



MUNRFE



Document Writing Guide



Model United Nations of the Russian Far East

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**The list of the documents that are submitted to the Secretariat before the Conference*

***The list of the documents that are prepared by delegates during the Conference*

INTRODUCTION

At the MUNRFE Conferences delegates submit a document or a list of documents before the Conference as well as write documents during the simulation. You may find a set of documents for the Far Eastern Model UN and Annual Conference below.

FAR EASTERN MODEL UN

1. Documents that should be submitted **before the Conference**:
 - a Position Paper;
 - a Country Profile (only for delegations willing to be eligible for an Outstanding delegation award).
2. Documents that should be written **during the Conference**:
 - a UN General Assembly (UN GA) Resolution (only for the delegates to the non-SC), **or**
 - a UN Security Council (UN SC) Resolution, a UN SC Press Elements, a UN SC Press Statement, and a UN SC Presidential Statement (only for the delegates to the UN SC).

MUNRFE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

1. Documents that should be submitted **before the Conference**:
 - a Project Information Document and a Project Appraisal Document/a Program Document (2 documents in total for the recipient-countries to the WB),
 - an Investment Strategy Outline and an Investment Strategy Document (2 documents in total for donor-countries to the WB), **or**
 - a Position Paper and a Resolution that cover one agenda item on the choice of delegates,
 - a Country Profile (only for delegations willing to be eligible for an Outstanding delegation award).
2. Documents that should be written **during the Conference**:
 - a Resolution, or
 - a Loan/Financing Agreement (only for the delegates to the WB).

Submission of the individual documents is a condition to be eligible to participate in the Conference.

GENERAL TIPS

The first time you use an acronym, it is important to spell out the full term and put the abbreviation in parentheses. Then, you can use just the abbreviation in subsequent references after that. For example:

"The Security Council of the United Nations (UN SC) is one of the six principal bodies of the UN. The UN SC consists of fifteen Members in total".

Acronyms rules only apply to words or phrases that get repeated two or more times throughout a document.

When referring to or recalling the resolutions of the UN bodies, we write them in the following format: "Resolution # (Year)", e.g. "Resolution 181 (1997)". Please, do not forget to mention the organ you refer to also.

In the phrase Member States, both words should be capitalized if we mean the UN Member States.

GRANT COMPETITION

The Secretariat is glad to offer all the registered participants (with a country distributed), **who are not from Vladivostok**, to take part in the Grant Competition. In order to apply the delegate is required to submit a **Motivation Letter** and an **Essay** that covers one of the agenda items of the selected Committee.

MOTIVATION LETTER

Motivation Letter is a document in the form of an essay where you need to describe your interest in the Conference. Special reasons for applying as a grant candidate are also welcomed.

STRUCTURE AND GUIDELINES

Try to answer the following questions:

- Who are you?
- What is your personal background?
- How have you learned about the Conference?
- Why have you decided to participate?
- Why should you exactly receive the Grant Competition award?

REQUIREMENTS

A Motivation Letter submitted to the Secretariat should adhere to the following requirements:

- The volume of the document is to be **1 page**. Any document over 1 page will have only the first page considered.
- **Doc or docx formats.**
- **Times New Roman, 12 pt.**
- **Margins:** top – 2 cm, bottom – 1,5 cm, left – 3 cm, right – 1,5 cm.
- A **single-spaced format.**
- **No space** between paragraphs.
- An **indent** in the beginning of each paragraph (1,25).
- **Justified alignment.**
- **A left heading** is written in the following format:

Name and surname
Major, year of study
University
City and country of residence

ESSAY

An Essay on the agenda item or sector (for the delegates to the WB at the Annual Conference) should present a historical overview on the issue, current challenges in frames of the agenda item, and proposed solutions (types of projects).

STRUCTURE AND GUIDELINES

You can refer to the following scheme while writing an Essay:

- General description of the agenda item (sector) and the current state of affairs. Relevant statistics and facts are highly welcomed.
- Subtopics of the issue addressed by the UN.
- History of your agenda item (WB projects and initiatives implemented in frames of the sector).
- Main UN Conventions/Declarations/Action plans/Resolutions for your agenda item (WB strategies).
- Description of your future proposal (donor's strategy or recipient project's key idea).

REQUIREMENTS

An Essay submitted to the Secretariat should adhere to the following requirements:

- The volume of the document is to be **1,5 pages** (not including bibliography).
- **Doc or docx formats.**
- No less than **5 sources** with links indicated in the bibliography.
- **Times New Roman, 12 pt.**
- **Margins:** top – 2 cm, bottom – 1,5 cm, left – 3 cm, right – 1,5 cm
- A **single-spaced format.**
- **No space** between paragraphs.
- An **indent** in the beginning of each paragraph (1,25).
- **Justified alignment.**
- A **left heading** is written in the following format:

Name and surname
Major, year of study
University
City and country of residence

TEAM DOCUMENT

In order to be eligible for an Outstanding delegation award (team award), the delegation is required to submit a **Country Profile** (1 document per 1 delegation).

COUNTRY PROFILE

The Country Profile is a document providing a comprehensive description of the represented state. It constitutes one coherent text which is comprised of **six paragraphs**.

STRUCTURE

Geography

- Geographical position: total area, borders, neighbors, etc.;
- Landscape and climate;
- Access to water resources (oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, etc.), fresh water;
- Mineral resources, other natural resources;
- Environmental policy.

Political system

- Basic document (Constitution, etc.) and the main features of the state;
- Head of a state;
- How three branches of power are represented and elected/appointed;
- Main political parties (if any);
- Process of decision making in foreign policy.

Economy

- The main focus of the economy, the key economic engine;
- Basic economic indicators (GDP and GDP per capita, inflation, and unemployment, currency) – the latest information possible;
- Development of various sectors of the economy;
- Foreign trade: main partners and commodities (export, import);
- Foreign investments: directions and partners.

Military

- Key military officials;
- Types (army, navy, air force, other);
- Size, strength, capacity, technical equipment;
- Participation of the state in military conflicts, peacekeeping operations;
- Membership and role in military alliances, collective security arrangements.

Culture and Society

- Population: number, density, religious, age, gender, and ethnic structure;
- Migration processes and policies;
- Arts, architecture and cultural heritage;
- Traditions, holidays, rites and ceremonies;
- Contemporary culture, mass-media.

United Nations Policy

- Accession of state in the UN;
- Permanent Representative to the UN;
- Membership in major organs (SC, ECOSOC, Human Rights Council, etc.);
- Nationals in the UN Secretariat;
- Main spheres of activities within the UN and strategy.

GUIDELINES

1. A Country Profile is rather a **coherent story linked by a common idea** than a list of facts on the assigned state. Thus, all paragraphs as well as all sentences **should have a key concept and links between each other**.
2. It is advised to write a **brief introduction** and **ending** in your Country Profile. They should introduce and conclude a concept, based on ideology, objectives or doctrinal documents of the country.
3. The order of paragraphs is **not fixed**. It is allowed to set any sequence you wish.
4. It is important to use **figures and statistics** in the profile since they help to illustrate the advantageous features of the state. However, remember that all numbers shall be up to date and explained properly.

REQUIREMENTS

A Country Profile submitted to the Secretariat should adhere to the following requirements:

- The volume of the document is to be **3-6 pages**.
- **Doc or docx formats**.
- **Times New Roman, 12 pt**.
- **Margins**: top – 2 cm, bottom – 1,5 cm, left – 3 cm, right – 1,5 cm.
- **Double space format**.
- **No space** between paragraphs.
- An **indent** in the beginning of each paragraph (1,25)
- **Justified alignment**.
- Centered on the first line, type the heading **The Country Profile for the Member State** (it is not in Capital letters, but it is **bold**).
- **No space** between the name of the Country Profile and the first paragraph.

The Country Profile for the People's Republic of China

Between the azure sky of the Asia-Pacific and majestic land of the North China Plain the cradle of Asian civilization stretches far away flourishing in the blossoms of progress and strength. This unity of impetuous advancement and unshakeable stronghold of wisdom is named the People's Republic of China (PRC).

According to its basic document, the Constitution adopted on December 4, 1982, China is a socialist state. It is led by its people who exercise the whole power in the PRC through the National People's Congress (NPC). The unicameral Congress represents the legislative branch in Chinese separation of powers system. One of the special features of the NPC is its composition of 2987 deputies, what makes it the largest parliament in the World. The deputies are elected for five-year terms via a multi-tiered representative electoral system. Being vested with a wide range of functions and rights the Congress is authorized to enact and amend basic laws, approve the plan for national development, elect the President along with the Vice-President of the country. The President is a head of state and since 1990 usually serves as the General-Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

The supreme leader is elected for 5 years and together with the State Council constitutes the executive branch of power in the PRC. Chaired by the Premier, State Council consists of 35 members and holds the responsibility for carrying out the principles and policies of the CPC and deals mainly with internal politics, diplomacy and finance. In its turn the observance of the laws and governmental policies is provided by the judicial branch of power in China. It is represented by the Supreme People's Court dealing with cases of the greatest importance for China and supervising the work of local courts. Still, the majority of disputes such as military, maritime and forestry are solved by the Special and Local People's Courts. The mission of the judicial system is to defend constitutional rights of the Chinese population, which accounts for more than 1.3 billion people, turning the People's Republic of China into the most inhabited country in the World.

As a country with multinational population, China is presented by 56 ethnic origins. However, 55 ethnic minorities are located in the north and northwest, while the representatives of the major Han ethnic group, which accounts for the 91% of the population, live mainly in the south and south-east in large cities as Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and Guangzhou, inhabited by over 17 million people each. Large cities and provinces are famous for its multilingualism, appeared of more than 50 local dialects, brought by different ethnic minorities. Despite that fact, 56 ethnic groups, united by one country, speak one official language – Putunhua or Mandarin language, one of the oldest in the World, created about 8 000 years B.C.

Preservation and promotion of Chinese language always was the priority for Chinese government, therefore 99.7% of population is literate in China. Aspiration for qualified versatile education is a traditional feature of Chinese people, the majority of whom follows Confucianism – an ancient doctrine, created by great Chinese philosopher Confucius, whose thoughts about human culture and way of life are followed for more than 2 500 years by people all over the world. Besides encouragement of education, his doctrine is full of traditional religious dogmas.

Chinese traditions, as well as religious believes, have deep historical roots. Ancient Chinese gave this World the great knowledge of calligraphy, art of writing, and perfect inventions for this purpose – inks, paper, and brushes. Forefathers of today's Chinese made significant discoveries such as compass, silk, fireworks and powder. In the 16th century, China was connected with the world by the Great Silk Road and protected from conquerors of the north by the Great Chinese Wall – one of the Seven Wonders of the World, included in the World Heritage List. Moreover, World Heritage List includes exceptional Chinese natural parks, unique for the diversity of flora and fauna. The flourishing of symbolic for the country endemic species such as pandas, golden monkeys and flora representatives as begonia and magnolia was conditioned by the favorable climate. It varies significantly from subarctic in the north and Inner Mongolia, to tropical in the south, which is determined by its vast territory.

With the total area of 9,596,961 km² China is situated in the Eastern Asia and shares borders of 22,117 km with 14 countries, more than any other state, except Russia. While having so large land boundaries China has coastline of 14,500 km and is washed by the waters of Yellow, East China and South China Seas in the hilly Eastern part of the country with its magnificent valleys and fields. The rest of China is exceptional for its multifarious landscape. The two thirds of the territory are mountainous with deserts and high plateaus in the West where the world's tallest peak, the mountain Everest, is situated.

Thanks to such landscape the PRC is wealthy in different mineral resources, especially in coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and many other minerals. Moreover, China possesses the world's largest hydropower potential, which is another significant natural gift. The abundance of natural resources combined with successful economic reforms made the PRC a leader in Asian region. Unique vision of economic development introduced by great Chinese politician - Deng Xiaoping - was based on idea of saving planned system elements together with slight decentralization of the economy, including the liberalization of non-governmental enterprises. The synergy between two systems was the main condition for “Chinese Economic Miracle”, which boosted the economic development. Strong economic system not only allowed the country to successfully overcome the global financial crisis aftermath, but to become the second largest economy in the World by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which reached 11.44 US\$ trillion in the end of 2011. The economy of China is also recognized as one of the fastest growing and showed 9.2% of GDP growth, which is the highest indicator among the countries with comparable size of the economy in 2011.

High rates of economic growth are reflected in the low unemployment level that reached 6.1% by the end of 2011. At the same time the efficient monetary policy led to moderate inflation level of 5.5%. Growth of the economic indicators is mostly based on largest gross value of agricultural and industrial output of the country. Size and capacity of Chinese domestic production attracted the world largest trade partners such as: the United States, Japan and

Germany. In 2011 the revenue from foreign trade reached 1.904\$ trillion that is 60.5% of total national income. The PRC primary imports electricity, oil and mineral fuels, metal ores, optical and medical equipment, while apparel, textiles, iron and steel are going for export. Wide economic relations and importance of Chinese economy allows directly influence global trade through the active participation in World Trade Organization and Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Besides the economic issues the PRC actively participates in resolving world's humanitarian, security, natural and development problems.

Standing at the origins of the United Nations (UN) China actively promotes its central role in international affairs and global management, participating in the activities of this organization directed to maintain peace and achieve international sustainable development. Recognized as the only legitimate representative of Chinese people by the UN General Assembly Resolution 2578, the PRC has a permanent seat in the UN Security Council (SC) since 25 October 1971. Guided by the principles of the UN Charter, the country vigorously contributes in promotion of peace and security all over the world, constantly donating over \$240 million per year to peacekeeping operations that makes China, a leading peacekeeper contributor among the five SC permanent members. Moreover, following the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, introduced by Zhou Enlai in 1953 the PRC widely spreads the values of global peaceful development. By the end of 2011, upon the Chinese initiative over 2,200 humanitarian, jobs training, educational and cultural projects in developing countries were built under the auspices of Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. Besides, in September 2008, China announced at the UN High-Level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals that it will apply zero tariffs on 95% of exports from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Nowadays the PRC provides zero-tariff treatment to most imported goods from relevant LDCs. Hereby China endeavors to defend the interests of its rising compeers equally to its national values, fundamental for the cultural identity, public welfare, state security and territorial integrity.

