

Study Guide 2

United Nations Economic and Social Council

*Artificial Intelligence - The 4th Industrial
Revolution*



2018

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I. INTRODUCTION

Hello, delegates! This is the study guide for the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which will be simulated in the ELSA LX MUN conference (ELSA LX MUN), to be taking place on 10-11 March 2018, in Lisbon.

MUN is a simulation of the United Nations (UN) that is done at a high school and university level. MUN aims to educate participants about civics, effective communication, globalization and multilateral diplomacy. In MUN, students participate as “delegates” from the UN Member States and simulate UN committees. From this experience, not only do they become involved and debate today’s pressing current issues, but also broaden their world view and their knowledge of international relations and the UN, allowing delegates to develop their critical thinking and soft skills whilst discussing the most amazing topics that are on our International Agenda nowadays!

Although in the beginning it may seem overwhelming, since you need to know the Rules of Procedure, how to write a Position Paper, a Draft Resolution or Working Paper, the big goal that you really need to have in mind is to search for information about your state’s policy – you will be discussing a topic, a substantive issue. Therefore, delegates should understand that it demands prior research and knowledge not of the workings of MUN itself, but also of the topic being discussed, how your state approaches the problem and what are the solutions.

Our debate will be about the topic “Artificial Intelligence – The 4th Industrial Revolution” and the Committee simulated will be the ECOSOC.

This study guide begins with an introduction to the committee and to the topic of the debate. You will have some information about its history and current situation, as well as some guidance towards the different possible approaches. As such, you should read it with close attention, so that you know the directions that the debate might take.

It also addresses some key terms that you need to keep in mind, which will provide all Delegates some definitions that we all agree on, making sure that everyone is on the same level in terms of concepts and interpretations. With this, it is guaranteed that the debate does not end up discussing only the definition of certain expressions and words and the committee can therefore address the core issues of the topic. We advise you to read this chapter carefully since it is important for you to know what are the ideas that Delegates approach and the terms that you can use to make your speech much more appealing and interesting!

The bloc positions intent to reflect a certain tendency that countries located in certain geographical areas tend to form, influenced by its surrounding neighbours. As such, you should



see what position the country you represent adopts, as well as the ones taken by its neighbours, so that you can see which would be more open to cooperation for a possible Draft Resolution.

After that we list the issues the Draft Resolutions should address. These are some of the most important points and issues that your Draft Resolution should try to present solutions to. Lastly, you have the further research chapter, which consists on some suggestions and advice to help you prepare for the ELSA LX MUN, and the further reading and bibliography, where you can find some links to to help you do your own research!

Please note that this is *only* a study guide. This does not include the comprehensive research on the topic, it is not sufficient by itself to prepare you to debate. You will have to do your own research, not only on the topic, but also on the position that your country takes on the matter.

Having that said, we sincerely hope that this will be a memorable experience and that you have an amazing time learning about diplomatic issues that affect our society. Above all else, make sure that this event is an opportunity to meet people with the same interests (they are all curious and passionate about MUN and they all have creative and empowering ideas to make the world a better place!) and don't forget to **have FUN!!!!**

II. THE UN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

ECOSOC is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as for implementation of the internationally agreed development goals.

ECOSOC serves as the central mechanism for the activities of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies, and supervises the subsidiary and expert bodies in the economic, social and environmental fields. It links a diverse family of UN entities dedicated to sustainable development (commissions, specialized agencies, programmes, fund and other bodies), providing overall guidance and coordination, in order to translate development commitments into real changes in people's lives.

The Council has undergone reforms in the last decade, which have strengthened ECOSOC's leading role in identifying emerging challenges, promoting innovation, and achieving a balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development—economic, social and environmental.

Building on its coordination role within the UN system, ECOSOC is also a gateway for UN partnership and participation by the rest of the world. It offers a unique global meeting point for productive dialogues among policymakers, parliamentarians, academics, foundations, businesses, youth and 3,200+ registered non-governmental organizations.

III. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1. DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

A. Artificial Intelligence

Branch of computer science that aims to create computer software that emulates human intelligence, such as reasoning, knowledge, planning, learning, communication, perception, and the ability to move and manipulate objects.

B. Computer

An electronic machine that is able to take information (input) and process it to make new information (output).

C. Intellectual Labour

It refers to professions which typically operate in office environments, and do not require the use of machines or manual labour.

