

# XI International MUNRFE Session

# ISSUE BOOK



# General Assembly



## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1. Welcoming letter
2. Background of the committee
3. Agenda list
4. Description of the agenda items:
  - 4.1.UN Response to Population Outbreak
  - 4.2.International cooperation towards nuclear-free-world: UN short- and long-term strategies for disarmament and development
  - 4.3.Review of the Kyoto Protocol Arrangements
5. Requirements for Documents
6. Deadlines
7. Samples of Documents
8. Preamble/Operative Clauses
9. Procedural Rules

## **GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT'S WELCOME**

It is a humbling privilege to welcome you to the XI MUNRFE International Conference 2012. We congratulate you for being selected to participate in this remarkable global event. We each come with a different story of our journey along the MUN circuit, and it is our hope that through this Conference, we will be able to bring together all these MUN experiences under one umbrella.

A cornerstone of the Conference is without doubt the enthusiasm you bring to it. It will be an incredible learning experience, a chance to meet fantastic new people. This exceptional opportunity to transcend oneself motivates us to excel beyond our most ambitious dreams.

The General Assembly (GA) is the core body for addressing any questions or any matters within the scope of the UN Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any UN organs, consisting of 6 sub-committees. The GA is not significant only in frames of the real United Nations, but as well it will be rather serious and meaningful committee during the MUNRFE Session. As the Assembly deals with a plethora of issues, we will simulate the work of the First Committee, the Fourth and the GA Plenary. Definitely, if you have decided to be your States' representatives in the GA, it means that you must be very interested and curious about going on ubiquitous social, disarmament and security and legal problems, which are now so acutely diversified that immediate decisions on their solution are highly needed.

On this year Conference we have a wide range of topics to be discussed on the sessions of General Assembly, and although originating from different background, all of them are of extreme importance for the universal well-being.

Speaking of our conference, we expect fair competition, lively debate along with a fruitful cooperation between the delegates. Pessimists say the world is at its end, we prefer to say it is at a crossroads and believe that delegates of the UN General Assembly will choose the right path for the humankind to follow!

As the General Assembly's Chairpersons, we do really hope that its delegates will present one of the most extraordinary but at same time useful and suitable proposals for resolving the issues, stated in agenda list. We believe that through your diligence and hard work during preparation and the Conference itself, we together will manage to make the debate process as interesting and unforgettable as possible.

Once more, let us congratulate you on having been selected to be a part of this historic Model UN Conference. It is an honour to serve as your GA President and GA Vice-Presidents, and we wish you everything of the very best in your deliberations in the coming December.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you require any assistance.

We look forward to meet you all in Vladivostok.

**Warm regards,**

**Liliya Yakubova**

*President of the General Assembly, XI MUNFE International Conference, 2012*

**Elena Ponomareva**

*Vice-President of the General Assembly, XI MUNRFE International Conference, 2012*

## BACKGROUND OF THE COMMITTEE

*“Gentlemen, Monday’s near-miss was the fourth such incident since the thermonuclear age began. So long as the nations of this Earth are armed against each other, we’re bound to have more such … accidents. And eventually … soon … one must prove fatal. These nations must unite. We … we must make them unite. And gentlemen, we can make them unite.”*

### ***An Assembly of United Nations***

The United Nations (UN) officially came into being on October 24, 1945. The nomenclature, however, saw the light of day nearly four years earlier in the Declaration by United Nations, a pact between the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, China, the United States and twenty-two other countries to establish a military alliance against the Axis powers during World War II.<sup>3</sup> The very concept of united nations — sovereign states working together towards common ends — is a powerful one indeed. It is a concept that is most faithfully realized in the General Assembly (GA), as the entity within the UN System that “offer[s] a voice and a vote to all members of the organization.” To be clear, the GA is not where the power lies within the United Nations, but it is the quintessential world stage. Although the resolutions and declarations adopted by the GA are not legally binding, as they are in the Security Council, “they carry the weight of world opinion, as well as the moral authority of the world community.” Additionally, to a large extent, the GA drives the work of the United Nations.

Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Charter of the United Nations establishes the GA as one of the UN’s six principal organs and Chapter IV delineates its functions and the procedures that govern the body. Many of the Articles in Chapter IV of the Charter deal with what subject matter the GA can and cannot discuss. Despite a few limitations, the field of potential topics of discussion for the GA is very broad. The Charter of the United Nations specifies that the “GA may discuss any question or any matter within the scope of the present Charter.” This means that as long as the Charter does not expressly forbid it, the GA may discuss it. Among its various powers and responsibilities enumerated in the Charter, the GA elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council, approves the Organizational budget, and functions as the UN’s main deliberative body. Deliberation and discussion are central to the United Nations as they work towards achieving the principal aims of world peace and international cooperation to solve global problems.

### ***“Such Subsidiary Organs as It Deems Necessary”***

Article 22 of the UN Charter allows the GA to “establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.” In other words, the GA is empowered by the Charter to create ancillary entities to divide up its duties and help it more efficiently manage its substantial workload. This very practical principle is not an isolated occurrence within the Charter. In fact, the Charter also gives the Security Council, as well as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the authority to create subsidiary bodies in order to more efficiently execute their respective duties. To handle the many issues that the GA is called upon to address, this international body divides its work among dozens of “Boards, Commissions, Committees, Councils and Panels, and Working Groups.” Only six of these subsidiary bodies, however, are designated as Main Committees. From the mid-1950s through the early 1990s, there even existed a seventh Main Committee called the Special Political Committee. Though it was never officially given the numerical designation of the Seventh Committee, this committee existed right alongside the other Main Committees, always being listed in the official General Assembly Rules of Procedure between the First Committee, which was the Political and Security Committee at the time, and the Second Committee, which has always been known by the name it bears today. Originally, an ad hoc committee of the GA that had “a permanent character” conferred upon it, this little-remembered seventh Main Committee would eventually be merged into the Fourth Committee beginning with the GA’s 48th session in 1994.

The Main Committees each function as distinct replicas of the full 193-member GA, otherwise known as the Plenary. The six different GA Main Committees, however, only discuss matters pertaining to a very specific set of issues. Most of the work of the GA, in fact, takes place in these six Main Committees. All of the UN Member States discuss and debate world problems in the various

committees and together try to negotiate a common proposal for a solution, usually in the form of a draft resolution. That draft resolution is then taken up at the GA Plenary for further debate and voting, where it can be adopted or defeated.

### ***History of the General Assembly Plenary***

The General Assembly (GA) is one of the six principle organs of the United Nations (UN) and each of the Member States of the United Nations is represented in the GA with one vote per state. The GA is the main “deliberative organ” of the United Nations and can debate “any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter”. This includes exercising control and oversight over other UN organs, and all other UN bodies must report their activities to the GA. In addition, the GA may establish subsidiary bodies to perform such functions as it sees fit to carry out necessary activities. The recently established Human Rights Council was created using this power.

The General Assembly meets regularly from September to December of each year, and also retains the right to meet to discuss urgent or special matters if necessary. The GA’s agenda greatly varies from year to year. In the last session, the GA discussed conflict diamonds, the situation in Palestine, the effects of atomic radiation, malaria, the external-debt crisis, and the advancement of women and racial discrimination.

The issue of UN reform is also frequently addressed within the GA. An ad-hoc working group was created to research and address how the General Assembly itself could be reformed to better address the needs of the UN and the global community as a whole by becoming more effective and efficient.

It is sometimes stated that due to the non-binding nature of some of the work of the General Assembly, it carries no weight. Critics of the General Assembly’s decision-making process should be reminded of the purpose behind the creation of the GA. Those who had just survived the most devastating war of our time wanted to create a body with legitimacy that derives from global membership and from the principle of “one nation, one vote”. The moral impact that this membership and these decisions have are seen on a global scale each day through the decisions that the General Assembly made and continues to make.

## **AGENDA**

- 1) United Nations Response to Population Outbreak
- 2) International cooperation towards nuclear-free-world: UN short- and long-term strategies for disarmament and development
- 3) Review of the Kyoto Protocol Arrangements

## DESCRIPTION OF THE AGENDA ITEMS

### **1. UN Response to Population Outbreak**

*"What most frequently meets our view (and occasions complaint) is our teeming population. Our numbers are burdensome to the world, which can hardly support us... In very deed, pestilence, and famine, and wars, and earthquakes have to be regarded as a remedy for nations, as the means of pruning the luxuriance of the human race."*

*Tertullian, 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD*

#### **Introduction**

From the times before Christ, humans have been worried about overpopulation. Those concerns have become ever more frenzied. On an almost daily basis we are fed a barrage of stories in the newspapers and on television predicting the imminent starvation of millions because population is outstripping the food supply. We regularly hear that because of population growth we are rapidly depleting our resource base with catastrophic consequences looming in our immediate future. We are constantly told that we are running out of living space and that unless something is done, and done immediately, to curb population growth, the world will be covered by a mass of humanity, with people jammed elbow to elbow and condemned to fight for each inch of space.

