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National Model United Nations 2000

Republic of Turkey - Delegation

| | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
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| Anja Costas | Law | NATO |
| Ulf Denckewitz | Law | Commission on Narcotic Drugs |
| Dirk Eichler | Pedagogy/Political Science/ Economics | World Summit for Social Development |
| David Fuhr | Mathematics/Political Science | General Assembly, 4 th Comm. |
| Anika Gärtner | Latin American Studies/ Sociology/Spanish Philosophy | Women 2000 |
| Cornelia Gloedea | Political Science | ECOSOC Plenary |
| Ekrem Eddy Güzeldere | Political Science | UNHCR |
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| Till Jung | Political Science | Conference on Disarmament |
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| Sönke Lorenz | Physics | UNCTAD |
| Nelson Muffuh | Political Science | General Assembly Plenary |
| Maximilian Müller | Political Science | Special Committee on Peacekeeping |
| Mike Saager | Economics | ECOSOC Plenary |
| Bettina Säcker | Law | General Assembly Plenary |
| Marcus Scharf | Law | General Assembly, 4 th . Comm. |
| Antje von Broock | Political Science, Communi- cation, German Literature | Economic Commission for Europe |
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Foreword

In April 2000 the Freie Universität Berlin (FU) took part in the world's largest simulation of the United Nations for the sixth time. Having represented in 1999 the People's Republic of Bangladesh with great enthusiasm, we came, geographically seen, closer: Berlin represented the Republic of Turkey. The special relationship between Germany, Berlin and Turkey, determined by the many Turkish citizens living, working and studying with us, as well as the continuing rapprochement between Turkey and the integrated Europe have caused us to apply for the representation of Turkey at the 2000 National Model United Nations Conference. It was to our great joy, that this application turned out to be successful.

25 students took part in our Delegation, with a large variety of faculties: while the participation of young lawyers, political scientists and economists has already a certain tradition, this year the Delegation was enriched by other faculties like Mathematics, Latin American Studies, Sociology, Medicine, Physics, Biology, Philosophy, Ethnology, Communication, German Literature and Pedagogy. The Delegation consisted of German students along with students from Cameroon, Syria, Russia - and also Turkey.

The preparation was conducted in a weekly seminar in the course of six months by Ms. Peggy Wittke, instructor at the chair of the undersigned at the Faculty of Law of the Freie Universität Berlin. The seminar dealt with the history, politics, economy and with cultural aspects of Turkey. It also gave an introduction to the United Nations system. The topics included human rights issues and environmental protection as well as environmental law. Special attention was given to diplomatic strategies, which were practiced during two preparation simulations. Both of these simulations dealt with a meeting of the United Nations Security Council, the first of which concerned the relationship between India and Pakistan. The second one addressed the water problems in the Middle East and was conducted in cooperation with the German Foundation for International Development (DSE). The FU-Delegation was joined by 20 diplomats from developing countries as well as from Belarus during this event.

Again this preparation period was thorough and also exciting. We were supported by lectures by Dr. Gürbey, Dr. Wolfgang Heinz and Assessor Ulf Marzik from the in-

terdisciplinary study programme „Environmental Management“ at the FU. The Delegation arrived well prepared in New York, where it received Briefings by UN-diplomats at UN-Headquarters, and visited the Permanent Missions of Turkey, Greece and Germany to the United Nations and also the Delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations. Like in the years past, these meetings resulted in special contacts which may pave the way for future internships or even further.

Significant this year was the very intensive relationship with officials of the represented country, here in Berlin with the Embassy of Turkey and in New York with the Permanent Mission of Turkey. It consisted not only of generously given aid and the opportunity to exchange ideas, but also very serious discussions were held concerning special questions including the general role of Turkey and its future in Europe. An emphasis was laid on Turkey's relationship with Germany in the pursuit of this role. That a „simulation“ was the starting point for this project was sometimes forgotten, for example when the position papers of our Delegation were compared with those of the „real“ Turkish government.

Special mention has also to be made of the contact with Greece. The Head of the Press Office of the Permanent Mission of Greece along with three staff members took a lot of time and effort to answer numerous questions (not only regarding the Greek-Turkish relationship).