Nowadays more than 2,285,000 men are ready to champion these values serving for the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), the largest active military manpower in the World. This immense might is divided into three inextricably interwoven branches, which are the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army is a terrestrial stronghold of the Chinese military strength. Purposed to protect the land of the third biggest state of the globe it holds 47,575 units of hardware including 7,500 tanks and 2,600 multiple launch rocket systems. Except for that, the Army has the greatest amount of towed artillery in the World, 25,000 items, overall making the land borders virtually invulnerable. In order to maintain state security on the 14,500 km of coastline the state marine forces possess 332 patrol crafts, 63 submarines and 1 aircraft carrier among the total 972 navy ships. Being the global leader by the number of mine warfare crafts and frigates owned the PRC is also famous for its high-developed naval aviation. The aviation forms an integral part with the country's Air Force, alongside with surface-to-air missile and anti-aircraft artillery. In total there are 5 176 units with 632 helicopters ready to secure the peaceful sky above the heads of the Chinese people. Besides having various traditional arsenals, China is known as one of the five nuclear weapon states - parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Chinese nuclear potential is put under the responsibility of the Second Artillery Force that strictly follows the policy of no-first-use of nuclear weapons.

In addition, seeking the objectives of combating illegal circulation of weapons, ammunition and explosives, the Chinese government is actively involved in multilateral cooperation within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. During its "Peace Mission 2007" the PLA took part in the joint military anti-terrorism exercise in Chelyabinsk, Russia, and shared its own experience in Xinjiang, Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.

Reliably following its vocation as a mentor of its friendly nations and neighbors China has never neglected the opportunity to learn and adopt new practices cognizing the unexplored. This provides the rich soil and strong roots nourishing its paramount treasure, its magnificent flowers – the Chinese people.

INDIVIDUAL DOCUMENTS

All delegates to the MUNRFE Conferences are required to submit documents relevant for their Committees to the Secretariat before the Conference.

POSITION PAPER

Position Papers should cover the agenda item(s) brought before the body. Their main aim is to state the policy of a country one represents on the issue within the scope of the body's competence. It helps to organize the research properly, underlining the most important facts and elaborating arguments for defending the national interests of a state.

STRUCTURE AND GUIDELINES

A Position Paper is divided into three paragraphs and has the following structure:

The first paragraph

The first part should provide a *historical overview of the issue* as well as *actions of the UN taken in the past, efforts of the simulated body, and actions of other relevant institutions.*

The questions that are usually answered in this paragraph:

- What is the history of the agenda item in frames of the UN?
- What actions did the UN and other relevant institutions take concerning this issue?

The part often contains documents adopted by the UN in the past, landmark events, and relevant statistics. The paragraph introduces **circumstances** that led to challenges described in the next part.

The second paragraph

The second part should explain *the current state of affairs and contemporary aspects of the issue.* The Paper also provides a *comprehensive examination of the challenges and weaknesses of the existing measures.* Moreover, the reasons for these challenges are given as it leads to understanding what exact problems should be solved and how.

The questions that are common for this part:

- What does the UN/your committee undertake regarding an issue?
- What are the challenges?
- What are the reasons for these challenges? (Try to address each statement you have in this part with a question — **Why?** and make sure that an answer is provided).

The third paragraph

The third paragraph should provide a ***justified country's official policy on the issue and proposed solutions.*** The concept described here should correlate with the first and second parts – or better to say, these parts should be correlated with the concept. It means that each and every part should lead to the third paragraph, justifying and supporting further mentioned arguments. In the end, you will get a ***solution that your country might propose*** to the issue with relevant references to the adopted resolutions and declarations, existing organizations and initiatives working at this sphere. *The proposed solution should be directed towards the issue at the international level and not towards the selected country's internal policy.*

The questions that are usually answered in this paragraph:

- What is the position of the represented country towards the issue? What is the justification for the country's policy on the issue and supporting arguments for the position?

- What solution does represented state propose?

Make sure the resolutions, treaties, and initiatives you are referring to are **well-described** and **analyzed**. Strong Position Paper presents analysis rather than a reiteration of the documents. It is advisable to write the documents in *chronological order*.

REQUIREMENTS

A Position Paper submitted to the Secretariat should adhere to the following requirements:

- The volume of the document is to be **no longer than 2/3 of the standard A4 sheet**. Each paragraph shall have **no less than 9 lines** and **not more than 12 lines** in length.
- **Doc or docx formats**.
- **Proportional compatibility** of paragraphs is highly welcomed.
- **Times New Roman, 12 pt.**
- **Margins:** top – 2 cm, bottom – 1,5 cm, left – 3 cm, right – 1,5 cm.
- A **single-spaced** format.
- A **single space** between paragraphs.
- **No indent** in the beginning of each paragraph.
- A **left heading** is written in the following format:

FULL NAME OF THE COUNTRY

FULL NAME OF BODY

NAME OF THE AGENDA ITEM

- A **single space** in the heading.
- A **double space** between the heading and the first paragraph.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

NUCLEAR PROGRAM OF IRAN

The International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) anxiety about peaceful nature of the Iran's nuclear program occurred in the early 2003, when the state announced intention to enrich uranium on its territory. The IAEA, the United Nations Security Council (UN SC) Permanent Members and Germany (P5+1) put their negotiation efforts towards Iran to stop the nuclear developments transcending its Safeguards Agreement with the Agency (1974) and Additional Protocol to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapon (NPT) signed by the country in 2003. In February 2006 the IAEA passed a resolution GOV/14 (2006) reporting the issue to the UN SC. Since 2006 the UN SC has imposed by Resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), and 1929 (2010) four rounds of sanctions towards Iran. Nevertheless, in November 2012 the presiding board of Iranian Parliament expressed its willingness to reconvene the negotiations with P5+1, but reiterated also its indefeasible right to uranium enrichment.

According to its report, issued on 30 August 2012, the IAEA finds difficulty in concluding that all nuclear material in Iran is for peaceful purposes. The obstacle to further cooperation with the state is imposed by the fact that Iran still has not ratified the Additional Protocol. In its turn the country demands its nuclear file to be referred back to the IAEA from the UN SC. At the same time, what renders its claims impossible, contrary to the relevant UN SC resolutions, Iran has increased the amount of 5%-enriched uranium-235 (U-235) by 679 kg and 20%-enriched U-235 by 43.8 kg. Besides, the Agency is gravely concerned with the activities held within the Parchin military site, today its request for access to this location is still pending a favorable decision. The latest IAEA Resolution GOV/50 (2012) urges Iran to immediately conclude and implement an agreement for resolving the issues of possible military dimensions of the county's nuclear program, again underscoring the necessity of transparency increase by Iran.

China reiterates its confidence that the relevant UN SC resolutions concerning the nuclear program of Iran should be implemented fully. Nevertheless, we strictly oppose any new sanctions, use or threat of force towards Iran. China sees the primary solution of the conflict in restoration of mutual trust between the international community and Iran. Entirely supporting the Resolution GOV/50 (2012), China proposes to enforce the intentions of Iran and P5+1 to open a new round of negotiations holding it in IAEA Office in Geneva in January 2013. China expects the agenda of this discussion to include the elaboration of an agreement between Iran and Agency aimed at the regulation of experts' examinations at the facilities not declared under the Iran's Safeguards Agreement. We believe that this approach will become a strong basis for further restoration of partnership between Iran and the IAEA.

RESOLUTION

A Resolution is a formal expression of the opinion or will of a simulated body. The final decisions of most UN organs are usually expressed in Resolutions. They contain the position of the whole body on the issue and its recommendations to the international community or the UN system.

REQUIREMENTS

A Resolution submitted to the Secretariat should adhere to the following requirements:

- **Doc or docx formats.**
- **Times New Roman, 12 pt.**
- **Margins:** top – 2 cm, bottom – 1,5 cm, left – 3 cm, right – 1,5 cm.
- A **single-spaced** format.
- A **single space** between paragraphs.
- An **indent** in the beginning of each paragraph (1,25).
- **Justified alignment.**
- The length of resolution is not limited but should be of a reasonable size and sufficient for encompassing all important details. Usually, it is no less than two pages. Whatever the length of a resolution can be, this document is written as ***one grammatically correct sentence***.
- There are **commas** after each preamble paragraphs and **semicolons** separating operative paragraphs.
- All the preamble phrases are in *italics* and operative phrases are underlined.
- A heading is written in the following format:

Committee/#Session/#Agenda Item/Res.#

Name of Committee

Name of Conference

Name of Country

- The heading must be aligned to the **left**. It is followed by a **double space**.

STRUCTURE AND GUIDELINES

The Resolution usually includes **four parts:** *heading, name, preamble and, operative.*

Heading

You may find the format of the heading above

Name

Each resolution must have a name.

Preamble paragraphs

The main objective of preamble paragraphs is to provide *substantial justification for the ideas expressed in operative paragraphs*. ***A preamble part states a problem*** and an ***operative part presents the solution***. From this perspective, preamble paragraphs are subordinated to operative ones. That is why there is one simple rule: *before something appears in the operative part, it must appear first in the preamble one*. Yet, you should consider the fact that something can be mentioned in a preamble part not because it is literally noted in an operative part, but because there is a direct or indirect relationship to that paragraph (in most cases, "indirect" refers to a cause of problems that are being resolved in operative part).

Preamble paragraphs can include (but not limited to):

- 1) References to the UN Charter (in general/particular articles);
- 2) Relevant international precedents (including Conferences where the treaty is adopted)

- 3) Past UN resolutions;
- 4) UN actions that made an impact on the issue (programs, roadmaps);
- 4) Reports by the Secretary-General;
- 5) Recognition of the efforts of the UN bodies;
- 6) Problem statement (data, statistics).

Operative paragraphs

The main objective of the operative paragraphs is to denote the action to be taken. The operative part describes and explains the proposals made by the delegates and discussed by the whole committee. Strong operative paragraph should contain, first of all, **who** is going to solve the problem, beyond Member States alone. *These may include:*

- **Committee or other UN bodies, commissions, programs:** the committee can take action on the topic within its mandate.
- **UN Secretary-General:** the UN Secretary-General or the Secretariat can provide a report to the committee or provide support to Member States on a particular issue.
- **Regional organizations:** a resolution can suggest, welcome, recommend, etc., international organizations such as the European Union, the African Union, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to take action.

Also, it is important to identify **How** these actors are supposed to solve the problem, and in what **Timeframes**. Besides, you can add resources to be used.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

SC resolutions represent binding decisions (hence, the operative paragraphs “decides”, “authorizes”). Therefore, the SC resolutions tend to require more effort to discuss and formulate as they are to be implemented by all Member States without exception.

PREAMBLE PARAGRAPHS

Acknowledging	Guided by
Affirming	Having considered
Alarmed	Having decided
Alarmed in particular	Having examined
Appreciating	Having listened to
Appreciating highly	Having received
Aware	Having regard for
Basing itself	Having reviewed
Bearing in mind	Looking forward
Being convinced	Noting
Believing	Once again calls upon
Calling attention to	Once again encourages
Cognizant of	Once again urges
Commending	Places on special record
Concerned	Proclaims
Concurring	Profoundly deplores
Confident	Reaffirms
Conscious	Reaffirms emphatically
Considering	Recognizes
Continuing to take the view	Recognizes and encourages
Convinced	Recognizes with deep concern
Deeply alarmed	Recommends
Deeply appreciative	Reconfirms
Deeply concerned	Re-emphasizing
Deeply conscious	Referring
Deeply convinced	Regretting
Deeply disturbed	Reiterating
Deploring	Reiterating its appreciation
Desirous	Reiterating its concern
Determined	Reiterating its conviction
Dismayed	Reiterating its regret
Distressed	Remaining deeply concerned
Emphasizing	Resolved
Encouraged	Seriously concerned
Endorsing	Solemnly declaring
Expressing its appreciation	Stressing
Expressing concern	Strongly emphasizing, supporting, etc.
Expressing conviction	Taking into account
Expressing deep appreciation	Taking into consideration
Expressing sympathy	Taking note
Expressing the hope	Taking note with appreciation
Expressing the urgent need	Taking note with interest
Firmly convinced	Taking note with concern
Further recognizing	Thanking
Further supporting	Underlining
Further welcoming	Welcoming
Gravely concerned	Wishing

OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS

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

KYOTO PROTOCOL EXTENSION AND POST-2020 CLIMATE CHANGE ARRANGEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Guided by the UN Charter which constitutes the foundational treaty, in accordance with all UN bodies are functioning, especially by its Chapter I as it highlights the main principles, purposes along with commitments of the UN, and by its Chapter IV, underlining the power and mandate of the GA as well as its subsidiary bodies, committees and specialized agencies,

Recalling the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio Conference, held on June 3-14, 1992, during which climate change was recognized as one of the most acute challenges for the mankind for the first time,

Appreciating the first UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) held in Berlin in 1995 that resulted in the agreement on a Berlin Mandate that established a process enabling the Member States to take appropriate action for the period beyond 2000, including a strengthening of developed Member States commitments through the adoption of a protocol or other legal instruments,

Acknowledging with deep gratitude the COP3 held in Kyoto in 1997, having served as a platform for the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol as the most comprehensive climate change framework in the UN history, whose main objective is the stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system,

Deeply appreciative of the COP17 held in Durban in 2011, during which a legally binding treaty to address global warming, known as Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, was developed, with its terms to be defined by 2015 and become effective in 2012, and encouraged by the COP17 progress regarding the creation of Green Climate Fund to assist developing Member States in adaptation to climate influence,

Welcoming the extension of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period till 2020, adopted at the COP18 in Doha in December 2012, as well of their reached agreement on emissions reductions, called “Doha Climate Gateway”,

Recalling its plenary debate in Bali on July 31, 2007, which called for a comprehensive agreement under the UNFCCC process that tackles climate change on all fronts, including adaptation, mitigation, clean technologies, deforestation and resource mobilization,