D. Machine learning

A subfield of AI which aims to develop computers that can learn from experience, such as, for example, neural networks.

E. Manual Labour

Manual labour or manual work is physical work done by people, most especially in contrast to that done by machines, and to that done by working animals.

F. Medical Application of Artificial Intelligence

Medical artificial intelligence mainly uses computer techniques to perform clinical diagnoses and suggest treatments. AI has the capability of detecting meaningful relationships in a data set and has been widely used in many clinical situations to diagnose, treat, and predict the results.

G. Neural network

A system of programs and data patterned on the operation of the human brain that learns from and adapts to initial rules and experience.

H. Sustainable Development

The organizing principle for meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend.

2. DISCUSSION OF THE TOPIC

Artificial Intelligence – what it is and ethical questions behind it

The human brain is the most complex, essential and identifiable organ of the human body, acting as the centre of the nervous system in all vertebrates. The most complex networks and powerful systems cannot match it. The ultimate goal of AI is to change that, creating a computer mind that can think like a human. This field of study was founded on the claim that human intelligence can be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it. AI is what gives computers the ability to learn, think, reason, and even understand human emotions, allowing computers to do more than just repetitive tasks.

Albeit not having (yet) been created a computer mind that thinks, learns and improves like a human, experts predict 2050 might be the year we see such a thing, if it is even possible. However, this does not mean AI does not exist nowadays. Simple or narrow AI systems already exist and have existed for many years, doing one specific task better than any human (in our cars, homes, air traffic control, etc).

With the rapid technological advancement, computers are exceeding on domains previously considered exclusively human. In 1965, philosophy professor Hubert Dreyfus claimed that a machine would never beat a human at the game of chess; two years later, a MIT-developed computer checkmated the sceptical scholar. By 1997 machines were advanced enough to defeat one of the greatest chess minds of their time – Garry Kasparov. In 2011, the computer IBM Watson beat two of the greatest Jeopardy's champions. In 2015, our species' finest player of the very intuitive and "human" game of Go repeatedly conceded to Google's computer.

AI raises philosophical questions about the nature of the mind and the ethics of creating artificial beings endowed with human-like intelligence, issues which have been explored by myth, fiction and philosophy since antiquity. Questions such as, if an AI computer exists, is it able to feel? Should it be able to feel? Should it have morals, and what type of morals?

Knowing what AI is, and that ethical questions behind it, is essential to be able to discuss the applications of AI in today's world, and, in particular, to discuss its possible uses in order to reach the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by world leaders.

Some believe AI will save Humanity, while other consider that it will be its downfall, if it progresses unabatedly.

Artificial Intelligence and the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets a broad and ambitious agenda for global action on sustainable development. Its scale and ambition requires innovation. Innovation, understood as new forms of social practice and organization, as well as new or improved technological products and processes, is not only an explicit focus of Goal 9 (build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation) but also a key enabler of most – if not all – of the Goals.

The ninth goal relates to promote resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, among other things. These investments in infrastructure (transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology) technological progress and innovation are crucial to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries.

➤ AI AND THE FOCUS OF THE DEBATE

Delegates should take into consideration that **the committee simulated will be ECOSOC**. Therefore, the discussion of AI will have to be centred around the competences of the committee.

Taking that into consideration, the focus of the debate is the **applications and implications of AI in reaching the Sustainable Development Goals that were adopted in 2015, particularly, its Goals 3, 8 and 9**. Delegates should focus their research and preparation on the applications and implications of AI with regards to the medical field and (un)employment. **This allows delegates to have a better preparation and actually be able to discuss measures and policies, since the focus is not in a broad, general and abstract topic.**

Having that said, knowing what is AI and the ethical questions it poses is necessary to have that discussion. However, Delegates are **not** meant to discuss these issues in and of themselves.

A. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MEDICAL APPLICATIONS

The use of AI techniques concepts, techniques and tools in the medical field has been proved successful, being something present in this area for the past four decades. In addition, AI systems are being integrated into health care. The goal of AI today is to benefit health care and assist health care professionals, which means that AI is being designed to assist doctors (not replace them).

The advancement in computer technology has increased AI's viability as a choice for tackling problems in medicine.

Applications of AI span a wide and diverse range of fields in medicine. In addition to more traditional medical applications of AI (diagnosis, therapy, automatic classification, rehabilitation), more recent applications include disease genes, wearable computing, hospital scheduling, visualization, medical robotics, surgery simulation, artificial consciousness, and much more.

