



Resolution GA/2/2.1

General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Albania, Commonwealth of Australia, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Holy See, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kiribati, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of Nicaragua, Republic of the Niger, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic, of Senegal, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Togo, Kingdom of Tonga, Republic of Uzbekistan

Topic: Sustainable Development - The Special Situation of Landlocked Developing Countries

Fully aware that LLDCs often rely on remote markets but struggles with the lack of access to the open sea and the high transport and transit costs they face,

Having considered the importance of cooperation between LLDCs,

Bearing in mind the inflation of import and export costs due to the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian War and other global conflicts, as well as the recent COVID-19 pandemic,

Noting with deep concern the broad and unclear regulations when it comes to transportation internationally for LLDC's and how easy they can change without many knowing,

Keeping in mind the importance of open borders and limited conflict for landlocked developing countries to access financial growth from tourism,

Noting with deep concern that due to isolation, low economic status, and the lack of financial resources, LLDCs rely on transit countries to import and export goods in and out of their own nation,

Alarmed by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on LLDCs,

Acknowledging the issues that low economic status and isolation has caused LLDCs as a result of limited trade options,

Recognizing the struggle of LLDCs due to the lack of infrastructure which hampers their sustainable development

Possible solutions for LLDCs

1. Notes that transportation and trade transactions are more expensive for LLDCs due to transit states' high cost of taxation;
2. Proclaims the decrease of LLDCs transport cost to alleviate the challenges of transporting goods;
3. Calls upon the LLDCs to have more communication between one another to discuss possible solutions regarding the challenges they face, also noting that LLDCs develop 20% slower than other nations;
4. Requests that LLDCs improve their transportation sector with assistance from the international community to reach better trade destinations;
5. Supports projects funding ports in sea access countries to assist LLDCs in receiving international goods and to make trade routes more efficient by saving time;
6. Reaffirms the importance of cooperation between different NGOs to support trade agreements between LLDCs and their transit states;

International Connections

7. Calls for the maintenance and improvement of communication between LLDCs and their bordering transit countries;
8. Requests use of regional transportation to support LLDCs;
9. Calls upon countries to build harbors on the shores of big rivers and lakes;
10. Emphasizes the need of assistance for LLDCs in regards to trade transition and transportation costs of LLDCs;

11. Encourages tourism in landlocked countries for financial support and gain and to better develop the institution of tourism;
12. Urges transit states to loosen customs restrictions to ease the costs for LLDCs when transporting goods;
13. Endorses the reduction of tariffs on products of LLDCs so that these countries could earn more from their products even with high transportation costs to promote financial growth in the respective country;
14. Further invites the diligent observation of the statistics and data to be prepared for any incoming financial situations that may soon arise;

Geographical drawbacks of LLDCs

15. Takes note of its lack of water supply because of geographical challenges;
16. Approves the creation of programs to fund projects involving improving water access for LLDCs;
17. Calls upon countries to promote the fishing industry by building fish ponds;
18. Endorses the development of LLDCs by the implementation of infrastructures that aid with trade;
19. Expresses its appreciation for the progress that LLDCs have made in recovering from the Covid 19 pandemic and in opening up their trades once again thanks to the covid vaccine and better sanitation guidelines;
20. Requests that countries form a community to promote trade which help rise the LLDCs economic status;
21. Strongly encourages LLDCs to work with NGOs to promote and improve local agriculture by giving them more land and materials to the farmers, aiding in the reduction of malnutrition and boosting the economic status;

Things to improve in LLDCs

22. Expresses the need to decrease transport costs for LLDCs to avoid paying extra costs for imports and exports;
23. Calls for international support in addressing the increased cost of development for LLDCs;

24. Draws attention to the lack of sustainable infrastructure development within LLDCs like hospitals, supermarkets, government buildings, and other forms of infrastructure to help citizens with their needs;
25. Further invites more non-predatory funding and assistance in the form of training to work more on sustainable infrastructure;
26. Encourages cooperation between LLDCs and other developing countries to make international trade and goods such as efficient fishing products to assist both parties in development;
27. Urges LLDCs and their neighboring countries to cooperate further along their borders to make tourism and access to LLDCs more affordable and easier;
28. Calls upon LLDCs to concentrate on advertising for tourism so they could make a profit and then invest in materials that might be needed.