



# THE 2006 NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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[www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org)

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## Distinguished Delegates:

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you to the 2006 National Model United Nations Conference (NMUN) in New York City! My name is Linda Poppe and I will serve as your Director for the General Assembly Economic and Financial Committee, otherwise known as the General Assembly Second Committee. This is my first year on the NMUN staff after having been a delegate to the conference for the previous two years. Currently, I am a student of law, economics, and political science at Erfurt University, Germany, and I will graduate with my bachelor's degree in 2006. It is also my honor to introduce your Assistant Director Aferdita Hakaj. She will introduce herself to you in detail during the update process.

Having been a delegate in large committees myself, I am certain that this will be a rewarding, but challenging experience. In order to assist you in your preparation, this background guide provides valuable information on your role as a delegate, the writing of position papers, and the following agenda topics:

1. Combating Illicit Fund Transfers;
2. Integration of Markets of Developing States into the Global Economy; and
3. Macroeconomic Policy Issues and International Trade and Development.

The three agenda items address issues of great concern for all States. You should make use of the unique opportunity to make your country's policy heard. Delegates need to demonstrate a very good understanding of the topics, including current developments. Contributing a distinct national perspective will help the committee to seek new ideas when addressing the issues on the agenda. This will make the 2006 NMUN Conference a great learning experience for you and provide meaning and substance to the committee's work.

Aferdita and I urge you to review the information and sources offered to you in this guide. We have tried to provide a comprehensive introduction to the agenda topics, which will facilitate your research. The annotated bibliography also provides a great point of departure for individual preparation.

Each delegation is required to submit a position paper. Similar to last year, NMUN is accepting papers via e-mail. All papers are due by **March 10, 2006**. An important message from the Director-General regarding where papers should be submitted, expectations for their content and format, and inquiring about alternatives to e-mail submissions is included on pages 1-2 of this guide. It is vital that all delegates adhere closely to these instructions. Additional information on the conference and the General Assembly Second Committee will also be posted at the NMUN conference website at <http://www.nmun.org>. You are encouraged to access this website to review the latest updates on the conference and your committee.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Aferdita, Jacob, or myself at the committee e-mail addresses listed below; we are here to provide assistance to you! That being said, I hope you will enjoy this conference as much as I have done being a delegate and I am looking forward to seeing you all in April!

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## Message from the Director General Regarding Position Papers for the 2006 NMUN Conference

Position papers are submitted for each committee in which a State/NGO participates at the NMUN Conference. Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's foreign policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State/NGO should be identified and addressed. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism. In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim recreation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the committee background guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

An important component of the awards consideration process is the format of the position papers. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are **required** for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the background guides (following the specifications below will ensure this)
- Length must **not** exceed one double-sided page (two single-sided pages is **not** acceptable)
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections
- No binding, staples, paper clips, or cover sheets should be used on any of the papers

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. A file of the position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee should be sent to the committee e-mail address listed below. (Each address is also listed in individual background guides who will be mailed in November.) These e-mail addresses will be active after 30 November. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt.
2. Each delegation should send one set of all position papers to: *positionpapers@nmun.org*. This set (held by the Director-General) will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments. *NOTE: This e-mail should only be used as a repository for position papers.*

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than **March 10, 2006**. *E-mailed files should be in Microsoft Word (.doc), Rich Text (.rtf), or Adobe (.pdf) formats.*

**PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY & COMMITTEE**

*A matrix of received papers will be posted online for delegations to check by March 20, 2006. If you need to make other arrangements for submission, please contact Kevin Grisham, Director General, at [dirgen@nmun.org](mailto:dirgen@nmun.org) or at 909-991-5506.*

Additionally, each delegation should submit a copy of their position paper to the permanent mission of the country you are representing along with an explanation of the Conference. Those delegations representing NGOs do not have to send their position paper to their NGO headquarters, although it is encouraged. This will assist them in preparing your mission briefing in New York.

Finally, please consider that over 1,000 papers will be handled and read by the Secretariat for the Conference. Your patience and cooperation in strictly adhering to the above guidelines will make this process more efficient and is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the conference staff, though as we do not operate out of a central office or location your consideration for time zone differences is appreciated.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'K. Grisham', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kevin E. Grisham  
Director-General

## Sample Position Paper

The following position paper is designed to be a sample of the standard format that an NMUN position paper should follow. While delegates are encouraged to use the front and back of a single page in order to fully address all topics before the committee, please remember that only a maximum of one double-sided page (or two pages total in an electronic file) will be accepted. Only the first double-sided page of any submissions (or two pages of an electronic file) will be considered for awards. Visit the downloads section at [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org) to find an example of an award-winning position paper. When using these sources, please be mindful of the NMUN's policy against plagiarism.

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***Delegation from***  
**The State of Tranquility**

***Represented by the***  
**University of Bohemia**

### ***Position Paper for the General Assembly Plenary***

The issues before the General Assembly Plenary are: The Situation in Sub-Saharan Africa; Racism and Racial Discrimination, and A Comprehensive Review of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. The State of Tranquility a proud member of the Regional Alliance of Peaceful Countries and a fully supports other regional groups in their efforts to coordinated a regional plan for sustained and sustainable development. In that regard, the State of Tranquility recognizes the necessity of ensuring the full realization of the Right to Development as declared in the Declaration on the Right to Development and the Final Report of the Working Group on the Right to Development. Tranquility fully supports the implementation of national development plans with the cooperation of regional organizations, the United Nations, and the international community. Tranquility is firmly committed to addressing the underlying factors

#### **I. The Situation in Sub-Saharan Africa**

The State of Tranquility believes that the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and economic security lend themselves to the pacific settlement of disputes in Sub-Saharan Africa, the most ethnically diverse region in the world. The lack of development in the region constitutes the root cause of political instability and conflict. The report of the Secretary-General, *An Agenda for Peace: Recommendations*, if implemented, could enhance the work of the Organization in its efforts to bring about sustainable development in Africa. Tranquility also believes that the use of preventive development in Africa could ensure that conflicts such as those in Liberia, Rwanda, Angola, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo can be avoided before they erupt. While obstacles to be overcome are many, international support for effective national programs to ensure the relief to rehabilitation to development continuum through post-conflict peace-building, can enable Sub-Saharan Africa and the entire developing world to achieve the sustainable development which alone will guarantee regional peace and stability. The State of Tranquility fully supports the increased cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in all aspects of dispute settlement and peace-keeping. Increased support for such regional efforts, when combined with measures to eliminate the root causes of regional conflict, serves to further enhance the prospects for lasting peace, security and development in Sub-Saharan Africa and throughout the entire international community.

#### **II. Racism and Racial Discrimination**

The State of Tranquility believes that the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance offers the global community an opportunity to establish an updated plan of action to completely eradicate racism and racial discrimination throughout the world. The necessity for all Member States to sign, accede to and ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is an integral part of this plan, as policies and practices based on racism and racial discrimination remain devastating to regional social, economic and infrastructure development. Tranquility encourage all States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to increase their efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia and to provide assistance to those affected by such practices. The lack of financial resources that prevented the international community from realizing its objectives in the three previous United Nations Decades to

Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination must not continue to hinder the international community in guaranteeing the fundamental human rights of all peoples.

### **III. A Comprehensive Review of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations**

The State of Tranquility remains firmly committed in support of the continued role of the United Nations Security Council as the primary agent for the maintenance of international peace and security, as mandated under Chapters IV and V of the UN Charter. We strongly recommend the authorization, determination, composition and financing of peacekeeping operations should be determined by the Council, as authorized by Articles 24, 25 and 26 of the Charter and in conjunction with the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. Additionally, the State of Tranquility endorses the current role of the Secretary-General as administrator of the Operations established by the Council. The State of Tranquility remains a central contributor for both financial and logistical support of the United Nations Peacekeeping forces and will continue to contribute to the United Nations Peacekeeping Budget throughout the duration of the current year.

The State of Tranquility is firmly committed to addressing all threats to international peace and security through regional arrangements and multilateral forums. The international community must address the underlying causes of these conflicts and the destabilizing effects of such conflicts on entire regions. Tranquility is convinced that increased utilization of regional and sub-regional peacekeeping mechanisms can enhance the ability of peacekeeping missions to take into account historical, social, and cultural values and traditions within areas of conflict.

As operation costs continue to escalate, however, our nation strongly urges all Member States and the Secretary-General to devote greater attention to the monetary and management aspects of peacekeeping operations and provide serious consideration for the establishment of operation termination dates. The State of Tranquility further supports the proposal endorsed within A/Res/44/49, calling for Member States to develop and maintain an inventory of supplies and equipment to be made available for Operations on short-notice. In addition, the State of Tranquility calls upon Member States to recognize the need to maintain voluntary contributions for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations to reduce the continuing problems incurred by funding deficits.

## **Resolution Writing and Report Writing at the NMUN Conference**

The substantive output of committees at the NMUN conference generally takes the form of either resolutions or reports. At the 2006 NMUN Conference, the ICJ and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Meeting, will adopt variations on these forms. The ICJ will create judgments and the WTO Ministerial Meeting will produce a declaration.

Please refer to the chart below which designates whether delegates will be writing resolutions or reports in the committee they are participating in at the 2006 NMUN Conference:

- | <b><u>Resolution Writing Committees</u></b>  | <b><u>Report Writing Committees</u></b>  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GA Plenary; GA First; GA Second; GA Third; and ILC</li><li>• All Security Council Committees</li><li>• ECOSOC Plenary; ECA; UNICEF; UNEP; and UNDP</li><li>• G-77; OIC; AU; and NATO</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CSTD; CESC; WCDR; CSW</li><li>• UNAIDS and UNHCR</li><li>• IADB and APEC</li></ul> |

### ***Resolution Writing***

A resolution is the most appropriate means of applying political pressure on Member States, expressing an opinion on an important issue, or recommending action to be taken by the United Nations or some other agency. Most UN resolutions are not binding “law”; the only body which may produce resolutions that are binding upon the Member States of the United Nations is the Security Council. (In most cases, the resolutions and reports produced by the IGO committees simulated at the NMUN Conference are binding upon its individual Member States.)

Under UN rules of procedure, unlike other more generalized rules of procedure, the topic on the floor is debated in its entirety. This means that during debate, delegates should discuss the whole issue and all of the resolutions regarding that issue. When debate is exhausted, or is ended, the body then votes on each resolution and amendment and the issue are considered closed.

The National Model United Nations does not allow pre-written resolutions on any agenda topic. For this reason, delegations are not allowed to contact each other before the conference to begin caucusing. The NMUN process of writing resolutions during committee sessions is designed to teach delegates the concepts of negotiation and concession; pre-written resolutions hinder that learning process.

The goal of formal debate and caucusing is to persuade enough countries in the committee to support a particular solution to the topic under discussion. Resolutions formally state the agreed-upon solution by outlining the relevant precedents and describing the proposed actions. The committee is not limited to one resolution per topic; often the committee will pass multiple resolutions dealing with different aspects of a topic.

### ***Report Writing***

Some committees at the conference will draft reports during the course of negotiations, instead of resolutions. These reports represent the full work of the committee in question. These reports should not be confused with the summary reports of a committee’s work which are presented at the Saturday Plenary Sessions of either the General Assembly or ECOSOC. Directors of report writing committees will elaborate on the process used in reporting writing committees on opening night (Tuesday night). Prior to the NMUN Conference in April 2006, a handout with a lengthier sample report for delegates to use as a model will be posted on the NMUN Conference website at [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org).

Reports are similar in nature to resolutions, with only a few key differences. Reports represent the formal recommendations and/or decisions of the committee on the agenda topics at hand, in the same manner as resolutions, but in the form of one document. Committees that write resolutions typically produce a number of draft resolutions for each topic, and each one is subject to a substantive vote by the body. In a similar manner, committees that write

reports produce several draft report segments and then vote on each one. The final report of these committees will combine the adopted draft reports into one comprehensive report at the end of the simulation.

Another key difference is the format of reports. While resolutions consist of one long sentence, reports are a series of complete sentences. Thus, where the clauses of a resolution each contain one whole concept, a report is composed of paragraphs, each constituted by a sentence or a few sentences which contain one whole concept.

## What to Expect at the Simulation of Your Committee

**Opening session:** After a brief introduction of the dais and some announcements, delegates will discuss the order in which the committee will address agenda topics while in formal and caucus sessions. The committee will then vote on a motion from the floor to set the agenda in a proposed order, and will continue to vote on such motions until one passes by a majority vote. If the committee fails to reach agreement on the agenda order by the conclusion of the first evening, the director and assistant director reserve the right to set the agenda. After the agenda has been set, the chair will entertain motions for the opening of the speakers' list to address the first agenda topic. (It should be noted due to the special procedures used by the International Court of Justice [ICJ] a variety on this process will be used. Delegates participating in the ICJ should carefully follow the delegate preparation section of the Background Guide of the ICJ.)

**Rules of procedure:** The simulation is conducted through the use of the committee rules of procedure, which are included in this background guide. The rules of procedure for this committee – located at the back of this background guide – are the rules of procedure that are only accepted during the simulation of this committee. Interpretation of these rules is left to the sole discretion of the Director-General or her/his designate. It is extremely important to develop a thorough working knowledge of the rules, including when they should be introduced, and in what capacity. The rules of procedure are enforced to facilitate the efficient workings of the committee, not to hinder them. Therefore, the director, assistant director and chair (with the approval of the director) reserve the right to rule motions out of order which may be considered dilatory or disruptive to the committee proceedings. In this respect, one of the quickest ways for a delegate to alienate him/herself within a committee is to be labeled a “rules hound,” or someone who attempts to disrupt committee proceedings with the introduction of redundant, inappropriate or time-consuming motions.

**Decorum:** Decorum is a *de facto* rule throughout the week of the simulation. In both large and small committees, the ability to conduct normal business while in formal session is an arduous task when decorum is not maintained; delegates will be asked for their assistance in this endeavor. Please see the Delegate Preparation Manual for a specific discussion of delegate decorum in committee and also, delegate behavior while at the Conference.

**Caucusing:** Caucusing is an important and logistically difficult component of the United Nations simulation. These informal meetings between voting blocs, as well as between States with positions that are diametrically opposed, often produce compromises acceptable to all parties. However, delegates are required to address issues within a week's time which, in many cases, the international community has failed resolve after years of debate and negotiation. Further, delegates to the NMUN do not have individual offices in which to convene informal meetings. As a result, the bulk of informal negotiation and the construction of working papers will occur within, or in the close proximity of, the committee chambers. In consideration for the other Conference participants, delegates are asked to respect the formal proceedings occurring both within and between all committees participating at the Conference. Finally, given the importance of decorum within committee chambers, all caucusing should occur outside of the committee chambers while committee is in session.

**Chairs and Rapporteurs:** Delegates should also take note that the director and assistant director (with the approval of the Director-General) will select a committee chair and rapporteur (committee administrative assistant) following the conclusion of interviews on the first evening of the Conference (Tuesday evening). For those interested in the opportunity to serve the committee as a chairperson or rapporteur, an application is available online at [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org). The application should be completed and submitted to the director no later than the opening night of the Conference. The successful candidate for chair will demonstrate an excellent working-knowledge of the rules of procedure through a series of situations presented to her or him and exhibit qualities of leadership, patience and

humility. The rapporteur will assist the chair, the director and the assistant director with the abundance of paperwork and record keeping required in the efficient workings of the committee, as well as provide logistical support for the chair while in voting procedures. Multiple years of attendance at the NMUN Conference is preferred in candidates for the committee chair and rapporteur, but it is not the only defining characteristic used by the Directors and Assistant Directors to select chairs and rapporteur for committees.

Delegates selected to serve in these positions must forfeit their rights to participate in substantive debate within the committee. Although the chair and rapporteur continue to serve as representatives of their assigned State, their primary duty is to assist the director and assistant director in facilitating the professional operation of the committee. Additionally, delegates selected as committee chairs and rapporteurs do retain an equal eligibility for awards consideration. All delegates are encouraged to apply for these challenging and rewarding positions. Many individuals who serve as chairs and rapporteurs have in later years served as members of the NMUN Volunteer Staff.

**Attire:** In keeping with the spirit of the simulation, delegates are required to wear professional business attire. Further, national symbols of any kind are forbidden in committee chambers, in accordance with practices of the UN. Symbols associated specifically with the United Nations (e.g., the seal of the UN) are allowed in committee chambers.

## **Your Role as a Delegate at the 2006 NMUN Conference**

### ***Taking on the Role of a Diplomat***

The most important aspect of participating as a delegate to the NMUN is your assumption of the role of a foreign diplomat. In this role, you are acting as a representative of the government and the peoples of the Member State or NGO to which you have been assigned. The only exception is those delegates who are serving as justices on the International Court of Justice [ICJ]. In their capacities, those delegates serving as justices are serving as independent technical experts.

While in preparation for and throughout the duration of the Conference, you may find personal disagreement with the foreign policy of the country you are representing or with the policy of the NGO you are representing. Your personal opinions are entirely inapplicable during the course of the simulation. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance for all delegates to arrive well-versed in the dynamics of their State's foreign policy or in that of their NGO, and anticipate possible obstacles their State or NGO may encounter during the simulation. The simulation's quality depends on the collective preparation of its participants.

As a delegate, you should be able to demonstrate thorough knowledge of your assigned country's policies, specific issues to be discussed, and the procedures, activities, and history of your committee. Delegates should also exhibit the ability to negotiate and compromise, demonstrate leadership, and the ability to influence by gaining the professional respect of fellow delegates. States and NGOs maintain specific and adaptive foreign policy methods and goals to allow delegates to function in the negotiation process. As a representative of the NGO or State to which you have been assigned, you will be expected to work within the historical confines of your NGO or country's foreign policy at the UN. Even though many Member States and Observer States do not assume strong leadership roles in the UN, the reality of the NMUN is that each delegation will be judged on its ability to provide leadership to other delegates throughout the Conference.

Delegates are reminded that professional diplomats conduct themselves, and regard one another, with the utmost dignity and respect, regardless of foreign policy affiliation or personal feelings. Even States and NGOs who observe severely conflicting ideological perspectives will work closely together, within the UN, on diplomatic matters of mutual concern. Likewise many delegates are forced to work together despite personal conflicts.

### ***The Preparation and Introduction of Resolutions and Reports***

Resolutions and reports adopted within respective committees represent Member States' decisions and recommended courses of action with respect to the topics under discussion. Clauses within the preamble of



resolutions should provide a brief outline of historical and current perspectives and endeavors regarding the issues to be addressed within the operative clauses of the document. The operative clauses of resolutions provide the objectives and potential actions that Members designed to address the issues outlined within the preamble. More simply, the preamble states the problems before the committee in relation to the topic under deliberation and operative clauses outline the decisions of the committee for the solution of these problems.

Although delegates are encouraged to develop resolution and report writing skills, both in classroom scenarios and at regional MUN simulations, the NMUN will not accept any pre-written resolutions or reports, and which have not been developed by a plurality of the committee. This determination is at the sole discretion of the Secretariat. Due to the goal of creating an environment where the skill of compromise and conflict resolution skills can be learned, delegates may be asked to merge working documents with other individuals working on the same issue in a committee. In addition, *any delegates found to be submitting plagiarized material within resolutions will be subject to dismissal from further participation within the Conference*. Although UN documents are within the public domain, the verbatim exploitation of these documents will not be permitted at the Conference.

Resolutions and reports are developed in three stages. In the initial stage, a resolution or report is referred to as a working paper (in resolution writing committees) or a working draft report segment (in report writing committees). It is generally developed by States or experts that share common perspectives on the issues to be addressed. The working paper/working draft report segment is shared with other delegates in the committee for their input and support. Once the working paper/working draft report segment gathers the required signatories, it is to be submitted to the committee director for approval. On the approval of the director, the working paper/working draft report segment will be copied by Conference Services and introduced by the chair to the committee as a draft resolution or report.

Once the working paper/working draft report has been approved by the committee director, it will be copied by a member of the dais. Delegates in the committee are not required to copy approved working paper/working draft report. Yet, working paper/working draft report which have not been approved by the committee director will not be copied by the dais and it is the responsibility of the delegates to copy their own working paper/working draft report if they choose to share copies of the pre-approved document. Any questions concerning this issue should be directed to the committee director or the assistant director. Also, questions concerning this rule can be directed to members of the NMUN Conference Service Staff.

Once the working paper/working draft report has been introduced as a draft resolution or draft report segment, it becomes the property of the committee and all references to sponsorship, with the exception of identifying the status of amendments while in voting procedure, are formally removed. The central contributors to the contents of the draft resolution or report will continue to enlist the advice and support of as many States or experts as possible to expand upon the substance of the draft and, thereby, gain as much input and support as possible prior to the closure of debate. Once the committee moves to closure on a given topic, all draft resolutions and draft report segment will be voted upon and when adopted, it will thereafter be recognized as formal resolutions or reports.

Adopted resolutions and reports represent recommendations for States and the international community. The legal status of each document depends on which committee the resolution or report is coming from within the organization. For instance, the General Assembly's resolutions are not legally binding political treaties, but the decisions of the Security Council are binding on all Member States. Most countries avoid the embarrassing political position of failing to promote and implement the recommendations they publicly endorsed within the UN. In regard to the IGO committees simulated at the 2006 NMUN Conference (G-77; OIC; AU; APEC; IADB, and NATO), many of the documents passed by the committee are only binding on the Member States of that particular IGO. For example, decisions made by the Organizations of the Islamic Conference (OIC) are only binding on those states which belong to this body. (The decisions by these IGOs will be reported to the General Assembly at the Saturday meeting on the General Assembly.)

It is highly recommended that delegates introduce their ideas to the committee in the form of working papers/working draft report segments as soon as possible in order to contribute to the potential development and adoption of resolutions and reports which characterize the united representative strength and will of regional blocs or, ultimately, the committee as a whole. Typically, a number of working papers/working draft segments before any

committee will overlap in content, style, and substance. In this event, the director will request delegates to integrate their individual endeavors into a single and, thus, more comprehensive and internationally representative document.

