



MUIMUN

May 13th - May 16th 2021

Economic and Social Council

Study Guide

Topic A:

Female Genital Mutilation as a major threat to Global Health

Topic B:

Combating the Consequences of Trade War in the Global South

Münster, May 2021

Münster University
International Model United Nations
(MUIMUN)
Web: www.muimun.org
E-Mail: secgen@muimun.org
c/o Arbeitsstelle Forschungstransfer
Robert-Koch-Str. 40
48149 Münster
Phone: +49 251 833 2943

Under direction of the General Secretariat

Secretary-General: Anna Kunkel

Supported by:



Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster
Schlossplatz 2
48149 Münster
Web: www.uni-muenster.de
E-Mail: verwaltung@uni-muenster.de
Phone: +49 251 83 0



Münster MUN e.V.
Scharnhorststraße 12
48151 Münster
Executive management:
Ellen Barnert, Esther Kapuske
Web: www.muenster-mun.de
E-Mail: info@muenster-mun.de



Arbeitsstelle Forschungstransfer
Robert-Koch-Str. 40
48149 Münster
Web: www.uni-muenster.de/AFO/
E-Mail: uvafo@uni-muenster.de
Phone: +49 251 83 32221

Content:
Benevolence Mbano
Waqas Halim
Leonie Quentmeier
sochum.muimun@gmail.com

Content Advisor:
Leonie Quentmeier

Design:
Ana Maria Buttkus Ocampo, Anna Kunkel

Word of Welcome from the Chair

Dear Delegates!

Welcome to the MUIMUN 2021 United Nations Economic and Social Council. We are Benevolence and Saskia, and we will be your chairs during the conference. To give you an insight into who we are and why we are here, we will shortly introduce ourselves.

My name is Benevolence, and I am a law student, who is always intrigued by the world of law and international relations. My journey with MUN began in junior high school, and this will be my seventh time chairing. I enjoy MUN as it not only stimulates dialogue but creates a rich space for interaction and tackling pressing issues. The topic I am introducing this year is 'Female Genital Mutilation as a major threat to Global Health'. I am looking forward to hearing the solutions and stance the nations you will represent have on Female Genital Mutilation, which is currently affecting over 200 million girls worldwide.



Saskia first participated in a MUN in 2010 and has been quite the regular at MUIMUN - she looks forward to her eighth participation at this conference. Altogether she has participated in over 50 conferences all over the world. Having completed a LLM in Edinburgh and an MA in Munich, she currently studies for a PhD in International Law and teaches Public Law at the University of Glasgow.

Please note that this Study Guide serves as an introduction to the topics for this committee. It is not intended to replace individual research. We encourage you to explore your Member State's policies in-depth and use the overview of the committee, extensive introductions to the two topics, and annotated bibliography to further your knowledge on these topics. If you have any questions, please feel free to reach out to us before, during, and after the conference. You can reach us under ecosoc.muimun@gmail.com.

Have fun with your conference preparations and the reading of this study guide - we are looking forward to getting to know you during the conference in May!

Best regards, Benevolence Mbanu & Saskia Millmann

Table of Content

Word of Welcome from the Chair.....	i
Table of Content.....	ii
Committee Description	3
Topic A: Female Genital Mutilation as a major threat to Global Health	6
<i>Definition of Key Terminology</i>	6
<i>INtroduction.....</i>	7
<i>History / Origins of Practice.....</i>	9
<i>Recent Development.....</i>	10
<i>Present Situation.....</i>	11
<i>Issues arising and Challenges.....</i>	11
<i>Questions and Points the Resolution must answer.....</i>	12
<i>Further Reading.....</i>	13
<i>Bibliography.....</i>	13
<i>Additional Resources.....</i>	14
Topic B: Combating the Consequences of Trade War in the Global South	15
<i>Introduction</i>	15
<i>Definition of Key Terms.....</i>	17
<i>Brief history of International Trade.....</i>	18
<i>A Brief Timeline of the US-China Trade War</i>	19
<i>How has the Global South been affected by these Trade Wars?.....</i>	23
<i>Questions a Resolution should answer</i>	25
<i>Further Reading.....</i>	25
<i>Bibliography.....</i>	26
Conference and Research Tips	32

Committee Description

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was established by the United Nations (UN) in 1945¹ and this year marks the 76th year that it has been in existence. It forms part of the six main organs of the UN under Chapter 3 and Articles 7 and 8 of the UN Charter². The ECOSOC serves to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development which are economic, social, and environmental³.

Presently, the ECOSOC consists of 54 Member States and under rule 83 of the General Assembly rules of procedure, a state should be voted in by a two-thirds majority to be considered a member state⁴. Upon attaining membership, a state may only be a member for 3 years⁵. The geographical membership of states is as follows:

14 seats for Africa.

11 seats for Asia.

10 seats for Latin America / Caribbean States.

6 seats for Eastern Europe.

13 seats for Western Europe and other areas⁶

Mandate

The Mandate of the ECOSOC is defined through the UN Charter and a variety of resolutions from the General Assembly⁷. The mandate includes: “promoting [a] higher standard of living, full employment, and economic and social progress; solutions of international economic, social and health problems; international

¹ “United Nations Economic Council”, <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/about-us> Accessed March 15, 2021.

² *ibid*

³ *ibid*

⁴ General Assembly, “Rules of procedure”, <https://www.un.org/en/ga/about/ropga/plenary.shtml> Accessed March 15, 2021.

⁵ Britannica, Economic and Social Council, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Economic-and-Social-Council>, Accessed March 15, 2021.

⁶ ECOSOC, FAQ – Where can I find the current membership? <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/FAQ>, Accessed March 16, 2021.

⁷ United Nations, “BRIEF I. ECOSOC mandates and evolution of functions”.

<https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/2020doc/BRIEF>, Accessed March 15, 2021.

cultural and educational cooperation; and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion”.⁸

The Committee mandates have grown from setting up and reviewing reports of various functional and regional commissions and committees, whilst establishing relationship agreements and reviewing reports⁹, to implementing programs of actions for conferences and summits for the UN such as the Commission on the Status of Women or the Commission on Population and Development¹⁰. In addition, with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals as the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in 2012, the ECOSOC was tasked to become a more serious oriented body that would oversee the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ¹¹.

