Robots	Employees ('000s)	Average Δ ln(VA) 2014-2005
Japan	295829	53310	0.00	Turkey	6286	20049	0.07
United States	219434	145951	0.04	Switzerland	5764	4161	0.07
China	189358	858367	0.15	Indonesia	5201	74641	0.11
Korea, Republic of	176833	17547	0.07	Denmark	5119	2575	0.05
Germany	175768	38307	0.05	Hungary	4302	3834	0.08
Italy	59823	18127	0.04	Finland	4178	2196	0.05
Taiwan	43484	8308	0.03	Slovakia	3891	1896	0.11
France	32233	24545	0.05	Portugal	2870	3794	0.05
Spain	27983	15495	0.06	Russian Federation	2694	60265	0.14
United Kingdom	16935	26412	0.05	Slovenia	1819	745	0.06
India	11760	314882	0.11	Romania	1361	6171	0.12
Sweden	10742	4518	0.06	Norway	1008	2588	0.08
Brazil	9557	93704	0.09	Ireland	667	1593	0.07
Czech Republic	9543	4326	0.09	Greece	392	2625	0.04
Mexico	9277	25686	0.05	Bulgaria	197	2685	0.10
Netherlands	8470	7228	0.05	Croatia	121	1304	0.07
Canada	8180	16794	0.06	Estonia	83	561	0.11
Belgium	7995	3795	0.06	Lithuania	57	1157	0.10
Australia	7927	10669	0.09	Latvia	19	791	0.10
Austria	7237	3697	0.06	Malta	12	172	0.07
Poland	6401	12311	0.08				

With the birth of online markets, jobs in stores have been affected and very threatened due to the fact that these are considered ancient compared to those emerging markets. An example of this is IKEA, this company of Swiss origin was founded in 1943 and waited nearly 30 years to be able to expand itself in Europe and many decades to generate 42 billion dollar sales across the globe. On the other hand, a reference to digital markets nowadays is Alibaba, this Chinese conglomerate was capable to acquire a million users in 2 years and of generating 9 million online merchants, which retributed 700 billion dollars in 15 years. This shows the lack of necessity of workers for economic growth.

Nevertheless, according to the World Bank

Group Flagship Report in its study The Changing Nature of Work, automation can be advantageous. For example, in Asia workers receive new tasks thanks to new labor markets with new technologies y manufacturing production. As a result of this, the jobs in the north of Asia have increased instead of decreased. At the same time, not all of the other nations have been benefited by automation according to facts from the same study mentioned before countries like the United States see 47% of their labor force threatened other nations in South America such as Bolivia see 41% of their labor force threatened by automation, especially in the mining area.

Figure 2: Estimates of the percentage of jobs at risk from automation vary widely



At the same time, the arrival of the fourth industrial revolution will bring great changes in the way we live and will prosper in the future. This phase is not defined as a revolution that brings a variety of emerging technologies, but rather the transition of new systems that will be based on the pillars of the digital revolution. It is important to mention that Germany was the first country to establish it as a

"technologically high strategy". In the same way, this one is based in advanced and sophisticated cyber physical systems, which involve software infrastructure with digital communication and nanotechnology. This revolution not only brings technological evolution, but thanks to it 14.2 billion dollars will be attributed to the world economy, it will also revolutionize the employment world in a great manner. From mechanized production, passing through mass production until the revolution in communication technologies and the electronic the industrial revolutions have provided radical changes, but nevertheless the fourth turn of this story promises a drastic transition, as is the total automation of manufacturing.

BLOC POSITIONS

China

Considering for the president of the International Federation of Robotics (IFR) Joe Gemma in 2017 "the largest market of robots in the world considering the annual sales and the operative stock". China is consolidated as one of the superpowers of automation, nicknamed as the "Factory of the World" China has an amount of 23 robots per 10,000 workers, being considered low this magnate of automation has 10 of the most important companies to global level in its territory, such as Lenovo, Huawei, Alibaba, Air China among others. At the same time, thanks to their project

named "made in China 2025", this nation has a purpose to produce 100 000 robots per year, as well as being the principal robots maker in the world. Despite having one of the lowest unemployment rates in its history in their cities, 4.8% in May 2018, 12% of workers in the second world economic power are threatened by automation.