Throughout history, populations have grown slowly despite high birth rates, due to the population-reducing effects of war, plagues and high infant mortality. During the 750 years before the Industrial Revolution, the world's population increased very slowly, remaining under 250 million.

By the beginning of the 19th century, the world population had grown to a billion individuals, and it was predicted that mankind would outgrow its available resources, since a finite amount of land was incapable of supporting an endlessly increasing population. Mercantillists argued that a large population was a form of wealth, which made it possible to create bigger markets and armies. On the other hand, others were scared because of the trend for the population increase line in developing countries that predominate over the population number in Europe and North America, where a tremendous fall is shown. The following should be mentioned that developing countries are still suffering from diseases, poverty, hunger, and warfare, are gasping for a drink. Overwhelming majority of the world's population is living in insufficient conditions, doesn't it scare?

#### **Why does overpopulation exist?**

"Overpopulation" cannot stand on its own. It is a relative term. Overpopulation must be overpopulation relative to something, usually food, resources, and living space.

**Food.** Food production has outpaced population growth by, on average, one percent per year ever since global food data began being collected in the late 1940s. There is currently enough food to feed everyone in the world. And there is a consensus among experts that global food production could be increased dramatically if needed. The major problem for the developed countries of the world is food surpluses. In the United States, for example, millions of acres of good cropland lie unused each year. Many experts believe that even with no advances in science or technology we currently have the capacity to feed adequately, on a sustainable basis, 40 to 50 billion people, or about eight to ten times the current world population. And we are currently at the dawn of a new agricultural revolution, biotechnology, which has the potential to increase agricultural productivity dramatically.

Where people are hungry, it is because of war (Somalia, Ethiopia) or government policies that, in the name of modernization and industrialization, penalize farmers by taxing them at prohibitive rates (e.g., Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya), not because population is exceeding the natural limits of what the world can support.

Significantly, during the decade of the 1980s, agricultural prices in the United States, in real terms, declined by 38 percent. World prices followed similar trends and today a larger proportion of the world's people are better fed than at any time in recorded history. In short, food is becoming more abundant.

**Resources.** Like food, resources have become more abundant over time. Practically all resources, including energy, are cheaper now than ever before. Relative to wages, natural resource prices in the United States in 1990 were only one-half what they were in 1950, and just one-fifth their price in 1900. Prices outside the United States show similar trends.

But how can resources be getting more abundant? Resources are not things that we find in nature. This is ideas that make things resources. If we don't know how to use something, it is not a resource. Oil is a perfect example. Prior to the 1840s oil was a liability rather than a resource. There was little use for it and it would often seep to the surface and get into the water supply. It was only with the dawn of the machine age that a use was discovered for this "slimy ooze."

Our knowledge is even more important than the physical substance itself, and this has significant ramifications: More people mean more ideas. There is no reason, therefore, that a growing population must mean declining resource availability. Historically, the opposite has been true. Rapidly growing populations have been accompanied by rapidly declining resource prices as people have discovered new ways to use existing resources as well as uses for previously unused materials.

But an important caveat must be introduced here. For the foregoing to occur, the political and economic institutions must be right. A shortage of a good or service, including a resource, will encourage a search both for additional supplies and for substitutes. But this is so only if those who are successful are able to profit from their effort. This is precisely what classical liberalism, with its emphasis on private property and the free market, accomplishes. A shortage of a particular resource will cause its price to rise, and the lure of profit will attract entrepreneurs anxious to capitalize on the shortage by finding solutions, either additional supplies of the existing material or the development of an entirely new method of supplying the service. Communicating through the use of fiber optics rather than copper cable is a case in point.

Entrepreneurs typically have drawn scientists and others with relevant expertise into the field by paying them to work on the problem. Thus, the market automatically ensures that those most likely to find solutions to a particular problem, such as a shortage of an important resource, are drawn into positions where they can concentrate their efforts on finding solutions to the problem. To cite just a single example, a shortage of ivory for billiard balls in nineteenth-century England led to the invention of celluloid, followed by the entire panoply of plastics.

In the absence of an efficient and reliable way to match up expertise with need, our efforts are random. And in the absence of suitable rewards for satisfying the needs of society, little effort will be forthcoming. It was certainly no accident that the takeoff, both in population growth and economic growth, dates from the decline of mercantilism and extensive government economic regulations in the eighteenth century, and the emergence in the Western world of a relatively free market, characterized by private property, low taxes, and little government interference.

In every category—per capita income, life expectancy, infant mortality, cars, telephones, televisions, radios per person—the performance of the more free market countries far surpasses the more interventionist countries. The differences are far too large as well as systematic to be attributed to mere chance.

**Living space.** But even if food and resources are becoming more abundant, certainly this can't be true for living space. After all, the world is a finite place and the more people in it, the less space there is for everyone. In a statistical sense this is true, of course. But it is also irrelevant. For example, if the entire population of the world were placed in the state of Alaska, every individual would receive nearly 3,500

square feet of space, or about one-half the size of the average American family homestead with front and back yards. Alaska is a big state, but it is a mere one percent of the earth's land mass. Less than one-half of one percent of the world's ice-free land area is used for human settlements.

But perhaps "living space" can be measured more meaningfully by looking at such things as the number of houses, the amount of floor space, or the number of rooms per person. There are more houses, more floor space, and more rooms per person than ever before. In short, like both food and resources, living space is, by any meaningful measure, becoming more abundant.

Finally, it should be noted that the population explosion has begun to fizzle. Population growth peaked at 2.1 percent per year in the late 1960s and has declined to its present rate of 1.7 percent. There is no doubt that this trend will continue since, according to the latest information supplied by the World Health Organization, total fertility rates (the number of births per woman) have declined from 4.5 in 1970 to just 3.3 in 1990. That is exactly fifty percent of the way toward a fertility rate of 2.1 which would eventually bring population growth to a halt.

## Determinants of population growth

Population growth is determined by four factors, births, deaths, immigrants, and emigrants.

In other words, the population growth of a period can be calculated in two parts, natural growth of population and mechanical growth of population, in which mechanical growth of population is mainly affected by social factors, e.g. the advanced economies are growing faster while the backward economies are growing slowly even with negative growth.

## Excessive growth and decline

Population exceeding the carrying capacity of an area or environment is called overpopulation. It may be caused by growth in population or by reduction in capacity. Spikes in human population can cause problems such as pollution and traffic congestion, these might be resolved or worsened by technological and economic changes. Conversely, such areas may be considered "underpopulated" if the population is not large enough to maintain an economic system (see population decline). Between these two extremes sits the notion of the optimum population.

Globally, the growth rate of the human population has been declining since peaking in 1962 and 1963 at 2.20% per annum. In 2009, the estimated annual growth rate was 1.1%. The CIA World Factbook gives the world annual birthrate, mortality rate, and growth rate as 1.915%, 0.812%, and 1.092% respectively. The last one hundred years have seen a rapid increase in population due to medical advances and massive increase in agricultural productivity made possible by the Green Revolution.

The actual annual growth in the number of humans fell from its peak of 88.0 million in 1989, to a low of 73.9 million in 2003, after which it rose again to 75.2 million in 2006. Since then, annual growth has declined. In 2009, the human population increased by 74.6 million, which is projected to fall steadily to about 41 million per annum in 2050, at which time the population will have increased to about 9.2 billion. Each region of the globe has seen great reductions in growth rate in recent decades, though growth rates remain above 2% in some countries of the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa, and also in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Latin America.

Some countries experience negative population growth, especially in Eastern Europe mainly due to low fertility rates, high death rates and emigration, as well as abortion. In Southern Africa, growth is slowing due to the high number of HIV-related deaths. Some Western Europe countries might also encounter negative population growth. Japan's population began decreasing in 2005.

## Relevance to the Millennium Development Goals



When 189 Heads of State and government from the North and South, as representatives of their citizens, signed onto the Millennium Declaration at the 2000 UN Millennium Summit, there was a palpable sense of urgency. Urgency to "free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected." There are 8 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and they have a close connection to the issue, if here is a question how to improve the living conditions and assist with the livelihood.

It is important to understand that if the world community is willing to improve the situation with the population outbreak, the review of MDGs tools and measures is needed.

## Projections of population growth

According to current projections of population growth, the world population of humans will continue to grow until at least 2050, with the estimated population, based on current growth trends, to reach 9 billion in 2040, and some predictions putting the population in 2050 as high as 11 billion. World population passed the 7 billion mark on October 31, 2011. According to the United Nations' World Population Prospects report, the world population is currently growing by approximately 74 million people per year. Current United Nations predictions estimate that the world population will reach 9.0 billion around 2050, assuming a decrease in average fertility rate from 2.5 down to 2.0. Almost all growth will take place in the less developed regions, where today's 5.3 billion population of underdeveloped countries is expected to increase to 7.8 billion in 2050. By contrast, the population of the more developed regions will remain mostly unchanged, at 1.2 billion. An exception is the United States population, which is expected to increase 44% from 305 million in 2008 to 439 million in 2050. In 2000–2005, the average world fertility was 2.65 children per woman, about half the level in 1950–1955 (5 children per woman). In the medium variant, global fertility is projected to decline further to 2.05 children per woman.