More than the profound professional experiences and promising personal contacts will remain for the members of the Delegation of the Freie Universität Berlin this year: The Opening-Speech by UN Deputy Secretary-General Ms. Luise Fréchette, the opportunity to take a seat in the General Assembly Hall, the spontaneous visit by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan with the Economic and Social Council - and last but not least the acknowledgement of the performance of the FU-Delegation. The Award „Honorable Mention“ has an inciting effect for our next year's participation at NMUN. The preparation has already started.

Freie Universität Berlin receives the Award „Honorable Mention“

New York City, 21 April 2000



Sponsors of the Berlin Delegation to the National Model United Nations Conference 2000

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 2000*:

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UNA-Germany, Berlin-Brandenburg Chapter

UNi-Group of the UNA-Germany, Berlin-Brandenburg Chapter

Special thanks to Geneviève Libonati for never ending support !

1. 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 200.000 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 including Germany and Berlin.

The *National Model United Nations* is the largest simulation of the United Nations in the world today. Each year more than 2.500 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 a 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 offers the valuable opportunity to gather first-hand background information by consulting high-ranking diplomats.

During the five 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 con-

tact 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



Last Minute Preparation: Marcus Scharf and Ekrem Eddy Güzeldere

2. United Nations Security Council Emergency Session on the Middle East – Conflict Management in Water Issues

From 24 - 26 February, 2000 we had the outstanding possibility to train our diplomatic abilities in a simulation of the United Nations Security Council as part of our preparation for the National Model United Nations 2000 in New York. As in recent years, this kind of simulation took place in close co-operation and with friendly assistance of the German Foundation for International Development (DSE). Due to their facilities it was possible to carry out the simulation in an appropriate way and to experience to work with future diplomats coming from developing countries.

The Security Council assembled for an Emergency Session because of an attack of the Syrian Navy on a Turkish vessel bringing water to Israel. In addition to the 15 current members of the Security Council the presence of the three concerned states and of a representative of the Palestinian People as observer states was permitted. During the simulation each state was represented by two or three diplomats. Each Delegation consisted of members of the NMUN preparation class and participants of the international DSE-Seminar for diplomats. We were also joined by three diplomats and two NGO-representatives from Belarus. One member of the German Association for the United Nations' UNi-Group attended three states as a representative of the government. They controlled the correct political behavior of the states and gave advise if necessary. In addition they supplied us with extensive background material for the preparation that contained mainly information about the facts and origins of the water problem in the Middle East.

The opening statements which inaugurated the Emergency Session of the Security Council based on this detailed background information. The agenda for the more than two days of debate consisted of three topics on which we were supposed to write resolutions:

- a) Comprehensive measures to prevent a further escalation of the situation.
- b) Economic and logistic support for the most affected areas.
- c) Regional stability measures concerning water distribution.

Among the Rules of Procedure, which we were prepared on the day before the conference, one was especially used: the motion to suspend the meeting for the purpose of informal debate. During these breaks the real negotiations took place and within the regional groups there were heavy discussions on content and meaning of draft

resolutions going on. Despite opposing stands and goals the participants never forgot to behave appropriate to diplomatic standards.

During these negotiations the main interest was to win as many supporters for draft-resolutions as possible. As until voting procedure there was no majority reached in any of the three cases, the atmosphere was very tense. Even as we had some hopes, it was no surprise that only one resolution was passed. For the topics one and three the passing of possible resolutions were prevented by America's and Russia's veto.

The tough and long-lasting sessions were an excellent preparation for the National Model United Nations 2000 Conference in New York. But beside all the diplomatic stuff we learned, the experience on the human level is not to be forgotten. During the evenings we had long conversations among all participants and learned about countries we might never have the possibility to visit. No wonder that the Party on the last evening was a real success and lasted until dawn.