Germany

Automation in Germany is constantly growing. For 2017, it was reported that the country grew by 7% in industries due to automation. The only ones currently benefiting from this situation are the manufacturers because the economy of the industry is being strengthened but at the same time unemployment is increasing. At present Germany has 309 robots and every 30 units of robots replaces approximately 10,000 workers. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Germany is the second country in Europe that will suffer the most in terms of job losses in industries. The percentage of jobs that are at risk due to automation is 12.5%. The unemployment rate in Germany is minimal, so he 3.2% of unemployed today could increase to 15.7% by automation. Despite the fact that automation has replaced 5% of mechanical jobs, exports have risen by 9%, setting record levels for Germany. In addition, automation generated an 8% increase in

annual sales, generating 3.6 billion euros.

Denmark

According to the International Federation of Robotics (IFR) Denmark is the country that ranks seventh among the most robotized countries. Available data from the 2015 IFR show Denmark with 188 robot units. Faced with this change, the Japanese multinational Fujitsu decided to create a new European Center of Excellence (CoE) for Automation of Robotic Processes (RPA) that manages offices in Copenhagen, Denmark. In the fourth wave of automation, Denmark will play a key role because Fujitsu is one of the few companies that stands out as a key part in artificial intelligence and robotics. In addition to this, the CoE as part of the RPA allows and opens a space for digitalization because it allows customers to implement and accelerate pilot projects to take advantage of and streamline processes of the technologies. At present, Denmark has an unemployment rate of 5.0%, which has been reduced over the years. Due to this, it is an interested party that has managed to carry out large automation processes that continue without the workers in the industries being highly affected.

United States of America

The United States is one of the most automated countries in the world due to its

high performance in industries. The country has a rate of 189 robots per 10,000 inhabitants. With the investment of 732 billion dollars in 2017, United States consolidated and increased its development in automation and robotics. This revolution has produced a positive impact in the economic sphere for the industries of the nation but at the same time it has caused a great unemployment. Currently, the United States is one of the countries that has been most affected by unemployment, causing losses of 7 million jobs from 1979 to 2019. However, being one of the most developed countries has caused many benefits as for example the investment in robotics that has contributed to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of this nation by 10% per capita.

Sweden

Sweden is one of the most automated countries in the world, but unlike the rest, citizens do not have the worry that robots threaten their jobs; The Swedes are ready to face this innovative technology. The people in charge of innovating the industry, have an elaborate plan so that the people who are substituted in the works are trained to do other tasks such as maintaining the machines. Citizens have faith that Sweden's economic model is capable of facing the storm of unemployment. Government support is

huge, so there is a lot of trust between employers and workers. According to the European Commission, 80% of the inhabitants of Sweden have given positive opinions about the automation in the country. It should be noted that Sweden uses 27% of the country's annual income to provide assistance to the unemployed, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

France

Consolidated as one of the countries with more automation in the world, and with a level of robotization at an index of (100-200) at present, France has 132 robots per 10,000 employees. Currently, unemployment in France is 8.8% in which industrial automation plays an important role. Over time, France has stood out for its museums and infrastructure, but now also wants to be a pioneer in new technologies. Taking this into account, the National Institute of Computer and Automation Research (INRIA) was created with specialized programs in artificial intelligence. France has grown exponentially in terms of technologies and automation, but at the same time during these years of evolution, workers have been affected in an important way. Given this high rate of unemployment in the country by automation, the Minister of employment is looking for viable solutions

such as training plans and regulations of technologies in companies.

Italy

Considered the second industrial power in Europe and the seventh in the world, Italy is one of the most developed nations. From automotive parts companies like Brembo, car manufacturing like Fiat to fashion companies like Prada, this nation has 185 robots per 10,000 workers, however, despite this approximately 9.5% of jobs can be affected by automation which increases 10.5% of current unemployment. However, automation has brought benefits to this nation, according to the World Integrated Trade Solution (W.I.T.S) only in 2017 Italy exported raw materials with a value of US \$ 14,349 million.

Spain

Currently, automation puts at risk 11.5% of jobs in Spain. This fourth industrial revolution will make many of the jobs disappear. In addition, repetitive jobs that are mostly manual will be affected by automation. Approximately 54 million full-time workers are equivalent to 1.7 billion in salaries, with automation this will generate spending cuts in companies and in this way increase productivity at work.

Spain has an unemployment rate of 14.1%, which will be increased almost doubled

with the automation that the country is facing at this time. Positioning itself in this way in one of the great centers of unemployment by the automation in Europe.

