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National Model United Nations 1997
Delegation of the Kingdom of Norway

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Foreword

In the third year of its existence the project *National Model United Nations* is experiencing continuing popularity among students. Many students from different faculties were interested in the challenge of being a diplomat on an international stage. We therefore were able to take along students from faculties as Sociology, Philosophy and even Biochemistry. Their open-mindedness towards other, beyond their actual studies existing topics and their interest in communicating with students from the dominating faculties Political Science, Law and Economics were of great importance to us.

The group of 18 participants was extremely motivated and took part actively in our preparation which started in November 1996 on a weekly basis. In the course of the preparation we offered general information on the UN-system or, for example, the *Rules of Procedure*. We also were striving for a promotion of *teamwork*: the participants were asked to conduct research on the own by using the libraries, the UN-Documentation-Center in Berlin or the Internet. The results were presented to the whole group and discussed afterwards. This enabled the development of a joint position, which was to be represented in New York later.

At the conference the delegates experienced the positive as well as the negative aspects of being a diplomat. Especially in those committees, in which decisions were reached by consensus, it became quite clear that not just a good preparation was necessary, but also the ability to communicate with others and the openness towards compromises. The objectives of the NMUN conference can be therefore not only been seen in the promotion of the understanding of the UN-system, but also in the promotion of the communication between human beings, like the realization of a first contact, the exchanging of different opinions and, finally, the joint effort to find a solution for a problem - abilities, which are, after all, not just of great importance in the Foreign Services.

We thank the *World Federation of United Nations Associations* (WFUNA) for this year's excellent UN-Study Tour. Ms. Sharon McHale, *Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary-General*, put together very interesting briefings and an exciting Guided-Tour in the UN-Headquarters in New York City.

Dr. Bernhard Neugebauer, Former Ambassador, gave us a vivid lecture of the diplomatic life at the United Nations. Dr. Werner Pfennig, Department of Southeast Asia, Free University of Berlin, impressed us with his detailed knowledge of his „hobby“ Norway and enabled a visit of his friend Prof. Stein Kuhnle, University of Bergen, Norway. Our warmest „Thank you“ to all of them.

We feel extremely fortunate, that our university, the Free University of Berlin, continued the support for our project and thus enabled our participation at the *National Model United Nation 1997*. Moreover, the Free University of Berlin has documented her interest in our project by officially appointing Peggy Wittke as an instructor for the seminar „*National Model United Nations*“.

Peggy Wittke and Klaus Hufner

Sponsors of the Berlin Delegation to the National Model United Nations Conference 1997

We wish to thank the following persons, enterprises and institutions for their financial and/or ideological support of our participation at the *National Model United Nations 1997*

Mrs. Chopra, UN-Documentation, FU Berlin

con moto - Beratungsgruppe - ; Munich

Free University of Berlin

Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations, New York

Prof. Stein Kuhnle, University of Bergen, Department of Comparative Politics, Norway

Lufthansa AG

Ms. Sharon McHale. Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary-General, WFUNA, New York

Dr. Bernhard Neugebauer, Former Ambassador

Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations, New York

Dr. Werner Pfennig, Dep. Southeast Asia, Free University of Berlin

United Nations Association of Germany, Bonn

United Nations Association of Germany, Berlin Branch

Steffen Wagner, Dep. Transatlantic Security- and Foreign Policy, Free University of Berlin

Mrs. Annabelle Wiener, Deputy Secretary-General, WFUNA, New York

Special thanks to Geneviève Libonati for never ending support !

1. Introduction

The documentation of our third participation at the *National Model United Nations Conference* includes the reports of the delegates of the respective committees as well as a description of our activities in the course of the preparation for the conference.

One of these activities was the UN-Study Tour, which was organized by **Ms. Sharon McHale**, *World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)*. High-ranking diplomats gave interesting briefings on the committees in which the delegates later were to represent the Kingdom of Norway. Our visit at the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations illustrated the fields of occupation of the UN-Member States. **Dr. Günter Gruber**, *Senior Press Officer of the German Mission*, informed us about the major tasks of the Mission and also addressed the important issue of the reform of the Security Council. **His Excellency Ambassador Svein Andreassen**, *Minister Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations*, provided interesting information on the Norwegian policy in the United Nations and important references to diplomatic conduct.

This report starts with an introduction on the principles and goals of the *National Model United Nations*, followed by a survey of the briefings of the UN-Study Tour and a summary of our visit to the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations.

For a better comprehension of the reports of the Delegates from their committees, a short overview about important key facts of the Kingdom of Norway is given, followed by the documentation of our visit to the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations. The reports of the Delegates make up the most important part of this documentation. The final part is composed of a *Working Paper* and a resolution from the General Assembly, 1st Committee.

Peggy Wittke

2. The National Model United Nations

The *National Model United Nations* (NMUN) was founded in 1946 as a successor to the *Model League of Nations* which originated in 1923. These programmes were directed at students to offer thorough and detailed information on the United Nations system and the work and functioning of International Organizations by means of an authentic simulation. The popularity of the *Model United Nations-Programmes* has risen constantly over the years. Meanwhile, these programmes are also being offered at Highschools - in the United States more than 60.000 Highschool and College students take part in the simulations annually. The great acceptance of *Model United Nations* is not limited to the United States: today *Model United Nations* take place in more than 25 countries throughout the world. For several years now, the BERMUN (Berlin Model United Nations) is being held at the John-F.-Kennedy-School in Zehlendorf.

The *National Model United Nations* is the largest simulation of the United Nations in the world today. Each year more than 1.800 students from North America, Canada, Asia and Europe take part in the conference, which is held for six days at the Grand Hyatt, New York and the United Nations itself. The *National Model United Nations* is sponsored by the *National Collegiate Conference Association, Inc.*, a non-profit organization which works closely with the United Nations and was granted the status of a *Non-governmental-Organization* in 1995. The Board of Directors coordinates and supervises the simulation. The conference is administered by a 55-member Secretariat which is composed of graduate and undergraduate students who are elected annually. Head of the Secretariat is the *General-Secretary*, supported by a *Director-General* and a *Chief of Staff*.

Each participating university represents an UN-Member State at the conference. According to reality, these Member States are represented in different committees and International Organizations. It is the task of the delegations to make themselves acquainted with the history and policy of „their“ country in order to act as realistic as possible at the conference. In addition, it is necessary to lay down the country's position concerning the different topics that will be negotiated during the sessions. The visit at the Permanent Mission to the United Nations, which is organized by the NMUN-Staff on the first day of the conference, offers the valuable opportunity to gather first-hand background information by consulting high-ranking diplomats.

During the six days of the conference the delegates of the various committees strive to work out proposals and draft resolutions. At that point it becomes clear that the knowledge, which has to be obtained, cannot be limited to the country represented, but has to include information on „friends and foes“ as well, in order to get into contact with the proper partners during negotiations. The participating students are expected to behave as active diplomats, who have to formulate their positions and try to enforce them, but who at the same time have to be open minded towards compromises, always taking into consideration the special interests of the represented nation. This marks one of the major attractions of the *National Model United Nations Conference*: each delegate has to participate in the negotiations by ensuring that his nation's interests are taken into account. By the reaction of the other delegates he immediately realizes his failures and, most important, his success.

At the end of the conference the voting procedures take place at the United Nations. Selected resolutions are on the floor of the *General Assembly Plenary* and the *Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)*. The passing resolutions are forwarded to the *Secretary-General of the United Nations*, Mr. Kofi Annan, as the official result of the *National Model United Nations*.

Peggy Wittke

3. The UN-Study Tour, March 20th -21st, 1997

In close cooperation with the *World Federation of United Nations Associations* (WFUNA) we were able to offer an UN-Study Tour to the students. Coordinated with the different committees in which the students were to represent the Kingdom of Norway in the conference, the briefings took place in the course of two days at the United Nations Headquarters. High-ranking UN-Diplomats talked about their work and answered patiently the numerous questions of the students. Through the personal encounter with „real“ UN-Diplomats, the NMUN-Delegates had the special opportunity to gather information concerning the topics of the conference and to look „backstage“ of the United Nations. The very interesting and enthusiastic briefings which were followed by lively discussions illuminated impressively the various fields of activity of the United Nations.