### ***The Executive Bureau, the General Committee and Saturday Plenary Sessions***

By the conclusion of Tuesday night sessions, the Economic and Social Council Plenary will select four vice-presidents to assist the president (chair) as members of the Council Executive Bureau. Likewise the General Assembly will select 21 of its Members to the General Committee by Tuesday evening. The members of the Bureau and the General Committee are to be selected with regard for equitable geographic representation from: African States, Asian and Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American States and Western European and other States. The Bureau will meet on Friday evening, following the conclusion of regular sessions. The General Committee will be composed somewhat differently than the Bureau. It will be comprised of each committee chair from the General Assembly department. They will also meet at the end of regular sessions on Friday evening.

On Friday, the Bureau and General Committee will be briefed by a representative from each relevant committee regarding the work accomplished by their body throughout the week. After reviewing the reports and resolutions submitted by the committee representatives, the Bureau and General Committee will set the agenda for Saturday sessions to deliberate upon each committee's recommendations to the Plenary.

**ECOSOC Executive Bureau:** The Saturday ECOSOC Plenary Session will deliberate upon the work of all the committees within the ECOSOC Department, as well as other relevant bodies, including most of the specialized agencies. During the Friday evening meeting, the Bureau will set an agenda order for the review of these reports for deliberation and potential adoption during Saturday sessions. Additionally, the Saturday session of ECOSOC Plenary will be deliberating upon a fourth topic to be prepared and introduced by the director and assistant director. This topic will be made available to delegates on Friday afternoon and will encompass a broad theme that relates, as much as is possible, to issues discussed by each of the committees within ECOSOC and the specialized agencies.

**GA General Committee:** On Saturday the General Assembly Plenary will deliberate upon the work submitted by each of the committees in the GA and Security Council department, as well as relevant inter-governmental organizations and other bodies. Following the conclusion of regular sessions on Friday, the General Committee will set the agenda order for the review of these reports and resolutions and for their potential adoption during Saturday sessions.

**Saturday Sessions:** On Saturday, the final day of the Conference, the ECOSOC Plenary, General Assembly Plenary, and Security Council will convene at United Nations Headquarters. Plenary deliberations will encompass the work of all Conference committees; and all delegates are advised to participate in the Saturday sessions in order to assist Plenary representatives with their broad scope of work. Minimally, Member State representatives to the Plenary should be briefed in regard to the work of the committees that report to their respective departments. Ideally, the representatives of the committee whose work is being considered will sit with Plenary representatives as expert advisors to the State. The agenda for Saturday sessions will be made available outside Delegate Resources by 9:00 p.m. on Friday.

## **The Role of Non-governmental Organizations in the Simulation**

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are recognized in Article 71 of the *UN Charter* as consultative bodies in relationship to ECOSOC. These organizations also maintain a close working relationship with almost all ECOSOC funds and programs, specialized agencies, General Assembly committees, and regional organizations. In this role, NGOs are an invaluable resource to the UN system because they provide information on political, economic, social, humanitarian, and cultural developments in all parts of the world. Their recommendations may address potential solutions to global problems, speak to specific country or regional needs, or call attention to an emerging crisis.

NGOs are a crucial link between policy-makers and the individuals directly affected by those policies. They represent civil society and its impact on the UN system. There are two primary advantages NGOs have over the UN in terms of information gathering and program implementation. First, NGOs are often locally based and have better knowledge of regional conditions, needs, and constraints. Second, NGOs may find it easier to gain the acceptance,

trust and cooperation of the communities in which they work because they are more aware of the indigenous cultural climate than many intergovernmental organizations. If the UN attempted to gather independently all of the information available to NGOs, it would consume vast amounts of time and scarce financial resources that are better applied to actual programs.

The global summit process that characterizes much of the UN's work in the 1990s has brought new attention to NGOs. At the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, participation in the NGO forum surpassed all previous records. Although they were not invited to formally participate in negotiations, the massive NGO presence indicated recognition of their importance by conference organizers. In 1993, at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, the NGO forum took place in the same building as the official meetings. This increased access to the proceedings brought NGOs to a new level of integration in global summits. At later conferences, such as the Cairo Conference on Population and Development, the Copenhagen World Summit on Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, and Habitat II in Istanbul, NGO forums grew in numbers as well as in their abilities to contribute substantively. As the international community continues to review Conferences of the past ten years, it is apparent that the influence of NGOs will set a new precedent for the incorporation of civil society into UN activity at the global level.

### **NGOs at the National Model United Nations Conference**

Over the past several years, the NMUN has integrated the presence of NGOs into committees at the conference. It is an ongoing project that improves the educational quality of the simulation and mirrors developments in the UN itself, where NGOs are gaining both visibility and respect as a resource for program design and implementation. A large number of delegates will take on the challenging task of representing NGO delegations this year.

NGO delegations maintain all of the privileges accorded to traditional country delegations, and are required to exhibit the same level of preparedness. NGO delegations are eligible for awards, based on the same criteria as country delegations, and may select head delegates to attend the Head Delegate Meetings each night. NGO representatives are also required to submit position papers reflecting the perspectives and priorities of their assigned NGO on the agenda topics at hand.

All delegates should take the role of NGOs very seriously. NGO representatives must be prepared to fully participate in all committee activities, including formal debate, caucusing and drafting working papers. In turn, Member State delegates must be prepared to engage NGO delegates in these activities. Mutual recognition and respect between NGO and country delegates is necessary to a successful conference experience.

NGO delegates maintain the following privileges in each committee to which they are assigned:

1. the right to make any procedural motion;
2. the right to vote on all procedural motions;
3. the right to speak before all assigned committees; and
4. the right to act as a signatory on working papers.

Please note that NGO delegates do not have substantive voting rights, and may not sponsor working papers. In order to ensure a positive educational experience for all delegates, these rights and privileges may not exactly reflect those granted by ECOSOC. Any alterations made by the Director General gave due consideration to existing realities and the need to provide a learning environment that encourages active participation. *Please note: Those individuals representing NGOs in the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) will be afforded the right to speak for a maximum of two minutes at the beginning of the discussion of a topic from the agenda and a maximum of two minutes prior to moving into voting procedures on a given topic. This alteration to the normal rules has been made by the Director General to better simulate the true workings of this particular committee.*

Country delegates are fully expected to work with NGO delegates in the spirit of collaboration upon which the UN was founded. The exclusion of NGOs from committee work simply because they do not have substantive voting rights is both unrealistic and unprofessional. In almost all cases, actions denigrating the participation of NGOs will be considered extraordinarily out of character and be noted in awards consideration. NGOs are expert organizations

in their respective fields that possess specialized knowledge of the subject matter at hand. The recommendations of NGO delegates maintain the same validity as those of Member States, and it is incumbent upon country delegates to ensure that those perspectives are recognized.

### **How to Prepare as an NGO Delegation**

As an NGO delegation, your preparation should be structured in the same way as a typical country delegation. The most basic pieces of this process include fundamental knowledge of the organization and of the agenda topics. Based on your research, you will decide how your assigned NGO will approach each topic, and the recommendations you will make for potential solutions. This includes identifying blocs of countries and other NGOs that may share the same perspectives and priorities and collaborate with you in committee sessions.

**NMUN Resources:** In this background guide, each agenda topic contains a section specific to NGO action. This will provide you with basic information on the general role of NGOs in that topic area. These sections may not specifically address your assigned NGO, but will provide a broad discussion of relevant NGO activities. You should not hesitate to contact the main office of your assigned NGO during the course of your preparations. In addition, you should arrange a mission briefing with the UN Liaison Office in New York City of the NGO you are representing. If you need assistance in arranging this briefing, visit the NMUN Web site at [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org) or contact Tracy Kingsley, Assistant Secretary-General for Internal Affairs at [asg.internal@nmun.org](mailto:asg.internal@nmun.org) or the Director-General, Kevin Grisham at [dirgen@nmun.org](mailto:dirgen@nmun.org).

**Doing Research:** A large portion of your research will likely rely on Internet resources. Because most NGOs do not have expansive budgets that allow for the widespread reproduction and dissemination of their written materials and reports, they choose to publish such documents on their Web sites. If you have difficulty obtaining materials from these electronic sources, please contact your director, assistant director, departmental USG, or the Director General for assistance. The UN Web site, as well as the sites for many of the specialized agencies, also contains valuable information about NGO activity. Finally, do not exclude traditional resources from your preparations. Newspapers, scholarly journals, and books will provide differing perspectives on your agenda topics, and may give interesting insight into the evolving role of NGOs. In particular, there is an increasing amount of sources on the issue of civil society and its role in the UN. It is recommended that this literature be consulted as needed for your preparation.

**Position Papers:** NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

The most critical part of a successful NGO delegate experience at the NMUN Conference is active participation in committee sessions. This includes utilizing the rules of procedure, speaking in formal debate and contributing during caucus sessions. Although you may not sponsor working papers or vote on draft resolutions/draft report segments, you have both the right and the obligation to participate in their composition and refinement. You may act as a signatory to any working paper on the floor of your committee if you wish to illustrate your support for continued development of the document. Getting involved in the simulation is the best way to enhance your own educational experience and that of your fellow delegates.

## **The Role of Inter-Governmental Organizations in the Simulation**

IGOs are invaluable resources to the UN because they facilitate the coordination of issues and allow for the UN system to function with more relevant tools for understanding and guiding economic, political, and social policy.

IGOs, along with NGOs, are crucial links between policy-makers and the individuals directly affected by those policies. They represent civil society and its impact on the UN system. There are two primary advantages IGOs have over the UN in terms of information gathering and program implementation. First, IGOs are often regionally

based and have better knowledge of the regional conditions, needs, and constraints. Second, the UN depends on the work of IGOs to gain information that its limited time and financial resources do not allow.

IGOs allow Member States to use their organization as a tool to achieve policy objectives and push their own interests and development agendas. Being part of an IGO also helps to develop countries' infrastructure by gaining knowledge and skills from other representatives they interact with. Many IGOs are actual UN subsidiary bodies, while other is independent entities with ties to the UN system. Their decisions are regarded as decisions of the organization and not of individual member countries. IGOs continue to help set and create international rules and policies within the economic, social, and political forums, which help to bridge the divide between regions and individual countries as they aim to help countries help themselves.

### ***IGOs at the National Model United Nations Conference***

Since 2005, IGOs have been invited to participate at the NMUN Conference. (This is separate from the simulation of IGOs as committees at the NMUN Conference which has occurred for many years.) This is part of the Conference's ongoing efforts to improve the educational quality of the simulation by mirroring developments in the UN itself, where IGOs have increasing visibility and respect as a resource for program design and implementation.

IGO delegations maintain all of the privileges accorded to traditional country delegations, and are required to exhibit the same level of preparedness. IGO delegations are eligible for awards, based on the same criteria as country delegations, and may select head delegates to attend the Head Delegate Meetings each night. IGO representatives are also required to submit position papers reflecting the perspectives and priorities of their assigned IGO on the agenda topics at hand.

All delegates should take the role of IGOs seriously. IGO representatives must be fully prepared to participate in all Committee activities, including formal debate, caucusing, and drafting working papers. In turn, Member State delegates must be prepared to engage IGO delegates in these activities. Mutual recognition and respect between IGOs, NGOs, and country delegates is necessary for having a successful Conference experience.

IGO delegates maintain the following privileges in each Committee to which they are assigned:

1. The right to make any procedural motion;
2. The right to vote on all procedural motions;
3. The right to speak before all assigned Committees; and
4. The right to act as a signatory on working papers.

Please note that IGO delegates do not have substantive voting rights, and may not sponsor working papers.

In order to ensure a positive educational experience for all delegates, these rights and privileges may not exactly reflect those granted by ECOSOC. Any alterations made by the Director-General were given due consideration to existing realities and the need to provide a learning environment that encourages active participation.

Country delegates are fully expected to work with IGO delegates in the spirit of collaboration upon which the UN was founded. The exclusion of IGOs from Committee work simply because they do not have substantive voting rights is both unrealistic and unprofessional. In almost all cases, actions denigrating the participation of IGOs will be considered extraordinarily out of character and be noted in awards consideration. IGOs have specialized knowledge on the subject matter at hand as well as important regional perspectives and experiences that could be applied more broadly. The recommendations of IGO delegates maintain the same validity as those of Member States, and it is incumbent upon country delegates to ensure that those perspectives are recognized.

### ***How to Prepare as an IGO Delegation***

As an IGO delegation, your preparation should be structured in the same way as a typical country delegation, but always remembering that you are representatives of a specific organization and what they stand for, not representatives of their individual members' perspectives. The most basic pieces of this process include fundamental knowledge of the organization and the agenda topics. Based on your research, you will decide how

your assigned IGO will approach each topic, and the recommendations you will make for potential solutions. This includes identifying blocs of countries, NGOs, and other IGOs that may share the same perspectives and priorities and collaborate with you in Committee sessions.

**NMUN Resources:** In the background guide, each agenda topic contains a specific section on NGO action. While not fully relevant to IGOs, it can be used to provide basic information on the general role of non-country participation in that topic area. You should not hesitate to contact the main office of your assigned IGO during the course of your preparations. In addition, you should arrange a mission briefing with the UN Liaison Office in New York City of the IGO you are representing. If you need assistance in arranging this briefing, visit the NMUN Web site at [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org) or contact Tracy Kingsley, Assistant Secretary-General for Internal Affairs at [asg.internal@nmun.org](mailto:asg.internal@nmun.org) or the Director-General, Kevin Grisham at [dirgen@nmun.org](mailto:dirgen@nmun.org).

**Doing Research:** Most of your research will likely rely on Internet resources. Because most IGOs do not have expansive budgets that allow for the widespread reproduction and dissemination of their written materials and reports, they choose to publish such documents on their Web sites. If you have difficulty obtaining materials from these electronic sources, please contact your Director, Assistant Director, departmental USG, ASG-Internal, or the Director-General for assistance. Finally, do not exclude traditional resources from your preparations. Newspapers, scholarly journals, and books will provide differing perspectives on your agenda topics, and may give interesting insight into the role of IGOs.

As an initial point of reference, listed below are the Web sites for the IGOs being represented at NMUN 2005.

Inter-Governmental Organization

African Development Bank  
Asian Development Bank  
Caribbean Community  
Council of Europe  
European Community  
Institute for Media, Peace and Security  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
League of Arab States  
Non-Aligned Movement  
Pan-American Health Organization  
The Commonwealth  
World Bank

Web Site

<http://www.afdb.org>  
<http://www.adb.org>  
<http://caricom.org>  
<http://www.coe.int>  
<http://europa.eu.int>  
<http://www.mediapeace.org>  
<http://www.ipu.org/>  
<http://www.arableagueonline.org>  
<http://www.nam.gov.za>  
<http://www.paho.org>  
<http://www.thecommonwealth.org>  
<http://www.worldbank.org/>

**Position Papers:** IGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned IGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your Committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

The most critical part of a successful IGO delegate experience at the NMUN Conference is active participation in Committee sessions. This includes utilizing the rules of procedure, speaking in formal debate, and contributing during caucus sessions. Although you may not sponsor working papers or vote on draft resolutions, you have both the right and the obligation to participate in their composition and refinement. You may act as a signatory to any working paper on the floor of your Committee if you wish to illustrate your support for continued development of the document. Getting involved in the simulation is the best way to enhance your own educational experience and that of your fellow delegates.

## **The Roles of State Delegates, Technical Experts & Independent Technical Experts at the 2006 National Model United Nations (NMUN) Conference**

### ***The Variety of Roles That Delegates Simulate at the NMUN Conference***

At the National Model United Nations (NMUN) Conference, delegates assume one of three roles when they participate in committee proceedings. They serve as a delegate representing the national interest of their state (state delegate), a technical expert, or an independent technical expert. At the 2006 NMUN Conference, only the justices of the International Court of Justice will serve in this capacity. Due to independent technical experts only serving in the ICJ, this role will specifically be addressed in the ICJ Background Guide.

The United Nations, particularly the General Assembly, is essentially a political organization. However, there is also a significant role within the system for technical experts in many areas. Because the UN, its subsidiary bodies, related programs, and affiliated organizations speak to such a broad range of issues, experts are often needed to properly address complex problems and make informed recommendations to the General Assembly and Member States. Several ECOSOC committees and almost all of the Specialized Agencies consist of technical experts in the field, as opposed to political representatives. It is critical that delegates representing technical experts understand the complex nature of the expert role.

The following committees at the 2006 NMUN Conference consist of technical experts: *International Law Commission (ILC)*, the *Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)* and the *Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)*.

### ***Technical Experts within the United Nations System***

The most important distinction between technical experts and political representatives is the relevance of global objectives, as opposed to national priorities. While the political needs and limitations of your individual countries and regions are important, and must be considered in the appropriate context, you are charged with serving as experts in the fields addressed by your respective committees. In other words, the top priority of a technical expert is to assess challenges and propose solutions to relevant issue areas, not to present or promote the political agenda of one particular country.

As you prepare your position papers, please keep in mind your status as technical experts. Instead of traditional, country-specific policy statements, position papers should reflect your expert opinions and recommendations on your committee's topics. This should also be kept in mind when working on documents for the committee during the NMUN Conference in April 2006.

## History of the General Assembly Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)

### *The General Assembly Second Committee in the United Nations System*

According to the *United Nations Charter* and its rules of procedure, the General Assembly (GA) “may establish such committees as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.”<sup>1</sup> The General Assembly Second Committee (GA Second Committee), dealing specifically with Economic and Finance, is one of currently six Main Committees established according to this rule.<sup>2</sup> The other Main Committees are the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee); the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (Third Committee); the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee); the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee); and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee).<sup>3</sup>

In 1998, the General Assembly had already 168 items on its agenda.<sup>4</sup> Due to this large number, most of the actual work is referred to one of the Main Committees. Items related to macroeconomic policy, international economic cooperation, operational development activities, and environmental issues are submitted to the GA Second Committee.<sup>5</sup> Issues on its agenda at the 59<sup>th</sup> Session included for instance the external debt crisis, technology for development, South-South Cooperation, and protection of the global climate.<sup>6</sup>

### *Work of the General Assembly Second Committee*

As the General Assembly and the other Main Committees, the GA Second Committee is a “committee of the whole,” which refers the fact that all Member States of the United Nations are also members of the Economic and Financial Committee.<sup>7</sup> According to the principle of equal sovereignty of States, each member of the Second Committee has one vote.<sup>8</sup> The Group of 77 (G77) and the Member States of the European Union (EU) are traditionally driving forces in the Second Committee, submitting draft proposals, and providing basis for further negotiations.<sup>9</sup>

The decisions of the GA Second Committee are non-binding. However, due to its plenary character, resolutions passed or prepared by the Committee reflect the opinion of the international community and carry consequently great weight.<sup>10</sup> The GA Second Committee reports directly to the General Assembly, where its decisions will be further considered; it also submits draft resolutions to the GA.<sup>11</sup> Usually, the GA accepts drafts proposed by the Economic and Financial Committee without further changes.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations. (June 26, 1945). *Charter of the United Nations*. New York: Author, Article 22; United Nations General Assembly. (December 31, 1985). *Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly*. (A/520/Rev.15). New York: Author, rule 96.

<sup>2</sup> Until 1993, the General Assembly had seven Main Committees. However, with an amendment to its rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15/Amend.2), the General Assembly merged the Fourth Committee (Decolonization) with the Special Political Committee.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (October 8, 1993). *Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly*. (A/520/Rev.15/Amend.2). New York: Author, rule 98.

<sup>4</sup> Smouts, Marie-Claude. (2000). The General Assembly: Grandeur and Decadence. In A.J.R Groom, P. Taylor (Eds.), *The United Nations at the Millennium*. London and New York: Continuum, pp.21-60, p. 35

<sup>5</sup> Glanzer, Hans-Peter. (2001). An Agenda for Development. In F. Crede, L. Sucharipa-Behrmann (Eds.), *The United Nations. Law and Practice*. The Hague: Kluwer Law, pp. 215-229, p. 218.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (September 21, 2004). *Allocation of agenda items to the Second Committee*. (A/C.2/59/1). New York: Author.

<sup>7</sup> Smouts, *supra*, note 4, p. 36.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *supra*, note 1, Article 2 I.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 218.

<sup>10</sup> Trauttmansdorff, Ferdinand. (2001). The Organs of the United Nations. In F. Crede, L. Sucharipa-Behrmann (Eds.), *The United Nations. Law and Practice*. The Hague: Kluwer Law, pp. 25-56, p. 29.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004). *Press Kit. General Information*. Retrieved August 28, 2005, from, <http://www.un.org/ga/59/presskit/geninfo.htm>

<sup>12</sup> Trauttmansdorff, *supra*, note 10, p. 30.



With its focus on economic and finance, the GA Second Committee discussed items that cover a wide range of issues, affecting many areas of the United Nations System. In order to give meaning to recommendations of the GA Second Committee, most of its decisions are made by consensus. This has “traditionally been the guiding principle of the work of the Second Committee.”<sup>13</sup> The different approaches of States need to be balanced and new ideas should be fostered.<sup>14</sup> In this respect, the GA Second Committee takes great responsibility in promoting mutual understanding, consensus building, and improving international cooperation.

Aside from the important function of balancing different views and enhancing international cooperation, the GA Second Committee has various means to enhance international efforts and understanding for economic and financial issues. The Second Committee may initiate studies or recommend the creation of new subsidiary bodies.<sup>15</sup> In 1964 for instance, the GA established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on recommendation of the GA Second Committee.<sup>16</sup> The GA Second Committee can further recommend conferences and meetings to increase cooperation and research on certain issues. Recently for instance, the Second Committee has initiated a High-Level Dialogue on International Migration.<sup>17</sup>

To facilitate work, the Second Committee collaborates closely with other organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), or the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).<sup>18</sup> The collaboration with these and other bodies is an important element of the work of the Second Committee, since many of the items discussed in these bodies are of great concern for it.<sup>19</sup> In many of its draft resolutions and decisions, the GA Second Committee makes recommendations to bodies such as the WTO, the IMF, or the UNCTAD.<sup>20</sup> Furthermore, the debates within the Second Committee often refer to information provided by these organizations.