Mexico

In recent years Mexico has experienced automation in employment. In the companies the country has experienced a revolution in production in the various economic sectors, in turn reflecting an increase in the productivity of companies. At present Mexico has an unemployment rate of 3.7%. According to McKinsey (2017) it is estimated that automation affects 10% of the population occupied by Mexico by the year 2030. Like most developing countries, Mexico has a high possibility of automation. The director of the National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT) has a very clear vision about what Mexico should improve in technology so as not to be left behind in the world economy. However, this radical change will bring a series of public and educational policies that work as a shield for the state in the face of unemployment. It is important to emphasize that Mexico's economy is not in the best state because the International Monetary Fund estimates that the product will grow 1.6% and 1.9% in 2019 and 2020. This percentage of growth is very low when compared to the other developing

countries. In addition, in the case of Mexico, a shock to the growth of the United States is estimated; It would reduce the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expansion capacity and this has a great negative impact. Because of Mexico's high interest in the evolution of the economy through automation, the country will play a very important role in the committee.

Argentina

Argentina is currently considered "The best country in Latin America for the opportunities and challenges presented by intelligent automation" according to the Automation Preparation Index, conducted by The Economist Intelligence Unit and ABB. According to a report from the Center for the Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth (Cippec) in Argentina, it is necessary to automate 51% of present jobs to make way for a growing economy thanks to innovative technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) with 36 robberies per 10,000 employees, this means that 2 out of every 3 jobs are eliminated thanks to automation; this causes a 64.6% probability of increase in the country's unemployment. In addition, a recent study showed that in 2018 Argentina had the highest peak unemployment rate with 9.6%, which is going to be even more affected by automation in the nation.

Japan

Japan has the fourth most industrialized economies of the world. According to the International Federation of Robotics (IFR) in 2016 Japan has 305 robots replacing in this way 100.000 labors. Nowadays, Japan has an unemployment rate of 2.5% due to the economic model has protected unemployeds and help finding viable solutions to deal with the unemployment storm generated by automation. At the same time, Japan has been working with artificial intelligence since it is one of the most interested asian countries to automate its manufacture. Japan is looking to replace manual jobs to replace office workers. Companies like Fukoku Life Insurance, IBM Watson Explorer and the Economy Ministry, Commerce and Industry will test these artificial intelligence to replace workers. It is estimated that with the investments made it can be saved 1.1 million dollars in salaries and at the same time the productivity can increase to 30%.

PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS

Although this problem is recent, different organizations and governments have been able to create a range of innovative solutions. However, none guarantees to solve the unemployment caused by the automation completely. Even so, mechanisms have been created that can reduce the unemployment caused by

automation to a lower level. Below we will develop concise actions that have been implemented in the past in order to reduce this problem.

An example to follow is that of Japan, which we will use as an example with the Meiji economic system. In this system began to protect production and went to automation. With a clear goal, they managed to prevent goods from the West saturated the market and steered the country's wealth to the West thus achieving secure more jobs with lower wages than Westerners and business risk was minimal. At the same time, creating new products that would add them to the Industrial Revolution and later on would position them as the fourth most automated nation. Japan managed to generate a solution in the industry so that its citizens would not be affected. By Meiji Japanese not only managed to maintain a low unemployment rate but also found a way to function without local resources, was closer to Asian markets than Western and opened the doors to other countries to follow this economic model and have the same success.

Technical training and theoretical training programs, such as those offered by the International Labor Organization (ILO), such as the programs given by the vocational education and technical training institutes

in countries such as Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and Austria. In 2004 at the annual conference in Geneva, youth unemployment was first addressed as the main objective. Currently, young people between 18 and 24 years old are directly facing unemployment due to automation, saturation of jobs and lack of training in technical areas. The ILO has helped reduce unemployment through automation through this solution because they offer new technical jobs, employability training and career guidance.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

UBI

Given this situation are born economic models such as the Universal Basic Income (UBI) that seek the solvency of the problem, and that is the biggest reason why the Universal Basic Income has taken so much popularity is due to the threat of unemployment today , in addition to the extreme poverty that is currently experienced. Therefore, it is fundamental to analyze the bases of this model and the problems it faces.

Pilot Planes from UBI

Currently, in the city of Stockton in California began with an 18-month pilot plan that seeks to implement the UBI in the best way. Similarly, in Chicago Rahm Emanuel announced that the system will

be implemented in the city in order to reduce poverty and seek solutions to the future of work. On the other hand, in the city of Ontario in Canada, it is put to the test with a group of 4,000 low-income people. These cities have the same objective, which is to improve the lives of their citizens and with the modifications made in the UBI, good results are expected to be successful. In states like Alaska you can find "The Permanent Fund of Alaska" which is one of the closest examples to a UBI, in this citizens receive a fixed income from oil revenues and by 2015 they came to deliver a little more 2000 dollars per person. In addition in nations of Europe like the United Kingdom, studies are carried out to know the exact moment in which the project should be launched and in what way it should be applied in the population.

