**FORUM:** Special Conference 1

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to mitigate the impact of increasing national protectionism

**SUBMITTED BY:**

MAIN-SUBMITTED BY: CAMBODIA,

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE 1,

*Acknowledging* the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which led to the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and has served as a foundational document or globalization of national economies,

*Reiterating* concerns over the efficacy of the WTO, especially after the United States prevented the Appellate Body from carrying out elements of the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes,

*Convinced* that protectionism and grid-lock of the global economy must be prevented, especially because it will detriment the economies of developing nations who rely on comparative advantages,

*Desiring* the economic improvement of developing and transitioning economies in order to make them more resilient to trade barriers,

1. Reaffirms the WTO’s Anti-Dumping Agreement, annexing an Industry Investigation Agreement (IIA) that will allow for research teams to conduct economic studies and data collection for determining the accuracy of dumping claims;
2. Appeals to the WTO to change anti dumping sunset reviews from five years to every three years so as to determine more accurately when to remove anti dumping procedures;
3. Also appeals to the WTO and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to call for and adopt non-tariff barriers for developing nations and the Environmental Goods Agreement to lower tariffs on renewable energy goods;
4. Encourages the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to continue providing economic advice in reworking value supply chains in order to circumvent tariffs and promote development in other countries;
5. Recommends the use of the Developing Nations Trade Incentivization Framework (DNTIF), consisting of:
   1. temporary Technology Subsidies Programs (TTSPs) for funding agricultural development in:
      1. farming practices like conservation tillage and crop rotation
      2. profession categorization policy
      3. storage facilities and drying equipment
      4. rural electrification projects
   2. and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and granting tax breaks to companies who incorporate aid into their core business strategies;
6. Further recommends the use of new mining technologies in order to bolster the primary sector of developing economies, including but not limited to:
   1. electro-optic sensors and emission spectroscopy
   2. autogenous mills
   3. One Geology’s tomographic database;
7. Adopts an additional Protocol Relating to the Status of Climate Refugees with well-founded fears based on environmental degradation of his/her homeland and corroborated by scientific research.