

Committee: Economic and Financial

Topic: The effects of the US-China trade war on the global economy.

Sponsors: The People's Republic and Norway

Signatories: Italy, Sweden, France, Bolivia, Kuwait, Russia, Mexico, Finland, South Korea, UAE, Spain, Norway, Somalia, Equatorial Guinea

Recalling that The United States of America has placed US\$250 billion worth of tariffs while China has only placed US\$110 billion against one another,

Emphasizing that as the US-China trade war escalates China's economy will not be able to boost investments due to its mounting debt,

Reaffirming that Almost half of what China sells to the US is now subject to tariffs,

Alarmed by the accusations made by United States President Trump at The United Nations Security Council stating that China would be meddling in the recent Midterm elections, with chinese advertisements in the US newspaper as his only evidence,

Recognizing that China only placed tariffs to retaliate against the US tariffs placed on their high-tech components,

Further recognizing that on January 8th, 2019 China began buying American soybeans again and has cut tariffs on American cars,

Acknowledging the fact that The United States of America has done nothing to solve this issue, they have in fact added more tariffs recently while China has been releasing their tariffs on American goods in hopes to end the extensive trade war,

Noting the statement made by the US president, "We can't continue to allow China to rape our country and that's what they're doing. It's the greatest theft in the history of the world."

Bearing in mind that China canceled trade talks planned with the US ahead of the impending implementation of US tariffs on US\$200 billion worth of Chinese goods on September 22, 2018,

Reminding the inability of the white house to agree internally on its final negotiation position with China making agreement impossible,

1. *Urges* all nations to relinquish retaliatory tariffs against allied nations;
2. *Further urges* all nations to supervise all tariffs being placed on their exported goods;
3. *Requests* that a conference be held to discuss all of the following but not limited to:
 - a. Economical issues placed on all Nations due to tariffs and trade wars,

- b. All financially irresponsible tariffs placed on other Nation's goods,
 - c. Ways to prevent future trade wars from breaking out,
 - d. How to rebuild the financial debt placed upon the many Nations during the US - China trade war,
 - e. Economical officials and organizations would be represented at the conference,
 - f. A bilateral treaty would be made and signed at the conference;
4. Suggests that all nations that currently have tariffs applied on their goods or are currently placing tariffs on other nations attend the conference;
 5. Requests the foundation of the United Nations Agrarian Recovery Initiative (UNARI) to help agricultural businesses recover from economic losses imposed by the current tariff rates initiated by the US – China Trade War through the collection and allocation of sustainable farming tools and other sustainable agriculture implements;
 6. Suggests the formulation of the WTO Astana Declaration to reaffirm the GATT Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) for the reinforcement of intellectual property rights with regards to 5G technology:
 - . The Astana Declaration would be drafted and approved by World Trade Organization member states in the upcoming 2020 WTO Ministerial Conference in Astana, Kazakhstan,
 - b. Such a redress will review the rights to copyrighted expressions for 5G technology specifically within the United States of America, EU member states, Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China with regards to product surveillance, marketing, and reasonable distribution of findings,
 - c. The declaration would also further detail the equitable responsibilities of members of the WTO to the preservation of TRIPS sentiments within their own national laws and regulations,
 - d. After the Astana Declaration becomes adopted by WTO members, the declaration will be subject to review and adjustment by the WTO Ministerial Conference every two years within the period 2020 to 2030;
 4. Encourages that future trade wars should be avoided by only placing tariffs when economically responsible;
 5. Requests that there is frequent supervision of the Nations involved in the treaty by unbiased UN representatives to ensure that they are following the resolution;
 6. Calls upon the World Trade Organization to reevaluate the Trump Administration's tariffs under its national security clause taking into account the bolstered international security efforts as detailed in the GATT Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of intellectual property rights and the suggested future Astana Declaration;
 7. Decides to stay active on the matter.