Underlining the effectiveness of the Kyoto Protocol innovative mechanisms, known as Joint Implementation, Emissions Trading and the Clean Development Mechanism, which are designed to help Contracting Parties listed in the Annex I of the Protocol to reduce their expenses for implementation of their emission reduction commitments,

Underlining also that the legally binding Kyoto Protocol, which outlines greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for developed Member States signatories, is crucial for the environmental integrity of the climate change regime, being the only legally binding, rules-based instrument with quantitative emission reduction targets,

Noting with serious concern that the current decrease in emissions, equal to 1.9% each year by estimation of the World Meteorological Organization, is not sufficient for meeting emission targets set by the Kyoto Protocol,

Realizing that global warming emissions resulting from energy production, with 35 million thousands of metric tons of CO₂ as the hugest annual indicator, provoke serious environmental problems, such as extreme precipitation increase by 1%, global surface temperature rise at 1.4 °F, sea level rise at 50 mm, ice decline below 4 million sq.km, as well as numerous droughts and wildfires, according to UN Statistics Division,

Cognizant of impossibility to urgently put industrializing non-Annex I Member States under the obligation of the Protocol due to possible damage to their economies, since climate change is a cross-cutting challenge that undermines the ability of developing countries to achieve sustainable development,

1. Encourages developed Member States to honor their commitments to reduce their emissions and provide adequate financial, technology transfer and capacity building support so as to enable developing Member States to take actions on combating climate change;

2. Suggests Member States to meet the newly established emissions reduction targets of 18% to ensure environmental integrity even if a Member State has left the Kyoto Protocol;

3. Recommends the UNFCCC to revise the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action for imposing 40% binding emission cuts on developed Member States before its signing at the COP 21 in 2015, while analogous responsibilities for developing Member States should start after 2020 arrangements, built on the principle of common but differentiated responsibility;

4. Calls for UNFCCC to convert the agreement “Doha Climate Gateway” into a new framework concerning global warming emissions targets, which will serve as a universal, legally binding international treaty on emissions reduction since 2020, by the COP21 in 2015 as well;

5. Proposes that the new climate treaty be similar to existing Kyoto Protocol, having emission reduction targets for all Member States depending on the level of emission trajectory, with obligatory emission cuts for the developed Member States and voluntary emission mitigation measures for the developing Member States;

6. Requests UNFCCC to base the emission reduction targets for Member States stated in the new climate treaty on the principles of equity, accelerated transfer of technologies and trade measures;

7. Considers that the post-2020 arrangements must include not only binding emission reduction commitments for developed Member States, but also a mandate that there will be no unilateral measures taken by any Member State in the name of climate change;

8. Welcomes further initiatives on the issue.

WORLD BANK DOCUMENTS

During the simulation of the *WB at the Annual Conferences*, all states are divided into two groups: **recipients and donors**. **Recipients** should elaborate on the *Project Information Document and Project Appraisal Document/Program Document* while **donors** should prepare *Investment Strategy Outline and Investment Strategy Document*.

REQUIREMENTS

Any WB document submitted to the Secretariat should adhere to the following requirements:

- **Doc or docx formats.**
- **Garamond, 12 pt.**
- **Margins:** top – 1,5 cm, bottom – 1,5 cm, left – 2,5 cm, right – 1,5 cm.
- A **single-spaced format**.
- A **single space** between paragraphs.
- **No indent** in the beginning of each paragraph.
- **Justified alignment**.
- The **space for headers** is 12pt up and down.
- The **space for the text** is 6pt up and down.
- Annexes are added to the **MS Word document** and **Excel calculations are not submitted**. However, we recommend you take them to the Session for the sake of convenience while making changes.

VOLUME OF THE DOCUMENTS

For recipients: 1) Project Information Document – 2 pages; 2) Project Appraisal Document/Program Document – up to 8 pages (without annexes).

For donors: 1) Investment Strategy Outline – 2 pages; 2) Investment Strategy Document – up to 8 pages (without annexes).

Make sure that the data used in your description is up to date and is taken from official information sources. The examples provided in the Guide were actual for the dates they have been submitted (submission date is available in the headings of the documents) therefore the data and UN initiatives might be incorrect for the current time.

RECIPIENTS' DOCUMENTS PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Project Information Document (PID) is basically an outline of the project for a brief acquaintance. PID consists of **7 sections and a heading**. The heading starts with the name of the document ("Project Information Document") and a name of the project on the next line.

STRUCTURE

The heading includes the following information:

1. **Full name of the state.**
2. **A region that it belongs to.** Note that WB classifies countries according to their location in 6 distinct regions: 1) Africa, 2) East Asia and Pacific, 3) Europe and Central Asia, 4) Latin America and Caribbean, 5) Middle East and North Africa, 6) South Asia.
3. **Sector.** The full list of the sectors approved for the WB Session at the MUNRFE Annual Conference can be found in the WB Background Guide.

4. **Total Project Cost.** Usually measured in US dollars this number includes both the loan and the borrower's contribution.
5. **Borrowers Contribution** – nominal and relative to the Total Project Cost. The C-contribution of a borrower is compulsory but can be both financial and in-kind.
6. **Implementing Agency.** The name of the institution responsible for the implementation of the Project (name of the organization or governmental institution).
7. **Submission Date.** This is the date when the document was actually submitted to the Secretariat.
8. **Expected Approval Date.** One of the Conference days, when the voting upon the project is expected.
9. **Closing Date.** It is the date when the project must be completed according to the schedule.

Structure of the document is as follows:

I. COUNTRY AND SECTOR BACKGROUND

This briefly gives an overview of the country's economic status, a brief overview of the sector in the country and justification of the project implementation in this context.

II. FINANCING DATA

This subsection specifies a particular WB lending instrument borrower is willing to use, amount of the loan/credit, borrower's contribution, the currency of the loan and briefly other relevant information regarding the parameters of the instrument a delegate deems necessary (disbursement and reimbursement period, grace period).

III. MAIN POLICY AREAS

The part underlines to which directions of governmental policy the project will contribute and how.

IV. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND CONTRIBUTION TO SDGs/ COUNTRY ASSISTANCE STRATEGY (CAS)/COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY (CPS) OBJECTIVE(S).

The part highlights project's contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, key WB and country goals in the sector.

V. KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS

This part introduces major outcomes recipient is planning to achieve by implementing the project including relevant explanations, rationale, and contribution to sectorial and country (optional) strategy.

VI. RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION

In this sub-sector the delegate is expected to briefly introduce main risks of the project and ways of their mitigation without any estimations or detailed explanation.

VII. POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

The sub-section highlights principal positive and negative social and environmental impacts of the project, and ways of negative impacts mitigation. It also covers the contribution of the project to the country's poverty reduction strategy (if there is one).

Country:	<i>Colombia</i>
Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Sector:	Finance
Total Project Cost:	US\$300 million
Borrower's Contribution (%):	US\$25 million (8,3%)
Implementing Agency:	Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
Submission Date:	10-NOV-2009
Expected Approval Date:	03-DEC-2009
Closing Date:	03-DEC-2024

I. COUNTRY AND SECTOR BACKGROUND

Recent growth and poverty reduction in Colombia have been supported by a stable expansion of the financial system, following the financial crisis that Colombia suffered at the end of the 1990s. As the ongoing global crisis impacts Colombia, the Government of Colombia (GoC) is committed to preserving these gains in financial sector development as part of its broader development strategy. This Financial Sector Development Policy Loan (DPL) will provide support for the two-pronged combined approach the government has been implementing to tackle – in the short run – the impact of the international crisis in the Colombian financial sector, while at the same time deepen – in the long term – reforms needed to further develop financial markets. GoC's commitment to face these issues and the soundness of the approach as well as the overall impact of these reforms has in the Colombian economy underpin the support of this loan.

II. FINANCING DATA

Commitment-linked IBRD flexible loan (IFL) with fixed spread and all conversion options. US dollar denominated, payable in 15 years, including a 4.5 grace period. Level repayments of principal at the standard variable interest rate for US dollars fixed spread loans. The DPL is for US\$275 million. The contribution of the Borrower is US\$25 million.

III. MAIN POLICY AREAS

The proposed operation supports ongoing reforms to

- i strengthen financial prudential regulation and supervision;
- ii strengthen the framework for the intervention and resolution of unauthorized financial intermediation activities;
- iii deepen capital markets.

IV. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND CONTRIBUTION TO CAS

The proposed loan would support sustainable growth and alleviation of poverty by:

- i strengthening the financial system to prevent disruptive and costly financial crises; and
- ii consolidating the securities markets as a pillar of economic growth to address the needs of individuals and the productive sector.

V. KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS

1) Strengthening Prudential Regulation and Supervision

- a) Under current macroeconomic assumptions, no systemic instability arises in 2009-2010.

b) In case credit institutions incur in losses during the year, it will be determined what percentage of those losses can be absorbed by the reserved constituted with the capitalized 2008 profits without compromising the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of the institution. At the closing of the 2011 financial accounts the remaining reserve for the system and the number of institutions for which the reserve has not covered the sustained losses will be reported.

c) All financial institutions that collect resources from the public, with the exception of close- fund administrators, have adopted robust systems to monitor and administer liquidity risks. All credit institutions have a positive indicator of liquidity risk as defined by the SFC or are adopting remedial actions to ensure they will have it.

2) Strengthening the Framework for the Intervention and Resolution of unauthorized Financial Intermediation Activities

a) The Superintendencia de Sociedades follows up on all requests from the Financial Superintendency of Colombia (SFC) to investigate unauthorized financial intermediation activities.

b) Assets recovered from intervened pyramids have been valued and liquidated, and the proceeds distributed among investors according to their creditor status. Assets confiscated in relation to money laundering activities will have been transferred to the appropriate authorities. Actions to recovered assets located abroad have been initiated.

3) Securities Market Reform

a) Compliance with the current 19 CPSS-IOSCO principles.

b) The SFC has real time information on the transactions liquidated through the Central Counterparty Clearing House (CCCH).

c) The range of standardized derivative products traded in Colombia has expanded to include exchange rate futures, Colombian stock market futures and commodities futures.

d) The market has developed and trading volumes of standardized derivatives have increased as a share of spot transactions. In particular futures traded over Colombian sovereign bonds, the Colombian stock market index and the market exchange rate of the Colombian Peso vis- à-vis the US Dollar amount to a third of the spot transactions in those assets.

V. RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION

The main risk to the operation arises from further deterioration of macroeconomic conditions, which would negatively affect the health of the financial system and/or delay securities market development.

VIII. POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

The proposed operation supports policies that seek to reduce poverty, through fostering sustainable economic growth. A favorable stronger, more efficient, and more diversified financial system and capital market can provide the opportunity to private enterprises (the engine of economic expansion) to access a larger amount of resources. The proposed operation advances the Country Partnership Strategy's aim of promoting fast and sustainable growth through stimulating private sector activity and investment.

Prevention of financial crises is essential to poverty alleviation. The ongoing global financial and economic crisis has severely deteriorated macroeconomic conditions and heightens financial sector vulnerabilities. In strengthening the financial system through greater market integrity and enhanced prudential regulation, the proposed program helps to reduce the risk of future financial crises.

The measures adopted to prevent the growth of unregulated financial intermediaries would help protect savings of low-income households as low-income households were the primary customers of the pyramid schemes that collapsed recently. This operation is not expected to have direct effects on the environment.

PROJECT APPRAISAL DOCUMENT

Project Appraisal Document (PAD) is a detailed description of a Recipient Country's Project with all necessary justification and calculations. The main purposes of the document are:

- to give information about the macroeconomic situation in the country (graphs and massive tables should be placed in the Annex);
- to give the description of the project, its implementation, and expected outcomes;
- to describe the problem which is expected to be solved by the project implementation, its correlation to Sustainable Development Goals and WB priorities and goals;
- to give the rationale for the WB involvement;
- to show expenses and revenues of the project and prove its financial soundness.

The document consists of **4 parts** and a **heading**. The heading is the same as in PID with the exception of the document name. The structure of the document itself includes the following sections and subsections:

I. STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

A. Country and sector issues

The sub-section gives an overview of the country's economic status and the importance of the sector in its economic development.

B. Rationale for Bank involvement

In this sub-section key challenges faced by the sector in the country are described. Describe the relevant sector strategy outcomes or objectives that will be supported through the project, including the linkage to the relevant sector strategy at the global and regional levels.

C. Higher level objectives to which the Project contributes

This sub-section addresses the project's contribution to the borrower's higher-level objectives for the sector and for poverty reduction, as well as the relevant CAS/CPS objective(s).

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Lending instrument

As well as the section "Financing data" of the PID, this subsection specifies the parameters of the lending instrument, namely a particular WB lending instrument borrower is willing to use, amount of the loan/credit, borrower's contribution, conversion options, the currency of the loan, maturity, grace period, and other relevant information regarding the parameters of the instrument a delegate deems necessary.

B. Project development objective and key indicators

Project development objective stated as concisely as possible:

- a. indicates the primary target group(s) and change/response expected from this primary target group as a result of project interventions;
- b. focuses on outcomes for which the project can reasonably be held accountable.

Key indicators are necessary to evaluate the results and outcomes of the project. Indicators should be developed in accordance with the "SMART" system: indicators should be *Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound*- and linked to project outcomes. Each aspect of the project development objective should be measured by one or more outcome indicators.

C. Project components

This sub-section lists all the components of the project. For each component/subcomponent, besides the description, brief additional information should be provided on the reasons for selecting the component, including its linkage to the results/outcome and any linkages as well as key inputs and outputs.

D. Lessons learned and reflected in the Project design

This sub-section highlights how project design achieves the following:

- Reflects lessons from analytical work, ongoing and completed operations, and international good practice.
- Takes into account recommendations of the Independent Evaluation Group sector.