Anika Gärtner and Antje von Broock

3. The UN-Study Tour, April 13-14, 2000

In close cooperation with the *United Nations Department for Public Information (UNDPI)* we were able to offer a UN-Study Tour to the students. Coordinated with the different committees in which the students were to represent the Republic of Turkey at 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, 13 April 2000

- 10.30 - 11.30 h UN Headquarters Tour
- 11.30 - 12.30 h Briefing on Refugees
Mr. Salvatore Lombardo
UNHCR
- 13.30 - 14.30 h Briefing on Social Development
Mrs. Akiko Ito
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- 15.00 h **Permanent Mission of Greece
to the United Nations**

Friday, 14 April 2000

- 10.30 - 11.30 h Briefing on Peacekeeping
Mr. Andrew Grene
Department of Peacekeeping Operations
- 11.30 – 12.30 h Briefing on Poverty Eradication
Mr. Thomas Hinckley
UNDP
- 13.30 – 14.30 h Briefing on Conflict Resolution in Africa
Mr. Jose da Silva Campino
Africa I Division, Department of Political Affairs
- 14.30 – 15.30 h Briefing on Economic and Political Empowerment of
Women
Ms. Flavia Pansieri
UNIFEM

Monday, 17 April 2000

- 9.30 h **Delegation of the European Commission
to the United Nation**
- 15.00 h **Permanent Mission of Germany
to the United Nations**

Wednesday, 19 April 2000

- 10.00 h **Permanent Mission of Turkey
to the United Nations**

3.1 Briefing on Refugees

„What’s the matter with Germany’s women?“ **Mr. Salvatore Lombardo** looks up when our Delegation one by one enters the briefing room. Actually we hadn’t quite expected an Italian lawyer in his forties, who has spent his last years in the refugee camps of Bosnia and the Kosovo, welcoming us to our scheduled UNIFEM briefing at 10:30, 28 floors b.k. (below Kofi). And Mr. Lombardo is indeed not a director of the UN Women’s Programme, but a staff member of the New York bureau of UNHCR, the refugee programme of the United Nations, and as the quota of women in the room with theoretical view of the East River reaches almost a third, the briefing starts.

The UNHCR, apart from the International Red Cross the only international institution for the protection of refugees, was founded in 1950 as a subsidiary organ of the UN, and up to the 90ies the tasks and duties of about 4000 staff members all over the world were more or less clear: Then it was possible to protect refugees from national or international conflict in third countries, if the respective government agreed. Today, most of the refugees are *internally displaced*, which means, that they remain – in many cases involuntarily – on territories controlled by one of the conflicting parties, making any external aid seem biased.

Of course officials in the Geneva Headquarters know that the goal, to be a non-political, humanitarian expert organization, is hard to meet in practice, because UN member states can promote their national interests by varying the voluntary contributions (altogether approx. \$1 billion per year). Like in the case of Albanian refugees from Kosovo in Macedonia, when concern about a threat to international peace in Europe led to sufficient contributions, whereas UNHCR only managed to raise a fifth of the funds needed for its work in the Sudan. This makes it necessary to creatively cooperate with different kinds of organizations, so that at times human catastrophe awkwardly collides with the technical approach of the military.

Also of little use in this respect is the so-called „stronghold Europe“: With borders dissolving internally, there is a tendency to restrict access for refugees from outside, which unfortunately at the same time allows other countries throughout the world to tighten their respective policies on refugees.

David Fuhr

3.2 Briefing on Social Development

We were informed about corresponding developments within the field of Social Development by two staff members of the *Commission for Social Development*, **Mrs. Akiko Ito and Mr. Lehmann-Nielsen**. Above all the commission is dealing with monitoring the implementation of the outcome of the Social Summit of Copenhagen in 1995 and preparing the succeeding Summit of Geneva in June 2000.

In the 50's the strategies of how to improve social standards were more or less linked to the implementation of technical projects, for instance the building of dams. From the 60's on, the approach to that topic changed and immaterial aspects of human life were emphasized. Now, the corresponding UN-bodies began to adopt various questions on their agendas like of human rights, education, human settlement, health care, poverty, the outcome of unemployment, population growth, disabilities or gender equality.

For the first time, the *World Summit for Social Development* in Copenhagen picked up these topics as a whole and comprised and bundled these issues into a declaration and a programme of action. Heads of State or Government from 117 countries pledged to the so-called 10 Commitments, which are aiming to implement sustainable improvements of life quality. The goals are formulated relatively in general, but the passing of these documents meant a census for the social and economic policy of the several states. Combating poverty and unemployment as well as the situation of health care and the education system are gaining a growing importance in assessing successful national economic policy.