During 2005–2050, nine countries are expected to account for half of the world's projected population increase: India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bangladesh, Uganda, United States, Ethiopia, and China, listed according to the size of their contribution to population growth. China would be higher still in this list were it not for its One Child Policy. Global life expectancy at birth, which is estimated to have risen from 46 years in 1950–1955 to 65 years in 2000–2005, is expected to keep rising to reach 75 years in 2045–2050. In the more developed regions, the projected increase is from 75 years today to 82 years by mid-century. Among the least developed countries, where life expectancy today is just under 50 years, it is expected to be 66 years in 2045–2050. The population of 51 countries or areas, including Germany, Italy, Japan and most of the successor States of the former Soviet Union, is expected to be lower in 2050 than in 2005.

During 2005–2050, the net number of international migrants to more developed regions is projected to be 98 million. Because deaths are projected to exceed births in the more developed regions by 73 million during 2005–2050, population growth in those regions will largely be due to international migration. In 2000–2005, net migration in 28 countries either prevented population decline or doubled at least the contribution of natural increase (births minus deaths) to population growth. These countries include Austria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Qatar, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom. Birth rates are now falling in a small percentage of developing countries, while the actual populations in many developed countries would fall without immigration. By 2050 (Medium variant), India will have 1.6 billion people, China 1.4

billion, United States 439 million, Pakistan 309 million, Indonesia 280 million, Nigeria 259 million, Bangladesh 258 million, Brazil 245 million, Democratic Republic of the Congo 189 million, Ethiopia 185 million, Philippines 141 million, Mexico 132 million, Egypt 125 million, Vietnam 120 million, Russia 109 million, Japan 103 million, Iran 100 million, Turkey 99 million, Uganda 93 million, Tanzania 85 million, Kenya 85 million and United Kingdom 80 million.

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs report (2004) projects the world population to peak at 9.22 billion in 2075. After reaching this maximum the world population is projected to decline slightly and then resume increasing slowly, to reach a level of 8.97 billion by 2300, about the same as the projected 2050 figure.

These project growth patterns depend on assumptions about vital rates. Total fertility is assumed to continue to decline, at varying paces depending on circumstances in individual countries, to a below-replacement level of 1.85 children per woman by midcentury. Countries already at this level or below, and other countries when they reach it, will eventually return to replacement over a period of a century and stay at replacement going forward. All countries are projected to have reached replacement fertility by 2175.

Life expectancy is assumed to rise continuously, with no upper limit, though at a slowing pace depending on circumstances in individual countries. By 2100, life expectancy is expected to vary among countries from 66 to 97 years, and by 2300 from 87 to 106 years. Rising life expectancy will produce small but continuing population growth by the end of the projections, ranging from 0.03 to 0.07 per cent annually.

### **What is expected from the delegates?**

If human beings don't change the relation to a planet, the doomsday will come in 100 years — exclusively as a result of ability to live of the person. Overpopulation is considered as one of the 5 main global problems of the mankind, and only the global community is able to resolve this issue.

Being involved into the ordeals of negotiations, the world diplomacy is to find out constructive measures towards relevant MDGs implementation and improvement of existing instruments in the field of humanitarian issues.

Delegates write one Policy Paper on this issue and one resolution.

### **Questions for consideration**

1. What is the main “engine” of the population outbreak?
2. How is the world community able to stop it?
3. How are MDGs able to be implemented in this case? What should be added or changed?
4. How could States reach the partnership here?
5. Is it possible and how to prevent the population outbreak in future?

### **Useful Links**

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview.html>

<http://www.undesa.com/english/background/background.htm>

<http://www.unfpa.org/public/>

<http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=9>

<http://www.unaids.org/en/>

## **2. International cooperation towards nuclear-free-world: UN short- and long-term strategies for disarmament and development**

*"Today I can declare my hope, declare it from the bottom of my heart that we will eventually see the time when the number of nuclear weapons is down to zero and the world is a much better place."*

*General Colin Powell*

### **Back to history**

In the 1930s there was enormous progress in nuclear research, and when scientists solved the mystery of uranium fission, concern grew in the United States that Hitler's Germany would create the first nuclear weapon. In US laboratories, scientists worked around the clock to be the first to finish a fissile weapon. After Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the US Congress poured money into military research, and above all research on fissile materials. On July 16, 1945, the so-called Manhattan project had managed to produce enough plutonium to perform a first nuclear test, this date is usually considered as the beginning of the Atomic Age.

Since the development of nuclear weapons there has been strong opposition throughout the world to these weapons which can annihilate the entire world and its population. States have made demands in negotiations. Organizations and engaged activists everywhere have marched, rallied, protested and demanded the right to live in a world free from nuclear weapons.

### **UN acts**

Being one of the global issues for United Nations, the issue of nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation has crucial and important meaning for human well-being and world peace.

United Nations major effort towards multilateral disarmament and arms limitation took shape in The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the most universal of all multilateral disarmament treaties which came into force in 1970. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was adopted in 1996; however it has not yet entered into force. UN-supported regional treaties ban nuclear weapons in Antarctica, Latin America and the Caribbean, the South Pacific, South-East Asia, Africa and Central Asia. Other instruments adopted through the UN ban nuclear weapons in outer space in the sea-bed.

Responding to the rise of international terrorism, the General Assembly adopted resolution 57/83 aimed at preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The Assembly's International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism was opened for signature in September 2005 and entered into force in July 2007.

The General Assembly and the Security Council address disarmament-related issues on a continuing basis. The Assembly also held special sessions on disarmament in 1978 and 1988. Some UN bodies are dedicated exclusively to disarmament. Among them is the Conference on Disarmament. As the international community's sole multilateral negotiating forum for disarmament agreements, the Conference successfully negotiated both the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) implements the decisions of the General Assembly on disarmament matters. It also provides substantive and organizational support for norm-setting in the area of disarmament through the work of the General Assembly and its First Committee, the UN Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament and other bodies. The UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) undertakes independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues. The Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters advises the Secretary-General on matters related to arms limitation and disarmament, and serves as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR. It also advises on implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme.

## **Documented negotiations**

A number of bilateral and multilateral treaties and arrangements seek to reduce or eliminate certain categories of nuclear weapons, to prevent the proliferation of such weapons and their delivery vehicles. These range from several treaties between the United States of America and Russian Federation as well as various other initiatives, to the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, and the Wassenaar Arrangement.

As for bilateral agreements, the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty) limited the number of anti-ballistic missile systems of the United States and the Soviet Union to one each. A 1997 “demarcation” agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation distinguished between “strategic”, or long-range ABMs, which were prohibited, and “non-strategic”, or shorter-range ABMs, which were not. The Treaty ceased to be in effect as of 13 June 2002, when the United States withdrew from it.

The 1987 United States-Soviet Union Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF Treaty) eliminated an entire class of nuclear weapons, which includes all land-based ballistic and cruise missiles with a range of 500 to 5,500 km. By the end of 1996, all the weapons slated for destruction under the provisions of the Treaty had been eliminated. The 1991 United States-Soviet Union Strategic Arms Limitation and Reduction Treaty (START I) placed a ceiling of 6,000 warheads on 1,600 deployed long-range nuclear missiles for each side by 2001, thereby reducing the 1991 stockpile levels by about 30 per cent.

The 1992 Lisbon Protocol to START I committed the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, as successor states to the Soviet Union, to abide by the START I Treaty; Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine were to adhere to the NPT as non nuclear-weapon states. By 1996, these three states had removed all nuclear weapons from their territories.

The 1993 Strategic Arms Limitation and Reduction Treaty II (START II) committed both parties to reduce the number of warheads on long-range nuclear missiles to 3,500 on each side by 2003, and eliminated ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles) equipped with MIRVs (multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles). A 1997 agreement extended the deadline for destruction of the launching systems — missile silos, bombers and submarines — to the end of 2007.

On 24 May 2002, the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the United States signed the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT), also known as the Moscow Treaty, agreeing to limit the level of their deployed strategic nuclear warheads to between 1,700 and 2,200.

On 5 February 2011, the New START Treaty between the US and the Russian Federation on measures for the further reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms, entered into force. New START replaced the Treaty of Moscow (SORT), which was due to expire in December 2012. New START sets limits on the number of deployed nuclear warheads and delivery systems.