Limitations

Due to the ECOSOC being placed under the authority of the General Assembly, it has permissions to submit recommendations and has not been granted any decision-making power¹². A further limitation is its size. With only 54 members the ECOSOC is too small to perform as a representative forum for discussion and social matters, resulting in many member states not feeling adequately represented by it¹³.

Rules of Procedure¹⁴

There are approximately 78 rules which govern the ECOSOC. These rules include the number of sessions the committee can hold (usually biannual), the establishment of

⁸ United Nations, “ECOSOC mandates” p.1
<https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/2020doc/BRIEF> , Accessed March 15, 2021

⁹ ibid

¹⁰ ibid

¹¹United Nations, “ECOSOC mandates” p.2 ...
<https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/2020doc/BRIEF> , Accessed March 15, 2021

¹² Global Policy Forum, “The Reform of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): A Never-Ending Story?” ...<https://archive.globalpolicy.org/social-and-economic-policy/social-and-economic-policy-at-the-un/reform-of-ecosoc-and-the-social-and-economic-policy-process-at-the-un/47509-the-reform-of-the-un-economic-and-social.html>, Accessed ...March 15, 2021.

¹³ Global Policy Forum, “Reform of ECOSOC” , <https://archive.globalpolicy.org/social-and-economic-policy/social-and-economic-policy-at-the-un/reform-of-ecosoc-and-the-social-and-economic-policy-process-at-the-un/47509-the-reform-of-the-un-economic-and-social.html>, Accessed March 15, 2021.

¹⁴ Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council, <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CHR/RoP.pdf>, Accessed March 15, 2021.

committees and working groups, the order of voting on proposals, and even participation of Non-Member States.

Our display of the MUIMUN 2021 conference will assimilate on the Rules of Procedure available on the official website.

Topic A: Female Genital Mutilation as a major threat to Global Health

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMINOLOGY

Female Genital Mutilation -An illegal (mostly traditional) practice that involves partially or completely removing external genitalia on young girls and women or other acts of mutilation.

Human Rights - a moral or principle every individual possesses by virtue of being a human being.¹⁵

State “a nation or territory considered as an organized political community under one government” e.g., Germany is a state.¹⁶

Infibulation - A highly controversial but mostly traditional practice in most Northeastern African cultures. This practice involves cutting the labia or clitoris of a young girl or woman and stitching together the edges of their vulva to prevent them from having sexual intercourse.¹⁷

Violation - exhibiting actions that show no respect for others, customs, laws, and property.

Female Circumcision- A common and traditional but illegal practice in most cultures that involves partially or completely removing the external genitalia of a young woman or girl. There are no known medical benefits for this practice.¹⁸

Rite of passage - “a ceremony or event marking an important stage in someone's life, especially birth, the transition from childhood to adulthood, marriage, and death”.¹⁹

¹⁵ "Human Rights | United Nations." <https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/human-rights/>. Accessed 25 Feb.2020.

¹⁶ According to the Elements of a State as proposed by Georg Jellinek, <https://archive.org/details/allgemeinestaat00jellgoog/page/n7/mode/2up> . Accessed March 1, 2020

¹⁷ "Female genital mutilation and other harmful practices - WHO." https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/fgm/fgm_reinfibulation_central_Sudan/en/. Accessed 25 Feb. 2020.

¹⁸ "Female genital mutilation - World Health Organization." 3 Feb. 2020, <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/female-genital-mutilation>. Accessed 25 Feb. 2020.

¹⁹ "Rites of Passage With Wisdom to Grow", Psychology Today, <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/your-writehealth/201408/rites-passage-wisdom-grow> Accessed March 01, 2020.

Global- when something relates to the whole world.

Threat - a suggestion or possibility of danger, or trouble.

Global Health - the health of populations in the worldwide context. It is further “an area of study, research and practice that places a priority on improving health and achieving equity in health for all people worldwide”²⁰

Sustainable Development Goals - a collection of 17 global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all".²¹

Prevalent - widespread in an area or at a particular time.

Cultural Norms - “relating to the ideas, customs, and social behavior of a society.”

Perpetuate - “make (something) continue indefinitely.”²²

Health Complications - a secondary disease or condition that follows and aggravates an already existing health condition.

Survivor - “a person who survives, especially a person remaining alive after an event in which others have died / a person who copes well with difficulties in their life.”²³

INTRODUCTION

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a practice that not only demeans but dehumanizes girls and women. It is an unjustifiable practice no matter the circumstances surrounding it. However, many states have tried to justify it as part of custom and tradition, part of women’s sexuality, religion, and social pressures. FGM is a practice common in Africa, Southern Asia, the Middle East, and now in many migrating communities in America and Europe.²⁴

Global health is focused on human health issues that transcend national borders; it has components of both preventative and individual-level clinic care. It plays an increasingly

²⁰ "Global health': meaning what? | BMJ Global Health." Accessed February 25, 2020.
<https://gh.bmj.com/content/3/2/e000843>.

²¹ "About the Sustainable Development Goals - United Nations" Accessed February 25, 2020.
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>.

²² <https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/perpetuate> Accessed March 1, 2020.

²³ <https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/survivor> Accessed March 1, 2020

²⁴ Nkanathe, JK, 2014, pp93-97,94.

crucial role in both global security and the security of the world population. As the world and its economies become increasingly globalized, including extensive international travel and commerce, it is necessary to think about health in a global context. Rarely a week goes by without a headline about the emergence or re-emergence of an infectious disease or other health threat somewhere in the world.

FGM is a major threat to global health, as the practice involves cutting and removal of parts or all the female genitalia. The following are some of the reasons used to justify the practice²⁵.

(i) “Social and cultural causes lead amongst the reasons why many families allow their daughter to undergo FGM. Some however practice FGM as a religious belief. (ii) FGM is seen as an important symbol for the formation of ethnic identity in a society in which a woman lives. It is considered a rite of passage as it reflects transitions from teenagehood to womanhood for those who practice. (iii) In FGM practicing communities, most men prefer women who are circumcised when it comes to selecting a woman to marry. (iv) There is a belief an uncircumcised woman will be infertile or that their infants will die. Amongst the listed reasons, practicing FGM has been reported as a money-making practice as those who practice it make large amounts of money and have high renown in society.”²⁶

Female Genital Mutilation is classified into 4 types:

Type 1- referred to as clitoridectomy²⁷ which is the partial or total removal of the clitoris and in some cases the prepuce (the fold of skin surrounding the clitoris).

Type 2- referred to as excision²⁸, which is a partial or total removal of the clitoris and labia minora, with or without excision of labia majora.