### ***Current Focus of the General Assembly Second Committee***

Allowing equal participation of all States has increasingly moved issues of development onto the agenda of the Second Committee. Especially prominent is the issue of eradication of poverty. Agenda items include for instance the implementation of the first *United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty* (1997–2006) or industrial development cooperation.<sup>21</sup> The last few years have also seen numerous international conferences, which continue to shape the work of the GA Second Committee. Especially the 2001 *WTO Ministerial Conference* in Doha; the *International Conference on Financing for Development* in Monterrey in 2002; and the *World Summit on Sustainable Development* in Johannesburg are important points of reference.<sup>22</sup> With relation to these conferences, the GA Second Committee has increasingly focused its debates and decisions on the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.<sup>23</sup>

In its 60<sup>th</sup> session, the GA Second Committee will continue to discuss these issues, for instance by elaborating on the High-Level Dialogue for the Implementation of the Outcome of the *International Conference on Financing for Development*.<sup>24</sup> The achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals should also guide delegates in their considerations of the agenda topics. In the light of the history of the GA Second Committee, cooperation and broad consensus remain crucial means to achieve this aim.

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<sup>13</sup> Trauttmansdorff, *supra*, note 10, p. 30; United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (March 31, 2005). *Revitalization of the work of the Second Committee*. (A/C.2/59/CRP.2/Rev.1). New York: Author, p. 2.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations General Assembly Second Committee, *Revitalization of the work of the Second Committee*, *supra*, note 13.

<sup>15</sup> Glanzer, *supra*, note 5, p. 222-3.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 216.

<sup>17</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2003, December 11). *International migration and development. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/C.2/58/L.77). New York: Author.

<sup>18</sup> Glanzer, *supra*, note 5, p.216.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 223.

<sup>20</sup> Smouts, *supra*, note 4, p. 47.

<sup>21</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Allocation of agenda items to the Second Committee*, *supra*, note 6.

<sup>22</sup> Hagen, Jonas/ Sura, Vikram. (2003). *Bringing Home Globalization, or Globalization Home*. Retrieved August 28, 2005, from <http://www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/2003/issue1/0103p11.html>

<sup>23</sup> Glanzer, *supra*, note 5, p.217-8; Hagen, *supra*, note 22.

<sup>24</sup> United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (December 17, 2004). *Provisional programme of work for the Second Committee at the sixtieth session of the General Assembly*. (A/C.2/59/CRP.1). New York: Author.

## ***Conference Participation and Voting***

At the 2006 NMUN General Assembly Second Committee, thorough discussion of Economic and Financial issues on the agenda will be followed by the drafting of resolutions with the goal of fostering consensus among all Member States and Observer States. All draft resolutions passed in the Committee are then voted upon during a General Assembly Plenary Session and, if passed, become General Assembly resolutions.

The Member States of the 2006 NMUN General Assembly Second Committee are all Member States of the United Nations Plenary. At the real UN, the Delegations from the Holy See and Palestine are normally invited to participate in the General Assembly activities, as well as all Main Committees of the General Assembly. These Observer States are invited in order to participate in its deliberations on questions that are relevant to the bodies' activities, as well as the individual Observer States. The delegation of the Holy See may co-sponsor any resolution that "...makes reference to the Holy See."<sup>25</sup> In the case of Palestine, the delegation has "the right to co-sponsor draft resolutions and decisions on Palestinian and Middle East resolution issues."<sup>26</sup> Under the individual resolutions and agreements between the Observer States and the United Nations that grant participation, they are not afforded substantive voting rights. Both Observer States may make and vote on procedural motions but cannot vote on substantive matters. During the 2006 NMUN Conference, the delegation of the Holy See and the delegation of Palestine will not be represented in the GA Second Committee.

Various NGOs, from time to time, have been invited to participate in the Committees' activities. They are brought into these meetings when the Committee considers it to be in the best interest of all parties involved. They take on a consultative role and participate in its deliberations on matters that are being considered. Even though delegations representing NGOs will not be active during the simulation in the General Assembly Second Committee, delegates are expected to learn what work they have done and incorporate it into debate.

Various IGOs may be participants in the General Assembly Second Committee at the 2006 NMUN Conference. If they are present, they will be afforded the same rights as NGOs (see discussion in previous paragraph).

## **I. Combating Illicit Fund Transfers**

*...take the profit out of crime...*<sup>27</sup>

### ***Introduction***

The need to combat illicit funds derives from an evident reason: The more difficult it is to transfer illicit funds and profits of crime, the less attractive it is to commit crime.<sup>28</sup> In contrast, if offenders can transfer illicit funds easily, incentives for corruption, drug-trafficking, illicit arms trade, economic crime, and other sources of illicit funds increase.<sup>29</sup> This deteriorates societies, the rule of law, economic development, and political stability.<sup>30</sup> Furthermore, illicit funds are used to fuel other illegal activities, including local conflict and terrorism.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, July 16). *Participation of the Holy See in the work of the United Nations*. (A/RES/58/314). New York: Author.; also see: Migliore, Celestino. (July 1, 2004). *Speech by H.E. Archbishop Celestino Migliore Permanent Observer of the Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations at the General Assembly*. Retrieved August 28, 2005, from, <http://www.holyseemission.org/1july2004.html>; United Nations General Assembly. (July 7, 1998). Press Release (GA/9427). New York: Author.

<sup>26</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (1998, July 13). *Participation of Palestine in the work of the United Nations*. (A/RES/52/250). New York: Author.

<sup>27</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (1998). *Financial Havens, Bank Secrecy, and Money Laundering*. Author: New York p. 17-18, 109

<sup>28</sup> Bartlett, Brent L. (2002). The negative effects of money laundering on economic development. *Platypus Magazine*, 70, pp.18-23, p.19; United Nations General Assembly. (2003, November 21). *UN Convention against Corruption*. (A/RES/58/4). New York: Author, Article 2 (e).

<sup>29</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2001, January 8). *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*. (A/RES/55/25). New York: Author; United Nations General Assembly. (1998, June 10). *Political Declaration and Action Plan against Money Laundering*. (S-20/4 D). New York: Author.

The linkage of national economies and the advance of the internet and other new technologies contribute to an increase in complex, transnational patterns of transfer.<sup>32</sup> It is estimated that illicit funds flowing through the international financial system amount to more than US\$1 trillion every year.<sup>33</sup> The International Monetary Fund (IMF) believes that the amount of money laundered annually ranges somewhere between US\$600 billion and US\$1.8 trillion.<sup>34</sup> However, due to the very nature of illicit funds, assessing their true scale remains impossible.

Various challenges in the fight against illicit fund transfers have been identified. These include deficiencies in regulations, bad implementation of existing rules, and regulatory loopholes across nations. In lack of adequate solutions, combating illicit transfers remains complex, costly, and time consuming.<sup>35</sup> Additionally, many States lack the technology, resources, and capacity to engage in the fight against illicit funds.<sup>36</sup> Increasing international cooperation and assistance is thus the key in addressing the issue. Providing a forum for all, the General Assembly Second Committee (GA Second Committee) must take decisive steps

### ***Legal Instruments and Barriers to Successful Asset Recovery***

The international fight against illicit fund transfers requires adequate legal and regulatory regimes.<sup>37</sup> To date, numerous instruments and agreements exist, including the *United Nations (UN) Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*, the *Forty Recommendations* of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and numerous others.<sup>38</sup> More recently, particularly the framework to combat the transfer of proceedings of corruption has seen significant improvement.<sup>39</sup> Even though it has been criticized that many of the anti-corruption initiatives tend to focus on the needs of transnational companies, progress is crucial for all: Mexico for instance, loses more money to corruption than it spends on education and China has suffered a loss of US\$58 million allocated for resettlement in a dam project to embezzlement.<sup>40</sup> In addressing these issues, the General Assembly has passed the *UN Convention against Corruption*, which is expected to enter into force by the end of 2005.<sup>41</sup> “In a major breakthrough,” the Convention advances current principles for the fight against corruption, possibly furthering legal standards and international cooperation also in other areas.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2002, November 28). *Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin, especially funds derived from acts of corruption*. (A/AC.261/12). New York: Author, paragraph 7.

<sup>31</sup> United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (2002, October 14). *Press Release GA/EF/3002*. New York: Author; United Nations General Assembly. (2000, February 25). *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*. (A/RES/54/109). New York: Author;

<sup>32</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2001, September 25). *Prevention of corrupt practices and the illegal transfer of funds. Report of the Secretary General*. (A/56/403). New York: Author, paragraph 93.

<sup>33</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2002). *Global Dynamics of Corruption. The Role of the United Nations in Helping Member States Build Integrity to Curb Corruption*. Vienna: Author, p. 6.

<sup>34</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin*, *supra*, note 30, paragraph 9.

<sup>35</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Prevention of corrupt practices*, *supra*, note 32, paragraph 138.

<sup>36</sup> United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (2003, October 13). *Press Release GA/EF/3041*. New York: Author.

<sup>37</sup> Morris-Cotterill, Nigel. (2001). Money Laundering. *Foreign Policy*. May/June 2001. pp.16-20, p.20.

<sup>38</sup> Financial Action Task Force. (2004). *Forty Recommendations on Money Laundering of the Financial Action Task Force of February 1990, as revised in October 2004*. Paris: Author; United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, *supra*, note 29; United Nations General Assembly, *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*, *supra*, note 31.

<sup>39</sup> World Bank. (2004). *Development and Poverty Reduction. Looking Back, Looking Ahead*. Washington: Author, p. 11.

<sup>40</sup> Commonwealth Secretariat. (2000). *Fighting Corruption. Promoting Good Governance*. London: Author, p. 38; Transparency International. (2005). *Highlights from the Transparency International Global Corruption Report 2005*. Retrieved August 17, 2005, from, [http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/gcr2005/download/english/highlights\\_report.pdf](http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/gcr2005/download/english/highlights_report.pdf), p.6; Transparency International. (2003). *Highlights from the Transparency International Global Corruption Report 2003*. Retrieved August 17, 2005, from, [http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/download/gcr2003/ENGLISH\\_regional\\_summaries.pdf](http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/download/gcr2003/ENGLISH_regional_summaries.pdf), p.4.

<sup>41</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Corruption*, *supra*, note 28.

<sup>42</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, July 30). *Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin. Report of the Secretary-General*. (A/59/203). New York: Author, paragraph 30; United Nations General Assembly Second Committee, *Press Release GA/EF/3041*, *supra*, note 36.

Despite these recent improvements, much remains to be done. If legal instruments shall effectively contribute to combating illicit fund transfers, they need to address the challenge of harmonizing national legal systems.<sup>43</sup> In the presence of different standards, offenders are able to choose between national regulations the one that poses the least risk to them. Additionally, States may reject assistance on the grounds of different national standards, impeding or stalling recovery.<sup>44</sup> Addressing this problem, all parties to the *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* are for instance required to criminalize money laundering and corruption to create similar legal conditions across national borders.<sup>45</sup> The *UN Convention against Corruption* has furthermore established conditions under which parties shall cooperate regardless of this dual criminality requirement.<sup>46</sup> However, different standards and due processes requirements must be addressed more decisively in all areas.

### ***Preventing and Tracing Illicit Fund Transfers***

Prevention, identification, and seizure of illicit funds are closely interlinked.<sup>47</sup> This shows for instance in measures to increase transparency in banks and other financial institution.<sup>48</sup> Most agreements stress the need for due diligence programs and the application of the “know your customer” principle.<sup>49</sup> Such programs demand that financial institutions are able to sufficiently identify their customers and monitor their account activity. If unusual movement occurs, banks are required to report to the competent authorities and cooperate with them, stressing that bank secrecy shall not be an obstacle.<sup>50</sup> Some improvements have been made already, also in infamous financial havens such as Switzerland or the Cayman Islands.<sup>51</sup>

However, many doubts remain about the effectiveness and suitability of the programs.<sup>52</sup> In some cases, banking officials actively engaged in illicit transfers or were reluctant to implement the measures due to inconvenience. Of concern is also the lack of technical and financial resources for implementation, challenging particularly developing countries.<sup>53</sup> Another issue is offshore financial centers (OFCs), which many small developing nations establish to increase capital access. These however, have been identified as highly vulnerable to money laundering.<sup>54</sup> Others have discussed the adequate scope of banking policies for accounts of high-level public officials, who are often more susceptible to illicit transfers and corruption.<sup>55</sup> Some focus on the relationship between alternative remittance systems, money laundering, and terrorist financing.<sup>56</sup> States such as Afghanistan, which lack banking infrastructure, for instance rely on the hawala system.<sup>57</sup> For all these concerns, assistance and cooperation is crucial.

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<sup>43</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin*, *supra*, note 30, paragraph 24-28.

<sup>44</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, *supra*, note 29, Article 18 (9).

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, Article 6.8.

<sup>46</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Corruption*, *supra*, note 28, Article 43 (2), 46 (9).

<sup>47</sup> United Nations Global Programme against Corruption. (2004). *United Nations Anti Corruption Tool Kit. Version 3*. Vienna: Author, p. 20, paragraph 9.

<sup>48</sup> Bartlett, *supra*, note 28, p.22.

<sup>49</sup> Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. (1988). *Statement of Principles on Prevention of Criminal Use of the Banking System for the Purpose of Money Laundering of the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices*. Basel: Author; United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Corruption*, *supra*, note 28.

<sup>50</sup> *Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime*. (opened for signature on 8 November 1990), European Treaty Series, No. 141; United Nations General Assembly, *Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin*, *supra*, note 30, paragraph 16.

<sup>51</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Financial Havens, Bank Secrecy, and Money Laundering*, *supra*, note 27, p. 17-18, 109.

<sup>52</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin*, *supra*, note 30, paragraph 17.

<sup>53</sup> Transparency International, *Highlights from the Transparency International Global Corruption Report 2005*, *supra*, note 14, p.6.

<sup>54</sup> Bartlett, *supra*, note 2, p.20-1; Transparency International, *Highlights from the Transparency International Global Corruption Report 2003*, *supra*, note 40, p.5; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Financial Havens, Bank Secrecy, and Money Laundering*, *supra*, note 27, p. 5-7.

<sup>55</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Prevention of corrupt practices*, *supra*, note 32, paragraph 79.

<sup>56</sup> International Criminal Police Organization. (2000). *The hawala alternative remittance system and its role in money laundering*. Lyon: Author.

<sup>57</sup> International Monetary Fund. (2003). *Building a Financial System in Afghanistan*. Washington: Author, p.8.

Another important step to combat illicit funds is the formation of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs).<sup>58</sup> These entities are created to collect, review, and distribute relevant data to enhance recovery efforts.<sup>59</sup> Internationally, FIUs cooperate through the Egmont Group, created in 1995 to provide FIUs with the possibility to share information and expertise on the global level.<sup>60</sup> To enhance cooperation, the *UN Convention against Corruption* further recommends the creation of national coordination bodies, which deal with recovery requests issued by other States. Information on these bodies will be collected in the UN Secretariat, allowing for quick identification of partners in other States.<sup>61</sup> The convention furthermore obliges its members to create independent national bodies and special authorities for prevention. However, even though such bodies have been successful in some States, the Philippines for instance have seen their anti-corruption body lose credibility due to alleged corruption in the body itself.<sup>62</sup>

Yet, an important issue is the protection of whistle-blowers. In order to obtain useful evidence whilst protecting the witness, many countries have passed witness protection acts.<sup>63</sup> Additionally, the hearing of witnesses poses some problems to transnational investigations. Witnesses are often required to travel to the involved countries to testify. This, however, entails great costs and difficulties. It has been suggested to alter national legislation where possible, to allow for testimony via video conference.<sup>64</sup> However, this can also entail great costs thus inadequate for many States unless supplied with the necessary assistance.<sup>65</sup>

### ***Return of Illicit Funds***

Returning funds is another stage of combating illicit transfers, with the potential to benefit developing countries in particular.<sup>66</sup> Nigeria for instance estimates that corruption has deprived the country of US\$100 billion, exceeding its external debt by almost four times.<sup>67</sup> Reversing the illicit capital flight is thus decisive for many States.<sup>68</sup> However, even when illicit funds are identified, their return remains difficult. Some US\$618 million, remained frozen in banks in Switzerland for almost seven years due to “legal complications.”<sup>69</sup> The assets could only be returned after reaching an agreement on spending the funds on health, education, and infrastructure, thus removing concerns of the returning State.<sup>70</sup>

Again, the *UN Convention against Corruption* has introduced new standards. The recovery provisions included in Chapter V are “the first of their kind”.<sup>71</sup> They include a wide range of civil and criminal procedures, through which States can attempt to recover illicit funds.<sup>72</sup> To facilitate recovery also in the absence of such regulations, the UN has introduced the idea of a civil recovery vehicle. This entails the creation of an entity, which files charges in civil courts on behalf of the requesting State. Through such a vehicle, concerns relating to a State being a party of a civil law case can be eliminated.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>58</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Corruption*, *supra*, note 28, Article 58.

<sup>59</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin*, *supra*, note 30, paragraph 64.

<sup>60</sup> Egmont Group. (2005). *The Egmont Group. Financial Intelligence Units*. Retrieved August 20, 2005, from [http://www.egmontgroup.org/about\\_egmont.pdf](http://www.egmontgroup.org/about_egmont.pdf)

<sup>61</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Corruption*, *supra*, note 28, Articles 6, 36, 46 (13).

<sup>62</sup> Transparency International, *Highlights from the Transparency International Global Corruption Report 2003*, *supra*, note 40, p.7.

<sup>63</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Preventing and combating corrupt practices*, *supra*, note 42, paragraph 9, 12.

<sup>64</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, *supra*, note 29, Article 18 (18).

<sup>65</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Prevention of corrupt practices*, *supra*, note 32, paragraph 99.

<sup>66</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Dynamics of Corruption*, *supra*, note 33, paragraph 12.

<sup>67</sup> United Nations General Assembly Second Committee, *Press Release GA/EF/3002*, *supra*, note 31.

<sup>68</sup> United Nations. (2002, March 22). *Monterrey Consensus*. (A/CONF.198/11), paragraphs 65-6.

<sup>69</sup> No Author. (2003, November 27). *Nigeria recovers 'stolen' money*. BBC News World Edition. Retrieved September 9, 2005, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/3244092.stm>

<sup>70</sup> Foulkes, Imogen. (2005, February 16). *Nigeria to receive Abacha funds*. BBC News World Edition. Retrieved September 9, 2005, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4271245.stm>

<sup>71</sup> Annan, Kofi. (2003, October 31). *Statement on the adoption by the General Assembly of the UN Convention against Corruption*. New York: United Nations; United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Corruption*, *supra*, note 28, Chapter V.

<sup>72</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Preventing and combating corrupt practices*, *supra*, note 42, paragraph 31.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 136.

### *The Need for Assistance*

When discussing these issues, it is essential to remember that combating illicit fund transfers requires substantial capacity and resources. Consequently, delegations to the GA Second Committee have underlined the need for assistance and knowledge sharing.<sup>74</sup> This may include the construction of a functioning banking sector, provision of equipment and technology, exchange of experts, and assistance for the implementation of policy measures and legal procedures. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) plays an important role in this field. It promotes capacity building for instance by providing “mentors” to requesting States.<sup>75</sup> The UNODC has also developed a legislative guide for the implementation of the *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, and will continue to do so for other agreements.<sup>76</sup> Additionally, the UN Global Programme against Money Laundering (GPML) has published the *UN Anti-Corruption Tool Kit*, including the latest research and information to combat corruption and the transfer of its proceeds.<sup>77</sup>

Most international instruments dealing with illicit fund transfers and related topics acknowledge the need for assistance. The *UN Convention against Corruption* for example calls on States to consider the creation of joint investigation bodies and enhanced exchange of personal and experts. This may occur in a permanent forum or on a case-by-case basis.<sup>78</sup> The concept of national case management, assisting States even before they approach other States in their recovery process, was also discussed in the UN.<sup>79</sup>

Among other issues, financial constraints often keep States from pursuing the recovery of illicit funds. One possible solution in overcoming those obstacles is a contingency fee, which will be charged by law firms only if recovery was successful. However, such fees are only allowed in a number of legal systems. Furthermore, they might be impractical for large-scale cases and raise concerns about incentives.<sup>80</sup> The UN has therefore discussed the idea of international loans or revolving funds to fund initial recovery complaints.<sup>81</sup> This would be useful especially for large-scale cases, when recovery of even only a fraction of the illicit fund will exceed the expenses of the case.

Additionally, States in the GA Second Committee have voiced concerns about the burden sharing of asset recovery.<sup>82</sup> In many cases, illicit funds are transferred to developing countries, burdening them with numerous requests for recovery. At the same time, developing states themselves often lack the capacity and knowledge to pursue the return of their assets.<sup>83</sup> The current conventions generally burden the requested State, unless otherwise agreed on or facing extraordinary costs.<sup>84</sup> This uneven sharing harms international cooperation since it offers no incentives for requested States to engage in the fight against illicit funds.<sup>85</sup>

### *The Role of the General Assembly Second Committee*

The GA Second has the unique ability to build consensus among Member States and generate the necessary support for the fight against illicit fund transfers. The body provides a forum for all concerns and interest and can thus assume an important role in advancing substantive, sometimes politically difficult issues.<sup>86</sup> In this respect, the GA

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<sup>74</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 16). *Globalization and interdependence: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/485. Add.3). New York: Author; United Nations General Assembly Second Committee, *Press Release GA/EF/3041*, *supra*, note 36; United Nations General Assembly Second Committee, *Press Release GA/EF/3002*, *supra*, note 31.

<sup>75</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Prevention of corrupt practices*, *supra*, note 32, paragraph 137.

<sup>76</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Preventing and combating corrupt practices*, *supra*, note 42, paragraph 32-4.

<sup>77</sup> United Nations Global Programme against Corruption, *supra*, note 47.

<sup>78</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Corruption*, *supra*, note 28, Article 48-9.

<sup>79</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Prevention of corrupt practices*, *supra*, note 32, 131-5.