E. Alternatives considered and reasons for rejection

Here the delegate describes the closest possible alternatives to the present project as well as the grounds for their rejection in the particular case of the recipient.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional and implementation arrangements

The sub-section indicates the institution(s) that will be responsible for the implementation of the project and its various components, including the explanation for the project institutional arrangements. It also highlights how implementing agency risks (capacity, governance, fraud and corruption, etc.) identified will be addressed, including financial management and procurement.

B. Monitoring and evaluation of outcomes/results

This sub-section provides a brief summary of the arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation and results including responsible institutions.

C. Sustainability

The delegate highlights how the factors that are critical to the sustainability of the project's objectives will be addressed.

D. Critical risks and possible controversial aspects

This sub-section notes the risks during preparation and focus mainly on the risks during implementation. It briefly describes the potential impact and likelihood of key risks to achieving results and the key risk management measures in place to address these risks.

E. Loan/credit conditions and covenants

In his section the delegate lists and explains if necessary, all the agreements necessary for sufficient and successful implementation of the project recipient is expecting to conclude.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic and financial analyses

This subsection conveys the results of the project's economic analyses, the outcomes' sensitivity to changes in key variables, the project's impact on the borrower's economy.

B. Social impact and accord with Country Partnership Framework (CPF)

The sub-section highlights the principal positive and negative social impacts of the project and ways of negative impacts mitigation. It correlates project outcomes to the social side of CPF.

C. Environmental aspects

This sub-section summarizes the important environmental issues of the project and how they have been integrated in the project design to enhance its environmental benefits. It also identifies the environmental safeguards policies triggered if any.

D. Relation to the WB Priorities

The delegate has to reveal the project's accordance with WB priorities, such as SDGs.

It is highly recommended to use sample documents and especially real WB PIDs and PADs while preparation.

ANNEXES

PAD is not limited in terms of a number of annexes, but there are **two obligatory ones: Budget and Related Projects.**

ANNEX I BUDGET

Budget is an important part of a recipient's project where he justifies that resources will be allocated rationally, and the contribution of the Bank will be timely reimbursed. **The budget comprises three parts:**

- 1. Budget Expenditures;*
- 2. Budget Revenues;*
- 3. Efficiency Indicators and Sensitivity Analysis.*

In expenses and revenue tables, the recipient explains article by article all the spending of the project and their sources with sufficient explanations. **All the revenues and expenditures should be realistic.**

Efficiency indicators measure the financial efficiency of the project. All of them are placed in the table and most are calculated for each year of maturity period.

1) **Investment (I)** shows how the loan tranches and borrowers contributions are distributed in time.

2) **Revenue (R)** implies net revenue without taxes, commissions and other related expenses, but not capital expenditures (they are covered by investments).

3) **Debt Repayment (DR)** reflects all payments to the WB to reimburse the loan/credit. It is recommended for the recipient to reimburse no more than 60-70% of the revenue.

4) **Discount Rate (r)** is a cost of capital rate applied to the discount factors used in calculations. The discount rate is formed by the cost-of-capital rate adjusted by a risk factor based on the risk characteristics of the proposed investment. The exact rate is subject to recipients estimations and can be reconsidered according to donors' calculations of a country and project risks during the Session.

5) **Investment PV (IPV)** is a present value of the project investment indicated in the first row (I). It shows the sum of money which is invested today at a given discount rate in order to receive in the given year the sum of investment required. IPV is calculated by discounting Investments by r , i.e. $IPV = I / (1 + r)^n$, where n is a number of years.

6) **Revenues PV (RPV)** is a present value of the project revenue (R from the 2nd row of the table). Its calculations are the same as for the IPV.

7) **Net Present Value (NPV)** is calculated by extracting Investment PV from Revenues PV. It shows the NPV of cash flows in a particular year.

8) **Accumulated Net Present Value (NPVa)** is a sum of NPV values by a certain year. Its value in the last year of calculation (as well as total sum in the previous row) indicates NPV of the project during the given period of calculation. It is recommended to make calculations for the amount of years necessary for NPVa to get ≥ 0 (but not less than maturity period of the load/credit).

9) **Profitability Index (PI)** is the ratio of payoff to investment of a proposed project. PI is calculated as total revenues divided by total investment. It is consequently calculated once.

Sensitivity analysis is used to determine how possible risks of benefits (revenue) reduction or costs (investment) increase would influence the financial effectiveness of the project and the ability of the recipient to repay the debt. **With this aim three basic scenarios are assumed:**

- a. Costs are increased by 20%;*
- b. Benefits are decreased by 20%;*
- c. Costs are increased by 20% and benefits are decreased by 20%.*

Previously discussed indicators are recalculated for each scenario to evaluate the results. Each part of the annex may be accompanied by necessary comments.

ANNEX II RELATED PROJECTS

In Annex II the recipient should list related projects financed by the Bank or other international financial institutions including ongoing and already completed ones specifying their sectors, dates and Overall Implementation Progress (IP) rating according to the Implementation Status and Results Report.

Program-for-Result documents also require a special annex – Performance Indicators. It is a table with 4 columns describing Outcomes, Outcomes Indicators, Use of Project Outcome Information and Target (by project completion) respectively. Format of Annex I (PAD- or PD-like) is optional according to the particular project.

PROGRAM DOCUMENT

Program Documents (PD) are a variation of PAD, but they are development-oriented and ***do not require a detailed description of revenue sources*** as it is implied that the loan will be reimbursed by the Government from the budget.

The structure of the document is practically the same with necessary adjustments to the features of this particular lending instrument. Annex I doesn't contain Budget Revenues, it contains only a lending schedule instead of indicators table but includes a special table – foreign public debt indicators (see the sample).

Rural Migrant Workers' Educational and Employment Project in the Shanghai Municipality

Country: *People's Republic of China*
Region: East Asia and Pacific
Sector: Human Services
Total Project Cost: US\$ 80 million
Borrower's Contribution (%): US\$ 30 million (37,50%)
Implementing Agency: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security
Submission Date: 20-NOV-2016
Expected Approval Date: 05-DEC-2016
Closing Date: 31-DEC-2021

I. STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

A. Country and sector issues

The People's Republic of China (PRC) is the world's second-largest economy with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimated at \$10,736,000,000 United States dollars (USD). However, despite such economic prosperity, not all of the population enjoys a wealthy and stable life. Due to the climate conditions as well as a significant distinction of development of different provinces, there is a widespread tendency of migration within state's borders.

According to the information published in its National Bureau of Statistics, the PRC had 278 million migrant workers in the year of 2015. This joint process of migration along with urbanization is increasing each year and has the largest scale worldwide. The majority of rural migrant workers are concentrated in Shanghai, Shenzhen and Beijing. Shanghai, as a top destination, especially for youth, deserves a special approach as far as it has human resources to teach, train and occupy high-level positions.

The project of rural migrant workers' training and employment opportunities is going to be implemented by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security that was established in 2008 as a result of the merging of the Ministry of Personnel and Ministry of Labor and Social Security. This Ministry is mandated to ensure labor-related relationships, trainings for employers, social welfare protection along with the assistance of enterprises. Under the aegis of this project, the Ministry will coordinate institutions responsible for vocational trainings (Nanjing University, Tongji University) as well as to act in coherence with other educational centers and Non-Governmental Organizations which will contribute to the project's realization.

B. Rationale for Bank involvement

The World Migration Report 2015 "Internal Migration and Urban Development: Unleashing the Potential of Migrants in Developing Cities" underlines the fact that internal migration in China almost equates to the amount of international migrants worldwide (232 million). It also stresses the necessity of migrants' contributions to the development of the cities they flow to. Taking Shanghai into account, 9.96 million citizens out of 24 million residents are migrants, who are considered to be the main driving power as well as the labor-intensive engine of the economy. Nevertheless, migrant workers have the impossibility to gain permanent resident status due to the hukou system that distinguishes urban citizens from rural migrants and restricts the latter with a spectrum of social rights and guarantees. Additionally, living conditions are at the lowest level of satisfactory as a consequence of the lack of technical skills.

On 24 June 2008, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) approved a Rural Migrant Skills Development and Employment Project in the Ningxia autonomous region,

Shandong and Anhui Provinces. It was aimed at strengthening systems of workers' skills development as well as appropriate job opportunities during the 2009-2014 time frame. Results were the following: doubled salaries from 1,430 yuan to 3,300 yuan per month, 57,640 rural migrants were trained and 98 percent of them received occupational certificates. Thus, taking into consideration all of the abovementioned facts as well as previous projects, the rationalization of the establishment of this project is clearly seen.

C. Higher level objectives to which the Project contributes

This project is designed in conformity with China's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) adopted by the World Bank (WB) for the period FY2013-FY2016. In this strategy, one of three main pillars for development includes promoting more inclusive development that strives to create prosperity opportunities for all groups of people despite their status, religion, race and etc. This idea can be realized via raising the quality of social services – health care systems, pensions, ability to get new professional skills and other services, provided for the migrant workers. It also announces the crucial necessity to enrich rural migrants with decent surroundings as well as opportunities for personal and professional growth.

Urbanization in Shanghai constitutes 89 percent, which is the highest level in China. In addition, almost half of people from these statistics are migrants, which make this project highly important for the establishment and resolution of actual problems such as lack of access to middle and higher-level positions, undeveloped systems of the provision of social guarantees, and vocational trainings with professional growth is hindered as a result.

Being one of the key dramatic issues of the PRC, rural migration is also touched upon in the China poverty reduction agenda. The PRC also closely cooperates with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in order to grant migrant workers with appropriate residence registration systems, social services and needs along with social inclusion.

According to the research conducted in the U.S. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, more than 10 percent of the state's inequality is induced with the rural-urban migration and its negative outcomes. Furthermore, the China 2030 Overview draws attention to the fact that wages of rural migrants should increase. In this regard, this project should directly adapt to this situation and raise wages by a 50 percent minimum during 5 years of the project. Moreover, the Chinese government is targeted at conducting comprehensive reforms in the pension sphere by addressing the challenges that are currently met till the end of 2020, increasing financing in the health-care sphere and making structural reforms in all related spheres for migrant workers to enjoy their rights, freedoms, dignities and everything that fits into this category.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Lending instrument

This project is an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loan at a sum of \$80 million USD. The endowment of the Borrower is \$30 million USD that will comprise 37.5 percent of the entire budget required. The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of China serves as a contributing agency that will provide the sum for the coverage of such budget items as development of Management and Information (MIS) systems, purchasing equipment for vocational training as well as spending money in order to train teachers. The interest rate will be 4.8 percent.

B. Project development objective and key indicators

The most important objective is to raise the quality of life of rural migrant workers in Shanghai till the end of 2021 through ensuring their right to attend vocational trainings, be equally protected as urban residents and right to get any employment position regardless of its privilege. The bold goals can be achieved by encompassing the main dimensions of the social sphere that concern rural migrant workers.

Indicators that allow the determination of the efficiency of the project are the following:

- 1) proportion of number of migrant workers receiving vocational trainings in the Shanghai municipality (more than 80 percent of the current migrant population);
- 2) wage level increased after one year of completion of training programs (minimum 50 percent from an average number, measured in USD);
- 3) decreasing of expenditures connected with the job search such as address to job-seekers' companies and lack of constant wage during the process of searching (minimum 30 percent from an average number, measured in USD);
- 4) proportion of hired migrant workers after 6 months of completion of vocational trainings (more than 50 percent of the current migrant population);
- 5) proportion of migrant workers receiving access to the social protection components – social insurance, pensions along with health-care systems (minimum 50 percent of the current migrant population);
- 6) establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group under the leadership of the WB and implementing agency with the mandate to control the operation of the project and accomplish all included objectives. This must be done through the supervision of all involved actors' activities, analysis of all undertaken actions and forecasts for further initiatives in frames of the project.

C. Project components

This project will finance all stages of vocational training establishment in the Shanghai municipality as well as access to the employment services and social guarantees. The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of China is in charge of the project implementation, components of which are the following:

Trainings formation

This component incorporates all stages that training establishment goes through: negotiations with schools, adoption of programs of training, appointment of trainees and purchase of equipment. It will also touch trainees' education, analysis of the industries with the biggest number of rural migrant workers, and substantive background of the training in cooperation with the practical tasks that need to be performed and trained. Furthermore, this project will identify the mistakes of previous vocational trainings and adapt them to the needs of migrant workers.

Social services

Under the provisions of this component, the implementing agency will enhance the collaboration between job seekers and employers, will organize job fairs, improve employment services and extend their capabilities. Furthermore, it is supposed to improve the system of social insurance, health insurance along with pensions through the strengthening of Management Information Systems (MIS), their databases and equipping all related enterprises and companies with MIS. This will also include the upgrade of currently existing norms, rules and standards that are taken into account while making decisions about employment – to adapt them for the rural migrant workers and graduates of vocational training.

Workers protection

The protection of employees will be organized by making improvements to the wage policies for migrant workers with legislation concerning their status and referred rights. It is significant to accompany these measures with an awareness campaign, which proclaims the scale of this problem in the Shanghai municipality as well as in the whole state and encourages all relevant actors to act accordantly to avail rural migrant workers with the appropriate protection.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to achieve the most expected outcomes as well as to be closer to the ultimate goal, the

process of coordination of efforts and evaluation of results is added to the project. The proposed Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group is responsible for the supervision of implementation of all project's components, their compliance with the indicators set and for serving as an advisory body for assistance and consultations about project's details.

D. Lessons learned and reflected in the Project design

Projects that are aimed at providing migrant workers with beneficial conditions are in most cases implemented in the Asia-Pacific region. Their objectives include development of legislation, information and technology improvement and work with safety and security systems. During the process of preparation and implementation, the aforementioned projects are intended to work in such spheres as:

Governmental approach

Previous projects have proven that one of the biggest efficiency factors is a collaboration of governmental agencies with public sectors. This collaboration should encompass constant communication about the identification of main challenges, ways of carrying out project components and relevant responses from both sides.

Rural-urban connection

Some negative outcomes of internal migration affirmed the necessity of building stronger linkages between rural areas and urban residences, especially in the sphere of labor.