Type 3- referred to as infibulation²⁹, which is the narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal. The seal is formed by cutting and repositioning the labia minora or labia majora, most times through stitching with or without the removal of the clitoris³⁰ (Infibulation can only be rectified by deinfibulation which is the practice of cutting open the sealed vaginal opening. This

²⁵ Saraçoğlu, Â M, 2014, p2

²⁶ Saraçoğlu, Â M, 2014, p2

²⁷ Odukgobe, A, 2017, pp 138-148, 139.

²⁸ Odukgobe, A, 2017, pp 138-148, 139.

²⁹ Odukgobe, A, 2017, pp 138-148, 139.

³⁰ WHO, Female genital mutilation, <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/female-genital-mutilation>, Accessed March 1, 2020.

is usually done to improve health being and well-being as well as facilitate childbirth or allow sexual intercourse).

Type 4- includes all and any other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes. This can be in the form of piercing, pricking, incising, cauterizing, and scraping to the genitalia.³¹

The FGM procedure is not regulated by any medical profession, serves no known medical benefits but results in severe pain and bleeding that can lead to hemorrhaging. It further has long-term effects on late complications such as sexual dysfunction, chronic infections, and inflammatory complications (AIDS, Tetanus, Keloid scar), gynecological complications such as vulva abscess, infertility and problems during pregnancy etc. Other late complications such as urological problems (urinary infection and urethral stricture), bladder stones, Vesicovaginal fistula with, urinary incontinence, or increased residual urine have been reported).³² FGM also has psychological (and social) effects as it is a practice surrounded by fear from the survivors.³³

Unfortunately, until now, FGM is still culturally acceptable and those who fail to undergo the practice are severely stigmatized. Threats of jail terms and intimidation seem to drive the practice underground.³⁴

HISTORY / ORIGINS OF PRACTICE

The exact origins of the practice are unknown or unclear, but most sources on FGM date back to pre-colonial times, however it has been in existence for centuries, with the oldest written source on it dating back to 500 B.C.³⁵. Some scholars have proposed the origins to be from Ancient Egypt – which is now present-day Sudan and Egypt, after noting the discovery of circumcised mummies from the fifth century BC. A theory states that the practice was spread by slave trade routes, expanding through the western shore of the Red Sea to the Southern West African Regions. Another theory affirms that it was brought to Africa from

³¹ WHO, Female genital mutilation, <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/female-genital-mutilation>, Accessed March 1, 2020.

³² Saraçoglu, M 2014, p2

³³"The psychological and social impact of female genital mutilation." Accessed February 25, 2020. https://pureportal.coventry.ac.uk/files/12390286/16_388_Glover_et_al.pdf.

³⁴ Nkanathe, JK, 2014, p95.

³⁵ Saraçoglu, M, A 2014, p2

the Middle East by Arab traders. The practice was also believed to have been implemented on female slaves in Ancient Rome in a bid to deter them from sexual intercourse or pregnancy.³⁶

Many countries have tried eradicating FGM since the early 1900s. In the mid-1900s e.g., in 1940 and 1950 Sudan and Egypt passed laws to prohibit FGM. Later in the 1960s and 1970s women across the world led campaigns to raise awareness of the effects of FGM. Unfortunately, in many States perpetrators receive low sentences for the crime which prevents the total abolishment of the practice³⁷.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT

UN Actions and Initiatives

In 1979, WHO sponsored the first Seminar on Harmful Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children³⁸ in Khartoum (Sudan).

In 1993, Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women,³⁹ which has been adopted by the UN General Assembly and which characterizes FGM as a form of violence.

In 1997, WHO issued a joint statement against the practice of FGM together with UNICEF and UNFPA to accelerate prevention and managing complications of FGM.

In 2007, UNFPA and UNICEF initiated the Joint Programme⁴⁰ on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting.

In 2010, WHO published a “Global⁴¹ strategy to stop health care providers from performing FGM”.

³⁶ Llamas, J, 2017, pp1-8, 2.

³⁷ Docker, M, 2011, pP1-90, 10.

³⁸ "Fact Sheet No.23, Harmful Traditional Practices Affecting the" Accessed February 25, 2020. .
...<https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet23en.pdf>.

³⁹ "Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women" Accessed February 25, 2020.
...https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocities-crimes/Doc.21_declaration%20elimination%20vaw.pdf.

⁴⁰ "UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital" Accessed February 25, 2020.
...<https://www.unfpa.org/publications/unfpa-unicef-joint-programme-female-genital-mutilationcutting-accelerating-change>.

⁴¹ "Global strategy to stop health-care providers from performing" Accessed February 25, 2020.
...https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/fgm/rhr_10_9/en/.

In 2012, UN General Assembly adopted a resolution ⁴²to eliminate FGM.

In 2016, WHO collaborated with UNFPA-UNICEF and launched the first evidence-based guidelines⁴³ for the management of health complications from FGM.

In 2018, UNHRC adopted 10 texts⁴⁴, requesting a meeting on female genital mutilation and decided to hold a panel discussion on women's rights.

PRESENT SITUATION

FGM currently affects over 200 million women and girls⁴⁵ all over the world. The practice is mostly carried out in the name of religion and culture by traditional circumcisers. Some health care service providers have attempted to carry out the procedure medically, under the false assumption that it is safe when medicalized. However, the United Nations strongly urges against FGM, despite which means or form of procedure it has been carried out, even if it is by health professionals. This is because FGM violates personal rights to be free from torture and cruel degrading treatment and the right to life.

In 2010, The World Health Organization estimated its global annual incidence to be that 3 million underwent FGM⁴⁶ every year. However, there has been some reduction in specific countries such as Egypt, Kenya, Burkina Faso, and Senegal which implemented legislation banning FGM and established organizations to tackle FGM in communities. Further actions might include increasing health education, especially for girls.

ISSUES ARISING AND CHALLENGES

FGM has several negative impacts on its victims, such as an impact on identity - many FGM survivors feel differently from women who have not undergone FGM. There is also an

⁴² "resolution - UNFPA." Accessed February 25, 2020. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/67th_UNGA-Resolution_adopted_on_FGM_0.pdf.

⁴³ "WHO guidelines on the management of health complications." Accessed February 25, 2020. [...https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/fgm/management-health-complications-fgm/en/](https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/fgm/management-health-complications-fgm/en/).