Considering the unchanged poverty problem, the decline in Official Development Assistance (ODA) by the developed countries and the difficulties raised by the registration of an elaborate and a comparable data material, the success of the Copenhagen Summit is actually to be considered as conflicting. The succeeding Summit of Geneva will devote its work to that specific problematic nature and to an overall review of social development since Copenhagen.

Dirk Eichler

3.3 The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations

Kom'u Yunanistan – Neighbor Greece

59 street, 40th floor, terrace... there are unfriendlier places for a briefing. That is where the Greek Press and Information Office received us. This institution, which is affiliated to the Greek information ministry and not the foreign ministry, occupies itself with the coverage and presentation of Greece in the respective national media of the host country.

Before starting to debate political questions with our Greek sisters and brothers, we were served with snacks and refreshments and had the opportunity to get to know the Greek representatives through informal conversations. This caused any tinge of a confrontational or provocative mood which may have been caused through our identification with Turkey to disappear.

After a short introduction held by the head of the office, **Mr. Dimitris Gemelos**, focusing on their work and the priorities, we split up into groups of 4 to 7 to debate all questions of interest in a smaller circle. The peculiarity of the information office is that its representatives are not pure diplomats but a blend of diplomats and journalists. This might have been a reason that the mood was so relaxed and that the Greeks, who were quite young apart from Mr. Gemelos, were quite compromising.



At the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations

They began by explaining their position concerning their relation to the Eastern neighbor Turkey. The atmosphere was very friendly and even the most delicate problems could be mentioned without taboos, although sometimes the Greeks tried to avoid confrontation by all costs. One could gain the impression that although the relations between the two countries improved there was no real perspective for a solution of the main problems. Over all, the content of debate varied a lot, the range went from more general problems to a totally open debate on the Aegis and Cyprus questions.

Before taking a final group picture in front of the missions Greek flag, there was still the possibility to lead conversations of a more private nature with the Greek representatives, for example about the New York night life. Our only real Turk, by the way one of the most Greek-friendly of all of us, was even invited to a party. Maybe that was supposed to be a confidence-building measure, but probably it was only about having fun and had nothing to do with politics.

Marcus Scharf and Ekrem Eddy Güzeldere

3.4 Briefing on Peacekeeping

The second day of the Study Tour of the Delegation of the Freie Universitaet Berlin (FU Berlin) started with a meeting with **Mr. Andrew Grene**, *Department of Peacekeeping Operations*, who impressed us with a very interesting and committed briefing. A short overview of the history of peacekeeping operations from 1948 to today was followed by an informative analysis of the achieved goals, at the same time mentioning the causes of success or failure of certain operations. Mr. Grene did not avoid to show the obvious unwillingness of some UN-Member States to support peacekeeping as well as to criticize the attempt of some states to blame the UN for the failure of certain operations (Rwanda).

Mr. Grene also took some time to respond to our questions, that he did with refreshing clearness and directness. Once more this briefing gave us the impression that the often claimed inflexibility, inefficiency or even incapability of the UN does not apply to its staff, which seemed to us to be motivated and committed in its entirety.

To the contents of the briefing: The first peacekeeping operations were carried out in the context of the Cold War since 1948 to prevent the further escalation of such con-

flicts which could have been an occasion for a Third World War. After the end of the East-West-confrontation in 1989 the UN became responsible for peacekeeping in many regions of the world, because both super-powers retired from many conflict regions that led to the revival of traditional conflicts which had been oppressed before by the super-powers. From 51 operations carried out till June 1999, 39 were deployed between 1988 and 1999. Along with the expansion of the peacekeeping operations the variety of tasks diversified: „old“ tasks like the control of truce and disarmament treaties were supplemented by „new“ tasks like the observation of elections, the education and training of police forces and other civilian tasks. These tasks overtaxed the possibilities and resources of the permanently underfinanced global organization: disasters like Somalia, Srebrenica and Rwanda followed. The lacking political will of some Member States to support the UN led to a loss of importance of UN peacekeeping in favor of interventions of regional organizations: NATO for example was involved in Bosnia-Herzegovina to bring peace to the region. The number of UN-Blue Helmets fell till June 1999 to 16,500 in 16 still-existing operations, compared to the deployment of 70,000 UN-Blue Helmets alone in Bosnia-Herzegovina from 1993 to 1995. The spendings for peacekeeping dropped also dramatically: from US\$ 4 billion in 1993 to US\$ 1 billion in 1998.