Technologies and information systems

Under the aegis of this project, the role of the innovations and technologies in general should be outlined. Concentration on ways of how to increase technological capabilities of already-existing programs will essentially improve the job opportunities of rural migrant workers in Shanghai.

E. Alternatives considered and reasons for rejection

This project could have been aimed only at the sphere of skills development. This was proposed in order to allocate more funding to this exact sphere and as a consequence train employees in a better way and for them to have more professional qualities. However, the areas were expanded, and it was decided to include the spheres of social guarantees and workers protection as far as these are the necessary components for skilled workers to have appropriate conditions to apply obtained skills, have governmental protection and social guarantees.

Another concept that was taken into deep considerations was the establishment of a Training Center in Shanghai that will be primarily responsible for vocational training systems and rural migrant workers' involvement. On the other hand, this Center would be concentrated mostly on general trainings along with the consideration of the labor market and areas of the biggest importance to conduct trainings. This project needs to include protection and social spheres in the equal manner and to have a budget equally separated, respectively.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional and implementation arrangements

China's Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security is responsible for the project implementation. It will receive the loan from relevant financial institutions. Under the responsibility of this body in close cooperation with the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group, all project activities will be supervised, and the necessary items purchased.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group has its own responsibility to assess the realization of all steps of the project. It is mandated to act in coherence with all involved actors to deliberate and elaborate ideas for the carrying out of all planned approaches.

As a significant actor with profound knowledge in the area of internal migration, the China Migrant Justice Project ascertained that the multidisciplinary organization World Justice Project (WJP) will contribute to this project's implementation. WJP is mandated to ensure the awareness of rural migrants about their rights. This project in China will provide the bodies described above with assistance in the best practices of the WJP, such as trainings of various NGOs, conduction of related trainings along with the delivery of legal services.

B. Monitoring and evaluation of outcomes/results

Outcomes of the project will be presented in the Annual Report prepared by the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group that will identify all successes and failures of the project's implementation on an annual basis. After the completion of the project, this Working Group will design the Assessment Report about overall outcomes including compliance with indicators, main successes, failures and proposed solutions for the next activities.

C. Sustainability

Equal social inclusion of rural migrants, improvement of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) systems and ensuring of health care systems, pension purchases and job opportunities falls in line with poverty reduction and Sustainable Development. China's State Council emphasized the need of the government to strive for these spheres and now the internal policy of China is focused on it. Noteworthy is that the government possesses the willingness to extend the amount of resources, commitment and general contributions for the success of the project. Furthermore, the annual economic growth of the state, 6.7 percent, allows the state to have a growing income that is spent on the articles of government budget by raising it proportionally.

D. Critical risks and possible controversial aspects

Risk	Risk rating	Risk mitigation measure
Weak legislation on migrant workers, <i>hukou</i> system	Modest risk	Work with governmental agencies on the currently discussed reform of the <i>hukou</i> system, and its fair elaboration in regard to migrant workers.
Lack of coherence between relevant bodies, lost vision of the problem	Negligible risk	The function of the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group is to provide these bodies with advisory opinions and through negotiations reach consensus about the project's objectives, way of implementation and evaluation.
Long period of time to establish MIS and spread it to all municipal enterprises	Negligible risk	Better cooperation between the implementing agency and relevant departments and ministries in order to use the best practices of previous MIS adjustment.
Overall risk rating	Negligible risk	

E. Loan/credit conditions and covenants

The PRC expresses that there are no specific credit conditions to this specific project. However, the relevant covenants are the following:

- Implementation Arrangement between the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security and IBRD;
- Agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security and World Justice Project.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

A. Economic and financial analyses

This project is profitable for the Chinese economy as far as it will strengthen the capacities of middle-level workers and enrich the professional knowledge of rural migrant workers in Shanghai – the center of Chinese and world economy. It is also considered to increase wages and set up a tendency of youth prevailing in the labor force structure, due to the fact, that Shanghai is the most popular destination from young migrant workers. Moreover, the increase of competent workers will lead to the growing rates of GDP per capita in China – one of the lowest indicators the state has.

B. Social impact and accord with CPF

Provision of rural migrant workers with job opportunities in Shanghai will definitely increase the number of working places in addition to improved job specifications, social guarantees and equal amount of benefits for each group of the community. These will also further the development of the Shanghai municipality that will directly affect China's economic situation in general.

Hence, it is probable for some concerns to appear about inadequate attention to the diversity of rural migrants, depending on their age, sex, education, religion and etc. Thus, in order for these problems to be eliminated and for special needs to be determined, there is data provided by the Chinese National Bureau on Statistics that allows everyone to see the general situation with rural migrant workers fleeing to the Shanghai municipality.

C. Environmental aspects

The project activities don't cover the environmental sphere, which is why there is no forecasted impact on the environment. On the other hand, professional growth in related spheres can raise the intellectual potential of the state to promote environmental sustainability programs. In addition, unreasonable consumption is not expected.

D. Relation to the WB Priorities

The rural migrant workers' educational and employment project in Shanghai has strong connections to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly with the following:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The increased wages of rural migrant workers will increase the level of income in millions of families and contribute to poverty reduction.

The alleviation of poverty will be conducive for investments on new technologies, including Management Information Systems that will ease the situation with finding jobs for migrant workers in China.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

Highly-developed Technical Vocational Education and Training Institutions (TVETI) are the platform for lifelong learning and the raising of professional capabilities. TVETI also can be served as a knowledge-transition method that is possible to have as a result of new trainees and improved training programs.

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Decent job conditions for rural migrants shall be achieved as well as the norm that workers should not be abused in any manner. Furthermore, the growth of employment among migrant workers will result in a more powerful labor force with increasing levels of productivity.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

The process of industrialization will be conducive for further Chinese economic progress along with workers being able to work with appropriate technologies. Innovations will allow China to improve its various systems of birth registration, social insurance, health-care and other services.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The achievement of equal access to social needs for either urban residents of China or rural people will stabilize the situation within the state and control the flow of migrants. The reform of the hukou system will be useful to foster urbanization.

ANNEX I – BUDGET CALCULATIONS

A. EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

Indicators \ Years	0	1	2	3	4	5	Σ
Investment (I)	30 000,00	15 000,00	15 000,00	10 000,00	10 000,00	0,00	80 000,00
Revenue (R)	0,00	7 000,00	11 000,00	20 000,00	27 500,00	37 500,00	103 000,00
Debt Repayment (DR)	0,00	0,00	10 000,00	12 000,00	15 000,00	13 000,00	50 000,00
Discount Rate (r)	10 %						
Investment PV (IPV)	30 000,00	13 636,36	6 818,18	3 030,30	2 272,73	0,00	55 757,58
Revenues PV (RPV)	0,00	6 363,64	5 000,00	6 060,61	6250,00	0,00	23674,24
Net Present Value (NPV)	-30 000,00	-7 272,73	-1 818,18	3 030,30	3977,27	0,00	-32083,33
Accumulated NPV(NPVa)	-30 000,00	-37 272,73	-39 090,91	-36 060,61	-32 083,33	-32 083,33	0,00
Profitability Index (PI)	128, 75%						

Unit: \$1000

Sensitivity Analysis

Indicators \ Scenarios	Scenario 1 Cost + 20%	Scenario 2 Benefit – 20%	Scenario 3 Cost + 20% Benefit – 20%
Profitability Index (PI)	154, 50%	103,00 %	123,60%

B. BUDGET EXPENDITURES

	Total Cost		Financial Contribution						In-kind Contribution			
			Borrower		World Bank				Borrower		Foreign Countries (abbr.)	
					IBRD		IDA					
1. Trainings' formation	40 500	50,63%	20 000	25,00%	20 500	25,63%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
1.1 Personal computers	18 000	22,50%	0	0,00%	18 000	22,50%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
1.2 Equipment	22 500	28,13%	0	0,00%	2 500	3,13%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
1.2.1 Office equipment	2 500	3,13%	0	0,00%	2 500	3,13%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
1.2.2 Equipment for special trainings	20 000	25,00%	20 000	25,00%	0	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
2. Employees' wages	12 500	15,63%	0	0,00%	12 500	15,63%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
2.1 Trainers	5 000	6,25%	0	0,00%	5 000	6,25%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
2.2 Staff responsible for monitoring project implementation	7 500	9,38%	0	0,00%	7 500	9,38%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
3. Social services	10 000	12,50%	10000	12,50%	0	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
2.1 MIS Software	10 000	12,50%	10000	12,50%	0	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
4. Workers protection	1900	2,38%	0	0,00%	1 900	2,38%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
4.1 Awareness campaign	1900	2,38%	0	0,00%	1 900	2,38%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
4.1.1 Video coverage	1100	1,38%	0	0,00%	1 100	1,38%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
4.1.2 Printing materials	800	1,00%	0	0,00%	800	1,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
5. Strengthening the capacity of the project implementing agencies	15 100	18,88%	0	0,00%	15 100	18,88%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
5.1 Provision of consultant services	15 100	18,88%	0	0,00%	15 100	18,88%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%
Total	80 000	100,00%	30 000	37,50%	50 000	62,50%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00%

Comments. The first tranche will be allocated to the formation of trainings and cover the following expenditures: wages of appointed trainees, purchase of special equipment in order for rural migrants to have an access for it and work with internet materials. The Expenditure 2 is an indispensable part of the budget, as it covers the technical part of it – update of MIS System as well as creation of database about rural migrant workers in Shanghai. Furthermore, awareness campaign is necessary to be adopted and expenditures include video creation and printing materials respectively.

C. BUDGET REVENUES

Revenues \ Years	1	2	3	4	5	Σ	%
1. Rasing professional capabilities of rural migrantworkers, increased level of job performance	5 000	7 250	11 500	15 000	18 250	57 000	55%
2. Revenue from trainings' decrease due to the elimination of turnover	2 000	2 500	5 000	7 500	12 000	29 000	28%
3. Economy to the facilitation of job search and access to the employment opportunities through the MIS System	0	1250	3 500	5 000	7 250	17 000	17%
Total	7 000	11 000	20 000	27 500	37 500	103 000	100%

Unit: \$1000

ANNEX II – RELATED PROJECTS

MAJOR RELATED PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE BANK AND/OR OTHER AGENCIES

Bank-financed (ongoing)						
Sector Issue	Project	Approval Date	Closing Date	ISR Ratings		
				IP	DO	
Vocational training and improvement of this system	India: Vocational Training Improvement Project	05-JUN-2007	30-SEP-2018	S	S	
	Nepal: Enhanced Vocational Education and Training	21-APR-2011	30-JUN-2017	MS	MS	
	Guangdong Social Security Integration and Rural Worker Training	20-JUN-2013	31-DEC-2018	S	S	
Support of rural migrants, their social inclusion	Rural Migrant Skills Development and Employment Project	24-JUN-2008	28-FEB-2018	MS	S	
Bank-financed (completed in last 5 years)						
Sector Issue	Project	Approval Date	Closing Date	OED Ratings		
				O	S	IDI
Pension system development, social insurance	Azerbaijan - Pension & Social Assistance Project	10-JUN-2004	28-FEB-2011	S	S	S
	Bulgaria - Social Insurance Administration Project (SIAP)	03-SEP-1996	30-JUN-2002	HS	HL	H
Other Development Agencies						
Sector Issue	Project	Approval Date	Closing Date			
Urban-rural connection	Asian Development Bank (ADB)		19-OCT-2016	30-SEP-2020		

*Latest available

Abbreviations:

Ratings: HS (Highly Satisfactory), S (Satisfactory), MS (Moderately Satisfactory), U (Unsatisfactory), HU (Highly Unsatisfactory), L (Likely), Sb (Substantial), n.a. (not available)

ISR	Implementation Status Report
IP	Implementation Progress
DO	Development Objectives
OED	Operations Evaluation Department
O	Outcome
S	Sustainability
IDI	Institutional Development Impact

DONORS' DOCUMENTS

INVESTMENT STRATEGY OUTLINE

Investment Strategy Outline (ISO) is a document aimed at giving a summary of a donor's investment strategy. ISO specifies its major directions and priorities for the Board.

STRUCTURE

The same as recipients' documents it begins with a **heading** including in this case:

1. **Full country name.**
2. **A region that it belongs to.** Note that WB classifies countries according to their location in 6 distinct regions: 1) Africa, 2) East Asia and Pacific, 3) Europe and Central Asia, 4) Latin America and Caribbean, 5) Middle East and North Africa, 6) South Asia.
3. **Sectors, the donor is interested to invest in.** The full list of the sectors approved for the WB Session can be found in the WB Background Guide.
4. **Submission date.** The date when the document was submitted to the Secretariat.

I. COUNTRY BACKGROUND

In this section, the delegate gives an overview of the country's economic status and its economic relations with the WB.

II. FINANCING DATA

This section specifies conditions a donor requires from recipients' projects in terms of finance (parameters of lending). Note that these conditions should not be too strict.

III. MAIN POLICY AREAS

This section lists the sectors donor is ready to finance in the order of preference with relative contributions to each of them (percentage of the total country budget). For each sector the delegate should underline key policy areas and priority regions chosen by the donor.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY

Objectives of the strategy highlight the main directions and purposes of the strategy, its relevance and significance for the donor, potential recipients and generally world society.

V. KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS

According to the priority sectors, policy areas and regions the donor elaborates reasonable and measurable enough indicators he or she expects from the recipient to be achieved through the implementation of development projects.

VI. RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION

This section specifies the donor's estimations of major risks of his priority regions as well as his requirements and/or suggestions for mitigation of these risks.

VI. POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Here investor underlines important for him or her social and environmental impacts caused by recipients' projects, their contribution to global or WB priorities and country strategies, including CPF, poverty reduction strategies and others.

By the analogy to PID **ISO doesn't include any annexes**, but can be accompanied by handouts, which may be distributed during the presentation though not submitted to the Secretariat.