⁴⁴ "Human Rights Council adopts 10 texts, requests a meeting on" Accessed February 25, 2020. [...https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23338&LangID=E](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23338&LangID=E).

⁴⁵ "Female genital mutilation (FGM) - WHO." Accessed February 25, 2020. [...https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/fgm/prevalence/en/](https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/fgm/prevalence/en/).

⁴⁶ "Female genital mutilation (FGM) - WHO." Accessed February 25, 2020. [...https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/fgm/prevalence/en/](https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/fgm/prevalence/en/).

emotional impact as many survivors are filled with shame, and many are constantly triggered about the procedure by small things such as smells or sharp objects. The relation impact comes into effect as trust in general and marital relationships are affected by the procedure. FGM further has a physical impact on survivors as many of them tend to experience pain and health complications during pregnancy and childbirth.⁴⁷

The following are a list of core challenges surrounding FGM:

Local structures of power and authority such as religious and community leaders, circumcisers, and in some cases medical personnel contribute to upholding the practice.

In some societies the practice is often regarded as a cultural tradition making it challenging to discontinue.

In some FGM practicing communities the practice is considered a rite of passage to womanhood and marriage.

Fear of being shunned out by communities, to be accepted socially and social pressure to conform to what others do, are strong motivations that perpetuate the practice.⁴⁸

QUESTIONS AND POINTS THE RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

- Which Sustainable Development Goals advocate gender equality?
- How can the ECOSOC interrogate traditions and cultures which lead to gender inequality and FGM?
- What obligations do Member States have to eradicate health violating practices like FGM?
- How can the ECOSOC assist survivors of FGM?
- What measure can be taken against citizens adamant about practicing FGM?
- What solutions can be put forward to further eradicate FGM?
- What can be done about countries practicing FGM?

⁴⁷ Glover, J, (2017), pp219-238

⁴⁸ Glover, J, (2017), p223.

FURTHER READING

- Wikipedia (Only as a starting point, just to get a general idea. NEVER quote it or get statistics from it.)
- News Websites
- UN System: UN Organizations (www.unsystem.org)
- The United Nations Handbook
- United Nations
- United Nations Women (www.unwomen.org)
- Official Country websites

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Berg RC, Denison E, Fretheim A. (2010) Psychological, social, and sexual consequences of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C): a systematic review of quantitative studies, *Report from Kunnskapssenteret* (13), p1-77.
- Glover, J, Liebling, H, Barrett, H & Goodman, S (2017) The psychological and social impact of female genital mutilation: A holistic conceptual framework, *Journal of International Studies*, Vol, 10(2), p219-238.
- Llamas, J, (2027) Female Circumcision: The History, the Current Prevalence and the Approach to a Patient, p1-8.
- Mahmoud, M.I.H, (2015) Effect of female genital mutilation on female sexual function, *Alex J Med*, Alexandria, Egypt,
Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajme.2015.03.003>
- Docker, M, (2011) Overcoming Female Genital Cutting An Examination of Approaches to Overcome the Harmful Traditional Practice: A Children's Rights Perspective, *World Vision Institute*, Germany.
- Nkanathe, J.K, Karuri, M.N, (2014) Female Genital Mutilation: Its Physical-Social Effects on Individuals and Reasons for Its Persistence among Communities, *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, Vol, 4(28), p93-97.

Odukogbe AA, Afolabi BB, Bello OO, Adeyanju AS (2017) Female genital mutilation/cutting in Africa. *Transl Androl Urol*/Vol, 6(2):138-148.

Saraçoglu, M, Öztürk, H (2014) Female Circumcision. *Androl Gynecol: Curr Res* 2:2. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2327-4360.1000120>

UN Women, (2018) Regional UN Women Ambassador Jaha Dukureh, Available at <https://www.unwomen.org/en/partnerships/goodwill-ambassadors/jaha-dukureh> [Accessed 15 December 2019]

World Health Organization, (2018), Female Genital Mutilation: Fact Sheet, Available at <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/female-genital-mutilation> [Accessed 02 December 2019]

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Desert Flower, (2009) (movie)

Jaha Dukureh, TEDxBari, FGM: How to Face the Desert of Indifference Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QdCooRyg5Ls>

Jaha's Promise (documentary) Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wP5vkznpAdc>

World Health Assembly, 61. (2008). Female genital mutilation. World Health Organization. Available at: <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/23532>

Topic B: Combating the Consequences of Trade War in the Global South

Written by Waqas Halim and Leonie Quentmeier

INTRODUCTION

The trade war between the US and China has supposedly resulted in both positive and negative consequences for the Global South. It is unclear, however, if the positive ones outweigh the negative ones since these consequences are short-term by their very own nature. The two main opinions stand either:

- i) that the Global South has benefited from the US-China Trade War, due to China turning towards the South for resources such as soybeans, or
- ii) that it has only resulted in the further downfall of the economies in the Global South, e.g., due to US tariffs being imposed to prevent Latin American countries from providing such resources to China.⁴⁹

As the topic suggests this Study Guide aims to examine the consequences of such trade wars. The stated UN position on the current economic trade war is that it leads nowhere and only costs a lot to both China and the US⁵⁰. UN economists conclude by describing it as a “lose-lose” situation⁵¹.

Among the multiple and complex reasons that have resulted in the current downfall of the economy in the Global South is the trade war between the USA and China, as well as both the humanitarian and the economic crises that have been the nightmarish reality in the Global South over the last years. The attitude and perception of the strong players of such

⁴⁹ Elmer, K. (2019). Latin America trade grows as China and US tussle for influence. South China Morning Post. [Online] Available at: <https://www.scmp.com/news/china/diplomacy/article/3020246/latin-america-trade-grows-china-and-us-tussle-influence> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

⁵⁰ United Nations Conference on Trade And Development. (2019). unctad.org | Trade war leaves both US and China worse off. [online] Available at: <https://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=2226> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

⁵¹ UN News. (2019). US-China trade war is a ‘lose-lose’ situation for them and the world, warn UN economists. [online] Available at: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/11/1050661> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

games, like the USA and China, in this case, plays a big role in how the smaller players, these being amongst others the aforementioned countries, are affected.