UN-Study Tour Programme

Thursday, March 20th, 1997

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 9.15 - 10.00 a.m. | United Nations Guided Tour |
| 10.15 - 11.00 a.m. | Secretariat Briefing on Social Development
Mr. John Langmore , Director
Division for Social Policy and Development, Department for
Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development |
| 11.15 - 12.00 a.m. | Secretariat Briefing on UNDP
Ms. Frueh , Programme Officer
UN Capital Development Fund |
| 1.30 - 2.30 p.m. | Secretariat Briefing on UNCTAD
Mr. Georg Kell , Officer-in-Charge
UN Conference on Trade and Development |

Friday, March 21st, 1997

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 12.00 - 12.45 a.m. | Secretariat Briefing on UNICEF
Ms. Deidre O'Shea , Editor
UNICEF Executive Board Secretariat |
|--------------------|---|

1.00 - 1.45 p.m.

Secretariat Briefing on the General Assembly
Mrs. Lesley Wilkinson, Political Officer
 Affairs Division of the General Assembly

3.1 Secretariat Briefing on Social Development

The *Secretariat Briefing on Social Development* was the upbeat to a two-days *Study Tour* visiting five UN Departments. The Delegation of the Free University of Berlin was welcomed by the *Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development*, **Mr. John Langmore** from Australia.

World Summit for Social Development 1995

Mr. Langmore's point of reference in his introducing report as well as in the following discussion was the *World Summit for Social Development*, which took place in Copenhagen in 1995. This World Summit was mandated by the UN-General Assembly in 1992 (Res.47/92) and was organized by the *UN Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development*. The World Summit is a genuine creation of the UN. It took its rise in 1987 from the so called „Brundtland-Paper“ (*World Commission of Environment and Development*), wherein for the first time the concept of *sustainability* has been worked out. *Sustainability* contains a strategy of development which organizes the economical supply of (basic) needs in a manner that guarantees the ecological basic requirements of which for future generations.

The „Brundtlandt-Paper“ initiated the „*Earth Summit*“ in 1992. The basic document - **Agenda 21** - is the realization of the sustainability-concept on a social, economical, environmental and institutional level, at which only the synergy of all levels leads to sustainability. In this way, Copenhagen 1995 has to be seen in a very close context to Rio 1992. The Agenda 21 emphasizes in several chapters (3, 5, 6, 7 and 36) the fundamental meaning of social development as a necessary precondition of sustainability.

Sustainable Development

Mr. Langmore accentuated the combating of poverty as a target and precondition in achieving a social and, at last, sustainable development. He pointed out the number of 1.3 billion people „living“ in poverty. The reasons for poverty are joint together: economical underdevelopment, slow growth of modern sectors, structural heterogeneity of modern and rural sectors, unemployment, low loans, environmental problems,

discrimination (for all: women and children), lack of political and economical coherence, missing solidarity, civil wars.

As a response to this diagnose he quoted the means of the Copenhagen „*Programme of Action*“ to overcome poverty (inter-)national and causing sustainability:

- Enabling an Environment for Social Development
- Eradication of Poverty
- Expansion of Productive Employment and Reduction of Unemployment
- Social Integration
- Education- and Health Care Programmes

In the following discussion, Mr. Langmore described the problems of the realization of this ambitious target: The necessary aim in overcoming unemployment (as a first step into poverty) - the full employment is worldwide economically not feasible. He called in question, that the neoliberalism with its dogma of economic growth would be qualified for achieving those indispensable integration into the global economy, that effects economic stimulations to the national economy to overcome poverty in a long-term. Furthermore he criticized the IMF's Structural Adjustment Programmes for damaging social structures and called upon the Bretton-Woods-Institutions to fit their projects on the criterion of sustainability.

Currently the *Division for Social Policy and Development* is working on combating unemployment. Mr. Langmore pointed out the paradox phenomenon that, inspite of mass unemployment, the available work is being distributed to a decreasing number of people. These working people don't have a normal social life resp. get insane because of the stress. „Copenhagen 1995 has been“, so Mr. Langmore mentioned, „the best summit ever held“.

The follow-up summit will be held in the year 2000.

Holger Wettingfeld

3.2 Secretariat Briefing on UNDP

Our visit at the Headquarters of the United Nations was the second briefing of altogether five. Our delegation was met by **Ms. Susanne Frueh**, *Programme Officer on the UN Capital Development Fund*, and her colleague **Mr. Klaus Thomson**.

Development programmes

After a short historical introduction and a description of the general objectives of the UNDP, Ms. Frueh gave some general information on the financing of the UNDP. She continued her presentation concentrating on the development programmes which have been discussed at several conferences during the last years e.g. the *Conference of Social Development* in Copenhagen, the *Earth Summit* in Rio, the *Conference of Poverty Eradication* in Cairo, and the *Fourth World Conference on Women* in Beijing. As the most important aspect of the so-called "country programmes", Ms. Frueh named poverty eradication, the securance of income, the establishment of governmental structures and effective environmental policy and pointed out that country programmes could only be discussed in a global context. A system of incentives should provide every country which is in need of development aid with small sums of money to give them the possibility to draft programmes of their own. Afterwards, New York would be responsible for the financing of the programme following the principle „quality is more important than quantity“.

UNCF.

After these general statements, Ms. Frueh gave us an impression of the activities of the UNCF. One of the areas the UNCF is involved in is, for example, the initiative support of small i.e. modern projects. The second step of the programme is the delegation of the projects to the World Bank for further support.

Asked about the future of the UNDP, Ms. Frueh referred to the destiny of the UN in general and mentioned the publicly demanded concentration on essential topics and efficiency. Her response to the question concerning a future cooperation with the EU was rather short: It would be difficult because the interests differ a lot. Asked about political neutrality, she referred to the limits of possible cooperation with regimes. The UNDP is basically universal and would work mainly with *grassroot organizations* and not with regimes. She emphasized the importance of working in favor of the population and democracy. At the end of the presentation, Ms. Frueh spoke about the pressure which the shortening of finances brought about for the organization and the required transparency.

Large amounts of money shall no longer disappear in the administration. After these critical remarks, she pointed out some positive developments like the plan of a programme which focuses on minimum credits of 5 Mill. US \$ per project (entire coverage 40 Mill. US \$).

3.3 Secretariat Briefing on UNCTAD

Mr Georg Kell, *Economics Affairs Officer*, gave an introduction on the work of the *UN Conference on Trade and Development* (UNCTAD) and its cooperation with the *World Trade Organization* (WTO) before answering our group's questions.

Main Tasks of UNCTAD

UNCTAD's main task consists in the analysis of global economic phenomenon. This is the basis for the WTO whose task it is then to pass regulation on these matters. In particular, UNCTAD deals with trade and development of „developing countries“ and tries to oppose their perspective to the global perspective. In doing this it tries to point out the negative aspects of globalization.

Since the end of the Cold War the role of UNCTAD is more difficult to define. It was almost dissolved in 1995. Particularly after the foundation of the WTO many industrialized countries regarded UNCTAD as redundant. Thus UNCTAD is still confronted with a necessity to justify its existence.

Mr Kell underlined UNCTAD's declining influence in the world economic order. The debt crisis that struck many developing countries and the changes in the political climate in OECD countries, which made development policy seem less important, further diminished the developing countries' influence on world trade. Therefore UNCTAD does not strive primarily to influence the global distribution of profits nor for the involvement of developing countries in the use of their resources. The actual demands lie rather in enabling all countries to participate in the global economic development at all. Above all, this means to attract investors and to gain access to the world's largest markets. Many *Least Developed Countries* are threatened by marginalization, i.e. the exclusion of economic life. It is vitally important to interrupt the vicious circle of poorness, a low educational level and political instability to make investment in these countries more attractive. UNCTAD tries to act on different levels. The political and economic situation of these countries are examined and technical assistance is given to build a functioning administrative system and infrastructure. In these areas UNCTAD has been doing valuable work for decades which is increasingly being acknowledged.

In the discussion there were mainly questions connected to the globalization of world trade and its consequences for developing countries. The possibility to include private organizations into the work of the UN and its specialized agencies was raised. The great complexity of the problems became clear as did the structural weakness of the UN. It is increasingly forced to act as a „global fire brigade“ while at the same time the space of action for the specialized agencies is further limited by their declining resources.

UNCTAD X will take place in Thailand in 2000.

Stefanie Welter and Kai Jenderny

3.4 Secretariat Briefing on UNICEF

We were glad to get to know **Ms. Deidre O’Shea** as an example of excellent knowledge and enthusiasm about her job. She was also very keen on informing us about the work of UNICEF and open to answer all questions including those addressing the critical aspects of UNICEF.

