



CalsMUN 2023



Fighting Social Inequality
CalsMUN 2023

Research Report

Forum: General assembly 6

Issue: Creating Measures to Support Countries
that are Unfavourably Located Away from Trade Routes

Chairs: Jason van Otterlo and Rick Zonneveld





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Personal Introduction

Dear distinguished delegates,

We welcome you to CalsMUN 2023 on the topic “Fighting Social Inequality: Let Your Voice Be Heard” and to the United Nations General Assembly Sixth Committee (also known as the Legal Committee or C6). In the two days of the conference, you will be discussing the two topics in question. To be fully prepared for the conference, we advise you to write a position paper in which you elaborate your position on the topic. On the first day we will start off with the setting of the agenda, in which you decide which topic to discuss first, and thereafter we will discuss the topics.

As for your chairs, we have written a short introduction.

Jason van Otterlo

Hello dear delegates, my name is Jason van Otterlo and I am an eighteen year old student at Utrecht University. Before I started my bachelor in Computer Science and Information Science, I was a student at the Cals College Nieuwegein, which you also might know to be the location of the MUN. I have attended several MUN's as both a student and a chair, and was lucky enough to get to organise some as well. I look forward to the MUN and hope to create some long lasting memories.

Rick Zonneveld

Good day delegates, my name is Richard Zonneveld but because that is far too fancy just call me Rick instead. I am 19 years old and am currently studying economics and business economics at Utrecht University. Before heading to college I too was a student at Cals Nieuwegein, so I am very familiar with the place. I have attended a few MUN's of which most were hosted at cals, and helped organise some as well. Let's try our best to make the most of the weekend we have ahead of us.



Introduction GA6:

The United Nations General Assembly Sixth Committee is, as its name suggests, the sixth of the main committees which make up the general assembly. Each member state is given the right to be represented by one person on each main committee¹. The sixth committee in particular is the committee on legal matters. It is the main committee for discussing and considering legal questions and international law. Issues allocated to the C6 include the promotion of justice and international law, accountability and internal UN justice matters, drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism². Created in 1947, the C6 is still the primary forum for legal matters. However, it has started receiving reports from subsidiary bodies, most noticeably the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, created in 1966³.

Introduction to Topic 1

The second topic is one about the distribution of resources around the world, which is still quite unbalanced. So this weekend we will try to help at least alleviate some of the problems that surround countries that are less than easy to establish a solid trade route with. There are of course multiple things that influence the availability of trade, some of which are: access to the sea or river, mode of transportation, the existence of both import and export, the appropriate amount of money and how the laws regarding trade are set up. Some examples would include the western Saharan dessert that still uses camels as its main mode of transport to this day. This is of course due to the limited options as there are no big airports, ports or freeways that run through the desert. The main export that the western Saharan desert produces is oil. However some interesting situations have arisen regarding the legality of the oil export. In 2002 the legal general assembly intervened which caused total energies to shut down their operations in 2004. An example of trade policy being in the way would be North-Korea and its regulatory policies regarding import and export which makes trade difficult. This is however not something that should be concerning us as these problems are self-imposed.

Definition of Key Terms:

Landlocked Developing countries (LLDC) = A developing country which is surrounded by land on all sides.

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General Overview

Countries which are unfairly obstructed from trade, sometimes take to court. For example Bolivia, which brought Chile before the International Court of Justice. Bolivia and Chile have been at odds ever since the War of the Pacific in which Chile took Bolivia's connection to the Pacific Sea. This is not the only example. It is hard to determine how much lasting damage such an incident can have.

Stakeholders

Organisations

UN-OHRLLS

The UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States represents and fights for the aforementioned group of countries.

Countries

Bolivia

Having lost its connection to the sea to Chile in the War of the Pacific, Bolivia became a landlocked country. Ever since Bolivia has suffered under the consequences.⁹

The UN-OHRLLS has compiled a list of countries which fall under the categories they represent.

Relevant UN treaties, Resolutions and Reports

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)¹⁰

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

The UN-OHRLLS has been pushing for fair and just support for unfavourably located countries. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was a great feat for the UN-OHRLLS. However there is a problem in taking this any further. Namely, the International Court of Justice will not make exceptions for LLDC's, as the ICJ treats all equal.



Possible Solutions

In a possible resolution the following points should be included.

- Should it be illegal for a country to own a river which might be the only connection to the sea for other countries.
- How can countries improve the accessibility of trade?
- How do countries get funding for improving their accessibility of trade?
- Should coastal countries be obligated to help landlocked countries?

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