Further to this, after taking a closer look at the trading deals of the Global South and the strength of ties between the USA and its southern neighbors, one can conclude that the long-standing economic importance of these two regions can easily turn the tide of trading. It has to be noted that in 2018, Mexico was both the second-largest destination for U.S. exports and also the second-largest source of U.S. imports while Brazil also ranked among the top 15 U.S. trading partners. One important detail to pay attention to is that the USA also have free-trade agreements with all of the countries of Central America as well as Chile, Colombia, and Peru.⁵²

According to a study conducted by the Center for Strategic and International Studies on the impact of the US-China trade war in Africa, it has been mentioned that in Africa, tariffs will aggravate weaknesses in African economies. Reliance on protectionist policies, weak industrial development, lagging infrastructure, and domestic instability have hindered the diversification of many African economies. These weaknesses are particularly accentuated within resource-intensive countries. Consequently, oil-rich Nigeria and copper-dominated Zambia, and economies that overwhelmingly trade with China, are in particular vulnerable, while countries such as Senegal, which have a combination of agricultural products, tourism, and services for revenues, are more secure from the trade war's impacts.⁵³

The purpose of this Study Guide is to examine the consequences of tariffs and other trade barriers on the global economy particularly in countries in the Global South. Moreover, you will be presented with questions that you have to keep in mind while doing your research and that you will try to answer in your final resolution

⁵² <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL32934.pdf>

⁵³ <https://www.csis.org/analysis/innocent-bystanders-why-us-china-trade-war-hurts-african-economies>

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Trade War: The imposition of tariffs or quota restrictions are used to try to damage the trade of rivalling countries.⁵⁴

Tariffs: “A charge or list of charges either for services or on goods entering a country.”⁵⁵

Trade Protectionism: Trade protection is the deliberate attempt to limit imports or promote exports by putting up barriers to trade.⁵⁶

Trade Liberalization: “Trade liberalization removes or reduces barriers to trade among countries, such as tariffs and quotas”.⁵⁷

Multilateralism: A situation in which several different countries or organizations work together to achieve something or deal with a problem.⁵⁸

League of Nations: An international organization to promote world peace and cooperation that was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919): dissolved April 1946.⁵⁹

GATT (1947): The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed on Oct. 30, 1947, by 23 countries, was a legal agreement minimizing barriers to international trade by eliminating or reducing quotas, tariffs, and subsidies while preserving significant regulations. The GATT was intended to boost economic recovery after World War II through reconstructing and liberalizing global trade.⁶⁰

WTO: The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world’s trading nations and ratified in their national parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.⁶¹

⁵⁴ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/trade-war>

⁵⁵ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/tariff>

⁵⁶ <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/protectionism>

⁵⁷ Banton, C. and Kenton, W. (2019). Trade Liberalization. Investopedia. [online] Available at: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/t/trade-liberalization.asp> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

⁵⁸ Multilateralism, (2019). In dictionary.cambridge.org/ [online] Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

⁵⁹ League of Nations, (2019). In [dictionary.com](https://www.dictionary.com/) [online] Available at: <https://www.dictionary.com/> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

⁶⁰ Majaski, C. (2019). General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Investopedia. [online] Available at: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/gatt.asp> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

⁶¹ World Trade Organization. (2019). WTO | What is the WTO?. [online] Available at: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/whatis_e.htm [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

White paper: A white paper (also: whitepaper) is an informational document, usually issued by a company or not-for-profit organization, to promote or highlight the features of a solution, product, or service. White papers are often written as sales and marketing documents used to entice or persuade potential customers to learn more about or purchase a particular product, service, technology, or methodology.⁶²

BRIEF HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE⁶³

1914: World War I broke out. This results in international stock exchanges stopping and the new era of trade liberalization ending abruptly.

1920: The League of Nations is established as agreed during the Paris Peace Conference (1919-1920) and one of its main aims is to limit trade protectionism.

1927: The 1st World Economic Conference is held by the League of Nations. The main goal is the establishment of a multilateral trade agreement. The Geneva Convention on Import and Export Prohibition and Restriction gets 29 major states, including the United States of America, to agree to this multilateral trade agreement. It is therefore considered the predecessor of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) from 1947.⁶⁴

1930: The USA imposes tariffs of 50% on all imported goods through the Smoot-Hawley Act. Signs of the Great Depression start to show. The global economy is now uncertain, while nationalism starts to see an unpredicted rise.

1934: The United States passes the Reciprocal Trade Act of 1934, which enables the President to discuss bilateral deals concerning trades with other countries directly, without the approval of Congress. Meanwhile, Europe is witnessing sky-rocketing levels of ethnic-nationalist populism.

⁶² Hayes, A. (2019). *White Paper: What Everyone Should Know*. Investopedia. [online] Available at: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/w/whitepaper.asp> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019]

⁶³ DAILYFX. (2019). A Brief History of Trade Wars. [online] Available at: <https://www.dailyfx.com/research/trade-wars-history#> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

⁶⁴ World Trade Organization. (n.d.). The creation of the multilateral trading system. [online] Available at: https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/historywto_02_e.pdf [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

1939: The beginning of World War II. This results in another significant collapse of the world trade.

1944: Major conferences are held around the world and plans for the establishment of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank are being developed. The United States, Canada, Western Europe, Australia, and Japan agree to a common monetary policy framework (Bretton Woods) which links each individual country's currency to the value of gold (gold standard).

1945: World War II ends. The United Nations is formed at the San Francisco Conference.

1947: The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is established amongst the 23 signatories for the “substantial reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers and the elimination of preferences, on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis”.

1948: The Marshall Plan is established promising \$13 billion to Western European Countries in order to recover from the aftermath of WWII.

1971: The US exits the Bretton Woods Agreement signed in (1944) which bound its currency to the value of gold (gold standard). Many countries follow suit.

1994-1995: The World Trade Organization (WTO) is established.

A BRIEF TIMELINE OF THE US-CHINA TRADE WAR⁶⁵

September 2011: The former president of the United States, Donald Trump, makes a bold statement criticizing the US-China relations in regard to each other's stance, which reads as follows “China is neither an ally or a friend — they want to beat us and own our country”. It is important to remember that back then, Trump was not even running for the US presidency.

May 2016: Donald Trump runs for the US presidency. During one of his campaigns, he states that “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.”

⁶⁵ Wong, D. and Koty, A. (2019). The US-China Trade War: A Timeline - China Briefing News. China Briefing News. [online] Available at: <https://www.china-briefing.com/news/the-us-china-trade-war-a-timeline/> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

Beginning of April 2017: Chinese President Xi Jinping and then US President Donald Trump meet in order to establish a 100-Day plan to resolve China-US trading differences. This meeting did not end up giving concrete solutions to all problems discussed.⁶⁶

End of April 2017: The United States Trade Representative (USTR) starts investigations in regard to the possible threats steel/aluminum imports pose to the US national security.