The five official nuclear-weapon states — the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France and China — appear to have no plans for ridding themselves of their nuclear weapons in the near future. They still consider it necessary to maintain a nuclear deterrent. Today close to 97 per cent of all nuclear weapons are found in the United States and Russia. Approximately 12 500 of the nuclear weapons in the US and Russia are operational, while the rest are placed in reserves or awaiting dismantlement. The continued development and upgrading of nuclear weapons by nuclear-weapon states sends a dangerous signal to non-nuclear-weapon states. The solution is for the nuclear-weapon states, in particular the United States and Russia with the largest arsenals, to admit that nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation are two sides of the same coin. The existence of nuclear weapons fuels proliferation. Complete nuclear disarmament would show that nuclear weapons are not an attractive option.

## **What is expected from the delegates?**

As it is stated in the agenda’s name, diplomats are to find a consensus whether or not to have nuclear weapons free future, how to reach it and protect. If the answer is positive, how to make arrangements

for establishing nuclear free zones in the region mentioned. If negative, how to develop partnership against the huge disaster ever.

Delegates write one Policy Paper on this issue and one resolution.

*"Above all else, we need a reaffirmation of political commitment at the highest levels to reducing the dangers that arise both from existing nuclear weapons and from further proliferation."*

*Kofi Annan, ex-UN SG*

### **Questions for consideration**

1. Does your country support UN initiatives on reducing nuclear material and arsenal; has it made any significant steps to contributing nuclear disarmament?
2. What are the most effective ways of putting into action international cooperation in creating nuclear-free world within UN bodies?
3. Should UN empower IAEA with more authority to provide the IAEA inspectors with more effective tools for monitoring compliance with safeguards agreement?
4. What are the perspectives of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East and what role should UN play in this process?

### **Useful links**

#### **International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism**

<http://untreaty.un.org/cod/avl/ha/icsant/icsant.html>

#### **GA Resolution/Decision: 57/83. Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction**

<http://disarmament2.un.org/vote.nsf/511260f3bf6ae9c005256705006e0a5b/03aeed2faa9e709285256c5a0046bcc?OpenDocument&ExpandSection=5>

#### **Further readings and related links:**

##### **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)**

<http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/NPTtext.shtml>

##### **Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World: The Need For a New Agenda** by numerous Foreign Ministers

<http://www.nuclearfiles.org/menu/key-issues/ethics/issues/political/towards-nuclear-weapons-free-world.htm>

##### **Toward a Nuclear-Free World** by George P. Shultz, William J. Perry, Henry A. Kissinger and Sam Nunn

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB120036422673589947.html>

##### **The World Is Over-Armed And Peace Is Under-Funded** by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

<http://www.un.org/disarmament/update/20120830/>

##### **Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament: Shifting the Mindset** by David Krieger

[http://www.wagingpeace.org/menu/resources/publications/npt\\_2010.pdf](http://www.wagingpeace.org/menu/resources/publications/npt_2010.pdf)

##### **The Report of the Tokyo Forum for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Part Five: Key Recommendations** <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/forum/tokyo9907/report-5.html>

**The United Nations and security in a nuclear-weapon-free world.** The Secretary-General's five point proposal on nuclear disarmament

<http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/sg5point.shtml>

**Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI)**

<http://www.nti.org>

**Nuclear Disarmament Map** by NTI

<http://www.nti.org/nuclear-disarmament-map/>

### **3. Review of the Kyoto Protocol Arrangements**

*“Preservation of our environment is not a liberal or conservative challenge, it is common sense.”*

Ronald Reagan, State of the Union Address, Jan. 25, 1984

#### **Introduction**

Climate change has long-since ceased to be a scientific curiosity, and is no longer just one of many environmental and regulatory concerns. As the United Nations Secretary-General has said, it is the major, overriding environmental issue of our time, and the single greatest challenge facing environmental regulators. It is a growing crisis with economic, health and safety, food production, security, and other dimensions.

The news to date is bad and getting worse. Ice-loss from glaciers and ice sheets has continued, leading, for instance, to the second straight year with an ice-free passage through Canada's Arctic islands, and accelerating rates of ice-loss from ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica. Combined with thermal expansion—warm water occupies more volume than cold—the melting of ice sheets and glaciers around the world is contributing to rates and an ultimate extent of sea-level rise that could far outstrip those anticipated in the most recent global scientific assessment.

There is alarming evidence that important tipping points, leading to irreversible changes in major ecosystems and the planetary climate system, may already have been reached or passed. Ecosystems as diverse as the Amazon rainforest and the Arctic tundra, for example, may be approaching thresholds of dramatic change through warming and drying. Mountain glaciers are in alarming retreat and the downstream effects of reduced water supply in the driest months will have repercussions that transcend generations. Climate feedback systems and environmental cumulative effects are building across Earth systems demonstrating behaviors we cannot anticipate.

The potential for runaway greenhouse warming is real and has never been more present. The most dangerous climate changes may still be avoided if we transform our hydrocarbon based energy systems and if we initiate rational and adequately financed adaptation programs to forestall disasters and migrations at unprecedented scales. The tools are available, but they must be applied immediately and aggressively.

#### **International Regime on Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

*“Yes, there is still much about global warming we have to learn and research should continue. But the longer we delay, the more CO<sub>2</sub> will build up in the atmosphere. It stays there a long time. If we wait too long before acting, we will pass a point of no return and lock ourselves into centuries of global warming. We could pass one of those dangerous tipping points that could make life very difficult. It's a risk we shouldn't take.”*

Jim Dipeso, policy director for Republicans for Environmental Protection, speech, May 1, 2003

The Kyoto Protocol is an international system of governance, implemented under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for the purpose of regulating levels of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere. The Protocol was first adopted in principle at a 1997 United Nations-sponsored meeting held in Kyoto, Japan, and officially came into force in 2005, after being formally ratified by the required number of nations. As a system of governance, the Protocol is underwritten by national governments and is operated under the aegis of the United Nations. Participating nations have agreed to meet certain greenhouse gas emissions targets, as well as submit to external review and enforcement of these commitments by United Nations-based bodies.

The objective of the Protocol is the stabilization of levels of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere in order to stall global warming. Global warming has become a global concern; the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a United Nations agency, has predicted the earth's average temperature will increase between 1.4 and 5.8 degrees Celsius between the years 1990 and 2100, with potentially significant environmental and social consequences. Moreover, the IPCC has linked the global warming phenomenon to human actions, and specifically, to increased levels of

greenhouse gas emissions by humans through such activities as the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial and agricultural production. The Protocol is meant to serve as a framework by which participating countries work cooperatively to stabilize concentrations of greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere.

### **National Participation in the Kyoto Protocol**

As of July 2006, 164 national governments, including Canada, had ratified the Kyoto Protocol (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: 10 July 2006). Ratification means that these nations have formally adopted the Protocol in their domestic political institutions. As such, these nations are formally committed to meeting their specific greenhouse gas emission targets and are open to external review and enforcement by United Nations-based bodies. There are, however, notable “non-ratifying” nations, in particular, the United States and Australia. While both nations have signed the Protocol, neither has passed the agreement in their respective national legislatures. This means that they are neither bound by Kyoto emission target commitments, nor subject to external review and/or enforcement of those commitments.

### **Negotiation & Ratification of the Protocol**

The Kyoto Protocol involved a process of inter-governmental negotiations over a 13-year period. The following provides an historical overview of these negotiations, from the original meeting of nations in 1992, to the Protocol’s coming into force in 2005.

### **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)**

In the 1980s & early 1990s, the issue of global warming came to the forefront of international politics. In 1992, 154 countries, including Canada, signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The central element of the Convention was a commitment to stabilize greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere within a timeframe that would be sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change.

Nations agreed, moreover, that developed countries (countries with modern, fully developed economies) were to take a leadership role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Implicit in this understanding was the recognition that developed nations had been the primary greenhouse gas emitters over the last century, and that emission stabilization would be more problematic for non-developed or developing countries. (It was believed emission stabilization could come at the cost of economic development for non-developed and developing countries, something they could not easily afford.)

The 1992 Convention was only a general agreement in principle aimed at stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions. The Convention did not provide any of the important specifics for action, such as precise emission reduction targets, a timetable by which nations were to meet their targets, or a penalty system to punish violators. These issues were to be addressed at subsequent “Conferences of the Parties” (or COP), which were regular meetings that include all of the Protocol’s participating members.

### **Berlin Mandate (1995) and Ministerial Declaration (1996)**

Between the signings of the UN Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, two Conferences of the Parties were held (referred to as “COP-1” and “COP-2”). At the first Conference, held in Berlin in 1995, nations adopted the Berlin Mandate, a commitment by developed nations to set specific targets and timeframes for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and to outline explicit policies and measures to meet these targets.

At the second Conference, held a year later in Geneva, Switzerland, nations adopted the Ministerial Declaration. This Declaration firmly stated that the science of climate change was compelling, and that legally binding commitments on greenhouse gas emissions were warranted. The Declaration was a response to the charge that the science of global climate change was uncertain, and that action was unwarranted.