AI can have several benefits when applied in the health care industry. It can allow, for example, for faster and more accurate diagnostics, reduce human errors, lead to a cost reduction and allow a virtual presence.

Studies¹ on artificial neural networks showed that they are able to accurately diagnose some diseases including malignant melanoma, eye problems, and many forms of cancer by analysing spectral information and diagnostic criteria.

Doctors see dozens of patients per week, which can be very exhausting considering the individual amount of attention and knowledge each person requires. Unlike a human doctor, AI is un-phased by numbers of patients, long work hours, and task redundancy. Think of AI as sort of a super-human spell checker, assisting doctors by eliminating human error and relieving them of time consuming, monotonous tasks.

AI assistants/programs could significantly reduce medical costs by eliminating office visits with online care. Patients would be asked to submit data more frequently via online medical records, and the improved line of communication could result in less office visits. Further cost reductions could come from efficient AI diagnosing and screening of high-risk patients as well as by eliminating human errors in record keeping and diagnosis.

Using a remote presence robot, doctors are able to engage with patients and staff without actually being there. They are able to move around and interact almost as effectively as if they were present. This allows specialists to assist patients that may not be able to travel to see a particular doctor.

In addition, AI systems can also have a very relevant role in the process of scientific research. Since AI systems have the capacity to learn, this can lead to the discovery of new phenomena and the creation of medical knowledge. For example, a computer system can be used to analyse large amounts of data, looking for complex patterns within it that suggest previously unexpected associations. Equally, with enough of a model of existing medical knowledge, an AI system can be used to show how a new set of experimental observations conflict with the existing theories.

¹ <https://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1162/neco.1990.2.4.480>

These kinds of benefits stem from a use of AI which looks at this technology as a way of supporting human cognition in complex or difficult situations. However, AI implementation can also be disruptive to healthcare providers or teams, especially when these become increasingly more dependent on the systems and for some reason they fail.

Notwithstanding, many are interested to look at AI in a different way, wanting to create computer systems whose behaviour is at some level indistinguishable from humans, perhaps leading to the substitution or the creation of an alternative to humans themselves. Should we go towards that direction? What can really be the use and applications of AI, which aims to emulate human intelligence?

An AI system could be running within an electronic medical record system, for example, and alert a clinician when it detects a contraindication to a planned treatment. It could also alert the clinician when it detected patterns in clinical data that suggested significant changes in a patient's condition. But can it make a decision, for example, to provide treatment or not to a person? And if that person is in a life or death situation? Should it be allowed to make those decisions? How to regulate these issues?

The sustainable development goals are interconnected with artificial intelligence, specifically, its goals 3 and 9.

The third goal relates to health and well-being. Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development. Significant strides have been made in increasing the investment in AI. Major progress has been made on increasing access to medical applications of AI, allowing for more innovative health solutions.

The ninth goal referred *supra* relates to promote resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, among other things. Investment in AI can be included in this goal, given that generates growth, productivity, and improvement of health. Medical application of AI have the potential to allow for rapid increases in the medical field, and provide technological solutions to health problems that couldn't otherwise be solved – but how and what are the dangers we should consider? Those are the kind of questions we should analyse.

B. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

The sustainable development goals are interconnected with artificial intelligence, specifically, its goals 3 and 8.

The eighth goal relates to sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all. A continued lack of decent work opportunities, insufficient investments and under-

consumption lead to an erosion of the basic social contract underlying democratic societies: that all must share in progress. Roughly half the world's population still lives on the equivalent of about US\$2 a day. And in too many places, having a job doesn't guarantee the ability to escape from poverty. This slow and uneven progress requires us to rethink and retool our economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty. Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs that stimulate the economy while not harming the environment. Job opportunities and decent working conditions are also required for the whole working age population.

Most people have no conception of what tomorrow's technology will be able to do. It indeed seems possible that, for the first time since the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, technology will eliminate jobs faster than it creates new ones. The reality is that a very large fraction of the nature of work performed by the majority of the population is employed in traditional occupation, on some level routine, repetitive and predictable. With the recent advances in robotics and AI it is not farfetched to think that in the next few decades much of this work will be susceptible to automation (Some estimates even claim that a staggering 80 per cent of jobs run the risk of being automated in the coming decades). It is not thought that all jobs will be impacted by this change, but the average worker, not requiring exceptional talent or high levels of creativity, might, especially in countries with economies that are developing. This effect is exponentiated by the fact that it is not feasible to train the bulk of the workforce to take on roles that are beyond the reach of technology. This technology creates new types of jobs and changes the mix of skills required to perform those jobs. The question is whether progress will create enough new positions to absorb the victims of automation – and whether these new jobs will be accessible to people with average capability.