Country: *The United Kingdom*
Region: Africa, East Asia
Sectors: Markets, Nature, Infrastructure
Submission Date: 10-NOV-2009

I. COUNTRY BACKGROUND

As the majority of developed countries, the UK economy was damaged by the Global Economic Crisis. Its GDP growth fell from 3% in 2007 to 0,7% in 2008. At the same time the inflation rate decreased from 3,1% in 2007 to 2,4% in 2008. During last 2 year the Central Bank interest rate has largely decreased from almost 6% in 2007 to less than 1% in 2009. For the last time it was changed by the Bank of England on February 5 from 1,0% to 0,5%. London Inter-Bank Offer Rate (LIBOR) is now equal to 0,99%.

The UK shareholding in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is over 4%, making it the fourth largest shareholder. IBRD is essentially self-financing and does not require regular contributions from shareholders. At the same time the largest source of income of The International Development Association (IDA) are donor contributions. Every three years donors agree how much funding to provide to IDA through a process called 'replenishment'. The UK's contribution to the 15th replenishment of IDA is £2.13 billion for the three years 2008/09-2010/11. This is a 49% increase compared to IDA 14, and the UK's biggest ever contribution. For the first time, the UK is the largest contributor to IDA replenishment.

II. FINANCING DATA

The UK is ready to contribute 250 million US dollars to the budget of the Session, that is 27,7% of its total amount. It is a long-term Development Policy Loan (DPL), US dollar denominated, including not more than 5-year grace period. The contribution of the Borrower should be not less than 10% of the total value of the project.

III. MAIN POLICY AREAS

- i) Markets (100 million, 40%): private sector, financial crisis, economic growth;
- ii) Nature (75 million, 30%): agriculture, climate change, water management;
- iii) Infrastructure (75 million, 30%): energy efficiency, urban poverty.

The main regions are Africa and East Asia.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY

The granted loan will create the base for the future development and economic growth of the countries. And the growth will create prosperity and employment opportunities that will improve government revenues and therefore increases spending on basic services such as education, transport, medicine and others. Thus, strong economic growth therefore will advance human development and lead to the reduction of poverty in that countries.

V. KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS

- a) Farmers in Africa and other priority areas should achieve significant improvements in productivity. A major change in agriculture's performance in the world's poorest countries must be

also achieved. This way more people will have the food that they need to survive and that their countries need to prosper. This not only means providing emergency rations to stop hunger, but it also means helping to lay down the foundations to secure food supplies well into the future. The amount of the improvements of agricultural production should be at least 30%.

b) The creation of low-carbon economies and ensuring that poor countries are prepared for the effects of changing weather patterns is really important. But it is crucial that we address climate change in a way that doesn't neglect, or even prevent, the right of developing countries to grow their way out of poverty.

c) Growth policies need to improve the work of labor and remove gender inequalities. Policies need to promote effective competition which benefits consumers directly, through lower prices. Policies that give people access to financial services such as banking and loans are creating safe channels for savings and long-term investments in health and education. Financial services such as microfinance loans make it possible for the poor to build or expand businesses. Thus, the economic growth should be not less than 5%.

VI. RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION

The unstable political situation in the African region creates the risks of the implementation of long-term projects as it negatively influence the economy of the countries. Governments should create the effective system of the monitoring of the projects and guaranty that the money will be sent in the right way.

In Asia there are potential risks of the implementation of the projects caused by poor legal systems and different barriers to business operations. Asian counties should overcome these barriers in order to create a more business-friendly environment.

VII. POVERTY AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

The main result of the implemented projects should be the reduction of poverty through the creation of the opportunities for the economic growth. As the economic growth is the most powerful instrument of reducing poverty and improving the quality of life in developing countries. Sustained growth is really necessary for making faster progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The result of the projects can also be in the form of the improvement of ecological situation in the region that will have a positive effect on the lifestyle of people living there. The main aim is to help developing countries to grow in a climate-smart way and the poorest people to prepare for climate change.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY DOCUMENT

Investment Strategy Document (ISD) is a detailed description of the donor investment strategy including a clear explanation of priorities and estimations over recipients' country risks.

STRUCTURE

Its heading differs from ISO only by the **name of the document**. *The structure of the ISD is as follows:*

I. COUNTRY BACKGROUND

The content of the part is the same as in ISO. However, here delegates are expected to give a more detailed description.

II. FINANCING DATA

More comprehensive description as well.

III. PRIORITIES DESCRIPTION

It outlines detailed explanation, rationale and expectations with regard to each policy area (see ISO) for each priority sector. It includes problem statement, current activities of the donor, WB or other institutions in the field, the justification for choosing the priority and other relevant information the donor deems necessary.

IV. RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION

The last section is divided into sectors and regions within each sector. For each region, the donor explains his estimations regarding the risks connected with the respective sector, their possible outcomes, and suggests measures to be taken for effective mitigation of those risks.

ANNEX

ISD has **one obligatory Annex** (though their total number is not limited by the Secretariat) – **Country Risk Assessment**. Such an assessment is important for the accurate evaluation of recipients' projects, their financial results and adequate lending conditions.

The annex consists of two tables: **Indicators Table and Ratings Calculation**. The algorithm for calculating the rating is the following:

1. Firstly, donors find all the required indicators for all the recipients expected to be represented at the Session;
2. Then they calculate points according to the calculation rules and fill out the first table;
3. According to the conformity table provided below, they calculate ratings and fill out the second table.

CALCULATION RULES

Indicators	Scores					Example
	20	15	10	5	0	
GDP growth*	>7%	3-7%	0-3%	-2-0%	<-2%	Algeria <u>2.71%</u> 10 points
Inflation rate*	0-3%	<0% or 3-6%	6-9%	9-14%	>14%	India <u>7.8%</u> 10 points
Unemployment rate*	0-3%	3-5%	5-7%	7-10%	>10%	Bangladesh <u>2.4%</u> 20 points
Budget Deficit to GDP**	<1%	1-3%	3-6%	6-9%	>9%	Thailand <u>3.5%</u> 10 points
Public Debt to GDP**	<5%	5-20%	20-60%	60- 100%	>100%	Russia <u>0.4%</u> 20 points
Rank in the WEF Global Competitiveness	1-30	31-60	61-90	91-120	120- 133	Chile <u>30th</u> 20 points
International Reserves to GDP***	>25%	15-25%	7-15%	4-7%	<4%	China <u>48%</u> 20 points
Sum of active WB projects to GDP***	<0.3%	0.3- 0.6%	0.6- 1.0%	1.0- 2.0%	>2.0%	Brazil <u>\$11.6bn/\$1.5tn 0.77%</u> 10 points
Economy Sustainability****	Expert Assessment of the Donor, 0-10 multiplied by 5 (50 maximum)					

*Average of the latest 3 years available.

**Latest available; if not listed, 5 points

***For Oct-01-2016.

**** Economy's diversification, competitiveness, inclusion into the world trade etc.

CONFORMITY TABLE OF RATING AND RISK PREMIUM

Score	Rating
191-210	AAA
171-190	AA
151-170	A
131-150	BBB
111-130	BB
91-110	B
71-90	CCC
51-70	CC
31-50	C
0-30	D

Country: *The United Kingdom*
Regions: Africa, East Asia
Sectors: Markets, Nature, Infrastructure.
Submission Date: 10-NOV-2009

I. COUNTRY BACKGROUND

The United Kingdom (UK) is a highly developed country with service-based economy that is the third largest in Europe after French and German. As the majority of developed countries, the UK economy was damaged by the Global Economic Crisis. Its GDP growth fell from 3% in 2007 to 0,7% in 2008. At the same time the inflation rate decreased from 3,1% in 2007 to 2,4% in 2008. During last 2 year the Central Bank interest rate has largely decreased from almost 6% in 2007 to less than 1% in 2009. For the last time it was changed by the Bank of England on February 5 from 1,0% to 0,5%. London Inter-Bank Offer Rate (LIBOR) largely increased after the crash of Lehman Brothers Bank in 2008 to 4,82%. But after that it started to decrease, and now it is 0,99%.

The UK has a strong position in the World Bank (WB). It provided substantial funding when the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was created in 1944. Its shareholding is currently just over 4%, making it the fourth largest shareholder. Now IBRD is essentially self-financing and does not require regular contributions from shareholders. At the same time the largest source of income of The International Development Association (IDA) are donor contributions. IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance to 80% of the world's poorest countries, half of which are in Africa. Every three years donors agree how much funding to provide to IDA through a process called 'replenishment'. The UK's contribution to the 15th replenishment of IDA is £2.13 billion for the three years 2008/09-2010/11. This is a 49% increase compared to IDA 14, and the UK's biggest ever contribution. For the first time, the UK is the largest contributor to IDA replenishment.

II. FINANCING DATA

The UK supports Development Policy Loans (DPLs), US dollar denominated, including not more than 5-year grace period. The contribution of the Borrower should be not less than 10% of the total value of the project.

III. PRIORITIES DESCRIPTION

Markets (40%)

Private sector

The effective functioning of the private sector is crucial to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Businesses are engines of growth and development and can have a potentially huge impact on improving the lives of people in developing countries through increasing investment, creating jobs, and developing products and services, technologies and innovations.

But while the companies' operations have negative impacts on social and human rights or the environment, they can't help to achieve the MDGs. The UK therefore expects companies to demonstrate leadership in corporate responsibility, managing the social, environmental and economic risks in their areas of operation. Research shows that companies that manage their business risks, by keeping high standards of social responsibility, tend to perform better in the long run.

Businesses that invest in developing countries can be put off by potential risks to their investments caused by poor legal systems and other barriers to business operations. The UK is supporting business by working to overcome these barriers in order to create a more business-friendly environment:

1) The UK supports the Investment Climate Facility, which aims “to make Africa a better place to do business”. African governments, donors and large private companies have come together to make improvements in those areas which affect business growth, such as property and intellectual property rights, commercial justice, and investment in infrastructure and energy.

2) The UK supports and promotes responsible business standards by increasing its support and contributions to several schemes such as the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI), the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Financial crisis

The financial crisis has hurt a lot of countries, but it has hurt the world’s poorest the most, as they are least able to protect themselves. Lower prices for their goods, job losses and less money sent home from family members abroad leave poor people with less to spend on food. Longer term development trends are also affected. There is less money for governments to meet their spending plans on health, education and infrastructure such as roads and power generation. This is because there is less demand and lower prices for exports, reductions in development aid and less money available for governments and businesses to borrow. As WB President Bob Zoellick has said: “this is not only a financial crisis; it’s a human crisis as well.”

The crisis has already hit many of the emerging markets. Bank lending and foreign investment have fallen. Private financial flows to emerging and developing countries could fall by over 80%, from \$1 trillion to around \$165 billion. As world trade has decreased for the first time since 1982, developing country export growth fall from 9% in 2007 to 1% in 2008.

The WB and other multilateral development banks are already helping the poorest countries, but the international community needs to do much more. The UK is responding by allocating additional resources in Africa – including an additional £15 million for safety nets helping over 7 million people in Ethiopia; and working with partners to strengthen already existing programmes in Asia – including guaranteeing a microfinance programme which will now reach 200,000 additional poor families in Pakistan. The UK will continue to work to help the poorest through the downturn. In Bangladesh the UK has brought forward a planned £2 m commitment to the BRAC Education Programme to help keep 100,000 children in school this year.

Nowadays there several vital steps to be taken:

- Set up a monitoring system to know which regions in which countries mostly need emergency help;
- Keep markets open and aid flowing to developing countries;
- Mobilize more lending from the multilateral development banks and from the sovereign wealth funds;
- Provide ways of helping those in real danger.

Economic growth

Economic growth is the most powerful instrument of reducing poverty and improving the quality of life in developing countries. Sustained growth is really necessary for making faster progress towards achieving the MDGs.

Growth creates prosperity and employment opportunities, it also improves government revenues and therefore increases spending on basic services such as education. Thus, strong economic growth therefore advances human development. But under different conditions, similar rates of growth can have very different effects on poverty and the job prospects of the poor. The speed of the poverty reduction depends on how much the poor participate in the growth process.

Growth policies need to improve the work of labor and remove gender inequalities. Policies need to promote effective competition which benefits consumers directly, through lower prices. Policies that give people access to financial services such as banking and loans are creating safe channels for savings and long-term investments in health and education. Financial services such as microfinance loans make it possible for the poor to build or expand businesses.

Asian countries are increasingly implementing this agenda of 'inclusive growth'. India's most recent development plan has two main objectives: raising economic growth and making growth more inclusive. Similar approaches are being implemented in South Asia and Africa.

The UK is working towards inclusive growth through a number of programmes and continues to spend money on health and education, which have a major impact on poor people's ability to take part in growth opportunities:

1) The UK supported the work of the Growth Commission, created in 2006 and hosted by the Bank, which in May 2008 launched its final report. The Commission brought together high-level academics, politicians and developing country leaders to frame the current debate about growth and development in poorer countries.

2) The WB's annual Doing Business report – ranking 178 economies in terms of the quality of their investment climate – continues to be an influential policy tool. The UK engaged closely with the Bank through developing some of the indicators.

3) The UK provides financial support and engages closely with the WB's investment and financial services branches. The focus of the UK joint work is on broadening and deepening financial markets, with a focus on increasing access to finance for people in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

Nature (30%)

Agriculture

Agriculture is the most important sector of the economies of many poor countries. It provides jobs and income and helps the rest of the economy to grow by boosting demand for local goods and services. For example, every \$1 of income of farmers in Zambia further generates \$1.50 of income in other spheres of economy. To develop agriculture, governments need to guarantee land ownership, make sure that regulation, standards and subsidies are appropriate for the implementation of the projects, and ensure that land is used sustainably to be productive. They should invest in innovations, infrastructure, and promote access to rural financial services. No poor country has ever successfully reduced poverty through agriculture alone, but almost none have achieved it without first increasing agricultural productivity.

Nowadays in sub-Saharan Africa and in Asia the rate of growth of agricultural productivity has begun to slow down. That led to serious consequences for further poverty reduction.

The UK is concerned about this problem and does a lot to change the situation:

1) The UK support of the government's seed programme in Malawi opened the way for the development of the private agricultural sector, through the inclusion of commercial agro-dealers in the distribution process. It has contributed to a harvest surplus of two million tonnes of maize annually.