### **Signing of the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997)**

At the third Conference of the Parties, held in Kyoto, Japan, member countries signed the Kyoto Protocol. The 1997 Protocol document was a comprehensive agreement that included precise greenhouse gas emission targets for each member country, the general framework of a greenhouse gas emissions-trading program, and a commitment to hold future Conferences of the Parties to round out important details of the new regime (such as establishing the penalties for failure to meet targets and the rules of the new emissions-trading program).

The 1997 agreement also provided a specific procedure for bringing the Protocol into full force and effect. The Protocol would have to be formally ratified by at least 55 industrialized nations accounting for a minimum of 55 percent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions produced in 1990. “Ratification” required nations to formally adopt the Protocol in their domestic political institutions. In Canada, for example, the Protocol received majority support by both the House of Commons and the Senate, and was formally ratified in 2002.

### **Negotiating Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol (1997-2002)**

Following the signing of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, participating nations held a string of COP meetings in order to work out the Protocol’s details. In 1998, nations adopted the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which established a list of 140 items that necessitated agreement before countries could ratify the Protocol. These items ranged from working out an enforcement regime to establishing the rules for an emissions-trading system.

Most of the high-profile issues that remained outstanding were finally resolved in the Bonn Agreements and the Marrakech Accords, signed at the sixth and seventh Conferences of the Parties (both held in 2001). Under these agreements, participating members committed to comprehensive schemes governing flexibility mechanisms under the Protocol, such as the operating rules for emissions trading, emissions “sinks,” the Clean Development Mechanism, and Joint Implementation Projects. Nations also agreed to a general framework for enforcing compliance with emissions targets.

### **Coming into Effect (2005)**

By January 2004, several countries had ratified the Kyoto Protocol, including Japan, Canada, New Zealand, and most European signatories. Collectively, these ratifying countries represented approximately 44 percent of the total greenhouse gas emissions produced in 1990 – only 11 percent shy of the 55 percent target cited in the Protocol’s terms. The deciding factor in the eventual implementation of the Protocol was Russia, which represented 17 percent of total 1990 emissions.

Russia had been unclear about whether it would ratify the Protocol. However, in November 2004 Russian President Vladimir Putin announced his government would indeed pass the agreement, ensuring the Protocol would come into effect in 2005. Russian support was due, in large part, to its desire to become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO); Russia agreed to ratify the Protocol in exchange for European support for Russia’s WTO entry. This development was pivotal; without Russia’s support, the Protocol would not have met the 55 percent threshold and would have failed accordingly.

On February 16, 2005, the Kyoto Protocol formally came into effect, committing key industrialized countries, including Canada, to specific targets for reducing or limiting their greenhouse gas emissions between 2008 and 2012.

### **Greenhouse Gas Emission Targets**

The central element of the Kyoto Protocol is the agreement by participating nations to meet specific greenhouse gas emission targets. The Protocol covers the emission of six primary greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

It is important to note that nations do not have the same emission reduction targets under the Protocol. Instead, different groups of nations have different targets. Canada's target, for example, is to bring greenhouse gas emissions to six percent lower than what its emissions were in the year 1990. Most European countries, by contrast, are obliged to reduce their emissions to eight percent below their 1990 levels.

The Protocol requires each participating nation to achieve its particular emissions targets by the period 2008-2012, with evidence of demonstrable progress by 2005. Countries undergoing the process of transition to a market economy, such as many Eastern European nations, were accorded some flexibility under the Protocol in meeting their emission target deadlines. (The understanding was that these nations should not sacrifice necessary economic development in order to meet their Kyoto obligations.)

### **“Developed” and “Developing” Nations under the Protocol**

Under the Protocol, “ratifying nations” (those that formally adopted the Protocol in their domestic political institutions) are divided into basic two categories: developed nations and developing nations. This distinction is based on economics, with “developed nations” (referred to under the Protocol as “Annex 1” countries) representing economies that are well developed, such as Canada, Japan, Russia, and most European nations. “Developing nations” (referred to as “Non-annex 1” countries), by contrast, represent economies considered to be underdeveloped or in the process of developing, such as China, India, and the nations of Africa and South America.

Only Annex 1 nations have binding greenhouse gas emission targets, while Non-Annex 1 countries are currently exempt. This means that major greenhouse gas emitters, such as China and India, are not obliged to limit their emissions and may, in fact, increase their production of greenhouse gases without penalty. Non-annex 1 countries, however, do have an important role to play in the Protocol's flexibility mechanisms (see below); developed nations (Annex 1 countries) receive emission credits for funding greenhouse gas reduction projects in developing nations (Non-annex 1 countries). Moreover, special funds, such as the Least Developed Countries Fund, have been committed under the Protocol to aid developing countries in dealing with greenhouse gas emissions and the potential impact of global warming.

The Protocol's distinction between developed and developing nations stems from an early recognition that developed nations had been the leading contributors to increasing greenhouse gas levels over the last century and, as such, should take the lead in stabilizing the process of global warming. As noted earlier, negotiating parties further agreed that developing nations should not be required to sacrifice economic development in order to reduce or stabilize their greenhouse gas emissions – accounting for their exemption from emission targets. There is, however, the possibility that some developing nations, particularly China and India, may take on more formal obligations under the Protocol in the future.

### **Flexibility Mechanisms under the Protocol**

Another important element of the Kyoto Protocol is its flexibility mechanisms. These enable participating nations to achieve their emission targets by means other than simply reducing their own

national emissions of greenhouse gases – hence, the term “flexibility mechanisms.” The Protocol provides three mechanisms:

- **Clean Development:** This mechanism allows developed (or Annex 1) nations to receive emission credits towards their own emission targets by participating in certain projects in developing (or Non-annex 1) countries. These Clean Development projects must be approved by members of the Protocol and must contribute to sustainable development and greenhouse gas emission reductions in the host developing country.
- **Joint Implementation:** This mechanism allows Annex 1 nations to receive emission credits towards their own emission targets by participating in certain projects with other Annex 1 nations. These Joint Implementation projects must be approved by all nations participating in the project, and must either reduce greenhouse gas emissions or contribute to enhanced greenhouse gas removal through emission sinks (i.e. reforestation).
- **Emissions Trading:** This mechanism allows Annex 1 nations to purchase emission ‘credits’ from other Annex 1 countries. Some countries will be below the emission targets assigned to them under the Protocol and, as such, will have spare emission credits. Under the emissions trading system, other nations may purchase these spare credits and use them towards their own emission targets.

These mechanisms are meant to provide individual countries some flexibility in meeting their particular emission targets, while still ensuring an overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Under the Clean Development Mechanism, for example, the Annex 1 nation receives emission credits for reducing greenhouse gas emission in a developing nation. Hence, while emissions in the Annex 1 nation have in actuality remained the same, overall global emissions have been reduced.

## Opportunities and Challenges

Since its signing in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol has been the centre of controversy, with some applauding its implementation and environmental benefits, and others expressing concerns over its effectiveness and potential economic consequences. The following section briefly highlights some of the key issues surrounding the Protocol.

### *Limited Participation in the Protocol*

Another common criticism of the Protocol is the non-participation by the United States and developing nations, in particular, China and India. These nations represent significant portions of the earth’s emissions of greenhouse gases; as such, this has led some to argue that, ultimately, the Protocol will have only a very limited impact on the process of global warming.

Proponents of the Protocol, however, may point to its limited participation as a partial success. Even without the United States and developing countries, the Protocol will result in a slower rate of increase in greenhouse gas emissions – in other words, a limited Protocol is better than no Protocol at all. A further argument often cited is that the Protocol may be an important first step to a truly global emissions reduction regime. For example, by reducing their own emissions first, developed nations might gain the legitimacy required to convince developing nations to also reduce their emissions.

### *Economic Impacts of the Protocol*

Another key issue surrounding the Protocol: its potential economic impact on participating nations. Critics of the Protocol, for example, have emphasized potential negative economic impacts for developed nations as they work towards meeting their emission targets. They suggest that many economic sectors may be disrupted as companies are forced to introduce new technologies and procedures to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. In some cases, so the argument goes, the cost of introducing these technologies and techniques may be such that some companies will simply close.

Moreover, critics argue that governments and taxpayers will have to cover the cost of developing and enforcing stricter emission regulations, and providing aid and assistance to the private sector. Critics

also contend that consumers in developed nations may experience a higher cost of living, particularly if the price of important fossil fuels (such as coal and oil) is raised to induce conservation and switching to non-greenhouse gas emitting energy sources. Individuals may also have to pay higher prices for manufactured goods, as companies pass on costs associated with emission reduction to the consumer.

