



# ECOSOC / B

International challenges to the rise of domestic policies and their implications in the present day social, economic and political development.

## INTRODUCTION

All of these organizations started with the goal of improve. To know if a country is improving it is important to check their economic growth. The economic growth is the increase in the real gross domestic product. This allows to see if a country could reduce the poverty, unemployment, increase living standards and if it has budget deficits. Each country needs to measure its own economic growth and find a way to achieve a goal, but a country's economic growth is also influenced by other.

In the present day there are problems and transitions that influence the global economic. This impacts every single country in the world. It is a fact that the economy is growing and that various countries are starting to stand out. The main problems that this can cause is the variation in the oil prices. The oil has had recent drop in prices and this affects the countries that are supported by this business. Other problem is the risk of protectionism. The countries are afraid of the changes in the economy so they are going back to protectionism ideals. The closure of countries is important, especially if developed countries start refusing trades and treaties with developing countries.

To measure the economic growth is important to know the Gross Domestic Product, this is the most important measurement of the economic health worldwide. It measures the output generated by a certain country within its borders. This means that counts the monetary value that goods and services produced in a country in a given period, usually a year. It is important to know that GDP counts only the product produced inside of a country.

There are two ways in which the GDP can be measured, nominal and real. The nominal is the sum of all market products sold times their price over one year. To know if the economy had an improvement

the actual year is compared to the past. This usually shows an improvement but it is because it is affected by the inflation. Each year the products' prices change, so this shows a mayor or lower GDP. The adjust of this price changes produces the real GDP. This allow to see if the output has changed because of the production or the prices. The real is measured the same as nominal, but instead of being multiply by the prices in the same year there is a base year. Then the prices are the same and there is a clear number. Also, the final number is given in US dollars to facilitate the comparison between countries.

The GDP is very important. Since this index shows an all-inclusive picture of the economy, this make it the face of a country. It is also used as an indicator for governments that help the decision making of out coming projects and policy formulation.

It is important remark that the GDP does not shows the standard of living of a country. It does not reflect the impacts in the population, ecology and external costs. The GDP per capita shows the outputs per person, but it keeps the well-being of the population hidden.

### **GLOBAL GDP IN 2015**

Ranking	Economy	Millions of US dollars
1	United States	18'036,648
2	China	11'064,665
3	Japan	4'383,076
4	Germany	3'363,447
5	United Kingdom	2'861,091
6	France	2'418,836
7	India	2'088,841
8	Italy	1'821,497
9	Brazil	1'803,653
10	Canada	1'552,808

One way to improve the economy of a country is by the exchange of good and services between various international borders known as International Trade. It is based in the supply and demand and is affected by global events. There are several things that International trade talks about. One of them is the gains from trade. Each country need to see why would it be exchanging their products, who is winning, and who is losing if there is any. It is measured that the growth of the world trade is 6% per year.

In 2015, the total amount of world trade was 15.7 trillion of dollars. The 10 most traded products that year where (quantities in billion dollars):

1. Crude petroleum- \$739
2. Cars- \$679
3. Refined Petroleum- \$559
4. Integrated circuits- \$ 470
5. Computers- \$ 361
6. Packaged medicaments- \$ 347
7. Vehicle Parts- \$346
8. Gold- \$307
9. Petroleum gas- \$286
10. Broadcasting Equipment- \$264

The 10 exporting countries are:

1. China – 2.37 trillion dollars
2. United States – 1.38 trillion dollars
3. Germany – 1-24 trillion dollars
4. Japan – 670 billion dollars
5. South Korea – 537 billion dollars
6. France – 506 billion dollars
7. Italy – 446 billion dollars
8. Netherlands – 428 billion dollars
9. United Kingdom – 425 billion dollars
10. Mexico – 391 billion dollars

To make this trade there needs to be an International Treaty. A treaty is an agreement that several nations sign to obtain a common goal. These treaties try to increase the trade between nations and the economic activity. They do that by removing barriers and improving opportunities for businesses to sell goods and services. This causes the reduction of tariffs, and taxes allowing a country to export easily and have more incomes.

Most of the countries try to be in a trade since this helps them choose their own policies of exchange that will serve best its own interests. Governments with a low and middle-income join this treaties to impulse their economy, they make agreements with bigger countries allowing them to be safer. Other reason is joining to avoid being out. Usually regional agreements mean that there will be a preferential market and the countries outside of it will have high costs of distribution to that specific market.

Most of the treaties exist to improve the country's economy, but sometimes they create problems. The most common problem is the dependence that a developing country gets to a developed country. There are many cases of that. One clear example is Mexico dependence created by the NAFTA agreement. Other important case is the EU dependence on the exports to the United Kingdom. This can cause problems between member states.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

“It always seems impossible until it’s done.” - Nelson Mandela referring to the preceding sentence need to remember that we are all equal and therefore will first discuss this important subject around the world

Discrimination can be an individual or collective phenomenon, and can have different causes. Some of them are:

The economic or social situation can be the cause of discriminatory behavior, either because of a bad economic situation or an environment that favors this type of behavior.

Ideology is one of the main causes of discriminatory behavior for certain human groups.

Fear can cause people to mobilize in a discriminatory manner against some people.

The submissive and imitative personality can prove that some people do not have sufficient critical capacity and simply fail to lead by others.

The influence of the group also makes many people come as normal discriminatory behaviors.