Convention of the Rights of the Child

Since the adoption of the Convention of the Rights of the Child in 1989, UNICEF's work has been focused on questions dealing with the implementation of the acknowledged rights. The convention has substantially changed the way UNICEF addresses the issues it is dealing with. Not only is UNICEF now providing developmental aid for children and their mothers but its work is strengthened by a catalogue of recoverable Children's Rights that are guaranteed by national governments almost world-wide through universal ratification. Obviously, this does not go along with an automatic improvement of the dramatic situation of many children around the globe but it strengthens their position to the extent that they can demand their rights. The new obligatory character of UNICEF’s work has caused a lot of controversy since those governments that neglect the implementation of the convention now have to justify their policy in the international community. Germany, in this context, has been criticized for its handling of refugee children.

UNICEF

Since Carol Bellamy took office, the work of UNICEF has been focused on issues like education with special attention given to the often strongly underprivileged girls.

Giving them proper education is seen as the only means to break the vicious circle of poverty. Another central issue is the situation of children whose development is affected by war in any way, be it before, during or after an armed conflict. Although UNICEF tries to allocate its funds to long term projects a substantial part of the money still goes to catastrophe aid. During the discussion, the question was raised how UNICEF deals with undemocratic regimes in the countries it is working in. This is one of the central questions for UNICEF's self-understanding that is constantly discussed within the organization and with its sponsors, i. e. national governments and the private sector which finances about 25 percent of UNICEF's budget. Ms. O'Shea said that cooperation with whatever authorities was absolutely necessary to run a successful project. UNICEF considers its work to be rather non-political and directly addressed to the children in need, regardless of the political situation within the country. The question remains however, to what extent UNICEF may consolidate an undemocratic regime through its work. Additionally, there may be ideological disagreement over the aims of UNICEF's work, e.g. the issue of girls' education is not supported by all governments.

Henrik Moritz

3.5 Secretariat Briefing on the General Assembly

The briefing was given by **Mrs. Lesley Wilkinson** from Australia, *Political Officer of the General Assembly Affairs Division*. A student of history and literature of the universities of Paris and New York, she has been working on decolonization and plebiscites in trusteeship territories in the Pacific and stayed in Baghdad from 1991-1992. Currently, Mrs. Wilkinson is promoting the implementation of the Agenda for Peace with the help of several working groups at the UN. All working groups meet on an informal basis.

The General Assembly Plenary

As an introduction Mrs. Wilkinson gave us some basic information about the UN-General Assembly Plenary. It is composed of representatives of all 185 Member States, each of which has one vote. There are five regional groups: Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and West European and others. The General Assembly has established six *Main Committees*, which are in session during the regular sessions of the General Assembly from the end of September until the middle of December and deal

with the numerous questions the Assembly is called upon. The six *Main Committees* are:

- *Disarmament and International Security Committee - First Committee;*
- *Economic and Financial Committee - Second Committee;*
- *Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee - Third Committee;*
- *Special Political and Decolonization Committee - Fourth Committee;*
- *Administrative and Budgetary Committee - Fifth Committee;*
- *Legal Committee - Sixth Committee.*

There is also a *General Committee* which deals with the questions of the agenda setting and the coordination of the work of the six committees.

About 150 topics are frequently discussed in the General Assembly. Among those are Children's Rights, decolonization, disabled persons, Outer Space or whole regions like for example the Middle East - as Mrs. Wilkinson put it: "anything touching human endeavor".

Recent Topics in the Assembly

With the referenda in French colonies, independent African states were born. In the more recent past, we have observed pivotal changes in the former Soviet Union. In the past few years, violent conflicts have become increasingly a national problem, and thus the question of involvement or non-interference emerged as a considerably crucial one. The focus is on *preventive diplomacy*. This is considered a safe and cost-efficient policy.

One issue being discussed at the moment is the consolidation of the budgetary system of the United Nations. Of major importance is the reform of the scale of assessment. Another question which is being posed relates to whether paying member states should be rewarded and others punished and, if so, how this could be done. The President of the General Assembly has also raised the issue of the Security Council Reform. The contributions to this body are also being reviewed.

Concerning the desolate financial situation of the United Nations Mrs. Wilkinson pointed out considerations of accepting donations from private companies. In this context the UN-Secretary-General referred to the role of the so called „*global players*“ as their impact on economies increases. It is a controversial issue whether these corporations should become observers or even members of the UN.

Pascal Jentsch and Alexander Pfennig

4. The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations

On 24 March 1997 the delegation of the Free University of Berlin was received by **Dr. Günter Gruber**, *Senior Press Officer of the German Mission*. After his half-hour lecture Dr. Gruber was at the participant's disposal for questions. He reported about his professional experience that he has collected in his career in the private industry and in the Foreign Office. He also reported about job and internship possibilities in German missions.

The lecture and the participant's questions were about the reform of the United Nations, the interests and activities of Germany in the UN and the appearance of the European Union in the UN. The following summary accounts Dr. Gruber's statements in subject order. He described the positions of Germany, other UN and European Union (EU) members, the UN as well as his own opinions.

The Reform of the United Nations

The reform of the Organization is still a very determining point of the meetings and discussions in the Organization. The draft resolution that was presented the week before (on 20 March) by the incumbent President of the General Assembly, the Malaysian Razali, has left a big impact on all sides. This paper, Dr. Gruber stated, proposes a two-step plan for the reform of the Security Council (SC). In this suggestion the SC should consist of nine additional members, five of them should be permanent members without veto right - two from industrialized and three from developing countries - and four non-permanent members. This draft doesn't correspond to the German ideas of a new SC but it would be an interesting idea bringing new live into the discussion.

From the German point of view a reform of the UN would only be successful as a comprehensive solution in one step: The different substantive and formal ideas of the Organization and its members should be considered and adopted at the same time in one package. By considering all demands simultaneously the reform would be accepted on a broad basis. Other member states would be in favor of step by step solutions or solutions divided into subject or organizational matters.

Basically there are three points of view: The United States understand reform by more efficiency and reductions in staff. Many developing countries wish more emphasis on subjects like development policy and more transparency in the SC. Germany thinks a

reform of the UN administration has to accompany a reform of the SC. Reductions in personnel are no solution but higher cost for Germany on the other hand wouldn't be accepted because of internal reasons.

Germany's foreign policy feels that the preparing and informal caucuses of the SC are very unfair. These sessions although taking sometimes several months are closed to the public. They are held in a small room behind the SC's original room. Those UN members without seat in the SC are not or just informally informed about these sessions even if they are a matter/topic of the meeting. The members of the EU who do not have a seat in the SC are informed by France about these caucuses.

To defuse the financial crisis of the UN Dr. Gruber who was working in the private industry before he entered the diplomatic service suggested an idea of his own: The UN Organizations should look after sponsors in the private sector. This would be a chance and a not used potential to acquire resources beyond the regular budget. The German mission for instance could organize some events only with private partners as sponsors. In the UN system only UNICEF uses these possibilities and acquires a quarter of its income by private sponsors. The appointment of prominent figures as „UNICEF ambassadors“ as another example for cooperation with partners outside the UN system. There would be other opportunities for cooperation with private institutions without jeopardizing the political independence and seriousness of the Organizations.

German Interests in the United Nations

The main matter of concern of the German UN policy is a reform of the SC. This reform should include a permanent seat for Germany with veto right, Dr. Gruber stated. Germany feels as a „natural candidate“ who justifies this position with its increasing importance in the international policy and its traditionally best behavior in the UN. Even critics of Germany in the UN confirm the last two arguments. Only Italy would pronounce itself against a seat for Germany because Italy claims a seat for itself and doesn't want to be a class worse than Germany is. But the bilateral relations with Italy don't suffer from these different positions. Also Japan would have good arguments for a permanent seat in the SC similar to Germany's arguments. But Japan would act more offensive than Germany, for instance it invites foreign delegations to Japan on Japan's expenses. Even among the Asian states there are no opponents to a Japanese seat in the SC.

Other opposing positions to a (German) seat are rather based on principle positions. New Zealand for instance doesn't want any change of the SC.