May 2017: New US-China trade deal: US firms gain greater access to China's agriculture, energy, and financial markets. China can now sell cooked poultry to the US.

February 2018: The US implements 'global safeguard tariffs', which places a 30% tariff on all solar panel imports, with exceptions for Canada.

March 2018: President Trump decides,

- To file a case against China, claiming that the latter adopted discriminatory licensing practices. The case would be filed through WTO;
- To restrict investment in key technology sectors;
- To impose tariffs on products from China such as but not limited to aerospace, information communication technology, and machinery.

July 2018: The US implements the first round of specific tariffs targeting Chinese imported products worth US\$34 billion. China retaliates by imposing tariffs worth US\$34 billion on US imported products.

Mid-July 2018: The US releases a second round of China-targeted tariffs.

August 2018: Review of the current tariffs by the US and consideration of raising the current ones (applied during July 2018) from 10% to 25%. China is quick to follow suit and it announces a second round of US product targeted tariffs.

Mid-August 2018: China files a case against the US through the WTO. The case was due to Chinese claims against the US for damaging their interests in regards to solar panels.

⁶⁶ Koty, A. (2017). What the Xi-Trump Summit Left Unanswered for China-US Relations - China Briefing News. China Briefing News. [online] Available at: <https://www.china-briefing.com/news/what-the-xi-trump-summit-left-unanswered-for-china-us-relations/> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

End of August 2018: The US implements the second round of tariffs, which were considered in July of 2018. China retaliates by implementing its own US targeted tariffs and it also files a second case against the US through WTO.

September 2018: The US finalizes a third round of Chinese product targeted tariffs worth US\$200 billion.

End of September 2018: Both China and the US implement a third round of tariffs targeting each other's goods.

December 2018: The US and China consider a temporary truce.

Beginning of January 2019: The US and China engage in a 3-day trade talk in Beijing.

End of January 2019: Preparatory talks with China get canceled from the US.

February 2019: The US and China hold trade talks in Beijing again and agree to keep negotiating in Washington. During the negotiations in Washington, Trump extends the tariff deadline (the original deadline was March 1, 2019).

March 2019: China decides to extend the suspension of additional tariffs on US autos and auto parts.

May 2019: The US threatens to raise tariffs on Chinese imported goods. It then follows through after 5 days of making the threats. China follows suit and launches its tariff exemption system. The US ban Huawei from being purchased by US companies.

June 2019: China decides to increase tariffs on US\$60 billion worth of products and also issues a white paper on US-China economic relations.

Mid-June 2019: China's President Xi and US President Trump rekindle trade talks ahead of the G20 meeting.

End of June 2019: Due to G20's summit, a tentative truce is reached between the US and China.

July 2019: the US exempts 110 Chinese products from 25% tariffs and additionally issues licenses to American Huawei suppliers, therefore relaxing the ban on Huawei.

Mid-July 2019: President Trump threatens to add tariffs worth US\$325 billion to Chinese goods due to a new member being added to China's negotiating team.

August 2019: President Trump announces that the US will impose a 10 percent tariff on another US\$300 billion worth of Chinese goods starting on September 1, 2019. The US also declared China a currency manipulator. China then retaliates by suspending US agricultural products from being purchased by Chinese companies.

End of August 2019: China announces additional tariffs worth US\$75 billion on US goods, while President Trump threatens to increase tariffs on Chinese goods.

September 2019: On the 1st of September, the US makes good on its threats and implements the aforementioned tariffs during August of 2019. China proceeds to file a third case against the US through the WTO against the US.

November 2019: China wins its first files WTO case against the US, and the WTO announces that China will now be able to sanction US\$3.6 billion worth US imports as compensation.

December 2019: US-China trade war total tariffs so far:

- Total US tariffs applied exclusively to Chinese goods: US\$550 billion
- Total Chinese tariffs applied exclusively to US goods: US\$185 billion.

January 2020: The US and China sign phase one trade deal – the deal is intended to increase China's purchase of US products by cutting US tariffs.

February 2020: China promises to halve tariffs on US\$75 billion worth of goods, in line with phase one deal.

July 2020: China books record deal for US corn.

August 2020: US and China decide to postpone the trade deal review.

HOW HAS THE GLOBAL SOUTH BEEN AFFECTED BY THESE TRADE WARS?

The first opinion as mentioned in the introduction is that the Latin American countries have benefited majorly from the US-China trade war, due to China turning towards Latin America to buy resources.⁶⁷ However, the US was quick to realize what was happening and started imposing sanctions on these Latin American countries willing to trade with their opponent. As Lenin Moreno, Ecuador's President recently mentioned the Swahili old proverb: "When elephants fight, the grass gets crushed; when elephants make love, the grass gets crushed!"⁶⁸ Meaning that these elephants are the bigger economies (America and China) and the grass are the much smaller ones such as Ecuador.

Case Study: The impact on Latin America

Before looking at the actual impact, we must first take into consideration both historic and trading ties between Latin America and China and also Latin America and the US. No matter how the trade war ends, Latin America will have to make difficult choices that will perhaps have long-lasting effects on its economy. While it might not be obvious, China depends on Latin America as well, since China's second-largest destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth of US\$ 25 billion in 2017 is Latin America, while the overall regional trade has multiplied by 18 times since 2000.⁶⁹

Let us also not forget, that the Latin American currencies have further lost value in comparison to the dollar continuously, with a loss of 3.6% to the Colombian Peso, 2% to the Brazilian Real, 2.4% to the Chilean Peso, and about 1.4% to the Peruvian Sun. As mentioned previously, the region has steady economic growth due to China's spending, therefore this trade war will affect the Latin American countries if China's investments would plummet.

The case of Peru: Peru's 60% of exports are mineral based, specifically gold and copper. So, even though copper's value fell 4.2% in the first three weeks of May of 2019, gold is still an always sought-after refuge in cases of crisis. Gold offsets the fall in the price of copper –

⁶⁷ Elmer, K. (2019). Latin America trade grows as China and US tussle for influence. South China Morning Post. [online] Available at: <https://www.scmp.com/news/china/diplomacy/article/3020246/latin-america-trade-grows-china-and-us-tussle-influence> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].