It is important to note, however, that the Protocol itself does provide some means for dealing with possible short-term economic impacts, notably its flexibility mechanisms. With the Emissions Trading, Joint Implementation, and Clean Development mechanisms, nations can still meet their emission-reduction targets without having to undergo massive economic changes overnight. In Canada's case, for example, there is concern the Protocol could cause serious disruptions to the oil sector; in this context, however, Canada can take its time in reforming the sector while continuing to meet its reduction targets by buying emission credits from other countries.

Supporters of the Protocol also cite its potential economic benefits. These include those stemming from the Protocol's objective of stalling global warming, particularly in regions that may be impacted by rising sea levels and drastic changes in the weather and precipitation. There will also be significant opportunities for companies and economies that are able to take advantage of this new economic environment. Nations that have extra room in their emission targets 'portfolios,' for example, will benefit financially from being able to sell emissions credits to other nations. Developing nations may also benefit, as they collaborate with developed nations under the Clean Development Mechanism. Finally, businesses that are able to offer products and services for reducing greenhouse gas emissions will undoubtedly prosper.

### **The road ahead**

The Kyoto Protocol is generally seen as an important first step towards a truly global emission reduction regime that will stabilize GHG emissions, and provides the essential architecture for any future international agreement on climate change.

By the end of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in 2012, a new international framework needs to have been negotiated and ratified that can deliver the stringent emission reductions the IPCC has clearly indicated are needed.

### **What is expected from the delegates?**

Facing challenges of the global warming, delegates are to determine whether or not measures introduced in the Protocol are useful and what else could be done in frames of the issue.

Delegates write one Policy Paper on this issue and one resolution (at pleasure).

*"We must be the change we wish to see in the world."*

*Gandhi*

### **Questions for consideration**

1. Which clauses in the current protocol is disputable in the Kyoto protocol?
2. How are the main "actors" on the arena of GHG emissions into the atmosphere?
3. What are the current arrangements in the field of ecology?
4. What new arrangements is the world community to propose to save the Planet from future damage?

## **Useful links**

<http://untreaty.un.org/cod/avl/ha/kpccc/kpccc.html>

<http://www.un.org/millennium/law/xxvii-23.htm>

<http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

[http://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XXVII-7-a&chapter=27&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-a&chapter=27&lang=en)

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/specenv.htm>

[http://www.hjil.de/63\\_2003/63\\_2003\\_2\\_a\\_255\\_280.pdf](http://www.hjil.de/63_2003/63_2003_2_a_255_280.pdf)

<http://www.ipcc.ch/>

<http://www.unep.org/climatechange/>

<http://www.c2es.org/>

## DOCUMENTS

The GA delegates are to write four documents on the above mentioned agenda items. These documents are:

- 1) Three Policy Papers. One for each agenda item.
- 2) One Resolution on any agenda item of those three ones.

### ***Policy paper***

A written policy statement is REQUIRED of all states delegations participating in the Annual Session of the MUNRFE. A policy paper should be prepared by each delegate for each agenda item that will be discussed. The statements are to be based upon the knowledge that the delegation has acquired of its country and of the agenda items.

The written statements serve several functions for the delegation preparing for the conference. First, it provides an important exercise in the concise expression of national policy views. Second, it provides an important guide post in the preparation efforts. Third, it will provide a policy reference file in each committee during the conference session. Fourth, hopefully it will foster clearer, more concise and directed committee discussions. The policy statement must be 2/3 of sheet in length. It must consist of three paragraphs and contain the following:

#### *The first paragraph*

- a. Background of the main elements of the problem or concern (e.g. brief historical overview of the issue)
- b. UN action taken in the past on the issue
- c. Can include, if appropriate, positions on the issue of major blocs or groups of nations;

#### *The second paragraph*

- a. Provide the current status of the issue,
- b. Current action or resolutions by the UN (i.e. current or last session of UN);

#### *The third paragraph*

- a. Main reasons that support your country's point of view or position on the issue, or strongest reasons favoring opposition and strongest points of rebuttal,
- b. Solution or resolution your country might propose to the issue.

The proposed solution should be directed toward the issue at the international level and not toward the selected country's internal policy.

Important note: If the selected country has 5 seats and the delegation only has 4 delegates in fact, the delegation is still responsible for the submission of policy papers and resolutions for all 5 seats to which the country is assigned in case it claims to occupy the position of the best three teams at the Conference.

### ***Resolution***

A resolution is a formal statement of opinion or recommendation to be presented to the appropriate organ of the MUNRFE for adoption. Armed with a full understanding of its country's stand on an issue, a delegation can draft a suitable resolution on the issue. A resolution must be directly concerned with the agenda item and must accurately represent the position and national policy of its proposer and sponsors. Resolutions are the basic decisions or statements of the constituent units of the United Nations. While drafted by individual states or groups thereof, they declare the official policy for the particular organ or body. While resolutions have a standard format, they may serve different purposes.

Most resolutions state or reaffirm Assembly policy on a particular item. Some resolutions include an entire treaty, declaration, or convention, making it available for state accession. Some resolutions may give directions, requests, or suggestions to other UN bodies, other international bodies, or specific funds and programs. They may condemn the actions of a state, urge collective action, and, in the case of the Security Council, require compulsory compliance.

The length of resolution is not limited but should be of a reasonable size and sufficient for encompassing all important details. The resolution can be divided into two parts: preamble and operative.

The preamble phrases are the justifications for action. They denote Charter authorization for action, past resolution precedents, and statements about the particular problem. They are similar to the given in a logic proof. All actions taken in the resolution should be deducible from or supported by the preamble phrases.

The policy portion of the resolution is composed of operative paragraphs. Each of these starts with a verb. Taken as a whole, the operatives should deal thoroughly with one complete idea and should be arranged in logical progression. They should not be a collection of unrelated thoughts or statements on a broad topic. Instead, the resolution should deal as completely as possible with a given aspect of a topic. In doing so, more states can become involved in the resolution process, the quality of the resolutions will improve, and the overall treatment of a topic will be more detailed and specific.

Delegations are required to submit one high quality draft resolution on one agenda item prior to conference. Additionally, delegates are urged to draft a resolution on each of the other agenda items before conference. All drafts should reflect the positions of and ideal outcomes desired by the countries represented. At conference however, it is stressed that these resolutions should not be expected to be submitted to the Chairperson in their draft form or unchanged. They should rather, be seen as starting points for discussion and negotiation with other countries during caucus sessions. It is expected that delegates, while striving to role play their countries accurately, should strive to combine the best parts of several draft resolutions. The result should be the creation of a more comprehensive resolution on which there is greater consensus.

The format of the documents is as follows:

### **For Policy Papers:**

**Margins:** Up – 2 cm, Down – 1.5 cm, Left – 3 cm, Right – 1.5 cm;

The heading; first the FULL name of the country, then skip one line, the name of the committee (GENERAL ASSEMBLY or GENERAL ASSEMBLY FIRST COMMITTEE or GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOURTH COMMITTEE); then again skip one line, AGENDAITEM, then skip 2 lines and the first paragraph starts. The heading of the policy paper is all in CAPITAL LETTERS;

There is 0.7 cm INDENT in the beginning of each paragraph below the heading;

There is a SINGLE SPACE between each paragraph;

The entire text should be JUSTIFIED (even on both margins);

The font is **Times New Roman, 12.**

Policy Papers should not be longer and shorter than 2/3 of the A4 length (18 cm) INCLUDING the heading. All three parts should have approximately EQUAL SIZE; otherwise, the evaluation on format will be influenced.

### **For Resolutions:**

**Margins:** Up -2 cm, Down – 1,5 cm, Left – 3 cm, Right- 1,5 cm.

The heading of the resolution looks like this:

First: A/9/1/Res.1 (A means General Assembly, 9 – number of session, 1 – number of agenda item, Res.1 – number of a resolution)

No space

Second: Committee name

No space

Third: XI MUNRFE International Conference

No space

Forth: name of the country you represent

Then DOUBLE space

Name of the resolution CENTERED and in CAPITAL LETTERS

Then SINGLE space and you write the phrase: The General Assembly,

Then single space and first preamble clause starts

Also keep in mind that there is a single space between the clauses, and double space between preamble and operative clause.

The entire text should be JUSTIFIED (even on both margins).

Make sure you use **Times New Roman, 12.**

## **DEADLINES**

The delegates of the Economic and Social Council shall submit the following documents:

**3 Policy Papers** on each agenda item are to be submitted by 23.59 on **December 2, 2012, GMT +10**.

**1 Resolution** on any agenda item is to be submitted by 23.59 **on December 9, 2012, GMT +10**.

A leader of a team sends all the documents of his/her teammates in one archive to [xi\\_munrfe\\_ic\\_sg@mail.ru](mailto:xi_munrfe_ic_sg@mail.ru).

The archive should be named by the capitalized name of your country, e.g. **UGANDA.rar** or **FRANCE.rar**.

Each document should be named as follows:**CountryName\_Committee\_Document-Name\_NumberOfIssue.doc**, e.g. **Peru\_GA\_PP\_1.doc**, or **UK\_GA\_Res\_3.doc**.