Dr. Gruber judged the German membership in the SC 1995/96 very positive. It has shown Germany what kind of advantages a member of this body has and what disadvantages could occur for non-members of this body: The SC resolutions on sanctions against Libya 1994 were created by the US and France in such a way that the resolutions didn't touch their economic interests. But the German manufacturers of pipes were affected by these resolutions. If Germany would have been a member of the SC in that time the resolutions would be styled in another way. Dr. Gruber excluded a boomerang effect with disadvantages for Germany occurring by the support of measures against German trade partners (China for instance). The UN policy of the US shows how one could act. How a German UN policy would look like concrete is not possible to say. There would be no clear ideas in the German domestic policy on this matter and also the Foreign Office gives concrete statements.

Another aspect of his work, so Dr. Gruber, is to increase the integration of German companies into the procurement system of the UN. The largest part of orders by the UN with a value of 2 billion US\$ (without Bretton Woods institutions) is received by companies from members of the SC. German companies do not know very much about the procurement of the UN and would not apply for orders. Also here it is necessary to draw the attention of German companies to this possibility.

A reform of the SC that is not congruent with the ideas of the German Foreign Office would not be „the end of the world“, Dr. Gruber stated. It would be unfortunate if Germany would not get the seat but it would not withdraw from the UN.

Unfortunately it remained not clear for the participants of this meeting which benefits the UN and its Organizations would have from Germany's hoped benefits.

The Cooperation of the EU Member States in the United Nations

The EU members coordinate their activities in the UN very close, all missions of EU states and the EU mission itself hold permanent contact. The state of the EU council's presidency speaks on behalf of all other EU members in all UN bodies excluding the SC.

The German mission holds on-line contact to Foreign Office in Bonn as well as to the EU mission in New York. The interests of the EU take precedence over the national German interests.

Only in matters concerning the SC France and the United Kingdom have a different position. It would be improbable that France or the UK would step down their seats in favour of a seat for the EU.

In the opinion of most of the participants the meeting with Dr. Gruber was the most interesting of the preparing briefings in New York.

The meeting was held in a very pleasant atmosphere in the mission's conference room with cold drinks. The view over the New York skyline was - as announced in advance - very impressive and an adequate rounding off for the meeting.

Johannes Wingler

5. The Kingdom of Norway: An Overview

Official Title:

Kongeriket Norge / Kingdom of Norway

Political System:

Parliamentary monarchy

Head of State:

King Harald V. (since January 1st, 1991)

Borders:

In the Northeast with Russia and Finland, in the East with Sweden, with the Skagerrak in the South, in the West with the Atlantic and in the North with the Polar Sea

Area:

323.877 km²

Population:

4.354.000 inhabitants (1995), 96,6% Norwegians, 0,4% Danes, 0,3% Pakistani, 0,3% Britons, 0,3% Swedes and about 40.000 Samits and 12.000 Fins

Religion:

89% Protestants, 35.280 Catholics, 21.700 Muslims

Capital:

Oslo, 483.400 inhabitants (1995), other major cities are: Bergen (223.238), Trondheim (143.829) and Stavanger (104.373)

Official Language:

Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk)

Currency:

Norwegian Krone (nkr) = 100 Øre,
1997 1,00 DM = 4,20 nkr,
1 US\$ = 7,30 nkr

Gross Domestic Product:

1995: 145.954 Mio. \$

Foreign Debt:

1995: none

Membership in International

Organizations:

UN, NATO, Nordic Council, European Council, EFTA, OECD, WHO, UNESCO, WTO, IAEA, ESA, Free Trade Agreement with the EU, Associated Member of WEU

Source: Munzinger Archiv/IH.Länder aktuell (11/96) and Fischer Weltalmanach 1998

6. The Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations

During our preparation time we were concerned with the aims of Norwegian Foreign Policy and their implementation in the framework of International Cooperation. Relying on this information as well as leaflets that had been sent to us by the Norwegian Foreign Office, we were able to prepare a statement on Norway's positions regarding the issues which were to be considered by the committees of the forthcoming conference. Despite our thorough research we could not define some of the Norwegian negotiating objectives. This presented a difficulty especially with regard to particular subjects which did not belong on the list of Norwegian Foreign Policy's priorities. Moreover, these were matters upon which we were required to express our opinion in the position papers.

Therefore, on our visit to the Permanent Mission of Norway to the UNO in New York, we had hoped to obtain some clarification with respect to these unresolved issues regarding the Norwegian positions. At the same time in order to accurately represent Norway's position, we were interested in assuming the diplomatic style and negotiating strategy of Norway on the UN Podium. Being aware of the dedicated role of Norway to the tasks of the UN, we also wished to be informed by the Norwegian diplomats of the activities initiated by Norway and its main working areas.

We were received by **His Excellency Mr. Svein Andreassen**, *Minister Counsellor*. First we were shown around the Norwegian embassy and introduced to the scope and duties of the 20 members. This confirmed our impressions of the Norwegian diplomats' openness to the world and public.

In his subsequent conversation, Mr. Andreassen indicated the focus of the activities of the Norwegian UN Mission. He emphasized the significant engagement of Norway in the working out of a range of drafts concerning the reform of the Organization, and their implementation. To demonstrate the role of Norway, Mr. Andreassen referred among other things to the committed approach of the Norwegian ambassador in one of the most important working groups in the UN, which is addressing the solution to current problems of the organization. Within the group Norway has concentrated on the drawing up of proposals targeting the strengthening of the effectiveness of the Organization in the economic and social area. Here two levels can be distinguish: the administrative level of the UN and the national level. Referring to the latter Mr. Andreassen mentioned with pride that the proposals to efficiently coordinate the UN

activities and undertakings in the respective Member States were to be attributed to a Norwegian initiation. These proposals stem from the realization that the UN is not able to maintain its own Missions in every member country in order to monitor its work. These proposals are summarized in the draft book “The U.N. in Development“, produced by the Northern States.

In Mr. Andreassen`s presentation the cohesion of the Northern States in UN work was explicitly stressed. However, the cooperation among the Northern States has undergone some changes since Sweden and Finland joined the EU. The term „Northern States“ in UN-language cannot be interpreted as having a common opinion anymore. But the Northern States are generally supposed to have the same opinion on issues that are not a main concern of the EU. Moreover, the Northern States maintain their fellow spirit by coming together at least once a week. The question as to what language the representatives used at the current meetings received an ingenious and humorous answer from Mr. Andreassen: “Scandinavian“.

At the end of our meeting we considered questions arising from specific committee issues.

In short, the acquired information and impressions in the Norwegian Mission contributed immensely to our primary objective: to successfully negotiate as a Norwegian diplomat would.

Sachka Stefanova

7. The Kingdom of Norway at the National Model United Nations Conference 1997

7.1 Norway in the General Assembly Plenary represented by Pascal Jentsch and Alexander Pfennig

The General Assembly Plenary

In the General Assembly Plenary the representatives of the UN Member States and Observers, exempli gratia the European Communities, Palestine, and the Holy See came together. Every delegation has one vote, however, the Observers may only vote on procedural questions such as the setting of the speakers' time.

The topics for this year were

1. The Situation Between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan
2. Problems of Development and Finance
3. Regional Security Structures.

There was a broad consensus that discussion on the first issue would not be very productive. Since a reliable economy is a guarantee for political stability and since we did have NATO as one committee at this conference, we adopted „Problems of Development and Finance“ as the first topic of the agenda, then „Regional Security Structures“ and finally „The Situation Between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan“. Unfortunately, we only discussed the first topic, much to the dismay of several delegates, including those from Norway.

Problems of Development Finance

Norway has contributed extensively to development aid with manpower, material, and capital. In the years to come, it will be expedient to distinguish between bilateral and multilateral aid, and between long-term development aid, emergency relief, and humanitarian aid. All our efforts became part of a coherent strategy of the Nordic and Baltic countries, in close cooperation with the members of the European Union. Working with the representatives of the Nordic countries became, after initial differences, efficient and well coordinated. During the whole conference our little group made sure that decisions were reached by consensus and we almost spoke with one common voice. Relations between Nordic Members of the EU and the Union itself were far not as strong as expected.

We promoted a clearer division of roles between the World Bank and the UN with regard to technical assistance. Norway proposed dividing long-term bilateral aid into two categories — allocations for priority regions and countries and allocations for extended bilateral cooperation. At the same time, we sought a more equitable distribution of financing among donors.

Regional Security Structures

As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, situated at the border between East and West, the Kingdom of Norway has, from the earliest days of the United Nations, experienced the vital importance of regional security.

With the dramatic changes in Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and the whole world, boundaries became less clear and our nation and its allies are again negotiating to ensure global peace.