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 96.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 139.

<sup>82</sup> United Nations General Assembly Second Committee, *Press Release GA/EF/3002*, *supra*, note 31.

<sup>83</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin*, *supra*, note 30, paragraph 42.

<sup>84</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Corruption*, *supra*, note 28, Article 57, 46 (28); United Nations General Assembly, *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, *supra*, note 29, Article 18 (18).

<sup>85</sup> United Nations General Assembly Second Committee, *Press Release GA/EF/3002*, *supra*, note 31.

<sup>86</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Prevention of corrupt practices*, *supra*, note 32, paragraph 128.

Second Committee has attempted to increase the role of the UN System, which integrates considerable capacity, knowledge, and experience.<sup>87</sup> Additionally, much of the infrastructure is already available within the UN System, including for instance the Internet-based International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN).<sup>88</sup> Improving the UN's role as a "clearing house" thus promises to yield great gains for the fight against illicit funds.<sup>89</sup>

Some concerns have also been expressed about the effectiveness of legal international instruments. To prevent disappointment and obstructions to the fight against illicit fund transfers, successful implementation of the instruments must be ensured.<sup>90</sup> The GA Second Committee must develop mechanisms to increase global application of means and instruments through assistance and monitoring.<sup>91</sup> This includes promoting cooperation on regional and international levels.<sup>92</sup> However, in order for the UN to address these challenges properly and live up to its potential, a sufficient supply of financial and human resources through its Member States is necessary.<sup>93</sup>

### **Conclusion**

Illicit fund transfers are a truly global phenomenon, affecting all Member States. The limitations of some States in dealing with the issue will necessarily harm others, making international cooperation and assistance the crucial point to be addressed before the committee. In fact, failures to deal with illicit fund transfers to date are not necessarily due to a lack of understanding of the issue; instead, the lack of international commitment seems most challenging.<sup>94</sup>

When preparing for the role as a delegate to the GA Second Committee, researching your countries difficulties and interests will help you to identify the problems associated with combating illicit fund transfers. It is helpful to pay attention to the agreements and legal instruments your country is party to and to the process of implementing obligations under these agreements. Have there been any major events of illicit fund transfer to or out of the country? What sources of illicit funds are of particular concern? Has your country been accused of obstructing cooperation on the issue? Which concerns remain about some of the measures? Is your country sufficiently equipped to implement obligations?

## **II. The Integration of Markets of Developing States into the Global Economy**

*...as we advance to a fully inclusive and equitable global economic system.*<sup>95</sup>

### **Introduction**

Many aspects of today's world are affected and shaped by globalization. In the economic sphere, globalization refers to the further integration of national markets into a global economy. More specific, economic integration describes a state or process that allows free movement of goods, services, capital, and people across borders rather than within them.<sup>96</sup> Through these enhanced links, different States and their economies become increasingly interdependent. Economic integration is acknowledged as bearing many opportunities, including transfer of knowledge, economic growth, reduction of poverty, and ultimately development.<sup>97</sup> The process itself is

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<sup>87</sup> United Nations General Assembly Second Committee, *Press Release GA/EF/3041*, *supra*, note 36.

<sup>88</sup> International Money Laundering Information Network. (2005). *About Us*. Retrieved September 10, 2005, from [http://www.imolin.org/imolin/about\\_us.html](http://www.imolin.org/imolin/about_us.html)

<sup>89</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin*, *supra*, note 30, paragraph IV (2).

<sup>90</sup> Transparency International. (2004). *International Global Corruption Report 2004. Executive Summary*. Retrieved August 17, 2005, from, [http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/download/gcr2004/02\\_executive\\_summary.pdf](http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/download/gcr2004/02_executive_summary.pdf)

<sup>91</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *supra*, note 6, paragraphs 32, 34.

<sup>92</sup> Commonwealth Secretariat, *supra*, note 40, p.17.

<sup>93</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Prevention of corrupt practices*, *supra*, note 32, paragraph 129-30.

<sup>94</sup> Morris-Cotterill, *supra*, note 37.

<sup>95</sup> United Nations. (2002, March 22). *Monterrey Consensus*. (A/CONF.198/11), paragraph 1.

<sup>96</sup> Henderson, David. (1992). International economic integration: progress, prospects and implications. *International Affairs*, 68 (4), pp. 633-653.

<sup>97</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 16). *Globalization and Interdependence. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/485/Add.1). New York: Author.

accompanied and reinforced particularly by specialization and the exchange of technology, information, and knowledge.

Economic integration comes in many different forms. A Free Trade Agreement (FTA) for instance allows free movement of goods. A common market also permits greater freedoms for capital and labor.<sup>98</sup> Furthermore, the intensity of integration can range from preferential agreements only, up to the complete elimination of any discrimination based on origin.<sup>99</sup> Moreover, the geographical scope of integration may differ between global and regional; examples for the latter being the European Union (EU) or the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

Even though economic integration creates many opportunities, the ones most in need often remains excluded. The General Assembly Second Committee (GA Second Committee) repeatedly pointed out that developing nations continue to be marginalized.<sup>100</sup> They lack possibilities and resources to participate and shape the integration process. Potential opportunities are forgone and the burden weights heavy. Elaborating measures for a “fully inclusive and equitable” economic integration, fostering development and allowing equal opportunities for all, is a task before this committee.<sup>101</sup>

### ***Integration through Trade***

Trade is a powerful dimension of economic integration. According to the World Bank, the annual growth of world trade in 2003 averaged more than six percent, largely owing to a trade growth of 11 percent in developing countries.<sup>102</sup> However, even though international trade is considerable, the further integration of developing countries is delayed. Some of the difficulties originate from macroeconomic policy issues or supply-side constraints within developing countries.<sup>103</sup> However, often the very prerequisite of further integration is lacking due to tariffs, regulations, or agreements, which are in many respects “unbalanced against the interests of developing countries.”<sup>104</sup>

Tariffs for agricultural products, for instance, are estimated in the years ahead to exceed tariffs on manufactured products by two to four times.<sup>105</sup> Additionally, almost US\$1 billion every day is spent on subsidies to agriculture in high-income countries.<sup>106</sup> Agriculture however, is most important for developing countries, thus unequally affecting their trading opportunities.<sup>107</sup> Developing countries also face tariffs for non-agricultural products that are on average four times higher than tariffs for products of developed nations.<sup>108</sup> This induces costs of US\$100 billion per year on developing countries.<sup>109</sup> Similar imbalances can be observed in the establishment of product standards or agreements such as the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Right (TRIPS).<sup>110</sup>

Better access to markets of developed countries is a crucial element of integration. This includes markets for goods but also markets for services such as health and financial services, to which developing countries are increasingly able to contribute.<sup>111</sup> However, even when reducing barriers to trade, the benefits are likely to be distributed unequally. A reduction of barriers to textile trade for instance benefits China, Bangladesh, or India whilst some

<sup>98</sup> Robson, Peter. (1993). *The Economics of International Integration* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). London: Routledge, p. 3.

<sup>99</sup> Jovanović, Miroslav N. (1992). *International Economic Integration*. London: Routledge, p. 9.

<sup>100</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Globalization and Interdependence*. *supra*, note 97, p. 2.

<sup>101</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2002, September 18). *United Nations Millennium Declaration*. (A/RES/55/2). New York: Author.

<sup>102</sup> World Bank. (2005). *World Development Indicators 2005. Global Links*. Retrieved July 11, 2005, from [http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2005/wditext/Section6\\_1.htm](http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2005/wditext/Section6_1.htm)

<sup>103</sup> United Nations. (2005). *World Economic Social Survey 2005*. New York, NY: Author, p. 42.

<sup>104</sup> United Nations Millennium Project. (2005). *Trade for Development. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals*. New York, NY: Author, p.2.

<sup>105</sup> World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2005*, *supra*, note 102.

<sup>106</sup> Oxfam International. (2002). *Rigid Rules and Double Standards: Trade, Globalization, and the Fight against Poverty*. Retrieved July 12, 2005, from [http://www.maketrade4fair.com/assets/english/report\\_english.pdf](http://www.maketrade4fair.com/assets/english/report_english.pdf), p. 187

<sup>107</sup> United Nations, *World Economic Social Survey 2005*, *supra*, note 103, p. 55.

<sup>108</sup> United Nations Millennium Project, *supra*, note 104, p.259.

<sup>109</sup> Oxfam International, *supra*, note 106, p.5.

<sup>110</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, August 31). *Globalization and interdependence. Report of the Secretary-General*. (A/59/312). New York: Author, paragraph 58.

<sup>111</sup> United Nations Millennium Project, *supra*, note 104, p. 95.



formerly preferentially treated African and Latin American States will most likely lose market shares.<sup>112</sup> Similarly, abolishing subsidies in agriculture might be most beneficial for developed countries themselves.<sup>113</sup> Many of the issues surrounding better market access thus remain controversial.

To truly ensure a better balance in the multilateral trading system, participation of developing states in economic decision making is most crucial. In this light, the GA Second Committee has encouraged all States to seek membership in the relevant organization. Furthermore, the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreed in 2001 on the *Doha Declaration*, addressing particularly concerns to developing states and Least Developed Countries (LDCs).<sup>114</sup> Similarly, the *International Conference on Financing for Development* in Monterrey in 2002 underlined the need to progress towards a “universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system” in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 8; the fulfillment of the *Doha Declaration*; and capacity building for developing states through the United Nations (UN).<sup>115</sup> However, the progress to date of both agreements appears rather limited, thus continuously preventing meaningful integration of developing states.<sup>116</sup>

### ***Integration through Capital Flows and Investment***

Much like trade, links in financial markets are considered to “play a key role” in economic integration.<sup>117</sup> However, the current situation is challenging for developing countries. In 2004, they experienced a negative net transfer of financial resources for the seventh consecutive year.<sup>118</sup> Furthermore, capital flows such as portfolio investments are volatile and can have adverse effects on the economies of developing states, which lack institutions and capacity to manage capital flows.<sup>119</sup>

Foreign direct investment (FDI) contributes the largest amount of private capital inflows to developing countries.<sup>120</sup> Moreover, FDI also affects economic integration through the transfer of technology, knowledge, skill, and improved access to international markets.<sup>121</sup> However, integration is limited with the majority of investments still taking place among developed nations. In 2003 for instance, FDI reached a value of \$573 billion; however, even though developing countries have gained, their share was limited to US\$152 billion.<sup>122</sup>

An additional problem of private capital flows is their concentration on a small number of middle-income countries, failing to integrate low-income and small countries.<sup>123</sup> In 2001 for instance, the ten largest recipients received 75% of FDI.<sup>124</sup> China alone attracted 39% of the total developing countries’ FDI flows, becoming the world’s largest recipient in 2003.<sup>125</sup> Additionally, resource rich States often attract large proportions of FDI. However, these investments can have adverse effects on communities; investments in copper mining in Indonesia for instance, caused environmental degradation and violent conflicts.<sup>126</sup>

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<sup>112</sup> *Ibid*, p.137.

<sup>113</sup> Birdsall, N., Rodrik, D., & Subramanian, A. (2005). How to help poor countries. *Foreign Affairs*. July/August 2005, pp. 136-152, p.140.

<sup>114</sup> World Trade Organisation. (2001, November 20). *Doha Declaration*. WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1.

<sup>115</sup> United Nations, *Monterrey Consensus*, *supra*, note 95, Part C.

<sup>116</sup> United Nations, *World Economic Social Survey*, *supra*, note 103, p. 50.

<sup>117</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, August 26). *Integration of the Economies in Transition into the World Economy . Report of the Secretary General*. (A/59/301). New York: Author, paragraph 29.

<sup>118</sup> United Nations. (2005). *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2005*. New York, NY: Author , p. v.

<sup>119</sup> United Nations, *World Economic Social Survey*, *supra*, note 103, p. 73

<sup>120</sup> United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). (2004). *World Investment Report 2004*. New York, NY: Author, p. 4, 345.

<sup>121</sup> United Nations, *Monterrey Consensus*, *supra*, note 95, paragraph 20.

<sup>122</sup> UNCTAD, *supra*, note 120, p.xvii-iii; World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2005*, *supra*, note 102.

<sup>123</sup> United Nations, *World Economic Social Survey*, *supra*, note 103, p. 73.

<sup>124</sup> World Bank. (2003). Labor Mobility and the WTO: Liberalizing Temporary Movement. In World Bank, *Global Economic Prospects. Realizing the Development Promise of the Doha Agenda*. Washington: Author, pp. 143-174, p.150.

<sup>125</sup> World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2005*, *supra*, note 102.

<sup>126</sup> Oxfam International, *supra*, note 106, p. 187.

One challenge remains the creation of beneficial regulatory frameworks within States and on the international level, possibly addressing private sector responsibilities.<sup>127</sup> The adverse effects of capital fluctuations need to be managed in particular. Besides, a shift in FDI to services, contributing 60% to the FDI stocks in 2002, requires a focus on capacity building, infrastructure, and information and communication technology (ICT) to attract investment.<sup>128</sup> This poses difficulties mainly for the poorest among developing countries.

To increase beneficial private financial inflows to developing countries, delegates of the GA Second Committee have underlined the importance of partnerships with the private sector. Enhancing cooperation and transparency could help to integrate economies and increase predictability and management of capital.<sup>129</sup> Costa Rica for instance has attracted private capital in knowledge-intense industry through consulting and cooperating with potential investors; consequently promoting growth and knowledge transfer whilst increasing wages and upgrading production capabilities.<sup>130</sup> However, in the absence of private capital flows many States continue to remain entirely dependent on aid to gain access to capital to foster development.

The Group of 77 and China have stressed the obligation of developed states under the *Monterrey Consensus* to facilitate private capital flows and increase aid to developing states.<sup>131</sup> The advancement of regional cooperation has also improved prospects; so for instance in Africa within the *New Partnership for Africa's Development* (NEPAD) and other regional agreements. Similar, Eastern European countries and economies in transition such as the Czech Republic, Poland, and Hungary benefit from their accession to the EU and FTAs in the Asian-Pacific Region have attracted foreign investors by extending the size of potential markets.<sup>132</sup>

### ***Integration through Movement of People and Migration***

Movement of people is yet another important dimension of economic integration. It has the potential to enhance international links through investment, trade of services, knowledge transfer, and financial flows.<sup>133</sup> The United Nations estimates that in the year 2000 some 175 million people lived outside their country of birth. Even though the causes of this number are almost countless, the movement of workers is one part of it.<sup>134</sup> However, due to the complex nature of migration, the integration of labor markets remains low.<sup>135</sup> Especially the movement of low-skilled workers is restricted despite some recent improvements. The United States of America for instance has doubled temporary visas for low-skilled workers between 1999 and 2001; many European nations however continue to focus integration attempts on skilled labor.<sup>136</sup> This is in particular disturbing, as free labor movement also for the lower skilled could be a “source of gains for developing countries, capable of bringing more benefits to them than perhaps any other part.”<sup>137</sup> In fact, it is estimated that if developed states were to introduce a visa system, which allowed temporary labor movement of three percent of the total labor force, world incomes could increase by US\$150 billion.<sup>138</sup> This would also significantly benefit developing states.

Another issue related to migration concerns knowledge transfer. Algeria and others have articulated worries about the loss of high-skilled workers, which could “jeopardiz[e] economic integration.”<sup>139</sup> However, migration can also

<sup>127</sup> United Nations, *World Economic Social Survey*, *supra*, note 103, p. 79.

<sup>128</sup> UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 2004*, *supra*, note 120, p.xx – xxx

<sup>129</sup> United Nations GA Second Committee. (1998, March 19). *Press Release GA/EF/2810*. New York: Author; United Nations, *Monterrey Consensus*, *supra*, note 95, paragraphs 19, 21.

<sup>130</sup> Oxfam International, *supra*, note 106, p. 181.

<sup>131</sup> Group of 77. (2005). *Second South Summit. Doha Plan of Action*. (G-77/SS/2005/2). New York: Author, paragraph 11.

<sup>132</sup> Henderson, *supra*, note 96, p. 640; Oxfam International, *supra*, note 108, p.14 ; United Nations General Assembly, *Integration of the Economies in Transition into the World Economy*, *supra*, note 117, paragraph 22.

<sup>133</sup> United Nations GA Second Committee. (2004, November 2). *Press Release GA/EF/3087*. New York: Author.

<sup>134</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2003, September 26). *Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence. Report of the Secretary-General*. (A/58/394). New York: Author, paragraph 35.

<sup>135</sup> International Labour Conference. (2004). *A fair globalization: The role of the ILO*. Retrieved July 13, 2005, from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc92/pdf/adhoc.pdf>, p. 40.

<sup>136</sup> Birsdall, *supra*, note 113, p. 150; United Nations Millennium Project, *supra*, note 10, p. 97.

<sup>137</sup> United Nations Millennium Project, *supra*, note 104, p. 4.

<sup>138</sup> World Bank, *Global Economic Prospects*, *supra*, note 124, p.156.

<sup>139</sup> United Nations GA Second Committee, *Press Release GA/EF/3087*, *supra*, note 133.

foster knowledge transfer. South Korea or Tunisia for instance have profited from maintaining links with emigrant communities, encouraging return and/or investments in their home countries.<sup>140</sup> The key challenge thus remains the design of a legal international framework, which ensures cooperation between countries of origin and destination to manage migration beneficially.<sup>141</sup>

Labor movement is also a source of capital for developing countries.<sup>142</sup> In 2003, remittances already reached US\$116 billion, surpassing aid by 18 times in India and by almost ten times in Brazil.<sup>143</sup> Some States specifically use this possibility; the Philippines for instance educate a number of professionals with the intention to earn remittances from their work abroad.<sup>144</sup> To further increase benefits for developing countries, the GA Second Committee has therefore demanded actions to reduce remittance transfer costs.<sup>145</sup>

Attempts to integrate labor markets and increase opportunities for citizens often orientate within regional agreements, most successfully in the EU.<sup>146</sup> However, the issue of labor movement is a very difficult one, which requires more research on challenges and opportunities. In this respect, the GA Second Committee already initiated a High-Level Dialogue on International Migration to be held in 2006 and continues to stress that a UN conference could promote further progress.<sup>147</sup> However, so far no agreements was reached. Other initiatives include the *Geneva Migration Group* to improve coordination among UN agencies and the *Global Commission on International Migration* initiated by Sweden and Switzerland, which is to submit its report in the summer of 2005.<sup>148</sup>

### ***The Issue in the General Assembly Second Committee***

The GA Second Committee plays an important role, ensuring that all stakeholders undertake “measures and policies [...] supportive of the [Millennium Development] Goals and the developing countries’ integration in the world economy.”<sup>149</sup> To this end, the plenary body of the GA Second Committee has primary responsibility in voicing concerns of all UN Member States, and promoting consensus building. Particular attention is also paid to developing states with special interests including economies in transition, Small Island States, landlocked States, African States, and LDCs.<sup>150</sup>

The GA Second Committee has stressed various aspects to promote economic integration. Among them is the fulfillment of the *Doha Declaration* and the *Monterrey Consensus* leading to a balanced multilateral and truly development-friendly trading system.<sup>151</sup> This includes the evaluation of existing frameworks, the reform of flexibility mechanisms, and consideration of special needs.<sup>152</sup> Additionally, the body has discussed benefits and

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<sup>140</sup> Global Commission on International Migration. (2005). *International migration, remittances and development: myths and fact*. Retrieved July 13, 2005, from <http://www.gcim.org/attachements/GMP%20No%2030.pdf>, p. 5.

<sup>141</sup> United Nations Millennium Project, *supra*, note 104, p. 260.

<sup>142</sup> Global Commission on International Migration, *International migration, remittances and development*, *supra*, note 140, p. 6-8  
<sup>143</sup> World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2005*, *supra*, note 102.

<sup>144</sup> Global Commission on International Migration, *International migration, remittances and development*, *supra*, note 140, p. 5.

<sup>145</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 16). *Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/485/Add.2). New York: Author, p. 4.

<sup>146</sup> Global Commission on International Migration. (2005). *Migration without borders: an investigation into the free movement of people*. Retrieved July 13, 2005, from <http://www.gcim.org/attachements/GMP%20No%2027.pdf>, p. 20.

<sup>147</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, September 2). *Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development. Report of the Secretary General*. (A/59/325). New York: Author, p.1; United Nations General Assembly. (2003, December 11). *International migration and development. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/C.2/58/L.77). New York: Author.

<sup>148</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *International migration and development*, *supra*, note 147, paragraphs 41, 50.

<sup>149</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence*, *supra*, note 134, paragraph 67.

<sup>150</sup> United Nations, World Economic Social Survey, *supra*, note 103, p. 46-9; United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 17). *Groups of countries in special situations. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/486/Add.2). New York: Author.

<sup>151</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Globalization and Interdependence*, *supra*, note 100.

<sup>152</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 17). *Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/481/Add.1). New York: Author.

challenges of regional agreements, in particular for small economies and in respect to South-South cooperation.<sup>153</sup> Regional agreements could enhance global integration; the Group of 77 for instance has called on developing states to increase regional cooperation and integration.<sup>154</sup> However, regional integration also bears risks of disintegration by excluding non-members.<sup>155</sup>

### **Conclusion**

The topic before you is very broad indeed, including issues of trade, capital, and migration and affecting development dimensions ranging from environment, gender equality, and private sector responsibility. Additionally, even though grouped into one category, developing countries and their particular needs are far from uniform. When preparing, it is important to remember that economic integration is not an end in itself. It functions as a powerful instrument to reduce poverty and foster development. However much “more needs to be done [and all] countries have a stake in helping developing countries integrate with the global economy.”<sup>156</sup> The attempts for the advancement into a fully inclusive and equitable global economy have failed to this date; promoting the integration of developing states is thus imperative.

When entering into the preparation for your country assignment, it will be helpful to keep the following questions in mind: Is the respective State member of regional integration agreements and/ or member of other multilateral organizations? Are there any special interests such as for landlocked developing States, States constrained by commodity prices or States with economies in transition? What policies or national action plans are currently pursued concerning access to markets for goods, services, capital, and labor? What expertise can NGOs contribute? How can data especially on migration and capital flows be improved? What partnerships exist with the private sector and other stakeholders? Are measures being taken to address the responsibility of the private sector and transnational companies, particularly with respect to adverse effects of capital flows, workers rights, and environmental issues?