Please save documents as .doc but not .docx

Please, take into account that in case you are late with your documents sending, you won't have a chance to get high scores for them.

Anyway, if you are eventually late with the deadlines, it doesn't mean that you mustn't send your documents at all.

Please, contact us if you have any questions: [l.yakubova@bk.ru](mailto:l.yakubova@bk.ru)

## SAMPLE OF DOCUMENTS

### Policy Paper

THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

AFRICAN UNION

NEPAD: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

Historical introduction to the topic (with exact date).	The adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) by the African Heads of State and Government in 2001 signed a new beginning that would inspire and energize socio-economic renewal of the continent. In 2001-2004, the focus of the Heads of States and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC), the primary authority of NEPAD, together with the activities of NEPAD Secretariat was on advocacy and elaboration of sectoral development programs. As the result, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and other sectoral plans were developed. At the global level, in 2002 the United Nations adopted NEPAD as a framework for its agencies working in Africa. The Group of Eight also supported NEPAD by developing in 2002 the Africa Action Plan focused on the program's objectives. However, in terms of the overall strategy, further NEPAD implementation was considered to be the responsibility of national governments, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the African Union (AU) that would become the centers of activity from 2004.
Description of NEPAD's authority and their functions in years 2001-2004 (exactly past).	
Results of actions described above.	
Reaction of international community (again with exact dates)	
Introduction to the challenge of this Policy Paper.	
SF obligatory component – involvement of your country to the issue.	Being one of twenty members of the HSGIC, the Republic of Cameroon participates in a number of NEPAD's sectoral plans, including APRM, the NEPAD Cities Programme, and e-Schools initiative. However, NEPAD appears to be not the only development framework in the country being implemented along with the policies under the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. As such a diversification of development programs and, consequently, resources for their implementation is typical for most of African States, NEPAD is considered to be a competing framework that requires additional funding. Therefore, NEPAD objectives are still not integrated by most of African governments into their national development plans. Moreover, the role of NEPAD Secretariat in the implementation phase has not been agreed with the AU Commission, although the NEPAD's integration into AU structures and processes is to be completed by June 2008 according to the decision of the 17 <sup>th</sup> HSGIC Summit in 2007. Consequently, the expected shift in the activity from the NEPAD Secretariat to national governments, RECs and AU does not accompany the current stage of the program's implementation.
Reasons of challenge – Answer to the question "WHY?"	
Challenge itself.	
Analysis of current failures (the latest dates – indicator of adequacy of proposals that will be in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> part of PP.	
Conclusion of analysis of the challenge.	
Country's official policy to the issue	The Republic of Cameroon believes that the challenges to the current implementation phase are not insurmountable. Cameroon considers that in order to overcome them it is crucial to clarify NEPAD status within the AU structures in the context of on-going NEPAD integration into the AU. In this regard, the Republic of Cameroon proposes NEPAD Secretariat to be a development agency within the AU.
Proposal itself.	
Detailed explanation of proposal	The primary functions of the NEPAD Agency will be harmonization of existing development frameworks in African countries, assistance in implementing on-going national development initiatives and support in elaboration of new ones. In addition to that, the NEPAD Agency will be generating innovative strategies for external and internal partnership aimed at funding development projects. Cameroon deems that the mechanism of interaction between NEPAD and national governments is to be determined by each individual country, while in order to fulfill the proposed functions the NEPAD Agency will be working, first of all, through RECs where NEPAD focal points will be established.

## Resolution

AU/58/1/Res.1  
African Union  
LVIII Session MUNFW  
The Republic of Cameroon

### THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD): PROGRESS INIMPLEMENTATION AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

The African Union,

*Recalling* the Communiqué issued at the inaugural meeting of the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) on NEPAD, held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 23 October 2001, that endorsed NEPAD and established its governing structure composed of the HSGIC, Steering Committee and the Secretariat,

*Reaffirming* the Decision of the 1st Summit of the African Union (AU) held in Durban, South Africa, in 2002 that adopted NEPAD as a socio-economic program of the AU,

*Acknowledging* that the establishment of NEPAD encouraged considerable development across the continent and resulted in elaboration of NEPAD Infrastructure Short-Term Action Plan (May 2002), NEPAD Health Strategy, (September 2003), NEPAD Action Plan for the Environment Initiative (October 2003), Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, African Post-Conflict Reconstruction Framework (June 2005) and African Peer Review Mechanism,

*Noting with gratitude* the resolution of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) A/Res/57/2 that endorsed NEPAD as a strategic framework for the UN agencies working in Africa,

*Continuing* to take the view of the joint proposal made by the AU Commission (AUC) and NEPAD Secretariat of the NEPAD's integration into the processes and structures of the AU,

*Regretting* that in spite of the decision of the 17th HSGIC Summit in 2007 to complete the NEPAD's integration into AU processes and structures by June 2008, there still remains uncertainty regarding the status of NEPAD within the AU,

*Taking into account* that NEPAD appears to be not the only development framework in African countries being implemented along with the policies under the World Bank's (WB) Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

*Deeply concerned* that diversification of development programs and, consequently, resources for the implementation impedes African Governments from integrating NEPAD's objectives and priorities into their national development plans,

*Realizing* that NEPAD has embarked on the most difficult phase which is institution building and programme implementation and noting that this phase requires sustained action, primarily by national governments, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the AU and its bodies,

*Recognizing* resource constraints and institutional uncertainty of NEPAD regarding its integration into the AU processes and structures as the crucial factors that undermine effective implementation of NEPAD at the current phase,

*Reiterating* the conclusion of the HSGIC meeting held in Algiers, Algeria, on 21st March 2007, that NEPAD shall be implemented through countries, RECs, development institutions and bilateral and multilateral organizations,

*Welcoming* the support of the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), UN Economic Commission for Africa, African Development Bank (ADB) and Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) in building capacities of the RECs regarding the implementation of NEPAD development projects,

*Convinced* in the necessity to prioritize elaboration and implementation of cross-border infrastructure projects in Africa which is crucial for overcoming economic fragmentation as a major weakness in continental development and for promoting regional integration,

*Alarmed* by the fact that, according to the report of the UN Secretary-General (SG) to the GA A/62/203, total Official Development Assistance globally, including to Africa, from members of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development fell by 5.1 per cent, to \$103.9 billion in 2007 with a perspective of further decline in 2008,

*Reiterating* the report of the UN SG to the GA A/62/203 where he noted that the South-South cooperation was gaining in importance as a complement to North-South partnerships and emphasizing the potential of the African Diaspora and pension funds in mobilizing financial resources for development,

1. Determines NEPAD as the AU development agency with the NEPAD Secretariat serving as a technical body which provides administrative and coordinative support for NEPAD, and the HSGIC operating as an executive body which provides leadership and political orientation to the NEPAD Secretariat;

2. Recommends NEPAD as the AU development agency to pursue in its activities the following functions:

a) harmonization of existing development frameworks in the AU Member States, including the WB's PRSPs, MDGs and the initiatives that have been launched under the leadership of NEPAD,

b) provision of required assistance in implementation of on-going national and regional development initiatives, including training of local personnel with regard to all the stages of implementation process and guidance on aligning the initiatives with the NEPAD's objectives and priorities,

c) support in elaboration of new national and regional development initiatives following the NEPAD's objectives and priorities,

d) generation of innovative strategies for external and internal partnerships aimed at funding development projects;

3. Decides that NEPAD HSGIC will report annually to the AU Summit of Heads of State and Government on the progress of NEPAD;

4. Suggests establishing NEPAD Focal Points within the RECs which will serve as NEPAD local offices for fulfillment of the functions mentioned in operative clause 2 on the ground;
5. Underlines that the mechanism of interaction between national governments and NEPAD Focal Points within the structures of the relevant RECs is to be determined by each AU Member State individually in consultations with the respective NEPAD Focal Point;
6. Places on special record the mandate of NEPAD Focal Points to enhance the capacities of the relevant RECs for implementation of NEPAD's projects;
7. Recommends NEPAD Focal Points to work in close cooperation with the ACBF, ADB, GTZ and other development partners for fulfillment of the mandate referred to in operative clause 6;
8. Encourages NEPAD Focal Points to promote elaboration and support for cross-border infrastructure projects and also recommends them to work on establishing dedicated departments within the structures of the respective RECs for this purpose;
9. Underlines that NEPAD should elaborate strategies for mobilization of financial resources from with the South-South cooperation, the African Diaspora and public pension funds;
10. Also encourages cooperation of NEPAD with other AU bodies, UN and its relevant agencies and multilateral financial institutions, including WB and International Monetary Fund, for an effective fulfillment of its functions;
11. Decides to establish a Coordinating Unit consisting of the AU experts and representatives of the NEPAD HSGIC with a mandate to elaborate a detailed roadmap on implementation of this resolution with detailed stages and indicators for the period of no more than six months hereinafter referred to as the transitional period;
12. Determines that the roadmap for the transitional period is to be prepared by the Coordinating Unit within two months from the adoption of this resolution and presented at the 11th AU Summit in June 2008;
13. Agrees that the NEPAD Steering Committee will continue operating until the end of the transitional period in its current form;
14. Concurs to continue the system of voluntary contributions by members of the HSGIC in order to enable the Secretariat to continue carrying out ongoing activities until the AU budget will accommodate the NEPAD Secretariat;
15. Calls upon the Chairperson of the AUC to take all necessary technical measures to facilitate the implementation of this resolution.