Emphasis must be put on preventive diplomacy. Norway has sought to build confidence and committed itself to peace research, also together with the other Nordic countries in the Nordic Council and the European Union.

The Situation Between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan

Norway has recognized the People's Republic as the sole representative of China. We have noted with satisfaction the democratization process in the People's Republic of China. However, we believe, that something remains to be done in the field of human rights. Norway has established close economic cooperation on both sides of the Taiwan-Strait and believes that this may serve as a foundation for mutual understanding.

Several draft resolutions including the European-Nordic one found their way to the floor and passed with some amendments, unfortunately without our ambitious proposal. Some delegations were a bit out of character, for example Eritrea, or Luxembourg, represented by the Hamburg University of the Federal Armed Forces. Same as the Philippines, represented by the United States Military Academy of Westpoint, they provided a pleasant backdrop for the duration of the conference.

7.2 Norway in the First Committee of the General Assembly represented by Johannes Wingle and Ekehart Urban

The 1st Committee of the General Assembly

In addition to Article 7 of the Charter of the United Nations, Article 22 gives the General Assembly the right to establish such subsidiary organs „as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions“. This includes the six main committees, which each carry out certain functions. The first committee GA is responsible for political and security questions (*Political and Security Committee - disarmament and related international security questions*).

The agenda of the 1st Committee GA at the NMUN-Conference 1997 consisted of three topics:

1. Disarmament of chemical and biological weapons
2. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (nuclear weapons)
3. Technology Transfer

Taking into concern the relative short time at the conference, it could be expected that only the two of this topics would be treated. Therefore Norway wished to set the agenda in the order of 1./3./2. This was because topic 1. is a very urgent one on which a lot of

work still has to be done while topic 2. is equally important but the main part of the negotiations concerning it are already done. And topic 3. would be good to debate about in the order to sense which spirit exists and whether it can be directed in an acceptable way (to make the world more secure in the long range).

As the order of 3./1./2. came out, Norway could very well live with it.

Technology Transfer

On the 10th of December 1995, the General Assembly passed two resolutions (A/51/39 and A/51/40) *on the role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament*. The first of these resolutions, which had been supported mainly by developing countries and rejected from the most European states, demands for nondiscrimination and non-restriction of the export and use of dual (peaceful and military applicable) technology together with a call for more commitment to the field of development.

The second resolution, which passed unanimously, reminds of the possibility to make peaceful or non-peaceful use of scientific or technological advancements and urges to use them only for peaceful purposes. In the operative part, nations are furthermore urged to continue discussion about the issue, to develop international agreements on international security to be realized and to develop new ones.

At the conference there existed a vast interest in this topic - partially resulting from contrary reasons. The developing countries called for an increased transfer of high technology while some western nations wanted a restriction of this transfer, sometimes in a general way and sometimes even naming „risky“ recipients and regions. Furthermore, some delegates took the opportunity to hold speeches to more general topics and to appeal to whatsoever.

As there were no concerted actions of the European nations observable, the position of the Nordic nations consisted in wanting a nondiscriminatory treatment of technology transfer without losing the security aspect out of sight.

To this topic, five resolutions were passed. Of one of these, Norway was a sponsor, of a second a signatory. We abstained on a third one and voted against the last two resolutions which passed. Four more resolutions did not pass. The two resolutions we voted for, especially the one in which we contributed and which we sponsored, fit quite good into our general policy on this topic.

One thing more which was interesting, was to see, how ideas can gain alive of their own.

The idea of a database, which we once proposed and put down into our paper and then almost forgot about suddenly appeared in almost all of the draft resolutions, even though if they headed in totally different general directions. And we were renowned as „the database-specialists“ and men much looked for.

Disarmament of chemical and biological weapons

Two closely related topics are combined here. References are two conventions. The *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (Biological Weapons Convention - BWC)*, which entered into force in 1975. And the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention - CWC)* which is ready to be signed since 1993.

While we were preparing for the Conference, the issue gained some new facets. In December 1996, the fourth review Conference of the signatory states of the *CBW* in Geneva presented her intermediate report calling for comprehensive improvements. And after the 65th ratification the *CWC* would enter into force in April 1997. The only two declared possessors of chemical weapons, Russia and the United States have not yet ratified this convention.

Norway was very interested in dealing with this topic in an extensive and fruitful way and presented a draft resolution that was immediately sponsored by the other Nordic countries, Lithuania and Canada. It has wide similarities with the intermediate report of the Conference of the signatory states of the *BWC*: unreserved signing and ratification of both conventions, taking back of all reservations towards any disarmament treaties, establishment of a verification regime and on site inspections.

This resolution passed and we were quite happy with this success. And this even more as four more resolutions passed which were not all of an acceptable standard (for example resolution GA 2/7 which called for „*destruction of chemical and biological stockpiles, realizing the dangers of these agents remaining in storage...*“).

Already during the opening ceremony of the NMUN, the delegates of the Nordic countries gathered for consultations. We agreed in joint actions in the 1st GA and were further strengthened by the delegate from Lithuania. This cooperation was a very pleasant one and the „Nordic block“ proved to be a more effective means of working than the group of the European nations of which some where somewhat „out of character“.

Our preparation was facilitated through the material we could get hold on at the UN-documentation site at the Free University of Berlin and in the Internet (homepage of the Norwegian mission at the UN and server of the Norwegian foreign ministry) additional to the material available through more conventional channels.

Taking everything together, participating in the preparation and the conference itself was a big opportunity, a great challenge and very rewarding.

7.3 Norway in the Third Committee of the General Assembly represented by Mark Bürgin and Holger Wettingfeld

The 3rd Committee of the General Assembly

GA 3rd is responsible for social, cultural and humanitarian issues; every Member State is represented in this body. About two hundred honorable NMUN delegates filled one of the Grand Hyatt ballrooms.

The scheduled agenda contained three topics:

1. Capital Punishment
2. Illiteracy: Women in Education
3. Cultural Property

Norway was very disappointed to see the success of a motion brought forward by a group around the U.S., Iran and Iraq to set capital punishment on the third position on the agenda. In a committee this size that is equivalent to non-consideration due to lack of time. With a small majority the order of the agenda was set to: Illiteracy, cultural property and capital punishment. The debate on the order of the second and third topic should however turn out to have been senseless for the committee only decided on the first topic within the given time.

Illiteracy

Norway's main interests concerning illiteracy were: on the one hand, we supported a clear definition of literacy that does not only focus on writing but aims at the development of a complex linguistic competence. On the other hand, women's education should be recognized as a necessary precondition for sustainable social, economic and political development. With regard to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UN activities, Norway supports a stronger coordination of educational

programs. In cooperation with regional, non-governmental and governmental projects, these programs should aim mainly at educational capacity building. Of course, economic support is crucial. Norway favors initiatives like the micro credit model, debt swapping for educational programs and a reformulation of the IMF's structural adjustment programs. Finally it is a main aim to urge Member States to pass legislation which guarantees an educational standard for women. All these measures have to be sensitive to cultural identities for educational programs are likely to be used as a transport vehicle for western generalizations.

Strategy of Debate

Concerning the strategy of debate it was obvious to stick to the Nordic Countries first. And indeed Norway managed to sponsor a working paper that was supported by all of the Nordics, the Baltic States, Poland, Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Italy. Towards the end of the meeting this paper was brought together with a paper from the western industrialized and some G77 states. Every group named representatives in order to work out a compromise paper. The Western Group was represented by the U.S., Great Britain and Italy, the delegate of Sweden and ourselves participated for „our“ group.

Our work was successful and led to a good compromise and broad support within the small group of representatives as well as in the plenary. In the latest version some ten out of eighteen preliminary clauses and fifteen out of nineteen operative clauses either quoted the exact wording or at least the content of the Nordic's paper that was even more influenced by Norway's position. The paper was eventually accepted as a resolution and passed with an overwhelming 86:7:12 (yes :no: abstention) vote in GA 3rd and 91:5:5 in the General Assembly.

Speech for the Kingdom of Norway

by Mark Bürgin

Honorable chair, distinguished delegates,

the Kingdom of Norway is deeply concerned about the enormous and yet increasing number of an estimated one billion illiterates in the developing countries. Even more disquieting is the fact that 60% of these are women and girls. While men's literacy has been constantly improved over the last 15 years, the number of illiterates

among women over 15 has increased from 531 million in 1980 to 557 million in 1995. These numbers are still rising in all of the developing countries - except for Latin America and the Caribbean - with unbearable peaks in Southern Asia and the least developed countries where over 60% of all women are illiterate.