## **III. Macroeconomic Policy Issues and International Trade and Development**

*...actions are urgently needed if the development vision that world leaders laid out in remarkable unison at the turn of the century is to be realized.*<sup>157</sup>

### **Introduction**

As recently as two centuries ago, per capita incomes were not very different across countries. Today vast differences in living standards between the richest and the poorest countries reflect sustained disparity in rates of economic growth that have made the difference between development success and failure.<sup>158</sup> According to the Monterrey Consensus, “A universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can substantially stimulate development worldwide, benefiting countries at all stages of development.”<sup>159</sup> This solution comprises the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which is expected to fulfill its objectives by 2015. A primary responsibility to achieve these Goals rests with developing countries. Moreover, international support is critical, especially, for the poorest nations and for countries

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<sup>153</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2003, December 16). *Operational activities for development. Report of the Second Committee.* (A/58/487). New York: Author.

<sup>154</sup> Group of 77, *supra*, note 131.

<sup>155</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. (2002). *Multilateralism and Regionalism: Enhancing Integration of Developing Countries into the Multilateral Trading System through Regionalism.* Retrieved June 16, 2005, from [http://www.unescap.org/tid/publication/chap1\\_2161.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/tid/publication/chap1_2161.pdf)

<sup>156</sup> World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2005*, *supra*, note 104.

<sup>157</sup> World Bank. (2005). *Global Monitoring Report 2005. Global Links.* Retrieved September 14, 2005, from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/GLOBALMONITORINGEXT/Resources/execsum.pdf>, p. 1-6.

<sup>158</sup> World Bank. (2005). *Macroeconomics and Growth. Global Links.* Retrieved September 5, 2005, from <http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?menuPK=477883&pagePK=64168176&piPK=64168140&theSitePK=477872>

<sup>159</sup> United Nations, *Monterrey Consensus*, *supra*, note 95, paragraph 26.

handicapped by geographical isolation. There is a further need for the economies of the world to continue to liberalize trade, while encouraging financial stability, promoting technological transparency and allowing developing countries to grab hold of the opportunities for accelerated and sustained development.<sup>160</sup>

Sound macroeconomic policies are a key element to achieving these aims. Macroeconomics refers to the big picture: by analyzing economy-wide phenomena such as growth, inflation, and unemployment.<sup>161</sup> Macroeconomic policies are “set forth by governments and central banks, usually intended to maximize growth while keeping down inflation and unemployment.”<sup>162</sup> Several mechanisms allow for the overall management of policy, including “changes in the rate of interest and money supply, known as monetary policy, and changes in taxation and public spending, known as fiscal policy.”<sup>163</sup> When “unemployment and inflation ...rise sharply, and [when] growth...slows or Gross Domestic Product (GDP) falls, [it] may be evidence of poorly executed macroeconomic policy.”<sup>164</sup> Furthermore, for macroeconomic policymaking to be of any benefit, it must be well integrated with social development objectives.

Even though there are numerous economic policies that affect trade and development, supply and demand needs are not met equitably around the world. On 17 September 2004, the General Assembly Second Committee (GA Second Committee) discussed issues on the agenda of its fifty-ninth session, particularly Macroeconomic policy questions, and specifically International Trade and Development.<sup>165</sup>

### ***International Trade and Development Policy Setting in the Macroeconomic Perspective***

International trade and development would not be possible without the various macroeconomic policy approaches that are noted below. However, it is important to understand the bodies and agencies that are the instigators, promoters, and enforcers of these policies, linking two or more nations in order to achieve economic development and prosperity. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for instance is the coordinating body that holds this roll within the United Nations (UN) and ensures for integrated treatment of trade and development.<sup>166</sup> UNCTAD, as well as several other important organizations, has been working to promote multilateral agreements through conferences and summits. Of great importance is also the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)<sup>167</sup>, which has provided the basic rules of the multilateral trading system, until the World Trade Organization (WTO) replaced it in 1995. In contemporary times, the WTO is the focal international body dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The foundation of the WTO agreements is bound in establishing and maintaining legal ground-rules for international commerce and for trade policy.<sup>168</sup> The reinforcement of the multilateral trade system should be fair and based on rules that facilitate the equitable integration of developing countries into the world economy. It is therefore, the nations in the international community have decided to “support the requests of regional organizations in their respective regions, to obtain, according to the rules and procedures of WTO, the capacity of an observer in relevant WTO bodies.”<sup>169</sup>

The WTO summit in Doha in 2001 also passed the Doha Agenda, whose objective is to negotiate agreements between the different nations of the world. In this spirit, reaffirming support for the strengthening of the WTO and

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<sup>160</sup> United Nations. (2005). *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005*. New York: Author, p. 36.

<sup>161</sup> Economist Newspaper Limited. (2005). *Economics A-Z*. Retrieved September 1, 2005, from <http://www.economist.com/research/Economics/alphabetic.cfm?TERM=MACROECONOMIC%20POLICY#MACROECONOMIC%20POLICY>

<sup>162</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>163</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>164</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>165</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 7). *Macroeconomic Policy Questions. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/481). New York: Author, paragraph 1.

<sup>166</sup> United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (2005). *About UNCTAD*. Retrieved October 1, 2005, from <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=1530&lang=1>

<sup>167</sup> World Trade Organization. (2005). *GATT 1994: What is it? Background: the two GATTs*. Retrieved September 5, 2005, from [http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/whatis\\_e/eol/e/wto02/wto2\\_4.htm#note1](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/eol/e/wto02/wto2_4.htm#note1)

<sup>168</sup> World Trade Organization. (2005). *The WTO in Brief*. Retrieved September 5, 2005, from [http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/whatis\\_e/whatis\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/whatis_e.htm)

<sup>169</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2005, June 6). *Letter from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*. (A/59/818). New York: Author, paragraph 5.5.

for a successful conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda would be the first step to a better-civilized world. This would benefit developing countries, including sectors in which they are more competitive. Additionally, organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, UNCTAD, the Trade and Development Board, and the WTO have the potential and means, through consultations, to turn proposals into trade policies that would later on be guidelines for the nations to follow.<sup>170</sup>

The international community agrees that attention should be paid to the importance of an adequate sequencing of macroeconomic policies, liberalization of capital markets, and trade. International trade could make a substantial contribution to accelerating the financing for development and fulfillments of the MDGs. Nations are aware of the urgency to move quickly for a successful conclusion of WTO negotiations in 2006, based on a truly development-oriented Doha Agenda. However, many critical elements remain, including improved market access for developing countries in agriculture, manufactures and services; elimination of trade-distorting non-tariff barriers; and provision of adequate preferential and differential treatment.<sup>171</sup> In December of 2004, international experts gathered in Geneva to conduct a “Workshop on a Situational Approach (SA) to Special and Differential Treatment in the WTO.”<sup>172</sup> Out of this originated a progress report on the “Situational Approach to Special and Differential Treatment (SDT) in the WTO: An Exploratory Exercise,”<sup>173</sup> which emphasized on solutions that could effectively address the concerns of countries in the WTO and progress within the Doha mandate, while at the same time getting to the bottom of the developmental problem.<sup>174</sup>

### ***International Trade in the Macroeconomic Perspective***

Over the past few decades there has been increasing attention paid to the dimensions of macroeconomic issues related to international trade. Throughout the last decades, equitable gains have not been fully attained, especially by the small and vulnerable economies “due to asymmetries of the rules and distortions of international trade, which widen the gap between developed and developing countries.”<sup>175</sup> More recently, essentially in the last decade, academics, non-governmental and international organizations have begun to pay close attention to the trade issues of international trade policies, liberalization, and the impact of trade regulations and WTO decisions.<sup>176</sup>

Successful international trade means “the further development of an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial treatment.”<sup>177</sup> Moreover, if this is to be the case and “developing countries are to realize the potential of international trade to enhance economic growth, the main barriers to their exports need to be removed. These barriers include tariffs imposed by developed countries on imports from developing countries and subsidies that developed countries provide to domestic agricultural producers.”<sup>178</sup> According to the MDGs Report of 2005, “developed countries’ tariffs remain high on goods that are strategically important to developing economies, such as textiles and farm products.”<sup>179</sup> Ongoing multilateral trade negotiations provide an opportunity to make the markets of all countries more accessible to exports from the developing world.<sup>180</sup> However, concern rises with the effective implementation of paragraph 4 of the WTO Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-importing

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<sup>170</sup> United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *About UNCTAD*, *supra*, note 166.

<sup>171</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2005, June 2). *Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton-Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*. (A/59/823-E/2005/69). New York: Author, paragraph 20.

<sup>172</sup> Werner, Corrales-Leal. (2004, December). *Situational Approach (SA) to Special and Differential Treatment in the WTO. Progress Report*. Retrieved September 14, 2005, from <http://www.ictsd.org/dlogue/2004-12-06/docu.htm>

<sup>173</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>174</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>175</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Letter from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*, *supra*, note 169, paragraph 5.1.

<sup>176</sup> Evers, B. (2002). *Gender, International Trade and the Trade Policy Review Mechanism: Conceptual Reference Points for UNCTAD*. Retrieved September 11, 2005, from <http://www.cid.harvard.edu/cidtrade/site/gender.html>

<sup>177</sup> United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005*, *supra*, note 160.

<sup>178</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>179</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>180</sup> *Ibid.*

Developing Countries.<sup>181</sup> The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN recognized that Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and net food-importing developing countries might experience negative effects during the reform program leading to greater liberalization of trade in agriculture. These include for instance availability of adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs from external sources on reasonable conditions, including short-term difficulties in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs.<sup>182</sup>

Although industrial tariffs are at their lowest average, levels in both developed and developing countries, agricultural tariffs remain higher, especially for developing countries.<sup>183</sup> As in agriculture, “developing countries as a group have higher tariff rates on average than developed countries in this sector.”<sup>184</sup> Furthermore, according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)<sup>185</sup> tariffs on imports from developing countries are five times higher than those on imports originating from other developed countries. This is mainly due to the composition of trade in manufactures. The problem is a result of the lack of full implementation for the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing of the WTO.<sup>186</sup> Textiles and clothing feature prominently in the exports of developing countries to developed countries and, since tariffs in this sub-sector are much higher than those in other manufacturing sub-sectors, the average tariff faced by developing countries increases. Developing-country exports now face obstacles in their most sensitive sectors. Of course, “protection takes forms other than *ad valorem* tariffs—among them quotas, specific duties, and antidumping duties. As with tariffs, these measures tend to be used more frequently against the labor-intensive products from developing countries.”<sup>187</sup> In addition, “a major concern is that average tariffs are further increased by antidumping duties which are 10 times higher than tariffs in industrial countries, and about 5 times higher than tariffs in developing countries.”<sup>188</sup> Exports from developing regions are, thus, the most frequently subjected to anti-dumping duties. Antidumping measures have as a result negative effects on both industrial and developing countries imposing higher barriers on exports from developing countries.<sup>189</sup>

Tariffs are not the only obstacle to developing-country exports. Government subsidies and quotas to producers in rich countries give them an unfair advantage against imports from abroad—at a great cost to taxpayers. The MDG Report of 2005 “estimated that free trade in farm products alone would benefit developing countries by \$20 billion a year.”<sup>190</sup> Another macroeconomic policy issue is that although trade liberalization is presumed to reduce trade tax revenues, the impact is in fact ambiguous, since it depends on the nature of a country’s trade barriers and its strategy of trade reform.<sup>191</sup> There can be fiscal consequences of trade liberalization and the manner in which these fiscal effects may have influenced the strategy for trade reform. Several directors<sup>192</sup> noted that the varied experiences of increasing trade liberalization in countries have demonstrated that “appropriate fiscal, monetary, and exchange rate policies can be crucial to enhancing the compatibility of trade reform with macroeconomic and fiscal stability.”<sup>193</sup>

<sup>181</sup> World Trade Organization. (2001, November 20). *Doha WTO Ministerial 2001: Ministerial Declarations and Decisions*. Retrieved September 11, 2005, from

[http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/minist\\_e/min01\\_e/mindecl\\_implementation\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min01_e/mindecl_implementation_e.htm)

<sup>182</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization. (2002). *FAO Papers on Selected Issues Relating to the WTO Negotiations on Agriculture: Towards improving the operational effectiveness of the Marrakesh Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries*. Retrieved September 15, 2005, from

[http://www.fao.org/documents/show\\_cdr.asp?url\\_file=/DOCREP/005/Y3733E/y3733e09.htm](http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/DOCREP/005/Y3733E/y3733e09.htm)

<sup>183</sup> World Bank. (2004). *Global Economic Prospects 2004. Realizing the Development Promise of Doha*. Retrieved September 15, 2005, from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRGEP2004/Resources/gep2004fulltext.pdf>

<sup>184</sup> Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2005). *Building Partnerships for Progress*. Retrieved September 15, 2005, from [http://www.oecd.org/home/0,2987,en\\_2649\\_201185\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/home/0,2987,en_2649_201185_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>185</sup> World Bank, *Global Economic Prospects 2004. Realizing the Development Promise of Doha*, *supra*, note 183.

<sup>186</sup> United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 17). *Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/481/Add.1). New York: Author.

<sup>187</sup> World Bank, *Global Economic Prospects 2004. Realizing the Development Promise of Doha*, *supra*, note 183.

<sup>188</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>189</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>190</sup> United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005*, *supra*, note 160.

<sup>191</sup> International Monetary Fund (IMF). (1999). *IMF Seminar Discusses Revenue Implications of Trade Liberalization*. Retrieved September 10, 2005, from <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/nb/1999/NB9908.HTM>

<sup>192</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>193</sup> *Ibid.*

In addition, another international trade issue is the difficulty faced by commodity dependent developing countries owing to the continuing volatility of world commodities prices, with a view to assisting such countries to restructure, diversify, and strengthen the competitiveness of their commodity sectors. A large number of developing countries, particularly LDCs and commodity-dependent countries, continue to remain marginalized in international trade and the trading system and are still vulnerable to external shocks.<sup>194</sup>

Another important element of trade negotiations are provisions for Special and Differential Treatment (STD), especially in the framework of the WTO. Such provisions allow for increased flexibility in rules and obligations. This makes successful implementation also in different macroeconomic environments more likely. SDT also enables the international community to advance rules and agreements by making new obligations more acceptable to those not yet able to fully comply.<sup>195</sup> These developing and least developed countries are drastically in need of special assistance in “the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building to enable them to fully participate in and benefit from the trade negotiations.”<sup>196</sup> In this regard, LDCs would not be obliged to undertake investments in infrastructure beyond their means. As a result, however, developed countries commit themselves to ensuring adequate support and assistance to developing and least developed countries. Also, especially where such support and assistance for infrastructure is not forthcoming and where the developing and least developed countries lack the necessary capacity, implementation of such infrastructure-related commitments is not be required.<sup>197</sup>

Furthermore, global imbalances are increasing in the international trade community, which result from many factors related to globalization and the implementation of existing frameworks. Required is an inter alia, more effective and focused IMF surveillance. Lastly, special attention in international trade, covered by the Doha Work Programme, should be urgently addressed, with a view to safeguarding the multilateral trading system from the effects of financial and monetary instability and in order to enhance the sustainable development of developing countries.<sup>198</sup>

### ***Development in the Macroeconomic Perspective***

Development aid has reached an all time high, but remains at a historical low level as a share of donor country income. Official Development Assistance (ODA) has recovered from its decline in the 1990s, reaching a record high of \$79 billion in 2005. Although the increase in aid is in large parts due to the efforts to rebuild Afghanistan and Iraq, ODA is not necessarily helping the majority of the member states. Donors have also pledged to raise aid by an additional \$20 billion by 2006. Despite this recovery, however, ODA is still equivalent to just one quarter of 1% of donor countries’ national income and only five countries—Denmark, Finland, Luxemburg, Norway, and Sweden—currently meet or exceed the United Nations target of 0.7% of national income.<sup>199</sup> This ODA is designed to stabilize and promote economic development, as well as a stable macroeconomic environment to promote political stability and facilitate a solid financial base for government.<sup>200</sup> This in turn, will create upward momentum to eventually see development from internal or foreign investment. There is great debate over the best structure for distributing foreign aid for development.<sup>201</sup> “Some economists argue that aid is only effective in a good macroeconomic environment: foreign aid must complement, not substitute, domestic measures to improve the economy.”<sup>202</sup> Yet, there are others who believe that unless you eliminate the protections of subsidies and trade barriers in areas of agriculture and heavy industry, they will never be able to participate in the world economy and achieve economic development.<sup>203</sup>

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<sup>194</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>195</sup> International Institute for Sustainable Development. (2003). Special and Differential Treatment. Retrieved October 2, 2005, from [http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2003/investment\\_sdc\\_may\\_2003\\_2.pdf](http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2003/investment_sdc_may_2003_2.pdf); p. 2.

<sup>196</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>197</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>198</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development*, *supra*, note 186.

<sup>199</sup> United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005*, *supra*, note 160.

<sup>200</sup> Branczik, Amelia. (n.d.). *Humanitarian Aid and Development Assistance*. Retrieved October 1, 2005, from [http://www.beyondintractability.org/m/humanitarian\\_aid.jsp](http://www.beyondintractability.org/m/humanitarian_aid.jsp)

<sup>201</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>202</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>203</sup> *Ibid.*



Another major persistent barrier to development is external debt. Increases in aid towards developing countries are going mostly to debt relief and emergency assistance. Most of the recent increase in aid has been used to cancel debts and meet humanitarian and reconstruction needs in the aftermath of emergencies. Debt relief, while welcome, often goes to countries that have seized debt repayments, and does not necessarily provide new finance for social services or poverty reduction. Similarly, emergency and disaster relief, although essential, does not address long-term development needs. There is a share of total official aid that does go to basic human needs, however, on the negative side, the share devoted to agriculture and physical infrastructure has diminished. These two sectors will need more support if countries are to be able to feed their own people and build their economies with trade. After all, according to universal human rights principles and the Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/8, there is a right for food.

Even though progress has been made since the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the WTO held at Doha in expanding trade-related technical assistance to developing countries and low income countries in transition, the General Council decision affirmed that such countries, and in particular LDCs, should be provided with enhanced trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building.<sup>204</sup> This assistance will increase the effective participation of Member States in the negotiations, to facilitate their implementation of WTO rules, and to enable them to adjust and diversify their economies. In this context, the General Council welcomed and further encouraged the improved coordination with other agencies, including under the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance for the Least Developed Countries (IF) and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP).<sup>205</sup>

### **Conclusion**

Although some initial steps have been taken toward trade policy reform, overall, progress has been slower than envisaged. The macroeconomic issues affecting many developing countries are hindering their abilities to move forward in economic development. As a result, there is a thin line between the rich and the poor, therefore, human suffering increases. Although macroeconomics policies seem bearable, the microeconomic consequences will harm many individuals. Unfortunately, efforts are uneven across policy areas and countries, and far short of what is needed to achieve the MDGs. With just a decade to go until 2015, achieving the MDGs seems daunting, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, rapid progress is possible—if there is sufficient commitment and consensus among members of GA Second to reform and provide sufficient support from development partners. Better-performing developing countries provide reasons for hope for others.

When beginning your research, you should consider the following questions that the committee will need to address: What macroeconomic policy issues does your country have with trade and development? What steps has your government taken to change such issues? What kind of support does your government give to the other states having macroeconomic policy issues? Has your government signed any macroeconomic conventions? Is your government part of any economic committees? Does your government participate regularly in meetings or events concerning macro economic policy issues? How should international financial institutions, multilateral development banks, and IMF strengthen and sharpen their support for this agenda?

## **Annotated Bibliography**

### ***History of the General Assembly Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)***

Glanzer, Hans-Peter. (2001). An Agenda for Development. In F. Crede, L. Sucharipa-Behrmann (Eds.), *The United Nations. Law and Practice*. The Hague: Kluwer Law, pp.215-229.

*This chapter deals with the work of the United Nations and its different bodies in respect to development policies. This includes foremost the issues related to economic development. For this purpose, it reflects on various dimensions including trade and technology. It also includes a*

<sup>204</sup> World Trade Organization. (2003). *Third Triennial Review of the Operation and Implementation of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade*. (G/TBT/13). New York: Author, p. 8-12.

<sup>205</sup> UNCTAD (1997). *The Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to least-developed countries (IF)*. Retrieved September 16, 2005, from <http://www.integratedframework.org>

*few pages on the role of the General Assembly (GA) and in particular dealing with the General Assembly Second Committee, being the focal point for this area in the GA.*

Hagen, Jonas & Sura, Vikram. (2003). *Bringing Home Globalization, or Globalization Home*. Retrieved August 28, 2005, from <http://www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/2003/issue1/0103p11.html>

*This article was written for the online edition of the United Nations Chronicle. It summarizes some of the points discussed by delegates in the GA Second Committee with particular attention to globalization. It also includes information provided by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and discusses the importance of the Bretton Woods institutions. The article stresses that recent United Nations Conferences have influenced the approach to of the Committee towards the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. These have turned into a major issue in the Second Committee.*

Migliore, Celestino. (2004, July 1). *Speech by H.E. Archbishop Celestino Migliore Permanent Observer of the Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations at the General Assembly*. Retrieved August 28, 2005, from <http://www.holyseemission.org/1july2004.html>

*In his statement before the General Assembly, the representative of the Holy See to the United Nations welcomes the adoption of a resolution on strengthening the United Nations System. In this resolution, the Holy See is being granted the right to co-sponsor draft resolutions and decisions concerning the Holy See. The delegation underlines their commitment to the United Nations and their continuous effort to contribute to the aims of the organization. This resolution came on the fortieth anniversary of the Holy See's presence to the UN.*

Smouts, Marie-Claude. (2000). The General Assembly: Grandeur and Decadence. In A.J.R Groom, P. Taylor (Eds.), *The United Nations at the Millennium*. London and New York: Continuum, pp.21-60.