The need for interest may lead to discriminatory behavior towards individuals or groups of minor importance.

Discrimination causes the victim to suffer a series of consequences.

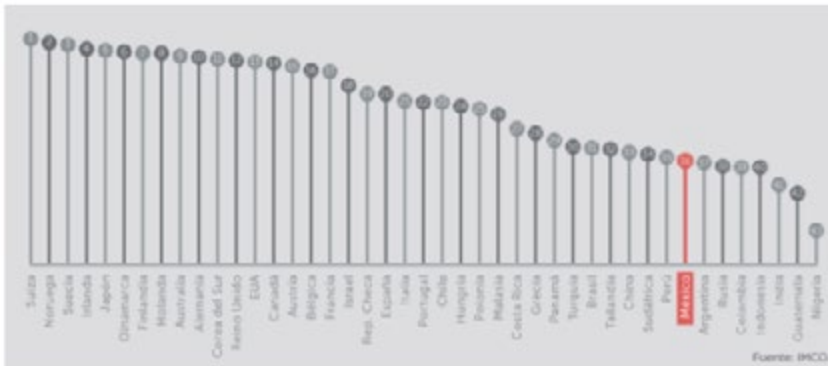
That is why we have to consider this topic for inclusion of any regulation in this aspect

## CURRENT RELEVANCE

Always we have needed laws or rules that help us to a better life. We live in society and we depend on everyone; Moreover, we become human through contact with others. To live, we need norms and rules that indicate what is allowed and prevent that us worsen each others laws are compulsory for all and are gathered in a few documents called codes. When someone disobeys a law or commits a crime, is punished with a fine or jail.

Laws are compulsory for all and are gathered in a few documents called codes. Competitiveness laws are very important as a competitive country is one that is consistently attractive to talent and investment and brings opportunities for development and prosperity for all its inhabitants

The International competitiveness index, evaluates and compares the capacity of the world's most important and advanced economies to attract and retain talent and investment. For this, the countries must create integral conditions that allow people and companies to maximize their productive potential, as well as to increase their level of well-being in a sustained way.



Void competitiveness can bring consequences as:

High operating costs. They originate from the high prices of raw materials, energy or use of obsolete technologies and are often imported.

Low bargaining power. The products of the suppliers in volumes of the purchase are reduced in general so the negotiation of volume discounts is limited, as well as the conditions of delivery and the services of raw materials. In the market, low production scale limits access to larger and more profitable markets, where large volumes of production are required.

Technological delay.

Low levels of training.

## INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS

What international organizations such as governmental foundations or intergovernmental departments have been or are doing between countries not directly associated with the United Nations to combat this problem and give a brief description of what they do to combat this.

Look for government programs, governmental protocols or multilateral actions between countries independently of the UN that seek to counteract the problem.

According to the 2004 World Trade Report, published by the World Trade Organization secretariat, the relationship and trading opportunities between countries could be affected by incoherent or inconsistent domestic policies. Even though the WTO has attempted the implementation of measures to improve these conditions, they have not been successful due to the limited cooperation of the countries involved.

However, some of the most important efforts in which this international organism has contributed to solve this problems are: Local intervention from the government in order to benefit international trade barriers: these interventions in trade and investment are often pursued to achieve political, social or economic goals.

The failed attempt from the European Union to abolish export subsidies by 2013. This agreement was canceled before the deadline because the European Commission considered "it would be wrong to weaken its bargaining position in those negotiations by unilaterally disarming and foregoing the use of export subsidies before a final agreement is reached".

Cooperation between organizations to assist small economies through their export-led development and integration in international trade in order to raise living standards and reduce poverty.

Diversification of import restricting policies by giving a uniform access to incentives and foreign exchange to promote free trade, eliminating export restrictions, and reducing tariff dispersion.

Attempts at eliminating trade barriers to allow free access to international markets and accumulation of capital for developing countries to achieve a financial takeoff by eliminating tariff and nontariff barriers to developing countries.

It is also important not to forget the issue of discrimination since it is a relevant topic today.

All persons are equal before the law and have the rights and duties enshrined in this declaration without distinction of race, sex, language, among others.

## UN ACTIONS

-The Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action, one of the three United Nations mechanisms to promote the fight against racism and implementation, meets in Geneva from 5 to 15 October Of the action programs in this regard.

The United Nations has encouraged the development of laws that prohibit discrimination and generate policies to combat this phenomenon effectively. These initiatives focus on the following areas:

Ensure the equality of persons before the law, without distinction as to colour, race, nationality or ethnic origin.

Punish the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority and incitement to racial discrimination, as well as to racist activities.

Prohibit organizations that promote racial discrimination.

Ensure protection and remedies against acts of discrimination.

Through the Anti-Discrimination Unit, the Office supports the fight against racism and intolerance. The Unit also strengthens national capacity to eliminate racism through the provision of advisory services, studies and research on racism, and assists intergovernmental and expert mechanisms dealing with the Victims and participates with society at large to build partnerships, raise awareness and mobilize for anti-discrimination measures such as laws, policies and programs.

## POINTS TO DISCUSS

Social:

The consumer is benefited by the economic resources.

Greater supply

Economic:

Access to major financial markets

How does GDP benefit these same?

Better salaries and competitiveness quality

Foreign direct investment

Importance of the support given by international organizations to emerging countries

Relevance of economic regions on the prevention of tax evasion

Main actions taken to reduce the creation a news politics

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