2) The UK donates £20 million a year to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), making it the third largest contributor. The UK uses its position to influence the reform of the International agricultural research system to make it more efficient.

3) In Bangladesh 50 000 households have benefited from increased household incomes through the UK "Livelihoods programme", which included support for agriculture and increased the food productivity as a result of the introduction of simple low-cost conservation farming techniques.

Climate change

We're only a few degrees away from dangerous climate change. Although it will affect everyone, it will greatly damage the people living in the world's poorest countries, despite the fact that impact of those countries on climate change is usually very low. This means that those least responsible for the problem are going to be hit the hardest:

- Floods are likely to become ever more distractible;
- Higher temperatures will cause deadly diseases like malaria to spread;
- Crops will fail as rainy seasons become shorter and fertile lands turns into deserts;
- Competing for land and water could lead to conflicts.

But through development we can help to fight with climate change effectively. Action to fight with climate change falls under two broad themes: preventing the worst extremes of it happening and preparing for the effects that are already too late to prevent.

Preventing:

Preventing further climate change is vital to securing long-term growth for developing countries. Achieving it depends on actions taken by people, organisations and governments all over the world, to reduce global levels of carbon emissions.

Preparing:

The impacts of climate change are already evident, especially in developing countries. Before poor people can work to prevent further climate change, they must be able to predict, prepare for and protect themselves against current impacts. However, preparation alone will not tackle climate change. The more we can do to prevent climate change, the less we'll have to do to prepare for its impacts.

The main aim of the UK is to help developing countries to grow in a climate-smart way and the poorest people to prepare for climate change. The UK is aware that, as poor countries develop their economies, their energy needs grow. In order to make sure that they can sustain their provided growth, developing countries should try to develop in a climate-smart way. Simultaneously, we must help the poorest people around the world to prepare for the inevitable impacts of climate change. Achieving these aims will bring benefits for developing countries.

The UK itself faces challenges to its environment. The decisions that are made now will affect the planet and the lifestyle for generations to come. There are a lot of ways in which the UK government is working to act on these climate change challenges:

- 1) The UK has a special programme "Act on CO₂" that became a law in November 2008.
- 2) The Energy Saving Trust (EST) tries to prevent climate change by helping everybody in the UK to cut carbon dioxide emissions from their homes. Through its advice centers and website, the EST promotes the efficient use of energy and a more low-carbon lifestyle. EST was set up by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).
- 3) Carbon budgets are the limits on the greenhouse gas emissions which will help to drive the UK's transition to a low-carbon economy. The UK is the first country in the world to implement them. The UK's first carbon budgets were negotiated in the past year by the Department of the Environment and Climate Change (DECC) across Whitehall and were announced in the 2009 Budget. To ensure the budgets are met, the Government will have to put in place wide ranging policies to reduce emissions in all sectors of the UK economy.

Water management

Access to water is not just essential for life; it is an integral human right and the cornerstone of development. It means that unless the water issues are solved development efforts in areas such as health, education and economic growth will not achieve their full potential. In fact, improving water

and sanitation services and managing water are among the most effective ways of boosting economies and reducing poverty.

If we fail to change the situation with water and sanitation, around 4,000 people, mostly children, will continue to die every day simply because of preventable diarrhoea.

A key goal is to ensure that the benefits from water (for example power and food) are managed well. These resources need to be managed in a way that supports economic growth, while also balancing the needs of different water users and the environment. It means supporting governments and households in using water more productively - for example through hydropower or the irrigation of higher value crops.

The UK recent water and sanitation policy sets out a plan of investments over the next five years, to help 25 million more people across Africa gain access to safe water and basic sanitation and 30 million people in South Asia to gain the access to improved sanitation.

The UK is going to help developing countries to manage their water resources better and to get ready to the impacts of climate change. It is going to work with countries and international agencies to resist the floods, droughts and water shortages that climate change will bring. It will include supporting efforts to gather and analyze the information on water use and availability, allowing better forecasting and more efficient allocation of resources.

Infrastructure (30%)

Energy efficiency

Access to basic energy services remains a significant development challenge, especially in rural areas of developing countries. A quarter of the world's population has no electricity in their homes and about 2.4 billion rely on traditional biomass fuels for cooking and heating.

Economic growth in many developing countries, especially in Africa, is limited by unreliable electricity supplies. All developing countries are trying to increase their investments in energy infrastructure in order to meet rising demand, which is forecast to increase by 45% between 2006 and 2030. About 90% of this increase will come from developing countries. And fossil fuels, such as coal, oil and gas, would be the main sources. There is an urgent need to find ways of meeting the increasing demand for energy services while radically reducing global energy related CO₂ emissions. We need to help developing countries to move onto low carbon development technologies that maximize the opportunities, while minimizing the risks, associated with the transition to a low carbon economy.

The UK realizes that improved access to energy is essential to the achievement of the Millennium Development:

1) The UK provides annual core funding to the WB Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme in addition to a £2.8m grant for a managed programme to promote small and medium enterprises in energy services.

2) In 2007, the UK agreed to provide £4m to the Global Village Energy Partnership over 4 years to improve access to energy by poor communities, including through the development of small private enterprises, especially in Africa and South Asia.

3) \$200 million was approved for the Energy Efficiency Financing in China project. It aims to improve the energy efficiency of medium and large-sized industrial enterprises, by demonstrating how greater efficiency can be achieved, supporting energy conservation projects and supporting the government's capacity to implement industrial energy efficiency policies and programmes. The UK also cooperates with the Bank office in Beijing on the problems of energy management, energy efficiency and low carbon development.

Urban Poverty

Urban population has increased rapidly. And for the first time in history the majority of people live

in urban areas. The urban growth has resulted in a larger number of people living in slums. It became a serious problem for sub-Saharan Africa, where cities have grown in the most rapid way. It led to almost the same growth in their slums that was annually equal to 4.5% between 1990 and 2001. Current estimations are that there are 998 million people living in slums. This is one third of the world's total urban population. At the same time 72% of Africa's urban population lives in slum conditions. In poorer countries in Africa, this number is even over 80%. People living in slums are excluded from many of the attributes of urban life. They face restricted access to economic activity, credit, health and education services and exclusion from safety, the rule of law or political voice. People in slum areas often face discrimination, and geographic isolation, and suffer disproportionately from water-borne diseases including typhoid and cholera. Surveys show that in some African cities, the death rate of children under five living in slums is twice that of children in other urban communities.

The UK has around 20 years' experience of involvement in the urban sector in India. There are ongoing urban programmes in three states: Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. The UK provided US\$10 million to the Community Led-Infrastructure Financing Facility, which works in partnership with poor communities to access resources from public and private sectors for slum upgrading. The programme is also active in Kenya. The UK provided US\$10.9 million to the UN Habitat managed Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF). This facility will provide technical assistance to help municipal governments to mobilise domestic capital for urban infrastructure and housing.

IV. RISKS AND RISK MITIGATION

Markets

Africa

The unstable political situation creates the risks of the implementation of long-term projects as it negatively influences the economy of the countries. Governments should create the effective system of the monitoring of the projects and guaranty that the money will be spent in the right way.

East Asia

There are potential risks of the implementation of the projects caused by poor legal systems and different barriers to business operations. Asian counties should overcome these barriers in order to create a more business-friendly environment.

Nature

Africa

The imperfect legislation in the area of landed property creates the risks for the implementation of the projects in agriculture. In order to mitigate these risks and to increase the efficiency of the projects the governments should guarantee land ownership.

East Asia

The climate change influences the ecological situation in the region that has a negative effect on the projects in agriculture. It creates the necessity of changing the ongoing projects according to the concrete situation.

Infrastructure

Africa, East Asia

The main risk of the implementation of the projects in the sphere of the creation of the access to energy services is the possible negative effect on the environment and ecology as a result of the increase of the amount of CO2 emissions. Developing countries should move onto low carbon development technologies that maximize the opportunities, while minimizing the risks, associated with the transition to a low carbon economy.

**ANNEX I. COUNTRY RISK ASSESSMENT
INDICATORS TABLE**

	GDP growth	Inflation rate	Unemployment rate	Budget Deficit to GDP	Public Debt to GDP	Rank in the WEF Global Competitiveness Report	International Reserves to GDP	Sum of active WB projects to GDP	Economy Sustainability	TOTAL
Algeria	15	15	5	15	15	10	10	0	20	105
Argentina	5	10	5	15	10	5	10	5	45	110
China	20	20	15	15	10	20	20	20	45	185
Egypt	10	5	0	25	5	5	5	5	15	75
India	15	5	15	10	10	10	15	25	40	145
Malaysia	15	20	15	5	10	20	20	0	45	150
Mexico	15	15	15	15	10	10	15	10	30	135
Nigeria	15	10	5	20	15	0	5	15	25	110
Russia	15	10	10	15	15	15	20	10	45	155
Saudi Arabia	15	15	10	10	15	20	15	0	30	130
Turkey	10	10	5	20	10	15	5	5	25	105
Ukraine	10	20	5	15	10	10	5	5	15	95
Zambia	20	10	0	20	10	5	10	5	15	95

RECIPIENTS' RATINGS

Recipient	Rating
Algeria	B
Argentina	B
China	AA
Egypt	CCC
India	BBB
Malaysia	A
Mexico	BBB
Nigeria	B
Russia	A
Saudi Arabia	BB
Turkey	B
Ukraine	B
Zambia	B
Brazil	BBB

FAR EASTERN MODEL UN DOCUMENTS

During the **Far Eastern Model UN** delegates are to prepare the outcome documents relevant to their Committees. Delegates to the GA, Economic and Social Council as well as its Commission(s) are required to submit Resolution meanwhile SC delegates should elaborate on the Presidential Statement, Press Release, Press Elements, and Resolution.

RESOLUTION

The *structure and guidelines* for Resolution can be found [here](#).

As for the format requirements, please note that Secretariat members at the first session will provide delegates with a template **adhering to all format requirements**.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
May 18, 2020

Original: English

Fifth Session

General Assembly Second Committee

Agenda 1

[Kyoto Protocol Extension and Post-2020 Climate Change Arrangements]

Sponsors: Argentina, Belarus, China, El Salvador, Germany, Ghana, Israel, Malawi, Mexico, Niger, Panama, Saudi Arabia, United States of America

[Kyoto Protocol Extension and Post-2020 Climate Change Arrangements]

The General Assembly,

PP1 *Guided by* the UN Charter which constitutes the foundational treaty, in accordance with all UN bodies are functioning, especially by its Chapter I as it highlights the main principles, purposes along with commitments of the UN, and by its Chapter IV, underlining the power and mandate of the GA as well as its subsidiary bodies, committees and specialized agencies,

PP2 *Recalling* the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio Conference, held on June 3-14, 1992, during which climate change was recognized as one of the most acute challenges for the mankind for the first time,

PP3 *Appreciating* the first UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) held in Berlin in 1995 that resulted in the agreement on a Berlin Mandate that established a process enabling the Member States to take appropriate action for the period beyond 2000, including a strengthening of developed Member States commitments through the adoption of a protocol or other legal instruments,

PP4 *Acknowledging with deep gratitude* the COP3 held in Kyoto in 1997, having served as a platform for the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol as the most comprehensive climate change framework in the UN history, whose main objective is the stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system,

PP5 *Deeply appreciative of the* COP17 held in Durban in 2011, during which a legally binding treaty to address global warming, known as Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, was developed, with its terms to be defined by 2015 and become effective in 2012, and encouraged by the COP17 progress regarding the creation of Green Climate Fund to assist developing Member States in adaptation to climate influence,

PP6 *Welcoming* the extension of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period till 2020, adopted at the COP18 in Doha in December 2012, as well of their reached agreement on emissions reductions, called "Doha Climate Gateway",

PP7 *Recalling* its plenary debate in Bali on July 31, 2007, which called for a comprehensive agreement under the UNFCCC process that tackles climate change on all fronts, including adaptation, mitigation, clean technologies, deforestation and resource mobilization,

PP8 *Underlining* the effectiveness of the Kyoto Protocol innovative mechanisms, known as Joint Implementation, Emissions Trading and the Clean Development Mechanism, which are designed to help Contracting Parties listed in the Annex I of the Protocol to reduce their expenses for implementation of their emission reduction commitments,

PP9 *Underlining also* that the legally binding Kyoto Protocol, which outlines greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for developed Member States signatories, is crucial for the environmental integrity of the climate change regime, being the only legally binding, rules-based instrument with quantitative emission reduction targets,

PP10 *Noting with serious concern* that the current decrease in emissions, equal to 1.9% each year by estimation of the World Meteorological Organization, is not sufficient for meeting emission targets set by the Kyoto Protocol,

PP11 *Realizing* that global warming emissions resulting from energy production, with 35 million thousands of metric tons of CO₂ as the hugest annual indicator, provoke serious environmental problems, such as extreme precipitation increase by 1%, global surface temperature rise at 1.4 °F, sea level rise at 50 mm, ice decline below 4 million sq.km, and numerous droughts and wildfires, according to UN Statistics Division,

PP12 *Cognizant of* impossibility to urgently put industrializing non-Annex I Member States under the obligation of the Protocol due to possible damage to their economies, since climate change is a cross-cutting challenge that undermines the ability of countries to achieve sustainable development,

1. *Encourages* developed Member States to honor their commitments to reduce their emissions and provide adequate financial, technology transfer and capacity building support so as to enable developing Member States to take actions on combating climate change;

2. *Suggests* Member States to meet the newly established emissions reduction targets of 18% to ensure environmental integrity even if a Member State has left the Kyoto Protocol;

3. *Recommends* the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to revise the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action for imposing 40% binding emission cuts on developed Member States before its signing at the COP 21 in 2015, while analogous responsibilities for developing Member States should start after 2020 arrangements, built on the principle of common but differentiated responsibility;

4. *Calls for* UNFCCC to convert the agreement “Doha Climate Gateway” into a new framework concerning global warming emissions targets, which will serve as a universal, legally binding international treaty on emissions reduction since 2020, by the COP21 in 2015 as well;

5. *Proposes* that the climate treaty be similar to Kyoto Protocol, having emission reduction targets for all Member States depending on the level of emission trajectory, with obligatory emission cuts for the developed states and voluntary emission mitigation measures for the developing states;

6. *Requests* UNFCCC to base the emission reduction targets for Member States stated in the new climate treaty on the principles of equity, accelerated transfer of technologies and trade measures;

7. *Considers* that the post-2020 arrangements must include not only binding emission reduction commitments for developed Member States, but also a mandate that there will be no unilateral measures taken by any Member State in the name of climate change;

8. *Welcomes further* initiatives on the issue.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL PRESS ELEMENTS

Press elements is the document that underlines the opinions of the Council on the discussed agenda items. It highlights points of discussion rather than contains decisions and actions that are to be implemented.