*This text discusses the General Assembly and summarizes its functions and working procedures. The author underlines the uniqueness of the General Assembly's principle of equality of votes. However, the text takes a rather critical look at the history of the GA, claiming that this organ has increasingly been marginalized in the United Nations System. Some of the reasons lie in the inefficient procedures or the load of agenda items. It concludes with a number of recommendations for reform.*

Trauttmansdorff, Ferdinand. (2001). The Organs of the United Nations. In F. Crede, L. Sucharipa-Behrmann (Eds.), *The United Nations. Law and Practice*. The Hague: Kluwer Law, pp. 25-56.

*This chapter introduces the different organs of the United Nations and their role within the larger UN System. The section on the General Assembly includes comments on the legal documents, which provide the basis for the work of the GA. It also includes general remarks on the character of decisions passed by the GA or the voting procedure. One part also briefly describes the subsidiary bodies of the GA, including the six Main Committees.*

United Nations. (June 26, 1945). *Charter of the United Nations*. New York: Author.

*The United Nations Charter, the founding document of the organization, is certainly one of the most important sources to consider even before starting the research on the agenda topics. It lays down the fundamental principles, aims of the United Nations, and provides insights into its structure. Chapter IV deals specifically with the General Assembly. Underlining its importance, the General Assembly is the first organ to be addressed in more detail in the text.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, September 21). *Allocation of agenda items to the Second Committee*. (A/C.2/59/1). New York: Author.

*This document of the General Assembly lists the agenda items of the GA Second Committee. It is useful to take a glance at the range of issues allocated to the Second Committee to gain a better understanding of its competences. The items include for instance economic growth, international peace, or humanitarian assistance.*

- United Nations General Assembly. (2004, July 16). *Participation of the Holy See in the work of the United Nations*. (A/RES/58/314). New York: Author.  
*The resolution states the role that the Holy See can work under in debate. It includes granting of rights such as the right of reply, the right to co-sponsor resolutions with reference to the Holy See, and the right to have its related communications issued and circulated directly. The resolution also lists a number of instruments, which the Holy See is party to, and some of the bodies it is member to.*
- United Nations General Assembly. (1998, July 13). *Participation of Palestine in the work of the United Nations*. (A/RES/52/250). New York: Author.  
*The delegation of Palestine is limited in certain areas of debate during General Assembly negotiations. The resolution passed in 1998 describes the roles under which Palestine can proceed in debate*
- United Nations General Assembly. (2004). *Press Kit. General Information*. Retrieved August 28, 2005, from <http://www.un.org/ga/59/presskit/geninfo.htm>  
*The United Nations General Assembly provided this press kit for its 59<sup>th</sup> session. It summarizes the functions, powers, and working methods of the GA. It also briefly addresses the six Main Committees of the GA and their respective area of work as well as the General and Credentials Committee. Other points include regional working groups. It furthermore lists special sessions of the General Assembly held until 2004.*
- United Nations General Assembly. (2003, December 11). *International migration and development. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/C.2/58/L.77). New York: Author.  
*In this report to the General Assembly, the Second Committee proposes the initiation of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration. It also includes a brief description of points that should be addresses during the high-level meeting. Furthermore, the Second Committee underlines the need for further research to understand and administrate the complex issue of international migration and its multiple causes properly.*
- United Nations General Assembly. (1998, July 7). *Press Release GA/9427*. New York: Author.  
*This Press Release summarizes the discussion of the General Assembly on the rights of Palestine. Being granted observer status already, the rights are further extended to include the right to co-sponsor draft resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly concerning Palestine and the Middle East. Other rights include the right to participate in formal debate and the right of reply. These rights are also applicable to the Main Committees, including the General Assembly Second Committee.*
- United Nations General Assembly. (1993, October 8). *Amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly*. (A/520/Rev.15/Amend.2). New York: Author.  
*This amendment to the rules of procedure of the GA was passed in 1993. Of particular interest is the amendment to rule 98, which lists the Main Committees of the General Assembly. Originally having seven Main Committees, this amendment reduced the number to six. The official counting of the committees, having the Fourth Committee in second place, is also due to this merging of two of the committees.*
- United Nations General Assembly. (1985, December 31). *Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly*. (A/520/Rev.15). New York: Author.  
*This document reflects the current rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Except for a few amendments, this is the basis for work in the actual GA. Chapter XII deals with the committees of the General Assembly, including the Main Committees. However, in this version, the GA still counts seven Main Committees. Today, rule 98 has been amended to include only six Main Committees.*

United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (2005, March 31). *Revitalization of the work of the Second Committee*. (A/C.2/59/CRP.2/Rev.1). New York: Author.

*The GA Second Committee Chairman submitted this text at the 59<sup>th</sup> session. It addresses issues of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Second Committee. Even though many of the issues addressed will not apply to NMUN, it is very interesting to read about some of the challenges of working in a large committee. Furthermore, the document stresses the fact that decisions made by consensus are crucial for the giving weight to the committee's decisions.*

United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (2004, December 17). *Provisional programme of work for the Second Committee at the sixtieth session of the General Assembly*. (A/C.2/59/CRP.1). New York: Author.

*This document includes a first provisional program of work for the GA Second Committee at its 60<sup>th</sup> session. In the attempts to improve the work of the General Assembly and its Main Committees, the GA Second Committee was requested to decide on such a program prior to the next session. The document lists the agenda items for the next session. It already lists some of the documents and reports that will be viewed by the delegates, forming the basis for their further discussions. Once issued, some of these will certainly be helpful in preparing for the NMUN conference.*

### ***Additional Sources***

United Nations General Assembly. (1993, September 14). *Revitalization of the work of the General*. (A/RES/47/233). New York, NY: Author.

*The resolution is important in that it decides the main committees of the General Assembly. The main committees as outlined under this resolution include Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee); Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee); Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee); Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee); Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee); and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee). Other content in the resolution includes dealings of the 47<sup>th</sup> and 48<sup>th</sup> session of the GA.*

### ***I. Combating Illicit Fund Transfers***

Annan, Kofi. (2003, October 31). *Statement on the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Convention against Corruption*. New York: United Nations.

*In his statement before the General Assembly, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan welcomes the adoption of the UN Convention against Corruption. He underlines that corruption poses a major threat to the well-being of States and its people. He underlines that the issue of corruption had long been neglected until it finally received the attention necessary to develop this convention. He furthermore emphasizes that the convention presents a major advance in the fight against corruption and that universal ratification and implementation should be aimed for.*

Bartlett, Brent L. (2002). The negative effects of money laundering on economic development. *Platypus Magazine*, 70, pp.18-23.

*This article is an extract from a report to the Asian Development Bank on money laundering in the Asian and Pacific Region. The author argues that money laundering is most harmful to developing countries, hurting their financial institutions, raising costs for legal economic activities, increasing capital flight, and undermining development. His remarks in offshore financial centers (OFCs) are interesting, addressing an issue that has also been discussed for instance by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).*

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. (1988). *Statement of Principles on Prevention of Criminal Use of the Banking System for the Purpose of Money Laundering of the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices*. Basel: Author.

*The Basel Committee has published these principles for financial institutions to combat money laundering. It calls for ethical standards of professional conduct among financial institutions. These including proper identification of clients, cooperation with law enforcement agencies, vigilance, and the exchange of best practice among financial institutions. Banks providing services of transnational fund transfer should for instance apply particular vigilance and not engage in activities they believe to be unlawful. This agreement still shapes international cooperation concerning money laundering.*

Commonwealth Secretariat. (2000). *Fighting Corruption. Promoting Good Governance*. London: Author. *This booklet was published by the Commonwealth Secretariat and summarizes the findings of the Expert Group on Good Governance and the Elimination of Corruption. It includes a framework for future actions as well as the Expert Group's final report. The report elaborates on causes and consequences of poor governance and outlines some policy recommendations on corruption and money laundering. It also discusses some national and international measures against corruption and money laundering and seeks to identify shortcomings of the current attempts.*

Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime. (opened for signature on 8 November 1990), European Treaty Series, No. 141.

*This convention is known as the Strasbourg Convention and addresses important issues of money laundering. It was drawn up in 1990 by Member States of the European Communities and others. It still constitutes an important legal basis for cooperation among parties and has improved coordination significantly. The convention includes a number of obligations for Member States to assist one another or take actions such as confiscation if certain conditions are fulfilled.*

Egmont Group. (2005). *The Egmont Group. Financial Intelligence Units*. Retrieved August 20, 2005, from, [http://www.egmontgroup.org/about\\_egmont.pdf](http://www.egmontgroup.org/about_egmont.pdf)

*This white paper of the informal Egmont Group briefly describes the aim of the organization. The Egmont Group is a forum of cooperation for different national financial intelligence units (FIUs) and was established in 1995. Currently, almost 100 national FIUs are member of the group. They are concerned with money laundering and other financial crimes. To this end, they promote sharing of information, expert exchange, and training. Until the year 2001, the Egmont Group has solved 100 cases of money laundering already, proving the importance of further international cooperation.*

Financial Action Task Force. (2004). *Forty Recommendations on Money Laundering of the Financial Action Task Force of February 1990, as revised in October 2004*. Paris: Author.

*The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) was established in 1989 by the Group of Seven and has expanded its membership since then. These recommendations have been published by the FATF in 1990 and have gone through various updating processes. The recommendations deal with policy measures to be taken to address the issue of money laundering. In 2001, the FATF also issued additional recommendations on the fight against terrorist financing.*

Foulkes, Imogen. (2005, February 16). *Nigeria to receive Abacha funds*. BBC News World Edition. Retrieved September 9, 2005, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4271245.stm>

*This article from the BBC News provides some information on a case of illicit fund transfers in Nigeria, ranked as one of the world's most corrupt nations. The former military leader Sani Abacha had embezzled funds until his death in 1998, some of which were then frozen in bank accounts in Switzerland. The article briefly discusses the history of the case and the difficulties in returning the funds. The return of the funds has been agreed on, however, based on the condition that Nigeria will employ the funds for development projects. Such conditions have also been used in other cases, expressing concerns of requested States in returning illicit funds.*

International Criminal Police Organization. (2000). *The hawala alternative remittance system and its role in money laundering*. Lyon: Author.

*This paper was published by the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and deals in some detail with the hawala system and its role in money laundering. Using the hawala system allows for quick transfer of money also in the absence of a functioning banking sector. It is of particular importance in some developing countries and operates largely based on trust. In the past, however, hawala has been addressed as a source of terrorist financing and a mean for money laundering. This paper explains how hawala works, who uses it, and what challenges arise from using it.*

International Monetary Fund. (2003). *Building a Financial System in Afghanistan*. Washington: Author  
*This paper of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) discusses measures to be taken to rebuild the financial sector in Afghanistan. Even though specific to this State, some implications can also be drawn for other conflict-ridden States such as Somalia and others. It addresses issue of technical assistance and the different phases of rebuilding the sector after conflict. It also includes a section on the hawala system in Afghanistan, which plays an important role due to the lack of other functioning financial institutions.*

International Money Laundering Information Network. (2005). *About Us*. Retrieved September 10, 2005, from, [http://www.imolin.org/imolin/about\\_us.html](http://www.imolin.org/imolin/about_us.html)

*The International Money Laundering Information Network (IMoLIN) is an Internet-based platform of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. This page provides some information on the network, including its history and its core features. The IMoLIN is a very useful source in preparing for the NMUN conference. It lists all relevant international agreements on money laundering and includes a great collection of links to national FIUs and regional organizations. Delegates are highly encouraged to view the country pages, which list all relevant laws for the respective State and some additional information for some.*

Morris-Cotterill, Nigel. (2001). Money Laundering. *Foreign Policy*. May/June 2001. pp.16-20.

*Mr. Morris Cotterill elaborates on some of the wide-spread beliefs surrounding money laundering and the transfer of illicit funds. The topics discussed include the facilitation of laundering in a global economy, the role of the banking sector, and offshore financial centers. He also addresses "cyberlaundering" via the internet, stating that it has likely not facilitated laundering activities substantially. Considering that money laundering largely originates from differences in national rules and requirements, he concludes that the only mean to combat the disguise of illicit funds is through international cooperation.*

No Author. (2003, November 27). *Nigeria recovers 'stolen' money*. BBC News World Edition. Retrieved September 9, 2005, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/3244092.stm>

*This article addresses some of the developments in the recovery of illicit funds from the former Nigerian military leader Abacha. The article discusses the then current developments of the cooperation between Nigeria and Switzerland in returning funds. During the process, Switzerland has lifted some of its bank secrecy laws and attempted to overcome other legal obstacles. However, some legal complications still have to be removed. After a court ruling, it was eventually agreed on to return the majority of funds to Nigerian in 2005.*

Transparency International. (2005). *Highlights from the Transparency International Global Corruption Report 2005*. Retrieved August 17, 2005, from,

[http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/gcr2005/download/english/highlights\\_report.pdf](http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/gcr2005/download/english/highlights_report.pdf)  
*This summary of the Transparency International Global Corruption Report 2005 focuses on corruption in the construction sector. It stresses that the construction sector is highly affected by corruption and that the consequences are numerous. Problems range from the diversion of funds away from other sectors such as health or education to serious injuries and death associated with bad quality construction. The document also highlights that post-conflict reconstruction in Iraq and other regions is highly vulnerable to corruption and that this has in turn adverse effects on*

*political, social, and economic development. The summary also includes reflections on various national cases of corruption as well as improvements and setbacks in the fight against corruption.*

Transparency International. (2004). *Global Corruption Report 2004. Executive Summary*. Retrieved August 17, 2005, from, [http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/download/gcr2004/02\\_executive\\_summary.pdf](http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/download/gcr2004/02_executive_summary.pdf)  
*The Transparency International Global Corruption Report 2005 focuses on political corruption. This includes embezzled public funds, financing of political parties, bribery and other forms of corruption. In this respect, the need for independent oversight through media, civil society, and independent agencies is stressed. Attention shall also be given to the "supply side" of political corruption, namely the private sector. The report also includes national and international developments in corruption and the fight against it. The increased vulnerability of the poor is highlighted and the relation to human rights violations is discussed.*

Transparency International. (2003). *Highlights from the Transparency International Global Corruption Report 2003*. Retrieved August 17, 2005, from, [http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/download/gcr2003/ENGLISH\\_regional\\_summaries.pdf](http://www.globalcorruptionreport.org/download/gcr2003/ENGLISH_regional_summaries.pdf)  
*This document is a brief summary of the Transparency International Global Corruption Report 2003. It reflects on some of the latest developments in different countries. Sorted by region, these numerous glances into cases of corruption and improvements provide an excellent understanding of the many consequences corruption can have. Some cases refer to the credibility of national watchdog agencies, others to cases of "corruption culture" among public officials or deprivation of living standards due to extensive corruption. The cases refer to both developing and developed states and range from corruption in private business to the health sector, national elections, or sports.*

United Nations. (2002, March 22). *Monterrey Consensus*. (A/CONF.198/11).  
*This document reflects the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico in 2002. It attempts to address various sources of financing for development, enabling the international community to achieve the Millennium Development Goals within the agreed period. The Monterrey Consensus is a framework for policy measures to be taken by the international community to mobilize financial resources for development. Three paragraphs address the issue of corruption.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 16). *Globalization and interdependence: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/485. Add.3). New York: Author.  
*This Report of the Second Committee reflects the discussion of the Committee concerning the agenda topic of illicit fund transfers. It includes a draft proposal from the Group of 77 and China as well as the final proposal for a resolution to the General Assembly Plenary. The draft proposal includes a request to ratify the UN Convention of Corruption and to provide technical assistance if needed; it underlines the impact of illicit funds and corruption on democracy, the rule of law, and national and international stability; the activities of UN Office on Drugs and Crime are welcomed; and further actions towards corporate responsibility are demanded.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, July 30). *Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin. Report of the Secretary-General*. (A/59/203). New York: Author.  
*This report of the UN Secretary General deals in particular with the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It elaborates the background of the Convention and addresses the progress made. Detailed explanations are given on problems of asset recovery that have long remained unresolved and which the Convention against Corruption now addresses. The report briefly deals with international initiatives with respect to their contribution in promoting the ratification of the Convention. These include the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Group of 8, and actions taken by the Commonwealth. As in other reports on illicit funds, this report reflects on national measures taken to prevent and combat corruption and the transfers of illicit funds.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2003, November 21). *United Nations Convention against Corruption*. (A/RES/58/4). New York: Author.

*The United Nations Convention against Corruption is seen as a breakthrough in the attempts to advance the fight against illicit funds. It deals with prevention as well as asset recovery; information sharing and international cooperation; technical assistance; criminalization of actions; and law enforcement. The fundamental principle of the Convention is asset recovery. For this purpose, Member States are urged to increase cooperation and information sharing and adapt national legislation to improve the fight against corruption. Adequate guidelines for banks and financial institutions, the dual criminality requirement, and financial intelligence units are addressed. The Convention also underlines the role of the United Nations in gathering information and facilitating cooperation.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2002, November 28). *Global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin, especially funds derived from acts of corruption*. (A/AC.261/12). New York: Author.

*The Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption prepared this paper on the special request of the Economic and Social Council. It supplies an overview on the effects of illicit funds and moves on to some specific obstacles of recovery and return. Problems that are addressed are in particular money laundering, legal obstacles for return, and competing claims; however, prevention measures are also discussed. It also mentions effects of high-scale corruption of public servants and heads of state. Very interesting are the remarks on future actions, which address the role of the UN as well as improvements in burden sharing, cooperation, assistance, information, and financial intelligence. The study also includes some examples of national problems and activities.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2001, September 25). *Prevention of corrupt practices and the illegal transfer of funds. Report of the Secretary General*. (A/56/403). New York: Author.

*This report of the UN Secretary General includes sections on corruption and on the recovery and return of illegal funds. Highly recommendable is in particular the comprehensive review of practical and legal challenges surrounding the recovery of assets. Some of the issues addressed have been resolved by the regulations of the UN Convention against Corruption. Their implementation, however, remains critical. Furthermore, the report addresses the role of the UN and recommends actions to assist recovery and remove obstacles. One of the suggested measures includes a revolving fund to finance cases of illicit fund transfer and recovery of assets.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2001, January 8). *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*. (A/RES/55/25). New York: Author.

*The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is another important instrument in the fight against illicit fund transfer. It entered into force in September 2003 and has been a source of reference for the United Nations Convention against Corruption. According to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Member States shall establish the necessary legal regulations for the criminalization of corruption and laundering of proceeds of crime, the fight against money-laundering and corruption, special investigative techniques, or consideration of previous crimes committed in other territories. Mutual legal assistance, training, and technical assistance shall be granted; witness protection is addressed; the need for cooperation with involved agencies and branches is highlighted. Annexed to the Convention is the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children as well as the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2000, February 25). *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*. (A/RES/54/109). New York: Author.

*The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism specifically links the transfer of illicit funds to terrorism. In this light, the Convention calls on State Parties to take measures to identify, detect, and seize funds that are intended to be used for the financing of terrorism. Mutual legal assistance in criminal investigation or criminal and extradition proceedings shall be granted. In accordance with the later UN Conventions, assistance shall not be refused due to bank secrecy laws. The Convention further calls for the implementation of due*



*diligence programs in the financial sector and licensing of money-transmitting agencies. Additionally, the annex of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism includes various other conventions.*

United Nations General Assembly. (1998, June 10). *Political Declaration and Action Plan against Money Laundering*. (S-20/4 D). New York: Author.

*This document derives from the 20<sup>th</sup> Special Session of the General Assembly, devoted to combating the world drug problem. Illicit fund transfer and money laundering are perceived in the light of drug trafficking, therefore of particular interest to delegations affected by such. The General Assembly for instance refers to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, calling for due diligence programs, information sharing, and effective extradition procedures.*

United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (2002, October 14). *Press Release GA/EF/3002*. New York: Author.

*This press release includes remarks of delegates in the Second Committee on illicit funds. Pakistan for instance stresses the importance to combat illicit funds with respect to financing terrorism. Nigeria emphasize that illicit funds also finance domestic conflicts and pose great challenges in respect to capital flight out of developing states. The delegation from Antigua and Barbuda points out, that the costs of processing requests for asset recovery often burden poor countries without offering incentives to them. Improvements with respect to fighting money laundering undertaken by international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund are also mentioned.*

United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (2003, October 13). *Press Release GA/EF/3041*. New York: Author.

*This press release summarized the discussion of delegates in the GA Second Committee on illicit fund transfer, the progress of the UN Convention against Corruption, and the global study of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption. Delegations welcome the progress of the working group on the UN Convention against Corruption, highlighting that it advances the current legal standards. Various delegations welcome the draft with respect to mutual legal assistance and the enforcement of valid foreign judgments. Delegates stress that corruption in particular poses a great threat for development, depriving developing states of scarce resources.*

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). (2002). *Global Dynamics of Corruption. The Role of the United Nations in Helping Member States Build Integrity to Curb Corruption*. Vienna: Author.

*This publication focuses on the importance of integrity in combating corruption. Beginning with a few introductory remarks on definition and effects of corruption, the paper arrives at the problem of integrity. This is underlined as a crucial point to creating trust of the public and effectively fighting and deterring corruption. The paper also reflects the discussions surrounding the then draft UN Convention against Corruption and other initiatives of UN agencies. It also includes some interesting points in respect to the increased internationalization of corruption.*

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (1998). *Financial Havens, Bank Secrecy, and Money Laundering*. Author: New York.

*The UNODC has published this paper dealing with the problems of financial havens and money laundering. It provides an introduction in the workings of money laundering and its different stages. In the later sections, the paper focuses in particular on the problems associated with offshore financial centres (OFCs). It also includes some case studies. This is a very comprehensive report; however, sections will certainly be useful to all delegates.*

United Nations Global Programme against Corruption. (2004). *United Nations Anti Corruption Tool Kit. Version 3*. Vienna: Author, pp. 10-75.