Norway supports the definition of education as a human right as included in Art. 55 b of the UN Charter, Art 2 b of the Human Rights Declaration and Art. 8 of the Declaration on the Right to Development.

Without women's education we will neither reach sustainable development nor good economic growth. As World Bank President James T. Wulffensohn put it, investing in women's education makes good economic sense. Education for women and girls leads not only to immediate but also to major catalytic effects on every dimension of development. With regard to social conditions, the children's general opportunities for growth and development increase and the health of the whole family improves.

We are currently looking at a vicious circle of material debt, resulting in bad educational systems that especially hurt women's development. Its effects on health, overpopulation and education itself give the developing countries a bad economic starting position. Education is a future investment and does not follow the traditional concept of quick economic success. Norway also calls into question an incoherent western development and debt management policy. While educational activities are being highly subsidized, the IMF interferes with its structural adjustment programs recommending cut downs in educational budgets to states with high deficits.

Norway strongly believes that all measures to be taken should be embedded in the context of sustainable social development. Among the most important instruments that the UN provide in that area are: the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Artt. 2b, 10), the 1994 Agenda for Development (104) and the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action (27).

Norway invites the developing countries to join those nations that are willing to support implementation measures. Norway was and will be one of those who are aware of their international responsibilities and do not only use the UN platform for the promotion of its own interests. Unfortunately some major economic powers are withdrawing from that responsibility by cutting down development aid while trying to secure their influence.

Let me finally emphasize the importance of women in the process of development with the following African proverb: „If we educate a boy, we educate one person. If we educate a girl, we educate a family and thus a whole nation.“

Thank you.

7.4 Norway in the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly

represented by Bernhard Braune and Hans-Hinrich Lindemann

The 6th Committee of the General Assembly

As delegates of the Kingdom of Norway we sat in the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly and had the pleasure of developing public international law. In this organ all Member States of the UN are represented therefore more than 200 delegates from almost every „country“ were present in our committee.

The Sixth Committee is an important organ for the development of public international law and for the codification of customary international law. Here the draft resolution and contract texts are thoroughly discussed before they are passed on to the General Assembly for adoption.

Setting the Agenda

The agenda comprised three highly debated and interesting topics:

1. The Review of the Draft Statute of the International Criminal Court
2. Humanitarian Intervention and the Use of Force
3. International Terrorism

It was not easy for the Norwegian Delegation to decide on which topic to drop by placing it on the last position of the agenda. „The Review of the Draft Statute of the International Criminal Court“ was the topic most countries wanted to discuss. Additionally the delegates were highly motivated to take this topic up. Therefore the committee reached easily an agreement to place it as the first item of the agenda. More difficult were the negotiations for place two and three of the agenda. „Humanitarian Intervention and the Use of Force“ or „International Terrorism“ were the alternatives. The decision for Norway was (of course) to go with „Humanitarian Intervention“.

Here we could work on the traditional field of the Nordic Countries – the international protection of human rights. The majority of delegates agreed on this agenda on the first evening. The setting of the agenda was our first attempt to act on the international scene and the Norwegian delegation was happy to notice that its expectations and assessments were realistic.

The Review of the Draft Statute of the International Criminal Court

The first discussion to the topic proved to be rather difficult. The good impression of the smooth working style in the committee was disappearing at the beginning of the day. Even though the Kingdom of Norway tried to influence the debate by a speech of the Royal Envoy *Lindemann* at the very end of the day, the next day would show that it could hardly touch the hearts of the fellow delegates.

Honorable Chair, dear Delegates,

The Kingdom of Norway would like to state some facts instead of arguments:
Fact is, that we all want to get the ICC set up and working after a period of over 40 years.
Fact is, we can only achieve this aim by establishing a broad-based support by Member States.

Fact is, we achieve this goal only by limiting the jurisdiction to crimes all countries could agree on. So we should focus on genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Fact is, if the ICC and the Security Council are not kept separate there will again be no broad-based support by Member States.

Please consider these facts so that we get the ICC online.

Thank you.

In the morning of the second day the first informal meeting started. We were prepared for this method of negotiation (caucusing). But can a fire drill prepare for the eruption of a volcano? While we were able to agree on the agenda earlier we now had great difficulties compromising on the exact topics to be discussed. The European group struggled in the first three meetings to decide which parts of the statute should be talked about and due to this fact no substantial common positions could be identified. Twenty to thirty highly motivated delegates stood in a circle and could not escape it. Therefore at the end of the day the European group was trailing behind. That afternoon the Latin American group had presented the first and comprehensive working paper on the topic. The delegation was attempting to influence this group in the interest of Norway and tried to let our positions flow into this paper. Obviously some other states had problems dealing with the idea of not showing up as one of the sponsors of the paper. Due to this reason an almost identical working paper came up which would lead to the effect that we would have to vote on very similar draft resolutions at the end. On the third day the Swedish-Norwegian connection offered its *good office* to negotiate a merger of the two papers. In a long discussion (which used up our whole lunch break) we tried to bring the two speakers of the groups together and persuaded them to agree on a combined paper. To pass a resolution in a consensus would have been the biggest success for the committee. The substantial differences of the papers were so small that this aim seemed very close. At this point we experienced how much patience it takes and how tough negotiations can proceed. Unfortunately, the compromise which had been reached during lunch did not survive the afternoon and at the end of the day we had to vote on two similar papers. The voting procedure was full of friendly and unfriendly amendments and other fine things. Thus voting lasted until late evening. The Nordic Countries were disappointed that the goal to merge the two draft resolutions could not be reached even though it was within sight.

Humanitarian Intervention

Norway and other states involved in the international protection of human rights were ambitious concerning this topic. The fundamental principle of public international law - state sovereignty - would have to be restricted for the sake of human rights. But to intervene in a Member State with foreign troops to end widespread human rights violations was too much to ask for. The working paper of the progressive group did not receive a majority within the committee. The attempt of the Royal Delegation to add a passage which would give similar authority to the Security Council failed as well. The idea was to define human rights violations as a threat to international peace and security and therefore give the Security Council the opportunity to act under Chapter VII of the Charter. Norway and the other countries failed in this aspect probably quite realistically. The concept of state sovereignty was defended wholeheartedly by the majority of nations. Also the speech of the Royal Envoy *Braune* could not change their minds.

Dear Delegates, honorable Chair,

certainly, I had *The Time of my Life* here in New York. Unfortunately not everyone in the world is as lucky as we are. I therefore would like to take up a point which has been raised by a lot of speakers here today. State sovereignty. We believe that there is a major misunderstanding about the concept of state. People do not organize themselves in a state in order to serve that state, but in order for the state to serve them. If the state does not fulfill that function anymore it loses its legitimacy.

Crisis are fast. They go like our Swedish neighbors sing *Crash, Bumm, Bang*. If we do not help or help too late, millions of people will feel like *Walking on Broken Glass*. If we as a body support the merged papers, which is a draft resolution now, having been introduced by the EC and Nordic Countries, as well as Mongolia, New Zealand and others, then *Heaven is a Place on Earth*.

Thank You.

The chairman of the Sixth Committee *Richard Engel*, who guided the conference with great knowledge and experience, asked the delegates to incorporate a title from a hit of the 80ies into their speeches. At first this proposal did not seem to be helpful and within character. But it proved that the delegates' mood which had declined over the last exhausting days rose immediately due to this suggestion. Especially the point of order from a delegate of Ghana was warmly welcomed by the committee - *These Boots are Made for Walkin'* really isn't from the 80ties. The last day of the committee's work finished in good (although not quite authentic UN-) atmosphere.

In the report to His Majesty's government we also stated our impressions as follows.

The conference was outstandingly suitable for introducing us to the UN procedures and methods. We understood that the way the UN works - which is often criticized as ponderous - is a result of the contradicting interests Member States pursue and the lack of willingness to compromise. In connection with the complex rules of procedure it is not surprising anymore that progress is hard to achieve.

Unfortunately the international aura of the conference was diminished by the fact that a lot of delegates did not act in a way appropriate for the given country. Nevertheless, summarizing we have to point out with pleasure that the conference as well as the whole trip was plain fun.