And while progress will certainly create new opportunities for those with the proper capability and training, it seems very unlikely, although not entirely unthinkable, that there will be enough of these new positions to absorb all the workers displaced from more predictable work, even if most workers are able to re-educate themselves successfully. This question is made even more unsettling by the recently unveiled world population trends. Latest UN DESA data show that by 2050 our population is expected to reach 9.8 billion people, over 6 billion of whom will be of working age. Meanwhile, we are already struggling with finding decent employment for 71 million young people worldwide.

However, a new report by UN DESA's Development Policy and Analysis Division (DPAD) finds some of these calculations unrealistic. Drawing from historical lessons of past

industrial revolutions and from a wealth of current research, the study offers several reasons why our planet is not on track to becoming a robot's world just yet.

First of all, AI, 3D printers and other innovations are generally designed to excel at a very specific set of tasks. They will rarely be able to substitute an entire occupation, which, in most cases, requires much more versatility and adaptability.

Secondly, it is shown throughout History that new technologies not only destroy, but also create jobs (for example, it can provide job opportunities, such as: Machine learning engineer, Data scientist, Research scientist , Research Scientist R&D Engineer - Speech Processing, Business intelligence developer , etc.).

Thirdly, just because it is technically feasible to substitute an entire profession with computers, it does not mean it will happen. Various economic, legal, regulatory and socio-political factors will prevent many occupations from disappearing.

Technology is one of the reasons behind the growing disparities within the work force in many countries, with middle-wage earners losing ground. Internationally, the lack of access to new technologies in least developed countries and the rapid gains by manufacturing powerhouses threaten to increase inequalities between countries even further. The main objective of introducing new workplace technology is to increase productivity. This is often achieved by substituting capital for labour, with new machines performing tasks that were previously carried out by humans.

If left unchecked, these disruptions caused by advanced technologies may have enormous consequences for societies. This is reason enough for policymakers to look closely at technological progress: what it means for their countries and how best to intervene. If jobs begin to disappear and there are no new opportunities within the reach of those workers, the impact on both the fabric of society and the economy will be dramatic.

Governments may be tempted to focus on the benefits of technological progress, while largely ignoring its negative impacts. Low-income countries are particularly vulnerable unless policymakers have a clear understanding of the risks and potential of these new technologies. The sooner we start re-thinking and re-designing labour market policies, social security schemes and taxation systems, the better we will adapt to the future that is already happening.

3. BLOC POSITIONS

Given the nature of the topic on AI and its relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals, it is difficult to establish concrete bloc positions on such matter. This is due to the fact that, unlike in other subjects, this topic has not, itself, been discussed in the UN (which also makes it more exciting, in our opinion). States have not yet debated at length the policies and directions the international community should go towards in the application of AI to the Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 8. To identify bloc positions regarding this issue, one must extensively research every State's policy and measures, which is a tremendous effort.

Therefore, considering these circumstances, you are advised to focus on regional policies – it is likely that by analysing other countries in the same geographical region, you might find several similarities with your own. Another hint can be if the State adopts international and national practices to reach the Sustainable Development Goals and to invest in new technology.

Heavily industrialized but under developed countries tend to sustain positions that not favourable towards AI. This is because they wish to maintain their industries and cheap labour, given that those are the motors of their economy. AI means to them that the manual labour will be substituted by intelligent machine work.

On the other hand, developed countries tend to maintain positions that are very favourable towards AI. This is because they wish to increase the amount of labour that requires training and formation and decrease the manual one. AI means to them that there will be more well-paid jobs and export their highly trained professionals.

Under developed and non-industrialised countries tend to possess positions that are similar to those maintained by their closest political allies.

One thing that should be stressed is that all participants, as Delegates, are official representatives of a State in the UN. Therefore, each State's view must be defended and represented as faithful as possible and you should act accordingly to your State's policy - for example, should that be the case, perhaps try to prevent unwanted binding decisions or compromising clauses that your State might not be willing to ratify in a Resolution.