Since 1999, according to Mr. Grene, the importance of UN peacekeeping operations was rising again. Along with the UNMIK mission in Kosovo other missions had been installed in the Central African Republic, East-Timor and Sierra Leone. A mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo was also predictable. Theoretically the UN peacekeeping operations disposed of 40,000 UN-Blue Helmets again. The diverse expertise of the UN peace-keepers in military, political and civil affairs was indispensable.

Mr. Grene gave us a good example for the predictability of success or failure of one peacekeeping operation: the success of the East-Timor mission was very likely because East-Timor was a small island with a clear political perspective (independence) and a good infrastructure, where the end of violence was desired and moreover the support of the operation by Member States was high. In contrast to it, the probable operation in Congo was problematic because of the extension of the state, its bad infrastructure, the unclearness about the aims of the operation and the unwillingness of the war parties to stop the violence.

Nevertheless, the UN had to take over such difficult tasks where the big members kept back because of the insecure prospects of success and the high risks. But the UN would be blamed for the disasters like Rwanda and Srebrenica which were rather resulting from the lack of political will for an early and energetic intervention. The UN could only fulfill their tasks when they got political support, troops for the operations and sufficient financial resources.

As an example for the escape of some big Member States from their responsibilities Mr. Grene recalled the Rwanda report, where the UN was charged with lack of action and partial co-responsibility for the genocide because of the insufficient information policy dealing with the escalation of the situation in the small African country. This argument was turned down by Mr. Grene; it was ridiculous to blame the UN for insufficient information policy, because on one hand the big powers in the Security Council had much better intelligence information than the underfinanced UN and on the other hand the UN had given early-warning calls, but without being heard!

Even after the outbreak of hostilities everyone could have seen the pictures of the cruelties on CNN each evening; so a lack of information should not have been the reason for the lack of action of the international community. The main problem had been the lack of political will of the UN Member States to get involved in the problems of the small African country and to deploy some troops there. Without the support of the Member States the UN had been unable to do more. But the attempt to shuffle off the partial responsibility onto the UN was symptomatic for the treatment of the UN by its Member States.

Mr. Grene impressed the NMUN-Delegation of the FU Berlin with his clear statements. It became obvious for us that the problems of the UN are above all the problems of its Member States with the only global organization, which is not allowed to play an effective role in the strategies of some important states.

Sebastian Haufe

3.5 Briefing on Poverty Eradication

The *United Nations Development Programme* (UNDP) is the largest source of grant assistance for development at demand and the main body for coordinating the development work at the UN. It reports to the General Assembly through the Economic

and Social Council (ECOSOC). UNDP is open to all members and observers of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and commissions. The main goal of UNDP is to strengthen sustainable human development all over the world. By now, UNDP works through 132 country offices in more than 170 countries and territories and the total budget amounts to more than US\$ 2 billion a year. The UNDP is financed by voluntary contributions of the UN member states.

At first **Mr. Thomas Hinckley** gave us an introduction to the *UNDP Poverty Report 2000: „Overcoming Human Poverty“* (<http://www.undp.org/povertyreport>) which was published shortly before. Afterwards we had the opportunity to ask questions about the report and other certain problems within the work of the UNDP and about development policies in general.

Since 1998 UNDP focuses more on poverty reduction. As the *1995 World Summit for Social Development* recognized, former policies of supplementing rapid growth with social spending and safety nets have proved inadequate. Quite often there was only small reduction of poverty since the poor couldn't participate on income increase because of unequal income distribution. This recognition was the starting point for UNDP's studies and leads to the re-focussing of its working field. The *UNDP Poverty Report 2000* includes the results of this work and therefore the cornerstones of the current UNDP policies.