7.5 Norway in the Commission for Social Development (CSD)

represented by Lena Corell and Meltem Kantarci

The Commission for Social Development

The ECOSOC has a wide range of agencies at its disposal for the fulfillment of the extensive tasks. The Commission for Social Development (CSD) is one this agencies. It is a preparatory and advisory body of the Council for social development policy.

The topics under discussion at this year's conference were:

1. Eradication of Poverty
2. An Enhancement of Social Integration
3. Women in Development

First of all we had to set the agenda in the opening session. We agreed upon the following agenda: 1. / 3. / 2.

Eradication of Poverty

We supported the perception that economic development does not, in itself, translate into the improvement of human condition. Therefore we had a special interest in making sure that the commitment on the *20/ 20 initiative* from the Social Summit in Copenhagen is translated into action. This concept makes sure that a higher priority is given to basic services. It guarantees that a fixed part of the development aid budgets and national budgets of recipient countries are allocated to the social sector. Our next central item was debt relief. Because some countries are unable to repay their debts we were of the opinion that further debt relief measures are necessary for the poorest countries. Further on Norway believes that for most developing countries trade is far more important than development cooperation. Trade is essential in order to create the

economic growth that is required to combat poverty. Access to markets is a basic precondition. The liberalization of world trade and the opening of markets by lowering trade barriers have to be realized, especially for developing countries.

Women in Development

The debate on the first topic took so much time that we only started discussing the next topic on the last day at noon. We regretted this, because this topic is of great importance to Norway. The situation of women in developing countries is characterized through the fact that they have a lower status and endure worse living standards than men. We absolutely demand that the rights of women and their protection have to be embodied in the justice of each country. During the discussion we strongly emphasized to recognize women as equal partners in all areas of life, which implies improving women's access to economic resources and to increase their participation in decision-making processes at all levels. For this respect equal access to education is fundamental. Furthermore educational programs specifically geared towards empowering women are needed. We believe that greater care should be taken towards women's education and rights during the implementation of Structural Adjustment Programs.

Altogether the debates took place in a pleasant working climate, because all countries had common interests concerning the fundamental problems. Due to this the resolutions passed prompt and with a great majority.

We were able to bring all our important positions in the resolutions. All in all Norway can be more than satisfied with the results of this conference.

7.6 Norway in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) represented by Susanne Paul

The United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was founded in the year 1966 as a result of the unification of the *United Nations Special Fund* and the *Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance*. The aim of the foundation was the establishment of a central authority for technical developmental aid within the UN. At the end of the sixties, the process of decolonization lead to an increase of independent nation states

whose economies were structurally underdeveloped. As a response to that situation, a programme of coordination for technical environmental aid was called into life.

In 1997, the agenda of the UNDP contained three topics which were to be decided upon by consensus:

1. UNDP and the Implementation of Agenda 21
2. Poverty Eradication
3. The Implementation of Habitat II Conference

We spent the first day of the conference setting the agenda which was to be valid for the whole conference. At this point, first conflicts of interest appeared between the developed countries and the non-developed countries. After long discussions, the developed countries were able to enforce their conceptions and the topics were treated in the order shown above. During the conference, important progress was achieved mainly in discussion groups.

Implementation of Agenda 21

After serious negotiations, the Nordic Countries were able to realize their conceptions. Norway found it important to debate the impact of the implementation of Agenda 21: On the one hand, the role of an internationally functioning UNDP whose working field should lie in the planning and coordination of general and comprehensive programs; on the other hand, existing national offices of the UNDP should be expanded and motivated to work more effectively by national assistance, long-term planning and the support of "bottom-to-top" development, for example. Despite all the difficulties in making this point clear, Norway, in cooperation with the other Nordic Countries, was able to agree completely with the final decisions made.

Poverty Eradication

The discussion of the second topic on the agenda was dominated by the non-developed countries. Nonetheless, Norway managed to add several basic aspects to the decisions made. Here, too, substantial agreements among the Nordic Countries became apparent. Norway lay emphasis on the tie between economic and social development, as well as the role of women in poverty eradication, and the possibilities of effective environmental management. Norway was able to agree with all decisions made, concerning the second topic.

Due to the very controversial discussions and the complexity of the first two topics, the third topic could not be dealt with anymore.

Generally, all decisions were made in a very friendly atmosphere. The work of the committees met the demands of the rules of procedure; it was efficient and close to reality.

7.7 Norway in the UNICEF

represented by Henrik Moritz and Florian Drücke

UNICEF

The United Nations Children's Fund was established by the General Assembly in 1946 to give medical and humanitarian aid to the children of the post-war Europe and China. In 1953 UNICEF was renamed „United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund“ and is since then dedicated to help the children of this world.

The topics of this year's conference were:

1. Education: Towards the 21st Century
2. Children of War and Armed Conflicts
3. A Review of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

The UNICEF session began 25 March 1997 with the setting of the agenda. The body chose to discuss the topic „Education: Towards the 21st Century“ first, then the topics „Children of War and Armed Conflicts“ and „A Review of the Convention on the Rights of the Child“. That was not our preferred setting. We wanted to start with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, because in our opinion that was the basis for the other topics.

Education: Towards the 21st Century

The rest of the first session was used for working out the main points of the first topic. The assembly came quickly to the agreement that the most important points are gender disparity, the child labor and teacher training.

The following day was used for working out working papers. We arrived to work very closely with our Nordic partners and to coordinate further actions. The most important issue for us was the *20/20 initiative*, which urges all donor nations to allocate 20% of their developmental funds to social belongings. In turn, the recipient nations have to allocate 20% of their national budgets to social needs.

By 27 March we had four draft decisions to be voted on: A/1, which planned to create a database of case studies of educational programs, was accepted with four abstentions. A/2, which contained the *20/20 initiative* failed, because the United States of America

voted against it. That showed the day before and demonstrated how hard it is to demand a little bit more in a consensus body. A/3, which wanted to make education more accessible and dealt with the question of funding, was accepted with five abstentions. Finally A/4, which proposed the creation of an Educational Outreach Program modeled after the United States' Peace Corps was also accepted with five abstentions.

Children of War and Armed Conflicts

After voting procedure we moved directly into the next topic. In our first policy-statement we already stroke that in our opinion a strict prohibition of landmines and a change of the minimum age of soldiers into 18 years is the most important. As usual our Nordic partners agreed. The session finished right after nearly every country had the possibility to explain their policy. Therefore we knew, where the discussion on the next day will head to.

The fourth day began with the creation of working papers. We worked in several small groups, where every group dealt with a specific issue of the second topic. That was very useful, because we could discuss special aspects without discussing one packed draft decision, which had to cover all those in one. Unfortunately we did not have enough time till the beginning of voting procedure so that our working paper, which covered the prohibition of landmines, was not finished. But finally we had five draft decisions to vote on. B/1 encouraged the involvement of women as relief workers. Besides of that it made the proposal to make it easier for parents to find their lost children by publishing pictures of lost children. B/2 dealt with the question of rehabilitation. B/3 focused on children orphaned due to armed conflicts. B/4 suggested to work together with mass media, which should promote child welfare especially in times of conflicts. B/5 stressed the importance of zones of peace, which should exist in the vicinity of religious buildings, hospitals, schools, orphanages and refugee camps. Besides of B/4, where five countries abstained, the other draft decisions passed without any abstentions.

7.8 Norway in the World Trade Organization (WTO)

represented by Stefanie Welter and Kai Jenderny

The World Trade Organization

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was founded in 1995. At the 1997 NMUN it was represented as a „full“ committee for the first time, meaning that nearly all of the 124 Member States were represented with one or more delegates. It was planned to simulate

a meeting of the Ministers of Trade of Member States as had been held in Singapore. To discuss were the topics

1. Ministerial Decisions on Sections of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs)
2. Harmonization of Multilateral and Regional Trade Policy Regimes
3. Extended Negotiation in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

Due to time limitation this sequence of the topic on the agenda meant that the GATS was not discussed in the end.

The work of the committee was marked by a great industry from the beginning. Many well prepared delegates were able to present drafts for the Ministerial Declarations in surprisingly short time. The European participants who were unfamiliar with UN simulations were surprised by the great professionalism of the work and the presentation of the results as well as the precedence that quantity seemed to have been given to quality occasionally. Thus the main problems were mostly mentioned rather than discussed in depth.

TRIPs

Regarding the TRIPs convention, participants showed a preference for the establishment of new committees to support developing countries in the realization of the convention and a gradual rising of standards rather than their enforcement by compulsory means.