Different ideas and methods from applying the UBI

Nations such as Spain, Scotland or India have talked about this issue but it was never put into practice, according to a report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). However, some nations do test this model as it is in the city of Livorno in Italy, where the experiment is carried out with a group of low-income people, who receive around 500 dollars. In turn, in the region of Kenya through the charity Give Directly, he began

to give 22 dollars to each citizen of this country.

Insecurities generated by the UBI

Although this project is consolidated as one of the most viable, this economic model has doubts in its convenience and feasibility. According to a study carried out by the Roosevelt Institute in New York, it states that if each American is granted an amount of \$ 1000 per month, it would contribute \$ 2.5 trillion to the North American economy. However, a model shown by the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania states that granting 500 dollars to a person would cause the federal debt to rise to alarming figures, 63.5 percent for 2027 and 81.1 percent for 2032, while the Gross Domestic Product would be reduced by more than 9 percent for the same year.

These numbers analyze where these funds can be extracted in a way that is sustainable and does not affect the economy so directly. Some examples are corporate or carbon taxes, as well as applying taxes to corporations that use Artificial Intelligence (A.I) as a work tool.

Technical Formation

Through technical formation addressed to unemployeds and future workers, unemployment could be reduce in a

significant form. The development of technical abilities through programs that can be accessible to all social classes could generate a major access to competitive jobs and of good quality. In particular, this possible solution its fundamental in education politics, due to the cognitive abilities (social and creative) that can be formed or improved, which are the most necessary to have a secured and stable job in the future. This in its same time, facilitates the integration of workers to companies, specially in the lagging regions in the diverse countries in terms of a level of human capital. At the same time, if the governments support this initiative they will be contributing to the agenda of Education of the UNESCO that plans: to ensure the equal access in technical formation, professional and superior of quality included in the university teaching. Through technical formation an informal learning will be seek in the world of work that its irreplaceable for robots and machines. Simultaneously, it will boost coordination and political coherence and will avoid excessive trust in the models based on the demand and low capacity of anticipation and evaluation. This possible solution will not only help to solve the unemployment for automation, but it could also be given a reduction of poverty and significant inequality.

Modify work policies

A possible solution to this problem lies in the fact of modifying work policies to lessen the impact of automation, for this, is it necessary that nations reform their employment rules and that they update their present situations to take advantage of this problem. An example of this is that people can receive a part of the gains generated for the machines that at some point were replaced in the same way, another way to reform work policies is by capacitating workers to use machines that at their time were going to be replaced, as well as reform labor journeys for then workers can take advantage of machines benefit, but taking into account the same salaries. At the same time, these modifications that can be attached to the actual work policies, can take to the creation of new job positions to the necessities of the current events, which will cause a new boom in the labor markets of the moment.

Basic Universal Income

Being possibly one of the most viable solutions to future problems, the BUI presents a new clear idea of how we can not only cushion the fast advance of automation, but also how we can also solve the more general problems like poverty or economic security. Because this is an economic model that has presented very few initiatives of nations worldwide, it can

be learned from the ones that have applied it like Finland, that thanks to the collected data from the Finnish government in the last two years the factors that originated the eradication from this nation could be studied, having this data, firstly, pilot plans can also start in small cities or towns and according to its effectiveness, updates can also happen. At this same time, another methods based on the natural resources and minerals can be studied, as it is the case of Alaska, where its inhabitants receive a benefit that comes from the oil industry, also, this could be modified by different resources as the electricity that comes from the natural resources like hydroelectric plants, solar panels or wind power plants.

Forming young entrepreneurs

For a possible unemployment reduction, its necessary for governments to invest in forming young entrepreneurs. Through such formation or training, the goal will be to seek economic pragmatic and operative which is necessary to provide to future workers or employers the possible solution to start a business. By targeting a solution to unemployment via automatization, the training will motivate young entrepreneurs to start a business that doesn't totally rely on technology, rather businesses that are innovative and open a new working market and at the same time, provide jobs to the

unemployed through automatization. Presently, in North America colleges are teaching the entrepreneurship major and are also giving workshops in order to train the youth in such aspect. At the same time, entrepreneurship will benefit the government because such enterprises must pay taxes, and this creates profit for the state. It is a viable solution because it will create small and medium sized businesses and not industries. Thus, they won't seek to be automated due to the fact that the work to be done aren't repetitive and also aren't replaced by robots or machines that could perform the job more efficiently.