IV. POINTS THE RESOLUTIONS SHOULD ADDRESS

There can be more than one resolution in the debate. Therefore, you can choose to have one resolution that addresses both perspectives of the topic we are to discuss (AI and its applications on both the medical field and employment) or have a resolution for each individually. As long as it is cohesive and coherent with the topic, delegates are free to compose their resolution(s) as they see fit to what is relevant in the ongoing debate.

The first issue is in the identification of the most relevant applications of AI nowadays (with regards to Goal 3 and 8). What are these applications? What dangers and/or benefits do they entail? The second issue to be addressed are the policies, both on national and international level, that could (or rather should) be implemented by the States. How can AI be used to implement the Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 8? Think about the fact that we do not yet know the certain implications of AI in the world. How to regulate something that we do not yet know what will entail? Be conscious of the fact that no State wishes to be bound by an obligation they are not yet sure what it consists of. Therefore, propose specific policies and measures to implement. The third issue is the question of responsibility of States on such matter. Could States be sanctioned for the application of AI in the medical field and in the job market? If yes, how?

All delegates are also advised to think about the topic importance in the current worldwide scenario. Consider researching successful and unsuccessful examples of State's practices in investment in AI in the medical field and job market: think about how such topic affects equal access to health, housing and education, employment rates and wages.

V. FURTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

The first step for making a good intervention during the debate is to research the topic itself, in a more general way. What is Artificial Intelligence? What are the different Sustainable Development goals? What is the committee that I will be simulating and what does it do?

After getting a general idea on the topic itself, you should research your state's policy about it. It is crucial to know what are your country's aspirations and what kind of measures can be put into practice. Besides that, political alliances are one of the master keys to make sure that your state's goals will be successful. How is your state in terms of diplomacy? Is it more bellicose, strategist and likes to be a leader? Or is it more peaceful and gentle, more like a follower, in an already formed block? These are some points that you should keep in mind in order to get information about the subject.

Since this is a topic that itself has not yet been discussed, you are advised to focus on researching the topic in two fronts: 1) AI itself – has your country taken a position on AI and its implications? Does it have any policies in place regarding new technology? Is it investing in technology and AI? Those are the clues you should research, in order to ascertain your country's position on AI in general; 2) the Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 8. The **UN Sustainable Development Goals, and particularly its Goals 3, 8 and 9**, can be a good starting point since this treaty can help you to understand what this discussion is about. Then, you must try to link these two issues together. Find information and data about this practice in your country official records – what is your state's position on the Sustainable Development Goals and the use of technology? What is its position on the use and implications of Artificial Intelligence in the medical field? And its repercussions on employment? Is your state more or less concerned with one of the two implications that will be focused during the debate? Which are the most appropriate solutions for this problem? - these questions, and other alike, will assure that you find the best possible arguments for the discussion.

After that you need to have a **look in statistics, legal framework** and, maybe, try to find **interesting facts** and **stories** that capture the Committee's attention! That will help you to reach partners and political coalitions for your ideas. Because of that, we highly recommend delegates to check-out the **official MUN application** available both on Google Play, App Store and <http://munapp.com/>. The application not only has an offline database of all States, but also provides general information on States' positions on different matters in the international scenario as well as a quick guide on rules of procedures.

The **UN official website** and the **United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** website can also be useful tools for your research since you can look for information on Draft Resolutions about this topic or related issues, and some official speeches from your state, explaining its position about this problem. Beyond that, and if you have curiosity, you can also see other state's speeches to have an idea of which are the ones that are on your side and the ones that you have to convince with your views.

You should also keep in mind that not all sources are reliable. NGO's websites are always good choices for a good investigation because they usually have interesting articles and correct statistics. Then again, you must keep in mind that regarding social and political affairs, and particularly, if you search for media coverage, being impartial is almost impossible so it is likely to find more obstinate convictions about this topic. However, media articles are always very useful for your researches and you shouldn't forget to take a look at them too.

You, as a Delegate, are **an official representative of your State** in the UN. Therefore, you **must share its views as faithful as possible**.

Unity makes strength so don't forget that consensus must be a goal and this can only be achieved through dialogue and tolerance. Finally, if every delegate is open to new suggestions, the Debate will be much more successful – and even if we don't find a solution to the problem, we are making efforts to accomplish one in the near future.

VI. FURTHER READING AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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