# PREAMBLE\OPERATIVE CLAUSES APPROVED FOR USE

The Secretariat suggests delegates to use only following preamble\operative clauses during the preparation and session

## Preamble clauses

Acknowledging (with deep gratitude)	Having considered
Affirming	Having decided
Alarmed	Having examined
Alarmed in particular	Having heard,
Anxious	Having listened to
Appreciating	Having received
Appreciating highly	Having regard for
Aware	Having reviewed
Basing itself	Having in mind
Bearing in mind	Having regard
Being convinced	Looking forward
Believing	Mindful
Calling attention to	Noting
Cognizant of	Noting further
Commending	Noting with appreciation
Concerned	Noting with gratitude
Concurring	Noting with interest
Confident	Noting with satisfaction
Conscious	Noting with serious concern
Considering	Paying tribute
Continuing to take the view	Profoundly concerned
Convinced	Reaffirming
Deeply alarmed	Reaffirming its commitment
Deeply appreciative	Realizing
Deeply concerned,	Recalling
Deeply conscious,	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Re-emphasizing
Deeply disturbed	Referring
Deploring	Regretting
Desirous	Reiterating
Determined	Reiterating its appreciation
Dismayed	Reiterating its concern
Distressed	Reiterating its conviction
Emphasizing	Reiterating its regret
Encouraged	Remaining deeply concerned
Endorsing	Resolved
Expressing its appreciation	Seriously concerned
Expressing concern	Solemnly declaring
Expressing conviction,	Stressing
Expressing deep appreciation	Strongly emphasizing, supporting, etc.
Expressing sympathy	Taking into account
Expressing the hope	Taking into consideration
Expressing the urgent need	Taking note
Firmly convinced	Taking note with appreciation
Further recognizing	Taking note with interest
Further supporting	Taking note with concern
Further welcoming	Thanking
Gravely concerned	Underlining
Grieved	Welcoming
Guided by	Wishing

## Operative clauses

Acknowledges	Notes with appreciation, satisfaction, etc.
Acknowledges with great appreciation	
Adopts	Once again calls upon
Affirms	Once again encourages
Affirms its confidence	Once again urges
Agrees	Places on special record
Notes in particular	
Also concurs, encourages, notes, requests, welcomes, etc.	Invites
Appeals to	Looks forward to
Applauds	Notes
Appoints	Proclaims
Appreciates	Profoundly deplores
Approves	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Reaffirms emphatically
Calls for	Reaffirms its conviction, its request, its full support, etc.
Calls upon	Recognizes
Categorically condemns	Recognizes and encourages
Commends	Recognizes with deep concern
Commends and encourages	Recommends
Concurs	Reconfirms
Condemns	Re-emphasizes
Condemns in particular	Regrets
Confirms	Reiterates
Congratulates	Reiterates its call, its invitation, its previous appeals, etc.
Considers	Rejects
Continues to support strongly	Reminds
Decides	Renews its appeal, its invitation, its request, etc.
Declares	Requests
Declares its firm opposition	Shares the concern
Demands	Solemnly declares
Denounces	Stresses
Deplores	Strongly condemns
Designates	Suggests
Determines	Supports
Directs	Takes note
Draws attention to	Takes note with appreciation, interest, regret, satisfaction, etc.
Draws the attention of	Underlines
Emphasizes	Underscores
Encourages	Urgently appeals, encourages, etc.
Endorses	Urges
Expresses its concern, determination, gratitude, support, thanks, etc.	Welcomes
Expresses the belief, the hope, the need, etc.	Welcomes with satisfaction
Highlights	
Highly appreciates	
Insists	
Instructs	

## PROCEDURAL RULES

Rule	Motion	A/P	Vote	Speaker	Action
P-1	Appointment of Officers	A			The Secretary-General shall appoint the Secretariat officers
P-2	Absence of Officers	P			In Chair's absence the Vice-Chair assumes the duties of the Chair
P-3	General Powers of the Chair	P/A			The Chair performs his general functions under this rule
P-4	Election and Duties of Rapporteur	A	1/2		Secret ballot nomination and elections, reports to GA (P-37)
P-5	Statements by the Secretariat	A			The Secretary-General/Secretariat officers may address the Committee at any time
P-6	Quorum	P			Majority of credentialed members to conduct business/vote determined by the Chair
P-7	Voting Rights	P			One vote in each committee admitted by the SG; One vote per country
P-8	Agenda	A	1/2		Vote only if objection; 2F/2A and 2/3 vote to delete item
P-9	Additional and Supplementary Items	A	1/2	2F/2A	Supplementary-before approval, additional-after. Accompanied by materials; 2/3 vote after adoption
P-10	Order/Reorder of Agenda Items	A	1/2		First proposal to receive a majority; If no majority Secretariat order stands
P-11	Resolutions and Amendments	A			Submitted to the Chair in writing; Reorder after Substantive Debate
P-12	Discussion of Committee Reports	A			Closing Plenary only. If three options fail to pass, the last option is selected
	Option 1		1/1		Approve resolutions separately with debate, 5 min for and against each
	Option 2		1/1		Approve resolutions separately without debate
	Option 3		2/3	2F/2A	Approve resolutions collectively without debate
	Option 4		2/3	2F/2A	Take note of the Committee Report
P-13	Decisions on Competence	A	2/3	2F/2A	Not for agenda items; Jurisdiction of Body to act on the issue in question
P-14	Introduction, Sponsorship & Withdrawal of Proposals	A			Res. In before end of General; Amend. In. & sponsorship changes before end of Substantive
P-15	Reconsideration of Proposals	A	2/3	2F/2A	Once per proposal, any proposal adopted or rejected. No reconsideration in Voting Bloc
P-16	Division of Resolutions	A	2/3	2F/2A	Immediately prior to voting on a proposal; Operative clauses only; then vote as constructed
P-17	Voting on resolutions and Amendments	P/A	1/2		If no objection by sponsor(s), then friendly; otherwise voted upon in Voting Bloc
P-18	Voting Majority Required	P			Substantive proposals need majority, Procedural motions need majority unless otherwise slated
P-19	Members Present and Voting	P			Applies to yes/no votes; abstentions are not counted in voting members' total
P-20	Equally Divided Vote	P			If vote is equally divided, the proposal is rejected, except elections
P-21	Method of Voting, Roll Call Vote	A			The Chair may adopt "without objection"; request roll call vote
P-22	Conduct During Vote	P			During voting only P-25 point of order & P-14 after amendment may interrupt
P-23	Speeches and Comments	A			Must be recognized by the Chair; time may be limited (P-3) and yielded
P-24	Right of Reply	A			Response to extraordinary insult to national or personal dignity. Discretion of Chair
P-25	Points of Parliamentary Procedures	A			Points of Information, Inquiry, Personal Privilege, Order, Appeal, Dilatory
P-26	Order of Procedural Motions	P			Priority: P-27 (suspend), P-27 (final closing), P-28, P-30, P-29
P-27	Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting	A	1/2		Suspend for specified period of time; Adjournment at the last meeting of the Body
P-28	Postponement of Debate	A	1/2	2F/2A	Delays debate on agenda item for specified time. Moves to next agenda item
P-29	Closure of Agenda	A	2/3	2F/2A	Ends all action on agenda item, unless reconsidered
P-30	Adjournment of Debate	A	2/3	2F/2A	Moves to next order of business; General>Substantive>Voting Bloc
P-31	Credentials Committee	A			Must be submitted to the Chair in writing, offering proof;
P-32	Provisional Admission	P			Challenged delegation retains the same rights until examination is complete
P-33	Security Council Priority	P			Debate is permitted; no voting on items under SC discussion
P-34	Rights of Observer Nations	P			Observer Nations are limited to P-24 & P-25 (Order), unless "invited to participate"
P-35	Invitation to Silent Prayer / Meditation	A			Immediately after opening the first Plenary, or before closing of the Final Plenary
P-36	Order of Plenary Business	A			Each Body determines order of presentation of resolutions to the Closing Plenary
P-37	Selection of Speakers to Plenary Session	A	1/2		A Body may determine speakers for each resolution for Plenary
P-38	Invitation to Participate	A	1/2	2F/2A	Observer Nation may be "invited to participate". Once invited it shall be limited to P-23, P-24, P-25 (all six points) only