⁶⁸ Canuto, O. (2019). Latin America Is Not Benefiting from the U.S.-China Trade War. Americas Quarterly. [online] Available at: <https://www.americasquarterly.org/content/latin-america-not-benefiting-us-china-trade-war> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].

⁶⁹ Admin (2019). Trade War US-China and the Impact on Latin America – Evodio Kaltenecker. Evodiokaltenecker.com. [online] Available at: <https://evodiokaltenecker.com/trade-war-between-us-china-and-the-impact-on-latin-america/> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].

together with the decline in the price of oil, something similar to what happened in the agricultural sector, where the increase in the price of imports such as corn (9%) and wheat (12%).⁷⁰

The case of Argentina: a country with trade relations to both China and the U.S. The Chinese can purchase from Argentina what they can no longer purchase from the US. With an increase in sales to China, there now is a balance between what Beijing has stopped buying from Washington. Argentinian soybeans and pork are the prime goods China has its eyes on.⁷¹

The case of Venezuela: Venezuela's economy is very dependent on trade with China and FDI. As a matter of fact, until 2017, over ½ of the total investments, China made in Latin America were directed to Venezuela. That ½ is worth over US\$ 60 billion, meaning that any and all effects on the Chinese economy as a result of the US-China trade war, would also direct the Venezuelan economy. This is also how President Maduro's regime remains standing. Without the previous level of sales to China, and without the debt of the Chinese being repaid, President Maduro's regime would have long ago ended. No other nations are either willing or able to trade with Venezuela as boldly as China does, however, this has a lesson to teach all Latin American countries.⁷²

⁷⁰ Anthopoulos, P. (2019). What the trade war between China and the U.S. means to Latin America - TheAltWorld. TheAltWorld. [online] Available at: <http://thealtworld.com/thealtworld/what-the-trade-war-between-china-and-the-u-s-means-to-latin-america> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Ibid.

QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION SHOULD ANSWER

- Are there any international actions left to be taken in order to limit the economic and trade wars from affecting the global economy?
- Are the actions taken by the WTO enough?
- How can international action be balanced with the need to account for national differences?
- In what ways can ECOSOC help limit the consequences of the cases analyzed?
- Can ECOSOC work alongside the WTO, UNHRC, and the Security Council in order to protect human lives and the global economy?
- Is your country taking enough action in order to protect global economic interests? If not, then what else can be done?
- What are the possibilities for reducing the trade war's impact?

FURTHER READING

What caused the US-China Trade War:

<http://isid.org.in/pdf/DN1805.pdf>

Security Council and the Venezuelan Crisis:

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13719.doc.htm>

Stabilizing Bolivia:

<https://foreignpolicy.com/2019/11/13/latin-america-polarization-bolivia-brazil-venezuela-argentina-chile/>

The human cost of American economic war against Venezuela:

<https://www.newstatesman.com/world/south-america/2019/05/human-cost-america-s-economic-war-venezuela>

Sino-US Trade War Continues in Latin America:

https://www.theepochtimes.com/sino-us-trade-war-continues-in-latin-america_3175804.html

The costs of the trade war to the global economy:

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/02/how-trade-war-diverts-the-world-unctad-tariff/>

<https://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=1784>

<https://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=1992>

<https://ihsmarkit.com/solutions/us-china-trade-war-impacts.html>

Are some of the tensions easing?

<https://www.cnbc.com/2019/09/12/ahead-of-trade-talks-china-makes-biggest-us-soybean-purchases-since-june-traders-say.html>

How to fight past these economic wars?

<https://larlrasa.org/articles/10.25222/larr.292/>

2030 Agenda for Post-Conflict Countries:

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/ecosoc7009.doc.htm>

<https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/undp-cpr-post-conflict-economic-recovery-enable-local-ingenuity-report-2008.pdf>

<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5227107a4.pdf>

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Elmer, K. (2019). Latin America trade grows as China and US tussle for influence. South China Morning Post. [online] Available at:

<https://www.scmp.com/news/china/diplomacy/article/3020246/latin-america-trade-grows-china-and-us-tussle-influence> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

Canuto, O. (2019). Latin America Is Not Benefiting from the U.S.-China Trade War. Americas Quarterly. [online] Available at:

<https://www.americasquarterly.org/content/latin-america-not-benefiting-us-china-trade-war> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

United Nations Conference On Trade And Development. (2019). unctad.org | Trade war leaves both US and China worse off. [online] Available at:

<https://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=2226> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

- Trade and Trade Diversion Effects of United States Tariffs on China - UNCTAD Research Paper No. 37 (UNCTAD/SER.RP/2019/9)[online] Available at: <https://unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationWebflyer.aspx?publicationid=2569> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- UN News. (2019). US-China trade war is a 'lose-lose' situation for them and the world, warn UN economists. [online] Available at: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/11/1050661> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- CoBANK. (2019). *Crisis and Opportunity: An Update on Latin American Economies*. [online] Available at: <https://www.cobank.com/knowledge-exchange/outlook/outlook-crisis-and-opportunity> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Trade War, (2019). In [lexico.com](https://www.lexico.com) [online] Available at: <https://www.lexico.com> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Tariff, (2019). In [lexico.com](https://www.lexico.com) [online] Available at: <https://www.lexico.com> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Trade Protectionism, (2019). In Economics Online [online] Available at: https://www.economicsonline.co.uk/Global_economics/Trade_protectionism.html [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Banton, C. and Kenton, W. (2019). Trade Liberalization. Investopedia. [online] Available at: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/t/trade-liberalization.asp> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Multilateralism, (2019). In dictionary.cambridge.org/ [online] Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- League of Nations, (2019). In [dictionary.com](https://www.dictionary.com/) [online] Available at: <https://www.dictionary.com/> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Majaski, C. (2019). General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Investopedia. [online] Available at: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/gatt.asp> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

- World Trade Organization. (2019). WTO | What is the WTO?. [online] Available at: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/whatis_e.htm [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Hayes, A. (2019). White Paper: What Everyone Should Know. Investopedia. [online] Available at: <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/w/whitepaper.asp> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- DAILYFX. (2019). A Brief History of Trade Wars. [online] Available at: <https://www.dailyfx.com/research/trade-wars-history#> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- World Trade Organization. (n.d.). The creation of the multilateral trading system. [online] Available at: https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/historywto_02_e.pdf [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Geneva Convention for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions [online] Available at: <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/us-treaties/bevans/m-ust000002-0651.pdf>
- World Trade Organization. (n.d.). The creation of the multilateral trading system. [online] Available at: https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/historywto_02_e.pdf [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Ocampo, J. (2017). Latin America's economies are recovering. Or are they?. World Economic Forum. [online] Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/01/latin-america-s-economies-are-recovering-or-are-they/> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Velasco, T. (2019). Chile: Impact of US-China trade war. Global Risk Insights. [online] Available at: <https://globalriskinsights.com/2019/10/chile-impact-of-us-china-trade-war/> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Wong, D. and Koty, A. (2019). The US-China Trade War: A Timeline - China Briefing News. China Briefing News. [online] Available at: <https://www.china-briefing.com/news/the-us-china-trade-war-a-timeline/> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].