Regarding regional and multilateral trade policy regimes there was a surprisingly fast consensus that regional trade policy regimes were appropriate and desirable to contribute to further harmonization and liberalization of world trade.

The developing countries' points of view were acknowledged in all Ministerial Declarations, although some of the „developing countries“ or rather the groups representing them seemed to be influenced strongly by western values and ideas.

The cultural and social aspects of globalization and the problem of transferring western values to countries with their own old traditions could not be discussed on such a relatively short conference. Being simulated was mainly the fast achievement of consensual concepts. The biggest challenge was probably to get across your own ideas in very limited time on a committee of 130 participants of different levels of preparations. The deficits in language had to be compensated by better arguments and continuous lobbying. After adapting to the system we managed to have our points

included on most topics, although we would have wished for a better cooperation with other delegations in many areas.

7.9 Norway in the NATO

represented by Sachka Stefanova and Volker Holtfrerich

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was founded in April 1949 as a collective defense alliance, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. The Kingdom of Norway belonged to the members who founded NATO. The Federal Republic of Germany joined the Alliance in 1955. The fundamental tasks of the Alliance were defined in the *Harmel Doctrine* in 1967 which allowed for the maintenance of defense while seeking a relaxation of tensions in relations by moving from „massive retaliation to a flexible response“.

The end of the Cold War has led to a basic transformation of the political situation in Europe, the security requirements of the members of the Alliance have fundamentally changed. These challenges have simultaneously given rise to the need for all member states to redefine their cooperation within NATO. Therefore the attention of the 16 member states and the NACC members during the NMUN-Conference focused on the need to reinforce the political role of the Alliance and the contribution it can make, in cooperation with other institutions, in providing the security and stability on which the future of Europe depends. In particular, the following three topics were discussed:

1. The Alliance`s New Strategic Concept
2. Review of Military Structure-Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTFs)
3. Expansion of the Alliance`s Membership

In regard with the agenda setting Norway supported the initiative of discussing the „Expansion of the Alliance`s Membership“ in the first place. Since this issue was of great importance to the most delegates in NATO, the proposal was accepted with a large majority. The topic „The Alliance`s New Strategic Concept“ was placed last and was not negotiated for lack of time.

Expansion of the Alliance`s Membership

The position of Norway in accordance with this topic was clearly defined: Norway backs the decision to open the Alliance for members of the former Warsaw Pact because we strongly believe that the objective of enlargement is greater security,

stability, and predictability both in individual countries and in Europe as a whole. Nevertheless, the enlargement would be a mistake if it were to result in the development of new dividing lines or the resurrection of those which previously existed. Therefore, before such an expansion can occur, it is essential that the motives are understood and the admission of new members is prepared in a matter which Moscow does not interpret as a threat. In practical politics this involves initiatives which boosts mutual confidence and cooperation between Russia and NATO on all levels.

The other NATO members supported the NATO-Expansion, too. Nevertheless, the questions of when and how the Expansion should be carried out remained to be discussed. Norway was pursuing the position, which we finally got through, that the invitations to new members should be based on individual merit. A „case-by-case-study“ for each new member should be made before the decision of admission is taken. In order to address the specific Russian concerns the conference strongly emphasized the importance of a cooperation with Russia. Russia was offered a partnership without granting it a right to vote.

Since we worked in a „consensus body“, we were forced to reach an unanimity in order to pass a resolution. It resulted in the endeavors to take into account the positions and needs of every member. After persuasive speeches and ardent conversations we were pleased at achieving a consensus on the questions of the NATO-Expansion.

Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTFs)

The second topic referred to the reforms within the military structures and the further development of the concept of Combined Joint Task Forces. The forces' reorganization had to enable the Alliance to respond effectively to the changing security environment by providing the forces and capabilities needed to deal with a crisis management in Europe. Accordingly the concept of Combined Joint Task Forces had been endorsed as a means of facilitating the contingency operations, including operations with nations outside the alliance. Guaranteeing the readiness of the forces at high levels and their availability at short notice for an early military response to a crisis, was one of the most important purposes during the discussion on this issue. The necessity of international composition of the troops as well as of their common preparation and deployment were emphasized, too. By means of such measures the delegates were striving to avoid any military conflicts as experienced in former-Yugoslavia.

The position of our delegation was clearly stated: Norway welcomes all measures taken to adjust the military structures of NATO to the new challenges in Europe including the

establishment of CJTFs. The international cooperation with the primary aim at conflict prevention and crisis management could guarantee peace and security throughout whole Europe.

One of the obstacles we were challenged to get over was the question of the command structure of the new forces. Since the members of the „*Partnership for Peace*“ were invited to take part in such operations, some reservations became more obvious, for instance, Russian troops under NATO authority and vice versa. After slow-moving negotiations we reached a solution which facilitates the military cooperation in Europe: no troop is under the authority of foreign commanders. NATO remains in charge of coordination and supreme command. The most of the delegates were satisfied with the compromise formula so that we passed this resolution successfully, too.

The negotiations proved not only the willingness of the NATO members to construct together the new *European Security Architecture* but also the ability of the alliance to reach this unanimously. In the role of negotiators we were especially proud of our achievements.

Last but not least we were very grateful for the outstanding cooperation with the delegates from the other northern states. The common spirit and presentation of our proposals dominated the discussion in the NATO-committee very often what also enabled us to get through our positions successfully.

Working Paper

Committee: GA 1st

Subject: The Disarmament of Chemical and Biological Weapons

Sponsored by: Norway, Lithuania, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Canada,

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions related to this matter,

Promoting disarmament of chemical and biological weapons as a means of attenuating the threat of mass destruction,

Noting with satisfaction that there are one hundred and thirty nine States parties and seventy Member States that have currently ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction,

Reaffirming that under any circumstances the use, development, production and stockpiling of such weapons is prohibited,

Committed to assisting the international community in disarming chemical and biological weapons as a way of promoting international security and peace,

Looking toward the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention as a means to combat non-compliance by member states and to encourage strict observance by all parties,

Believing compliance with existing agreements and international law can *inter alia* facilitate disarmament and strengthen world peace and security,

Recognizes the UN center of information, formation, and analysis (CIFA) as introduced GA I/10 as the depository of relevant treaties regarding the limitation of disarmament and biological weapons,

Deeply satisfied that the Convention on Chemical Weapons will enter into force on April 29, 1997, after the ratification of the Convention by sixty five Signatory States,

1. Reaffirms that the use of such weapons by the States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention is a violation of the Convention and is extremely detrimental to the world population and each sovereign nation as it travels through the environment;

2. Notes that Member States that are a party to the Conventions should consider ways to ensure that independent entities are excluded from acquisition of biological and toxin materials for other than peaceful purposes in pursuant to furthering international peace and security of the global environment;

3. Calls upon CIFA as well as other mechanisms that are currently in place to universalize inspection and verification methods;

4. Considers that a world wide data bank is a suitable way to facilitate the flow of information in areas relevant to both Conventions;

5. Considers also the establishment of a linked verification regime for both Conventions including on-site investigations;

6. Supports the creation of Demilitarization Fund financed through voluntary contributions from member states and the various NGO's;

(a) This will occur when considering the costs of disarmament of chemical and biological weapons it is essential that the costs of effective environmental safeguards also be taken into consideration;

7. Urges the method of disarmament for any given chemical or biological weapon must be selected on a case by case basis in order to determine the most environmentally sound method of disposal;

8. Calls upon all States that have not done so yet to sign and/or to ratify the Conventions;
9. Encourages the research of waste disposal methods and investigation of waste sites to ensure safety to our planets water land and air supplies and prevention of disposal of waste outside ones own national boundaries;
10. Decides to set this item on the agenda of the next session of the General Assembly.

Resolution

Committee: GA 1st

Subject: Technology Transfer

Sponsored by: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject of the role of science and technology,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments could have both civilian and military applications,

Being aware of the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on international security,

Cognizant that the international transfers of dual-use products for peaceful purposes are important for the economic and social developments of States,

1. Affirms that scientific and technological should be used for the benefit of all mankind to promote the sustainable economic and social development;

2. Calls upon the concerned Organizations in the UN system to establish guidelines for a non-discriminating database on technology transfer;
3. Urges all Member States to cooperate in the fields of science, culture, trade, education and other related fields.
4. Calls For the implementation of a regional monitoring system within the existing framework of NGO monitoring agencies,
5. Places full support behind any measure which would modify the existing IAEA in the direction of the above mentioned proposals.