POSITIONS

Afghanistan	Colombia
Germany	United Arab Emirates
Andorra	United States of America
Argelia	Estonia
Argentina	Russian Federation
Australia	France
Azerbaijan	Ghana
Belgium	Guyana
Benin	Honduras
Bosnia and Herzegovina	India
Brazil	Irak
Burkina Faso	Ireland
Cameroon	Italy
Chad	Japan
Chile	Lebanon
China	Mauritania
	Nigeria
	Norway
	Pakistan
	Peru
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Czech Republic
	Korea Republic
	Moldova
	Rwanda
	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
	Somalia
	South Africa
	Sweden
	Swaziland
	Tajikistan
	Trinidad and Tobago
	Turkey

Uganda
 Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
 Vietnam
 Presidential Zimbabwe

RESOLUTIONS

For the chairs the resolution must include:

- Solutions regarding unemployment due to automation, this is a key point for this phenomenon workers are dealing with.
- Modernization in governmental functions, for example: reforms in the education system in the technical areas of work, workshops for employees and the creation of commissions that state policies or regulations for automatization.
- Solutions for the strengthening of the Universal Basic Income (UBI) in the different blocks.
- Implementing new political and economic reforms to diminish unemployment due to automation.

Next, the block positions will be introduced:

Block 1: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco

Block 2: Andorra, Belarus, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, United Kingdom

Block 3: Armenia, Azerbaiyán, Cambodia, China, India, Iran, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Korean Republic, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Turkmenistan

Block 4: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, México, Paraguay, United States of America, Uruguay

POSITION PAPERS

Automatization is characterized for being a very large topic. For the preliminary investigation for the debate it is suggested that delegates analyze economic and political aspects to obtain substantial solutions. As the committee directors, we promote to investigate and deepen the topics mentioned in the study guide to realize a critical analysis of the basics that carry the automatization at work.

As delegates, each of you counts with a great responsibility and therefore one should work efficiently individually. During the committee sessions delegates must debate as a group to discuss the situation of all countries present and the possible solutions for the region. We recommend to be informed of the present situation of each of your countries, at the same time, we encourage you to analyze the development of automatization and the UIB in your countries. It is also important that you take into account the economic

models and the actions taken by the government to eliminate unemployment caused by automatization.

The position paper as an official document seeks for delegates to conduct exhaustive research in order to have a vast knowledge in the topic to be discussed, but also their assigned country. The chairs entertain the usage of the sources shown below. The position paper has to include the name of the committee, the topic to be discussed, the delegation represented and the name of the delegate (s). The chairs recommend that your position papers have the following format:

1. First paragraph: Topic introduction.
2. Second paragraph: The issue in your country's perspective and the solutions implemented by your country (past actions)
3. Third paragraph Your delegation's solutions for the issue at hand.

APPENDIX



<https://www.mckinsey.com/~/media/mckinsey/featured%20insights/digital%20disruption/harnessing%20automation%20for%20a%20future%20that%20works/a-future-that-works-executive-summary-spanish-mgi-march-24-2017.ashx>

Official document by Mc Kinsey Global Institute titled "The future that works: Automatization, Employment and Productivity". This document provides delegates a wide vision of positive and negative effects of automatization.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kl3gKHS07Xc>

Video that explains the functioning of the Universal Basic Income (UBI)

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/816281518818814423/2019-WDR-Report.pdf>

World Bank Report "The changing of nature of work". It explains how work has evolved due to technology.

<https://ifr.org/downloads/papers/>

IFR_Robots_and_the_Workplace_of_the_Future_Positioning_Paper.pdf

Document written by the Robotics International Federation, "Robots and the Workplace of the future". The role of robots in automatization and the impact of these in various areas.

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---inst/documents/publication/wcms_648063.pdf

Document by the International Work Organization titled "Robots worldwide: The impact of automation on employment trade". Shows and mentions statistics that demonstrate how work is affected by automatization.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TUmyygCMMGA>

Video by economy experts debating and explaining the future of work and at the same time, the role automatization plays itself.

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---soc_sec/documents/publication/wcms_648602.pdf

"Universal Basic Income proposals in light of ILO standards: Key issues and global costing", official document by the International Work Organization. Through this document you can view from a different perspective the Universal Basic Income, through knowing its weaknesses and costs.

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