*The United Nations Anti Corruption Tool Kit is a service of the Global Programme against Corruption to provide governments and civil society with the latest on the fight against corruption. Version 3 of the toolkit reflects on the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It deals with prevention, institutional capacity, anti-corruption legislation, international cooperation, and recovery of assets. The introduction briefly summarizes possible tools to fight corruption. Some of the tools include know-your-customer policies, improved legislation, assessment of the situation, measures against money-laundering, special investigation methods, and many more. The toolkit also includes a list of legal instruments against corruption and a number of case studies on the implication of the tools (listed in the introduction).*

World Bank. (2004). *Development and Poverty Reduction. Looking Back, Looking Ahead*. Washington: Author.

*This paper provides a general overview over issues of development policy over the last decades, in particular the last 15 years. It addresses some failures of the international community and the World Bank and explains changes in policy since then. It puts a large emphasis on institutional aspects of development and good governance. A central part of this is the fight against corruption, which has been identified as a major threat to development. This paper provides a perspective on the development of the issue of corruption and its role in the larger framework of development policies.*

#### **Additional Sources**

Commonwealth Secretariat. (2003, December 8). *Aso Rock Commonwealth Declaration on Development and Democracy: Partnership for Peace and Prosperity*. Aso Rock: Author.

*The Aso Rock Declaration of the Commonwealth Heads of State welcomes the United Nations Convention against Corruption. In order to implement the Convention fully, the Commonwealth States call for timely ratification. Additionally, paragraph 11 is also basis for the formation of the Commonwealth Working Group on Asset Reparation, which was established in 2004. This working group deals in particular with the return of assets, mutual legal assistance, and mutual criminal assistance in the framework of the Commonwealth Harare Scheme.*

Krastev, Ivan. (2004). When “Should” Does not Imply “Can.” The Making of the Washington Consensus on Corruption, in Author, *Shifting Obsessions. Three Essays on the Politics of Anticorruption*. Budapest: Central European University Press, pp.1-41.

*In this essay, Ivan Krastev challenges some of the perceptions on the fight against corruption and how it grew into a global issue. He explores the motivations of the US government, the World Bank, and transnational companies (TNCs) to engage in the fight against corruption and addresses the role of Transparency International. This essay is interesting as it reads differently from conventional views. It includes some rather critical points on the recent rise of the issue of corruption; however, it underlines the importance to combat corruption.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, October 14). *Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin. Report of the Secretary-General. Addendum. (A/59/203. Add.1)*. New York: Author.

*This document is an addendum to the Report of the UN Secretary General A/59/20. It includes additional information on national measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat illicit fund transfers and corruption. Interesting policy measures include the increased use of the internet in Canada to improve reporting on economic crime; a Lifestyle Check on government officials in the Philippines; and various attempts to address corporate social responsibility and codes of ethics. This addendum is highly recommendable for the conference preparation as it reflects on national policy details and offers a great possibility to develop own ideas.*

## **II. The Integration of Markets of Developing States into the Global Economy**

Birdsall, N., Rodrik, D., & Subramanian, A. (2005). How to help poor countries. *Foreign Affairs*. July/August 2005, pp. 136-152.

*In this article, the authors question some of the key assumptions underlying attempts of poverty alleviation. They argue that the common measures— trade liberalization and aid in particular – have at best moderate impacts. In this perspective, better performance depends largely on the developing country itself. However, they also discuss some measures in the responsibility of developed nations that could benefit developing states. Among possible actions are promotion of good governance, support for technological advances and research directed to developing countries' needs, and greater mobility of people and labor. As the title indicates, they attempt to describe an overall framework of action.*

Global Commission on International Migration. (2005). *Migration without borders: an investigation into the free movement of people*. Retrieved July 13, 2005, from <http://www.gcim.org/attachements/GMP%20No%2027.pdf>

*Underlying this paper is the theoretical assumption of a world without borders for migration. It reflects on some of the anticipated problems and chances of such a situation. While addressing issues of human rights or social problems, it also includes some elaborations on the economic dimension of migration. It specifically addresses the apparent failure to apply measures of liberalization to the movement of people. By drawing some parallels to open trade, this paper questions the economic justification of restricted migration. However, it also relates economic issues back to social and human rights dimension and thus illustrates the complexity of the issue. Furthermore, it shows possible chances to approach migration through regional integration first, referring to different attempts within regional integration agreements on all continents.*

Global Commission on International Migration. (2005). *International migration, remittances and development: myths and fact*. Retrieved July 13, 2005, from <http://www.gcim.org/attachements/GMP%20No%2030.pdf>  
*This paper is part of the publications of the Global Commission on International Migration, which is scheduled to submit its final report to the United Nations Secretary General this year. It focuses on clarifying some of the “myths” surrounding migration in respect to its potential for development and remittances. Various aspects are discussed and the complexity of relations is stressed. Some expectations on the connection between migration and development are lowered; however, the need for a more liberal approach to migration is underlined. The ability to manage migration must be enhanced and strict policies seem to do more harm than good.*

Group of 77. (2005, June 16). *Second South Summit. Doha Plan of Action*. (G-77/SS/2005/2). New York: Author.  
*This Plan of Action is the outcome of the Second South South Summit of the Group of 77 (G-77) in Doha, Qatar. It addresses a range of issues including reform of the multilateral trading system, difficulties in commodity prices, measures to reduce adverse effects of capital flows, and various others. The annex lists a number of proposals for South-South cooperation by State. The G-77 also emphasises the central role of the UNCTAD within the UN System and addresses the General Assembly in different paragraphs.*

Henderson, David. (1992). International economic integration: progress, prospects and implications. *International Affairs*, 68 (4), pp. 633-653.

*David Henderson reflects on some of the basic elements of economic integration and its possible effects. He discusses the three dimensions – goods, capital, and labor - and draws a historical perspective on changes and progress. He stresses, that economic integration remains above all a process that requires political commitment rather than being a self-driving force. He also discusses possible challenges of regional integration, concluding that disintegration from regional integration is unlikely. Henderson also adds some remarks to migration, identifying it as the most controversial dimension of integration.*

International Labour Conference. (2004). Chapter VI: The global economy and the cross-border movement of people. In *A fair globalization: The role of the ILO*. Retrieved July 13, 2005, from, <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc92/pdf/adhoc.pdf>

*This report section focuses on the integration of economies through movement of people. It briefly highlights the major challenges lying before the international community in dealing with this truly global phenomenon. It focuses in particular on the need for a multilateral framework within which migration can be beneficially managed. Even though specifically addressing the role of the International Labour Organization, it also reflects on initiatives and instruments currently existing and planned in the United Nations System. Additionally, a number of policy measures are suggested.*

Jovanović, Miroslav N. (1992). *International Economic Integration*. London: Routledge, pp.1-12.

*Mr. Jovanović supplies a brief introduction to the different concepts and shapes of economic integration. He elaborates the many aspects related to integration and gives an overview on the development of the concept. The issue of integration and state sovereignty is also briefly introduced. Refraining from using too many technical impressions, this section allows a comprehensive appreciating of what economic integration includes.*

Oxfam International. (2002). *Rigid Rules and Double Standards: Trade, Globalization, and the Fight against Poverty*. Retrieved July 12, 2005, from, [http://www.maketrade-fair.com/assets/english/report\\_english.pdf](http://www.maketrade-fair.com/assets/english/report_english.pdf)

*This Oxfam paper elaborates on issues surrounding trade and the multilateral trading system of the WTO, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank. It includes issues of market access for products of developing states and possible adverse effects of unsuitable trade liberalization. Oxfam addresses decreasing commodity prices and problems with terms of trade, which is also of concern for various other NGOs. Similar, the difficulties associated with TNCs, labor standards and FDI are discussed. Oxfam stresses, that trade is only a mean through which development can be achieved and a balanced trading system is necessary.*

Robson, Peter. (1993). *The Economics of International Integration* (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). London: Routledge, pp.1-12, 194-214.

*Peter Robson introduces the reader to the concept of economic integration, its different traits and dimension. Additionally, he delivers a historical introduction to the concept and introduces the reader to a number of integration initiatives in different regions of the world. In the chapter on economic integration among developing states, he outlines the rationale behind South-South cooperation. This illustrates very well how different the expectations and benefits for developing countries are compared to industrialized countries. Furthermore, the most important and most challenging policy areas for integration among developing states are discussed.*

United Nations. (2005). *World Economic Social Survey 2005. Financing for Development*. New York, NY: Author.

*Of particular interest are chapters two and three of this publication, dealing with trade and private capital flows respectively. The basics to each area are briefly summarized, interesting and current data is provided to the reader, and special challenges are discussed in more detail. This is also a very useful source when researching on regional conditions. The two chapters focus on the potential of trade and private capital flows for development financing, thus relating in particular to the Monterrey Consensus.*

United Nations. (2005). *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2005*. New York, NY: Author.

*This publication is a very useful source of statistical information on trade and capital flows. It provides data on different countries and gives an outlook on regional developments. It also addresses issues of commodity prices, which have also been a concern for NGOs. One chapter focuses on the situation of economies in transition with respect to financial flows, being a key to integration into the global economy for those States. Furthermore, the importance of the MDGs and international cooperation to make economic policies coherent is underlined.*

United Nations. (2002, March 22). *Monterrey Consensus*. (A/CONF.198/11).

*This document reflects the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico in 2002. It attempts to address various sources of financing for development, enabling the international community to achieve the MDGs within the agreed period. The Monterrey Consensus is a framework for policy measures to be taken by the international community to mobilize financial resources for development. Among the discussed measures are removal of trade obstacles and promotion of capital flows such as FDI. The Monterrey Consensus also calls for an inclusive and equitable economic system to fight poverty.*

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). (2004). *World Investment Report 2004*. New York, NY: Author.

*This UNCTAD report deals with the issue of FDI in detail; the annex in particular is a great source of data. While it is not necessary to read to complete report, it includes many very valuable sections. The executive summary provides a good starting point, opening the way for regional and national case studies and other interesting information. The report reflects on the situation, challenges and possibilities of FDI for developing countries and includes information on TNCs. It focuses in particular on the shift of FDI to the service sector and the implications of this development for national and international policies. It also addresses trade of services in general and the liberalization of labor markets.*

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. (2002). *Multilateralism and Regionalism: Enhancing Integration of Developing Countries into the Multilateral Trading System through Regionalism*. Retrieved June 16, 2005, from [http://www.unescap.org/tid/publication/chap1\\_2161.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/tid/publication/chap1_2161.pdf)

*This paper delivers an introduction to the challenges and opportunities associated with regional economic integration. It deals specifically with the integration of trade in the Asia and Pacific region. However, it also contains interesting implications for regionalism and other dimensions of economic integration in general. The paper additionally reflects on some of the challenges for the WTO and possible obstacles to universality of membership.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 17). *Groups of countries in special situations. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/486/Add.2). New York: Author.

*This document includes draft proposals of the GA Second Committee with respect to the needs and problems of landlocked developing countries. It addresses special challenges and underlines that landlocked developing countries are among the poorest nations due to the lack of economic integration. Among other initiatives, the report also welcomes the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as African States contribute the largest number of landlocked and transit developing countries.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 17). *Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/481/Add.1). New York: Author.

*This report of the Second Committee to the General Assembly is actually dealing with a different agenda topic. However, it is important in underlining some of the points that were made with respect to the balance in the international trading system. The GA Second Committee stresses the importance of universal membership to the World Trade Organization. It furthermore emphasizes the necessity to apply greater flexibility to developing countries with respect integration measures. Only then, meaningful integration can be achieved.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 16). *Globalization and Interdependence. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/485/Add.1). New York: Author.

*In this report, the General Assembly Second Committee stresses that many States remain marginalized in the global economy. The draft proposal to the General Assembly summarizes various issues related to economic integration, including transfer of technology, volatile capital flows, migration, and flexibility in policy making for developing countries. The body underlines the need for an open, rule-based, and equitable international trading and financial system as agreed in the UN Millennium Declaration and other documents. Furthermore, the issue of equal participation of women is addressed, which is of interest also for some NGOs.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, September 2). *International migration and development. Report of the Secretary General.* (A/59/325). New York: Author.

*This UN Report provides an introduction to the many facets of migration. Even though it does not focus on movement of labor, it helps to appreciate the difficult nature of migration as such. It lists all relevant activities of the UN System, including for instance the Geneva Migration Group. Furthermore, it names initiative by Member States such as the Global Commission on International Migration. It underlines the need for further cooperation between the UN and relevant stakeholders.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, August 31). *Globalization and interdependence. Report of the Secretary-General.* (A/59/312). New York: Author.

*This report of the UN Secretary General focuses on the issue of coherent economic policies, putting the MDGs in the center. It underlines that globalization and trade can only be instruments to promote development but never an end in themselves. Whilst stressing the need for adequate policies at the global level, the necessity of policy autonomy for developing states is also underlined to effectively integrate. The report also discusses some challenges and chances of regional cooperation and integration, being in particular an instrument for small economies. Additionally, paragraphs on the role of the UN, the Monterrey Consensus, the Doha Development Agenda and other international initiatives are included.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, August 26). *Integration of the Economies in Transition into the World Economy Report of the Secretary General.* (A/59/301). New York: Author.

*Dealing with the specific situation of economies in transition, this document provides a valuable insight into the developments and needs of this special country group. The report outlines the difficulties encountered by economies in transition and the partly heterogeneous conditions and developments. A good introduction to the importance of Foreign Direct Investment and institutional reforms is supplied. Implications for other types of developing states can also be drawn.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2003, December 16). *Operational activities for development. Report of the Second Committee.* (A/58/487). New York: Author.

*The draft proposal of the Second Committee on technical and economic cooperation among developing countries acknowledges South-South cooperation to play a vital role in the process of global economic integration. It furthermore underlines the need for increased cooperation with the private sector. The draft proposal was inspired by the work of the Group of 77 and therefore shows similarities to their demands as listed above.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2003, December 11). *International migration and development. Report of the Second Committee.* (A/C.2/58/L.77). New York: Author.

*In this report to the General Assembly, the Second Committee proposes the initiation of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration. It also includes a brief description of points that should be addresses during the high-level meeting. Furthermore, the Second Committee underlines the need for further research to understand and administrate the complex issue of international migration and its multiple causes properly. Additionally, the Second Committee again stresses the potential of remittances for developing nations.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2003, September 26). *Role of the United Nations in Promoting Development in the Context of Globalization and Interdependence. Report of the Secretary General.* (A/58/394). New York: Author.

*This report gives a good overview over the different aspects of globalization including the issue of economic integration and its various interrelations. Issues of trade, capital, and movement of people are addressed. Of particular interest is the concern for global integration in correspondence with development goals. Furthermore, a number of recommendations for further developments and the role of the UN are included.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2002, September 18). *United Nations Millennium Declaration*. (A/RES/55/2). New York: Author.

*The United Nations Millennium Declaration is a central document when discussing issues related to development. In respect to the integration of developing states into the global economy, the Millennium Declaration stresses improved market access for and increased capital flows to developing states. The marginalization of African States is also specifically addresses, so are other groups such as Small Island Developing States, landlocked States, or economies in transition. Noteworthy is also MDG 8, which includes the development of an open and non-discriminating trading and financial system. Of some interest is also the concept of the right to development.*

United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (2004, December 16). *Globalization and interdependence: international migration and development*. (A/59/485/Add.2). New York: Author.

*This document reflects some of the aspects debated and agreed on by the GA Second Committee. The Second Committee underlines the importance of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration but stresses that the issue needs to be addressed more strongly, for instance through a UN conference on international migration. The Second Committee also resolves to put migration as an item on its agenda, starting with the 60<sup>th</sup> session. The Second Committee furthermore states that migration and economic integration are strongly interrelated and other related aspects such as remittances are included in the draft proposal.*

United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (2004, November 2). *Press Release GA/EF/3087*. New York: Author.

*In this press release, the debate of the Second Committee on migration and globalization is described. Different delegates are referred to, reflecting a wide array of issues related to migration. Some of the topics include the role of the UN System in promoting a framework for migration as well as the issue of remittances. In addition, delegates of developing countries address concerns about the loss of high-skilled workers. This source gives a very good impression of the kind of debates evolving in the Second Committee and is thus a useful preparation.*

United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (1998, March 19). *Press Release GA/EF/2810*. New York: Author.

*This press release summarized the discussion of the Second Committee on financing for development. Taking place before the Monterrey Conference, it already includes the relevant aspects, proposals, and demands still valid today. For the debate on economic integration, trade and private capital flows are of importance. The delegates for instance discuss the integration of and cooperation with the private sector in respect to capital flows. Economic integration is acknowledged as a powerful and sustainable instrument to finance and promote development.*

United Nations Millennium Project. (2005). *Trade for Development. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals*. New York, NY: Author.

*The Millennium Project Task Force particularly focusing on the Millennium Development Goal 8, discussing the relation between trade and development, drew up this report. It highlights, that even though the success of trade always also depends on the specific national environment, a lot can be done internationally to foster the development potential of trade. Dealing with the multilateral trading system and the Doha Declaration, the report discusses trade barriers to agriculture and other products as well as services and migration. It stresses the necessity to allow developing states more flexibility in their policies and addresses the potential harm of TRIPS and creation of standards within the trading system. Furthermore, the role of the United Nations in creating leadership and consensus is stressed. The report also includes useful statistical data and background information.*

United States Agency for International Development. (2003). *Successful Integration into the Global Economy: Costa Rica and Mauritius*. Retrieved June 19, 2005, from [http://www.dec.org/pdf\\_docs/PNACS269.pdf](http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACS269.pdf)

*This research report is concerned with the integration of Costa Rica and Mauritius. Along the two case studies, the report attempts to identify factors that are broadly applicable for small*

*developing countries. An overview on the development of the two states is given as well as an analysis of their policy measures and characteristics. Among other issues, product diversification and FDI are addressed and the importance of macroeconomic policies is underlined. However, in contrast to this case study, some other authors consider Mauritius a successful exception rather than the rule.*

World Bank. (2005). *World Development Indicators 2005. Global Links*. Retrieved July 11, 2005, from, [http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2005/wditext/Section6\\_1.htm](http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi2005/wditext/Section6_1.htm)

*This webpage is part of the world development indicators published by the World Bank each year. The section on global links includes a number of indicators for the integration into the global economy. The tables and graphics include brief explanation of the relevance of the respective indicator. Among them are numbers on the amount, quality, and direction of world trade; overviews of capital flows, FDI, and official development assistance; as well as statistics on migration, remittances, and labor movement. The data is listed for each country as well as for country groups such as low- income or middle-income countries. Overall a very useful source in finding how a country is performing.*

World Bank. (2003). *Labor Mobility and the WTO: Liberalizing Temporary Movement*. In World Bank, *Global Economic Prospects. Realizing the Development Promise of the Doha Agenda*. Washington: Author, pp. 143-174.

*This World Bank publication deals with the topics negotiated at the Doha Development Round. The chapter on labor mobility introduces the reader to the current situation of migration and labor movement. Some trends are described and an analysis is delivered on both advantages and risks of labor mobility for sending and receiving countries. The chapter focuses on the temporary movement of people as discussed in the WTO, however, it also elaborates the issue beyond this mandate. A number of case studies on labor mobility in the context of regional migration are supplied and some current initiatives are introduced.*

World Trade Organization. (2001, November 20). *Doha Declaration*. WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1.