- Koty, A. (2017). What the Xi-Trump Summit Left Unanswered for China-US Relations - China Briefing News. China Briefing News. [online] Available at: <https://www.china-briefing.com/news/what-the-xi-trump-summit-left-unanswered-for-china-us-relations/> [Accessed 22 Dec. 2019].
- Kiger, P. (2019). How Venezuela Fell From the Richest Country in South America into Crisis. HISTORY. [online] Available at: <https://www.history.com/news/venezuela-chavez-maduro-crisis> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].
- Carmody, M. (2019). What caused hyperinflation in Venezuela: a rare blend of public ineptitude and private enterprise. The Conversation. [online] Available at: <https://theconversation.com/what-caused-hyperinflation-in-venezuela-a-rare-blend-of-public-ineptitude-and-private-enterprise-102483> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].
- International Monetary Fund. (2019). República Bolivariana de Venezuela and the IMF. [online] Available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/VEN> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].
- International Organization for Migration | UN Migration. (2018). Number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela reaches three million. [online] Available at: <https://www.iom.int/news/number-refugees-and-migrants-venezuela-reaches-three-million-0> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].
- Herrero, A. and Casey, N. (2019). How Juan Guaidó Rose From Being Virtually Unknown to Lead Venezuela's Opposition. The New York Times. [online] Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/01/22/world/americas/juan-guaido-facts-history-bio.html?action=click&module=RelatedLinks&pgtype=Article> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].
- Specia, M. (2019). What Is Happening in Venezuela and Why It Matters. The New York Times. [online] Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/30/world/americas/venezuela-crisis.html?auth=login-email&login=email> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].
- Hanke, S. (2019). The U.S. Declares Economic War Against Venezuela. Forbes. [online] Available at: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/stevehanke/2019/01/29/the-u-s-declares-economic-war-against-venezuela/#129a02094711> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].

FRFI – Revolutionary Communist Group (2019). Venezuela: Fighting the Economic War ‘People to People’. Venezuelanalysis.com. [online] Available at: <https://venezuelanalysis.com/analysis/14707> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].

Selby-Green, M. (2019). US sanctions are killing Venezuelans, says former UN rapporteur. The Independent. [online] Available at: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/venezuela-us-sanctions-united-nations-oil-pdvsa-a8748201.html> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].

TeleSur English (2018). UN Human Rights Council Condemns Sanctions Against Venezuela. Venezuelanalysis.com. [online] Available at: <https://venezuelanalysis.com/news/13737> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].

General Assembly resolution 37/..., *Human rights and unilateral coercive measures*, A/HRC/37/L.34 (19 March 2018), available from <https://undocs.org/A/HRC/37/L.34>.

United Nations, General Assembly, *Report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order on his mission to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Ecuador*, A/HRC/39/47/Add.1 (3 August 2018), available from <https://chicagoalbasolidarity.files.wordpress.com/2018/08/un-report-on-venezuela-and-ecuador-alfred-de-zayas.pdf>

Shupak, G. (2019). US Media Ignore—and Applaud—Economic War on Venezuela. Common Dreams. [online] Available at: <https://www.commondreams.org/views/2019/02/06/us-media-ignore-and-applaud-economic-war-venezuela> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].

Admin (2019). Trade War US-China and the Impact on Latin America – Evodio Kaltenecker. Evodiokaltenecker.com. [online] Available at: <https://evodiokaltenecker.com/trade-war-between-us-china-and-the-impact-on-latin-america/> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].

Anthopoulos, P. (2019). What the trade war between China and the U.S. means to Latin America - TheAltWorld. TheAltWorld. [online] Available at: <http://thealtworld.com/thealtworld/what-the-trade-war-between-china-and-the-u-s-means-to-latin-america> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].

- Almeida, I. (2019). As Trade War Drags, China Scoops Up South American Soy for 2020. Bloomberg. [online] Available at: <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-08-26/as-trade-war-drags-china-scoops-up-south-american-soy-for-2020> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].
- Swanson, A. (2019). Trump Says U.S. Will Impose Metal Tariffs on Brazil and Argentina. The New York Times. [online] Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/12/02/business/economy/trump-tariffs-brazil-argentina-metal.html> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].
- Levy, P. (2019). Trump Trade War Turns South. Forbes. [online] Available at: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/phillevy/2019/12/02/trump-trade-war-turns-south/#2d84ca191c39> [Accessed 23 Dec. 2019].
- Congressional Research Service (2020): U.S.-Mexico Economic Relations: Trends, Issues, and Implications. [online] Available at: <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL32934>.

Conference and Research Tips

In preparation for the moderated caucus during the conference delegates might be required to submit opening statements which will highlight their country's position on the topic. A speakers list will be opened to member states in order to create a platform that allows engagement, making short comments on the issue at hand.

Typically, delegates will be required to adhere to the rules of procedure when participating in the debate. In preparation for the Conference, each delegate will be required to submit a Position Paper in accordance with the MUIMUN guidelines.

The key to being successful at MUN is thorough and comprehensive preparation. We recommend that all delegates become familiar with the following five areas of study. Each area should be addressed in the following order, as each is progressively more in-depth than the one listed before:

- The UN
- General Background of Country
- The Committee
- The Topic
- Your Country's position on said topic

Delegates, be aware above all that the objective of your opening speech is to persuade and even convince others and not merely to state an opinion. Be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of your cause and that of your opponent. A speech is only heard once and it should leave a strong impression as other speeches will follow, and you want yours to be remembered. Select the most important points and arrange them in ascending order of importance. The final point should be the most important one.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the committee chair under: ecosoc.muimun@gmail.com