Having considered Press elements, the President and other members of the Council can brief reporters and mass media on the discussed agenda item.

REQUIREMENTS

A document should adhere to the following requirements:

- **Doc or docx formats.**
- **Standard font** (Times New Roman, 12 pt).
- **Standard margins** (top – 2 cm, bottom – 1,5 cm, left – 3 cm, right – 1,5 cm).
- A **single-spaced** format.
- A **single space** between paragraphs.
- An **indent** in the beginning of each paragraph (1,25).
- **Justified alignment.**
- A heading is written in the following format:

Name of the Conference
Date
Security Council
Agenda item

- The heading must be aligned to the left. It is followed by a double space.

PRESS ELEMENTS

The Council had a formal meeting on the agenda the Situation in Somalia, which is a grave concern to international peace and security.

The Security Council decided today to extend until 31 March 2021 the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), as previously set out in resolution 2158 (2014) and requested the Mission to maintain and strengthen its presence throughout the country, as the security situation allows.

Unanimously adopting resolution 2461 (2019), the Council urged the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States to accelerate an inclusive political settlement and requested UNSOM to continue supporting that effort in close cooperation with partners.

On security matters, the Council urged the Federal Government and the Federal Member States to accelerate implementation of key security reforms, with support from UNSOM, and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

The Council strongly condemned recent attacks in the region by the terrorist group Al-Shabaab and encouraged the UN to continue working with the Federal Government and AMISOM to strengthen security at the Organization's compound in Mogadishu, where an attack on 1 January injured three UN personnel and contractors.

In addition, the Council requested the UN, the Federal Government and the Federal Member States to consider the adverse implications of climate change and natural disasters, among other factors, on their programmes in Somalia.

Speaking after adoption, the representative of United States, said preambular paragraphs 15 and operative paragraph 21 should have focused on risk management regarding drought, desertification and food security, rather than any causes such as climate change.

Welcoming the unanimous adoption of the text, Somalia's representative said it provides essential assistance to the Federal Government in such areas as governance, economic development and security.

Emphasizing that the work of the UN is based on respect and cooperation between the Organization and host countries, he said he is confident that the Council, the international community and all other partners agree that Somalia's problems require Somali solutions and that increased local ownership of the issues facing the country is crucial.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL PRESS STATEMENT

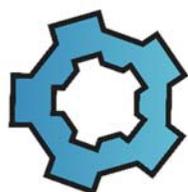
A **Press Statement or Official Communiqué** is a declaration to the made prepared by the President of the Council on behalf of all 15 members.

The document is written to inform the media on the situation within the Council. Nevertheless, the document usually does not contain specific proposals.

REQUIREMENTS

A Press Statement should adhere to the following requirements:

- **Doc or docx formats.**
- **Standard font** (Times New Roman, 12 pt).
- **Standard margins** (top – 2 cm, bottom – 1,5 cm, left – 3 cm, right – 1,5 cm).
- A **single-spaced** format.
- A **single space** between paragraphs.
- **No indent** in the beginning of each paragraph.
- **Justified alignment.**



Security Council

Distr.: General
May 18, 2020

Original: English

Security Council Press Statement on Terrorist Attack in Christchurch, New Zealand

The following Security Council press statement was issued today by Council President Council President François Delattre (France):

The members of the Security Council condemned in the strongest possible terms the shocking and brutal terrorist attack which took place at Al Noor Mosque and Linwood Mosque in Christchurch, New Zealand, on 15 March 2020 in which a number of soldiers were killed and severely injured.

The members of the Security Council expressed their deep sympathy and condolences to the victims and their families, as well as to the people and the Government of New Zealand and wished a quick recovery to those injured.

The members of the Security Council underscored their full support to the Government of New Zealand in delivering their mandate in New Zealand.

The members of the Security Council reaffirmed that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.

The Security Council is keeping an eye on the situation and will do everything it can to diffuse it.

For information media. Not an official record

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

A *Presidential Statement* reflects the position of the Council on the particular act of event. Through the Presidential Statement, the Council can express its gratitude, concern, welcome, mourn or condemn actions.

The Statement is to be signed by the President of the Council as a testimony of the fact that the Presidential Statement represents the official policy and attitude of the SC concerning particular issue.

REQUIREMENTS

A Presidential Statement should adhere to the following requirements:

- **Doc or docx formats.**
- **Standard font** (Times New Roman, 12 pt).
- **Standard margins** (top – 2 cm, bottom – 1,5 cm, left – 3 cm, right – 1,5 cm).
- A **single-spaced** format.
- A **single space** between paragraphs.
- An **indent** in the beginning of each paragraph (1,25).
- **Justified alignment.**
- A heading is written in the following format:

SC/#Session/#AgendaItem/PS#
Security Council
Name of Conference

- The heading must be aligned to the left. It is followed by a double space.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE SITUATION
BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

At the 5th meeting of the Security Council, held on 17 May 2020, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 2107 (2013) on the Situation between Iraq and Kuwait and all its previous resolutions and presidential statements addressing the issues of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and the return of Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, and takes note of the reports of the Secretary General pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 2107 (2013).

"The Security Council commends the ongoing efforts by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) in the implementation of resolution 2107 (2013). The Security Council expresses its full support for the Special Representative and Head of UNAMI Jeanine Hennis-Plasschaert and Deputy Special Representative for Political Affairs for UNAMI Alice Walpole in their efforts to resolve outstanding issues related to Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and the return of Kuwaiti property, including the national archives, and urges them to continue engagement on these issues. The Security Council expresses deep gratitude to former UNAMI SRSR Ján Kubiš for his tireless efforts to fully implement resolution 2107 (2013).

"The Security Council welcomes the strong bilateral relations between Iraq and Kuwait and commends the Government of Kuwait's continued support for Iraq in its efforts to achieve stability and welcomes Iraq's efforts to fulfill all remaining obligations in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions.

"The Security Council further Welcomes the ongoing cooperation between Iraq and Kuwait in the search of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals, and the positive efforts by the Iraqi Ministry of Defense on this important humanitarian endeavor and encourages the Iraqi government to continue with these efforts in the same constructive vein and to ensure that all appropriate institutional, financial and technical support is made available to facilitate future activities and further encourages the international community to provide the necessary advanced and innovative technical equipment to Iraqi authorities to assist in identifying burial locations in accordance with best practices.

"The Security Council shared the views expressed by the Secretary General in his reports that ascertaining the fate of missing persons and providing S/PRST/2019/12/2 19-02719 answers to their grieving families depend on steadfast commitment, action and the adoption of new and innovative ways to push the issue forward.

"The Security Council expresses its strong support for the perseverance of the members of the tripartite mechanism and its Chair, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), in their effort to locate the remains of the missing persons. The Security Council notes the latest meeting of the Technical Subcommittee of the Tripartite Mechanism on 11 December 2018 and the Tripartite Commission on 13 December, and welcomes in this regard the additional information provided to the ICRC by France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America that might help to identify potential burial locations, as

well as the formal adoption by the Technical Subcommittee of the ICRC's Review Project Report, as an important contribution towards progress on the issue. The Security Council encourages the two countries, consistent with resolution 2107 (2013), to collaborate closely through the tripartite mechanism to achieve further concrete results.

“The Security Council notes with regret that there remains 369 cases of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals still unresolved and that no human remains have been exhumed since 2004. The Council reiterates its deepest sympathy to the families of the missing and expresses its condolences for the lives lost.

“The Security Council welcomes the sustained commitment of the Government of Iraq to return all remaining Kuwaiti property including the national archives and acknowledges the important steps taken recently by the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait to reinvigorate this file and welcomes in particular the handing over of a consignment of Kuwaiti property by His Excellency Dr. Barham Saleh, President of the Republic of Iraq, during his recent visit to Kuwait on 11 November 2018 to meet His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Amir of the State of Kuwait. The Security Council encourages the Iraqi government to continue its search for the missing property, in particular to reinvigorate its search for the missing Kuwaiti national archives.

“The Security Council expresses its intention to remain engaged on these important issues.”

ANNUAL CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

During the MUNRFE Annual Conference delegates have to prepare the outcome documents relevant to their Committees.

RESOLUTION

The structure, guidelines as well as format requirements for Resolution can be found [here](#).

LOAN/FINANCING AGREEMENT

With the purpose of establishing legal relations with the Bank one of the final arrangements in the process of project approval is signing a loan (for IBRD loans) or financing (for IDA credits and grants) agreement. It is prepared *during the final caucus* announced right after each voting bloc by the members of the Board of Directors. In the **heading** of the Agreement it specifies:

1. **Full recipients' country name.**
2. **A region that it belongs to.** Note that WB classifies countries according to their location in 6 distinct regions: 1) Africa, 2) East Asia and Pacific, 3) Europe and Central Asia, 4) Latin America and Caribbean, 5) Middle East and North Africa, 6) South Asia
3. **WB Counterparty**, which is the WB institution lending money for the project.
4. **A list of donor states**, contributing to the lending and their shares.
5. **Sector of the project.** The full list of the sectors approved for the WB Session at the MUNRFE Annual Conference can be found in the WB Background Guide.
6. **Total Project Cost.** Usually measured in US dollars this number includes both the **loan and the borrower's contribution.**
7. **Borrower's Contribution** - nominal and relative to the Total Project Cost. Contribution of borrower is compulsory but can be both financial and in-kind.
8. **Implementing Agency.** The name of the institution responsible for the implementation of the Project (name of the organization or governmental institution).
9. **Submission Date.** This is the date when the document was actually submitted to the Secretariat.
10. **Approval Date.** One of the Conference days, when the voting upon the project is expected.
11. **Closing Date.** It is the date when the project must be completed according to the schedule.

The agreement itself consists of **three articles**.

ARTICLE I – GENERAL CONDITIONS; DEFINITIONS

This article is usually standard; it gives a reference to the IBRD Conditions for Loans or to the IDA General Conditions for Credits and Grants and if necessary, describes definitions delegates use in the Agreement.

ARTICLE II – LOAN ("FINANCING" for IDA)

In this article delegates specify the details of the loan/credit and its conditions negotiated with donors and approved by the Board of Directors. It also describes the details of the borrower contribution.

ARTICLE III —PROJECT ("PROGRAM" for PD and PforR)

In this article, a project is briefly described and the relations between recipient and the Bank with regard to it are set (recipient's obligations, monitoring, etc.)

The document ends with signatures of the representative of the recipient and a Chair of the WB.

Recipient: *Colombia*
Region: Latin America and the Caribbean
World Bank Counterparty: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Donors: France, Spain
Sector: Finance
Total Project Cost: US\$300 million
Borrower's Contribution (%): US\$25 million (8.3%)
Implementing Agency: Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
Submission Date: 10-NOV-2009
Approval Date: 03-DEC-2009
Closing Date: 03-DEC-2024

ARTICLE I – GENERAL CONDITIONS; DEFINITIONS

1.1. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development General Conditions for Loans (hereinafter “General Conditions”) constitute an integral part of this Agreement.

1.2. Unless the context requires otherwise, the capitalized terms used in this Agreement have the meanings ascribed to them in the General Conditions or in the present Article

ARTICLE II – LOAN

2.1. The Bank agrees to lend to the Borrower, on the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement, the amount of two hundred seventy-five million US Dollars (\$275 000 000) to assist in financing the project described in Article III of this Agreement (“Project”).

2.2. Borrowers contribution in the Project accounts for twenty-five million US Dollars (\$25 000 000).

2.3. Lending instrument used in the present loan is IBRD Flexible Loan (IFL) with Fixed Spread.

2.4. The Front-end Fee payable by the Borrower shall be equal to one quarter of one per cent (0.25%) of the Loan amount.

2.5. The interest payable by the Borrower for each Interest Period shall be at a rate equal to the Reference Rate (six-month LIBOR) for the Loan Currency plus the Fixed Spread of 0.95%.

2.6. The principal amount of the Loan shall be repaid within 15 years including 4.5 years of grace period in accordance with the schedule provided in the Annex I to the Project Appraisal Document. The Payment Dates are April 15 and October 15 in each year.

2.7. The Borrower may at any time request any of the following Conversions of the terms of the Loan in order to facilitate prudent debt management:

i) a change of the Loan Currency of all or any portion of the principal amount of the Loan to an Approved Currency;

ii) a change of the interest rate basis applicable to all or any portion of the principal amount of the Loan from a Fixed Spread to a Variable Spread.

ARTICLE III - PROJECT

3.1. The objectives of the Project (provided in the Project Assessment Document), which consists of the structural reform of the Borrower's financial system, are:

i) strengthening the financial system to prevent disruptive and costly financial crises; and

ii) consolidating the securities markets as a pillar of economic growth to address the needs of individuals and the productive sector.

The Project shall include:

- i) Strengthening Prudential Regulation and Supervision;
- ii) Strengthening the Framework for the Intervention and Resolution of unauthorized Financial Intermediation Activities;
- iii) Securities Market Reform.

3.2. The Borrower declares its commitment to the objectives of the Project. To this end, the Borrower shall ensure that the Project is carried out by the Project Implementing Entity (Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público) in accordance with present Agreement.

Borrower's Representative
(Borrower's Minister of Finance)

International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development Authorized representative