*The Doha Declaration established a new development focus within the WTO and the multilateral trading system. It is a commitment to make trade work for the poor. To this end, the so-called Doha mandate was established – even though revised later on – including for instance negotiations on agricultural products, non-agricultural products, or services. It also includes commitments to duty-free and quota-free market access for LDCs. In the Doha declaration, the WTO also commits itself to become more transparent in its decision-making, which is an important concern for many, including various NGOs.*

### ***Additional Sources***

Global Policy Forum. (2002, March 12). *Where is the international coalition against poverty?* Retrieved, July 12, 2005, from, <http://www.globalpolicy.org/socecon/ffd/summit00/2002/0312sham.htm>

*This article reflects some criticism of European Non-Governmental Organizations on the preparation of the countries of the European Union for the Monterrey Conference, Mexico in 2002. It is stated, that governments of developing states have failed to reform the development agenda. Instead, only the typical ideas are considered, repeating what has been said various times before. The NGOs, call for new and innovative measures leading to a sustainable, people-centered and gender sensitive progress. Some points include the 0.7 percent ODA goal, taxation of currency transactions, and a reform of economic decision-making.*

Lakshman, W.D. (2003). *Globalization as Development Strategy: In Search of Alternatives*. In C.Tisdell & R.K. Senn (Eds.). *Economic Globalisation: Social Conflicts, Labour and Environmental Issues*, pp.24-38. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

*Mr. Lakshman elaborates a number of problems and negative developments associated with globalization and integration. He suggests that development chances inherent in integration are vast. However, a different approach is needed. Even though he puts forth a rather critical*



*perspective, he argues for a development strategy that uses the potential of global integration rather than rejecting it. His outline of an alternative however, remains very general.*

Rodrik, Dani. (2001, March). Trading in Illusions. *Foreign Policy*. March/April 2001, pp.54-63. *The author questions the paradigm of market liberalization and the policies applied by organizations such as the WTO. He criticizes that global integration has become a substitute for development strategies. He underlines the need to suit countries special needs. Even though this essay is very critical, it points out problems of integration which the General Assembly attempts to address e.g. with the focus on the MDGs or its call for a favorable integration.*

Third World Network. (2001). *The Multilateral Trading System: A Development Perspective. Executive Summary*. Retrieved July 26, 2005, from, <http://www.twinside.org.sg/title/undpsum.htm> *This report of Third World Network was prepared for the UNDP. It addresses some of the problems faced by developing countries that originate from economic integration as pursued to date. It addresses problems of commodity prices, lack of transparency in the multilateral trading system, tariffs, subsidies and lack of expertise and capacity of developing states. The paper also touches on the problems of environmental issues related to economic integration. The main argument aims at allowing developing countries greater flexibility for policies to promote development before trade*

Todaro, Michael P. (1994). *Economic Development* (5<sup>th</sup> ed.). New York: Longman Publishing. *This book is a very useful source for understanding the economic problems behind development and integration. Even though it is not specifically concerned about integration into the global economy, most of the aspects discussed are related. The book gives for instance very good and understandable explanations of concepts such as comparative advantage. It furthermore includes some useful information on FDI, trade and some pages on economic integration. It is very well suited for any questions that might arise in understanding some of the logic behind economic integration.*

Tovias, Alfred. (2000). Regional Blocks and International Relations: Economic Groupings or Political Hegemons? In Thomas C. Lawton, James N. Rosenau & Amy c. Verdun (Eds.), *Strange Power. Shaping the parameters of international relations and international political economy*. Burlington: Ashgate Publishing. *This book section focuses on regional integration. It discusses in particular the role of trading blocs as a political instrument rather than an economic goal. Some of the potential results for international relations are discussed. The author lists some of the advantages of regional integration and briefly describes a number of the existing regional integration agreements.*

United Nations Financing for Development Office. (2003). *Financing for Development Process one year after Monterrey*. Retrieved July 11, 2005, from, [http://www.sela.org/public\\_html/AA2K3/ENG/docs/Coop/Coop-Inter/Di19.htm](http://www.sela.org/public_html/AA2K3/ENG/docs/Coop/Coop-Inter/Di19.htm) *This source reflects on the progress and challenges of the Monterrey Conference of 2002 as discussed at a meeting of representatives of Latin America and the Caribbean. It addresses issues of financial flows and trade. In respect to capital, the importance of coordination, consultation, and capacity building for developing states is stressed. For trade, concerns on trade barriers and burdens for developing countries are articulated. This source provides a good overview on the many aspects related to trade and capital in the light of financing for development. It also lists a few programs and initiatives surrounding the aims of the Monterrey Conference.*

### **III. Macroeconomic Policy Issues and International Trade and Development**

Branczik, Amelia. (n.d.). *Humanitarian Aid and Development Assistance*. Retrieved October 1, 2005, from [http://www.beyondintractability.org/m/humanitarian\\_aid.jsp](http://www.beyondintractability.org/m/humanitarian_aid.jsp) *This sight provides an overview of the issue of humanitarian aid and development assistance. It is able to provide an analysis of the issue as well as provide key terms to know. It will also give a good objective summary of the positive and negatives associated with development assistance.*

Economist Newspaper Limited. (2005). *Economics A-Z*. Retrieved September 1, 2005, from <http://www.economist.com/research/Economics/alphabetic.cfm?TERM=MACROECONOMIC%20POLICY#MACROECONOMIC%20POLICY>

*This source defines key terms, such as macro and microeconomics, by illustrating factors surrounding their definitions. It also distinguishes the characteristics involved in both definitions. This source addresses the relationship between the micro and macroeconomics in regards to policy. Furthermore, the source exemplifies that because of the unclear boundaries between the terms, tension to economic policies is created.*

Evers, B. (2002). *Gender, International Trade and the Trade Policy Review Mechanism: Conceptual Reference Points for UNCTAD*. Retrieved September 11, 2005, from <http://www.cid.harvard.edu/cidtrade/site/gender.html>

*This paper discusses the consideration of gender dimensions in trade and other development issues. As Barbara Evers and others have emphasized, women tend to be disproportionately poor and disadvantaged in developing countries. In addition, Ms. Evers writes about issues of ownership, control, and access to economic resources, assets and markets, which are often limited by social norms. Moreover, she also states women tend to work in specific sectors of the economy - e.g., textiles, the informal sector, and agriculture. Ms Evers states that many of the trade issues discussed by the WTO today, therefore, has differential gender impacts through the sectors of the economy they affect.*

Food and Agriculture Organization. (2002). *FAO Papers on Selected Issues Relating to the WTO Negotiations on Agriculture: Towards improving the operational effectiveness of the Marrakesh Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries*. Retrieved September 15, 2005, from [http://www.fao.org/documents/show\\_cdr.asp?url\\_file=/DOCREP/005/Y3733E/y3733e09.htm](http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/DOCREP/005/Y3733E/y3733e09.htm)

*These papers were the comments of Mr. Amr Ramadan, Mr. Grant B. Taplin, and Ms. Robin Jackson. The out comings of their comments were that concerns were recognized at the political level. Thus, they stated that the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision, stated that Ministers recognized that during the reform program leading to greater liberalization of trade in agriculture least developed countries and net food-importing developing countries may experience negative effects. It addresses and criticizes some of the specific negative affects.*

International Monetary Fund. (1999). *IMF Seminar Discusses Revenue Implications of Trade Liberalization*. Retrieved September 10, 2005, from <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/nb/1999/NB9908.HTM>

*As background to their discussion at the seminar, the staff prepared a study evaluating the tax revenue implications of liberalization, concentrating on developing countries where reliance on trade taxes for revenue can be significant. The seminar's highlights that although trade liberalization is presumed to reduce trade tax revenues; the impact is in fact ambiguous, since it depends on the nature of a country's trade barriers and its strategy of trade reform. The study also analyzed the issue using three complementary approaches—case studies, examination of trends in a broad range of countries, and econometric analysis. It assesses both the fiscal consequences of trade liberalization and the manner in which these fiscal effects may have influenced the strategy for trade reform.*

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2005). *Building Partnerships for Progress*. Retrieved September 15, 2005, from [http://www.oecd.org/home/0,2987,en\\_2649\\_201185\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/home/0,2987,en_2649_201185_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

*The OECD plays a prominent role in fostering good governance in the public service and in corporate activity. The OECD produces internationally agreed instruments, decisions, and recommendations to promote rules of the game in areas where multilateral agreement is necessary for individual countries to make progress in a globalized economy. The organization supports sharing of benefits of growth as crucial in activities such as emerging economies, sustainable development, territorial economy and aid.*

- United Nations. (2005). *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005*. New York: Author.  
*The Millennium Project Task Force particularly focusing on the Millennium Development Goal 8, discussing the relation between trade and development, drew up this report. It highlights, that even though the success of trade always also depends on the specific national environment, a lot can be done internationally to foster the development potential of trade. Dealing with the multilateral trading system and the Doha Declaration, the report discusses trade barriers to agriculture and other products as well as services and migration. It stresses the necessity to allow developing states more flexibility in their policies and addresses the potential harm of TRIPS and creation of standards within the trading system. Furthermore, the role of the United Nations in creating leadership and consensus is stressed. The report also includes useful statistical data and background information.*
- United Nations. (2002, March 1). *Monterrey Consensus*. (A/CONF.198/3). New York: Author.  
*The Monterrey Consensus is a framework for policy measures to be taken by the international community to mobilize financial resources for development. Among the discussed measures are removal of trade obstacles and promotion of capital flows such as FDI. The Monterrey Consensus also calls for an inclusive and equitable economic system to fight poverty.*
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (2005). *About UNCTAD*. Retrieved October 1, 2005, from <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=1530&lang=1>  
*The website discusses the goal of UNCTAD's programs on International Trade, which promote the development of developing countries through international trade. UNCTAD also supports their participation in international trade negotiations, strengthens service-sector capacities in developing countries, promotes the integration of trade, environment and development. Moreover, UNCTAD analyzes issues related to competition law, policy and development; and seeks to enhance the contribution of the commodity sector to development through diversification and risk management.*
- United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2005, June 2). *Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 18 April 2005)*. (A/59/823-E/2005/69). New York: Author.  
*The 2005 meeting was preceded by extensive consultations within the Economic and Social Council, and between the members of the Bureau of the Council and the management of the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as by separate meetings with Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Executive Board of the World Bank. The consultations resulted in agreement on three sub-themes that were the focus of substantive discussions in the six round tables that took place during the meeting. The three sub-themes were: (i) Policies and strategies; (ii) Trade, investment and private flows; and (iii) Official development assistance (ODA), innovative sources of financing and debt.*
- United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 17). *Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/481/Add.1). New York: Author.  
*This report of the Second Committee to the General Assembly emphasizes on different agendas. Major important points were made in this report with respect to the balance in the international trading system. The GA Second Committee stresses the establishment and enhancement of appropriate institutions and policies in developing countries, as well as in countries with economies in transition. Furthermore, the report emphasizes the necessity to take into account the need for an appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments.*
- United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 17). *Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development. Report of the Second Committee*. (A/59/481/Add.1). New York: Author.  
*This report of the Second Committee to the General Assembly emphasizes on different agendas. Major important points were made in this report with respect to the balance in the international*

*trading system. The GA Second Committee stresses the establishment and enhancement of appropriate institutions and policies in developing countries, as well as in countries with economies in transition. Furthermore, the report emphasizes the necessity to take into account the need for an appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2004, December 17). *Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development. Report of the Second Committee.* (A/59/481/Add.1). New York: Author.

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United Nations General Assembly. (2005, June 6). *Letter from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.* (A/59/818). New York: Author.

*This letter was written by Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, that was welcomed by the Arab and South American States, the Heads of State and Government of the South American and Arab Countries gathered in Brasilia on May, 10 and 11, 2005, with the purpose of strengthening bi-regional relations, increasing cooperation and establishing a partnership to pursue development, justice and international peace. In the letter, Ms. Lula da Silva addresses macroeconomic policy questions, the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development, and sustainable development.*

United Nations General Assembly Second Committee. (2005, March 31). *Revitalization of the work of the Second Committee.* (A/C.2/59/CRP.2/Rev.1). New York: Author.

*This text was submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations. The conclusion was set forth that Member States could consider continuing the discussions on issues relevant to the review of the agenda and methods of work of the Second Committee with a view to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Committee, in line with ongoing General Assembly revitalization.*

Werner, Corrales-Leal. (2004, December 6). *Situational Approach (SA) to Special and Differential Treatment in the WTO. Progress Report.* Retrieved September 14, 2005, from <http://www.ictsd.org/dlogue/2004-12-06/docu.htm>

*This paper was prepared for the Experts' Workshop on a Situational Approach (SA) to Special and Differential Treatment in the WTO. The workshop was organized by the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development in and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) in Geneva, Switzerland, 6 December 2004. The report analyzes the present situation of special and differential treatment. It addresses it as a problem from a broader perspective in order to find solutions that can effectively address the concerns of Member countries of the WTO and progress within the Doha mandate, while at the same time finding the underlying cause of the "systemic" developmental problem.*

World Trade Organization. (2001, November 20). *Doha WTO Ministerial 2001: Ministerial Declarations and Decisions.* Retrieved September 11, 2005, from

[http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/minist\\_e/min01\\_e/mindecl\\_implementation\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min01_e/mindecl_implementation_e.htm)

*The Doha Ministerial conference of 2001 discussed implementation-related issues and concerns. The conference outcomes reached agreements on issues, such as agriculture, the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, textiles and clothing, technical barriers to trade, trade-related investment measures, the implementation of Articles VI and VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994, the rules of origin, subsidies and countervailing measures, trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS), and cross-cutting issues.*

- World Trade Organization. (2005). *GATT 1994: What is it? Background: the two GATTs*. Retrieved September 5, 2005, from [http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/whatis\\_e/eol/e/wto02/wto2\\_4.htm#note1](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/eol/e/wto02/wto2_4.htm#note1)  
*This website provides information about the backgrounds of the two GATTs. It analyzes GATT in 1994, the provisions of GATT in 1947, the legal instruments under the 1947 GATT, the understanding of the Uruguay Rounds, and the Marrakesh Protocol. Moreover, it provides a chronological time line of the macroeconomic policies.*
- World Bank. (2004). *Global Economic Prospects 2004. Realizing the Development Promise of Doha*. Retrieved September 15, 2005, from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRGEP2004/Resources/gep2004fulltext.pdf>  
*The World Bank Development Prospects Group prepared this report, drawing on resources throughout the Development Economics Vice Presidency and the World Bank's operational units. Richard Newfarmer was the lead author and manager of the report, under the direction of Uri Dadush. This report analyzes central elements of the Doha Agenda that are important to developing countries. In each chapter, the authors expand on themes that have received less analysis in previous World Bank reports— among them specific duties in agriculture, antidumping in manufactures trade, temporary movement of labor in services, security issues in trade facilitation, and trade preferences and exemptions from rules as part of special and differential treatment (SDT). The remainder of this overview weaves these findings together with those of previous Bank studies to lay out the principal elements of a pro-poor outcome for the Doha Agenda.*
- World Bank. (2005). *Global Monitoring Report 2005. Global Links*. Retrieved September 14, 2005, from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/GLOBALMONITORINGEXT/Resources/execsum.pdf>  
*This report discusses the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Monterrey Consensus as both having created a powerful global compact for development. The report states that the MDGs have set clear targets for eradicating poverty and related human deprivations. It also stresses that the Monterrey Consensus emphasizes too much on mutual accountability of developing and developed countries in achieving these goals. However, the report continues to lay out the credibility of this compact hinges on expediting its implementation.*
- World Bank. (2005). *Macroeconomics and Growth. Global Links*. Retrieved September 5, 2005, from <http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?menuPK=477883&pagePK=64168176&piPK=64168140&theSitePK=477872>  
*This website features recent research by World Bank staff working in the broad area of macroeconomics and economic growth. Two subtopics in this website focus on issues related to economic growth. One focuses on issues related to short-run economic fluctuations, and the remaining feature a broad range of topics in international finance.*
- World Trade Organization. (2003). *Third Triennial Review of the Operation and Implementation of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade*. (G/TBT/13).
- World Trade Organization. (2005). *The WTO in Brief*. Retrieved September 5, 2005, from [http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/whatis\\_e/whatis\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/whatis_e.htm)  
*This website provides general information on the role of the WTO. It includes papers on understanding the WTO and the benefits of the WTO. The website also contains a paper on the common misunderstandings of the WTO.*

## **Rules of Procedure General Assembly Second Committee**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the General Assembly Second Committee (hereinafter “the Committee”) and shall be considered adopted by the Committee prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Committee Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under Secretaries-General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Director General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat.”
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director General or his or her designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations, and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, “Chairperson” shall refer to the presiding officer, or acting presiding officer of the body.

### **I. SESSIONS**

#### ***Dates of convening and adjournment***

##### **Rule 1**

The Committee shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

#### ***Place of sessions***

##### **Rule 2**

The body shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

### **II. AGENDA**

#### ***Provisional agenda***

##### **Rule 3**

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to members of the United Nations at least sixty days before the opening of the session.

#### ***Adoption of the agenda***

##### **Rule 4**

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting in the body. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the body by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

*The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting in the body” means those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

#### ***Explanatory memorandum***

##### **Rule 5**

Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

### III. SECRETARIAT

#### ***Duties of the Secretary-General***

##### **Rule 6**

1. The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the body.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the body and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings.

#### ***Duties of the Secretariat***

##### **Rule 7**

The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the body, and shall distribute documents of the body to the members of the United Nations, and generally perform all other work which the body may require.

#### ***Statements by the Secretariat***

##### **Rule 8**

The Secretary-General, or her/his representative, may make oral as well as written statements to the body concerning any question under consideration.

#### ***Selection of the Chairperson***

##### **Rule 9**

The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a Chairperson who shall hold office and, inter alia, chair the Committee for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

#### ***Replacement of the Chairperson***

##### **Rule 10**

If the Chairperson is unable to perform her/his function, a new Chairperson shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

### IV. LANGUAGES

#### ***Official and working language***

##### **Rule 11**

English shall be the official and working language of the body.

#### ***Interpretation***

##### **Rule 12**

Any representative wishing to address any United Nations body or submit a document in a language other than English shall provide translation into English.

*This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the translation must be within the set time limit.*

#### ***Quorum***

##### **Rule 13**

The Chairperson may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one quarter [see UN rule 108] of the members of the body are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the body shall be required for any decision to be taken.

*For purposes of this rule, "members of the body" is based on the number of total members (not including observers) in attendance for the Tuesday night session.*

## ***General Powers of the Chairperson***

### **Rule 14**

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the Chairperson shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the body, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chairperson, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the body and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. She or he shall rule on points of order. She or he may propose to the body the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

*Included in these enumerated powers is the Chairperson's power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the Chairperson is to use his or her discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the NMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference. For purposes of this rule, the Chairperson's power to "propose to the body" entails his or her power to "entertain" motions, and not to move the body on his or her own motion.*

### **Rule 15**

The Chairperson, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains under the authority of the body.

## ***Points of order***

### **Rule 16**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the Chairperson. Any appeal of the decision of the Chairperson shall be immediately put to a vote, and the ruling of the Chairperson shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

*Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the Chairperson, sua sponte, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" means those members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

### **Rule 17**

A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

## ***Speeches***

### **Rule 18**

1. No one may address the body without having previously obtained the permission of the Chairperson. The Chairperson shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the body, and the Chairperson may call a speaker to order if her/his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

The body may limit the time allowed to speakers and all representatives. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the Chairperson shall call him or her to order without delay.

*In line with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, if the Chairperson determines that the body in large part does not want to deviate from the limits to the speaker's time as it is then set, and that any additional motions will not be well received by the body, the Chairperson, in his or her discretion, and on the advice and consent of the Secretariat, may rule as dilatory any additional motions to change the limits of the speaker's time.*

## ***Closing of list of speakers***

### **Rule 19**

Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate the Chairperson may announce the list of speakers and, with consent of the body, declare the list closed.



When there are no more speakers, the Chairperson shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the body.

*The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the Chairperson and should not be the subject of a motion by the body. A motion to close the speaker's list is within the purview of the body and the Chairperson should not on his own motion the body.*

### ***Right of reply***

#### **Rule 20**

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's State, the Chairperson may permit a right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

*For purposes of this rule, a remark that "impugns the integrity of a representative's State" is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State's sovereignty or a portion thereof. All rights of reply shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point or motion. The reply shall be read to the body by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.*

### ***Suspension of the meeting***

#### **Rule 21**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

### ***Adjournment of the meeting***

#### **Rule 22**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the body shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

*As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the body's next regularly scheduled meeting the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the Chairperson will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last session of the body.*

### ***Adjournment of debate***

#### **Rule 23**

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of debate on the topic under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to two representatives favoring and two opposing adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

### ***Closure of debate***

#### **Rule 24**

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the body favors the closure of debate, the body shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

### ***Order of motions***

#### **Rule 25**

Subject to rule 23, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- a) To suspend the meeting;
- b) To adjourn the meeting;
- c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
- d) To close the debate on the item under discussion.

### ***Proposals and amendments***

#### **Rule 26**

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the members of the Assembly who would like the Assembly to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the body unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The Chairperson may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the body for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

*For purposes of this rule, all “proposals” shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the body by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of that working paper. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the body. These draft resolutions are the collective property of the body, and as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.*

### ***Withdrawal of motions***

#### **Rule 27**

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

### ***Reconsideration of a topic***

#### **Rule 28**

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the body, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

*For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting” means those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.*

## **V. VOTING**

### ***Voting rights***

#### **Rule 29**

Each member of the body shall have one vote.

*This section applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions divided out by motion. As such, all references to “member(s)” do not include observers or NGOs, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.*

### ***Request for a vote***

#### **Rule 30**

A proposal or motion before the body for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the body may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

*For purposes of this rule, “proposal” means any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the Chairperson may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without vote.*

### ***Majority required***

#### **Rule 31**

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the body shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.
2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

*All members declaring their representative states as “present and voting” during the attendance roll call for the session during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain.*

### ***Method of voting***

#### **Rule 32**

1. The body shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the Chairperson. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “abstention,” or “pass.”

*Only those members, who designate themselves as “present” or “present and voting” during the attendance roll call or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the Chairperson and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote, and as such, no others will be called during a roll call vote. Any representatives replying “pass,” must, on the second time through respond with either “yes” or “no.” A “pass” cannot be followed by a second “pass” for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment.*

2. When the body votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by the show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll call. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the body shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.
3. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

### ***Explanation of vote***

#### **Rule 33**

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

*All explanations of vote must be submitted to the Chairperson in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the Chairperson in writing immediately after voting on the topic ends.*

### ***Conduct during voting***

#### **Rule 34**

After the Chairperson has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual process of voting.

### ***Division of proposals and amendments***

#### **Rule 35**

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the Chairperson where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If objection is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

*For purposes of this rule, “most radical division” means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is “most radical” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.*

### ***Amendments***

#### **Rule 36**

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal.

*An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect preambulatory clauses.*

### ***Order of voting on amendments***

#### **Rule 37**

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

*For purposes of this rule, “furthest removed in substance” means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is “furthest removed in substance” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.*

### ***Order of voting on proposals***

#### **Rule 38**

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the body decides otherwise, be voted on in order in which they were submitted.

### ***The Chairperson shall not vote***

#### **Rule 39**

The Chairperson shall not vote but may designate another member of his or her delegation to vote in his or her place.

## VIII. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION

### *Invitation to silent prayer or meditation*

#### **Rule 40**

Immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting of the General Assembly, representatives may request to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This is the only time this motion will be entertained and its approval is at the discretion of the Secretariat.

**NMUN RULES OF PROCEDURE - SHORT FORM**  
**LISTED IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE**

<b>Motion</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Debate</b>	<b>Vote</b>
Point of Order	Correct an error in procedure	None	None
Appeal of the Chair	Challenge a decision of the Chair	None	Majority
Suspension of the Meeting	Recess meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of the Meeting	End meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of Debate	End debate without a substantive vote	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Decision of Competence	Declare committee unable to consider issue or resolution	None	Majority
Closure of Debate	Move to immediate vote	2 con	2/3
Declare an Important Question (applicable in GA Plen only)	Require all substantive actions to obtain a 2/3 majority to pass	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Amendments and 1 <sup>st</sup> Vote on Divisions of the Question	Vote on sections separately, prior to voting on the entire resolution	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Roll Call Vote	Vote by roll call, rather than show of placards	None	None
Reconsideration	Re-open debate on an issue	2 con	2/3
Set the Speakers time	Set or change the speakers time limit	2 pro / 2 con	Majority
Close the Speakers list (also applies to re-opening list)	No additional speakers added to speakers list on topic	None	Majority
Adoption of the Agenda	Approval of agenda order	None	Majority

## DIVISION OF THE QUESTION DIAGRAM

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