One of the most important insights is that poverty can be fought most effectively if developing countries install national programs for poverty reduction. These plans have to include more than a list of unlinked projects. The multidimensional problem poverty has to be linked to the national and international policies of the developing countries coordinated by ministries or other governmental departments with wide-ranging influence. National anti-poverty plans need to be comprehensive and nationally owned and determined – not donor driven. To have an own strategy to reduce poverty is very important for developing countries. UNDP assists the governments by drawing up such plans and encourages donors to support these anti-poverty plans without further conditions rather than uncoordinated projects. To avoid former difficulties in help allocation these programs should fight poverty in a structural way. For example, Official Development Assistance (ODA) was given in the past often only to the capitals which pushed the economic development in the industrial areas (by the



UN-Study Tour: Briefing on UNDP

way, usually not as a disadvantage for the donor) but didn't reach the poor in the rural areas or even made their situation worse.

In this context Mr. Hinckley pointed out that national anti-poverty programs are suitable to shape poverty reduction more target orientated and efficient. This is very urgently necessary while the donor countries are cutting back their development assistance although the development targets have not been reached yet. Although debt forgiveness is a step in the right direction, they are going not far enough if the richer countries take the fight against human poverty in the developing countries serious. It is e.g. unavoidable that the rich countries lift their trade barriers in the agricultural sector in favor of the developing countries. This is especially important, since many developing countries generate the biggest part of foreign trade in this sector and they're usually forced by the industrial countries to open their own markets.

UNDP asks for good governance not only on a global but on a local stage, too. Mr. Hinckley recognized that unfortunately in some developing countries decentralization is still an empty phrase. While delegating tasks of maintenance to local governments that are financially not able to even serve the needs of the population in many cases they decentralize the problems but not the facilities. It's impossible for a local government with low revenues e.g. to serve a free school and medical health-care system.

A further important recognition of the *UNDP Poverty Report 2000: Overcoming Human Poverty* signifies therefore to strengthen civil society and force the self-organization of the poor within the community. Now UNDP uses its resources more intensively in this direction. Mr. Hinckley described the new kind of projects UNDP supports more by now. UNDP goes e.g. into a local community and promises help by installing a self-organization. UNDP doesn't focus any longer mainly on immediately income increase. Therefore, there is no exclusive use of instruments of micro finance furthermore. At first, the community has to amass savings by itself and has to build up a self-organization. Afterwards, UNDP gets practically involved, mainly through technical assistance and educational training. In the best case a creation of a network between 30 – 40 villages is following. UNDP makes the experience that this model is very successful on a local stage. Of course such projects need the support of the government. But usually this isn't a problem because they are arranged with the referring governments. The projects are observed and in case of success implemented by the governments in other regions with similar problems and infrastructure. Because such programs strengthen the social stability, governments of developing countries are usually very cooperative. There are sometimes more difficulties with the established local leaders who are afraid about a loss in power and influence. In the past corruption and mismanagement were the biggest problems. To avoid them, UNDP tries to bring in more transparency in the projects.

The main point of concern and most important working field for UNDT at this time is still the African continent, said Mr. Hinckley. The biggest problem of developing assistance in Africa in the past was concerned too little about good governance, which means the creation of an institutional sphere. E.g. giving the poor access to the legal system is a point of highest importance. Mr. Hinckley could tell us from his own experience, that in many developing countries a legal system is existing, but quite often the poorest parts of the population cannot participate. While there was a certain success in fighting poverty on a local stage, in many cases the governmental work was quite unorganized. Unfortunately, in the past other relief organizations paid too less attention to this problem. The Bretton Woods Institutions (World Bank and International Monetary Fund – IMF) for example assumed, like others, for too long that fighting poverty could succeed best through pushing economic growth. The unequal access to resources was no point of concern. As a result often the economic

growth didn't reach the poor. This is one of the reasons why UNDP has taken up to discuss the topic of land reform with the developing countries again.

Referring to this topic about the relationship between UNDP and the Bretton Woods Institutions, Mr. Hinckley said, that there was a certain approach in the positions of UNDP on the one side and World Bank and IMF on the other in the last time. Thinking about the relationship between these organizations, which wasn't always easy in the past, one has to consider the different concepts of the institutions. While World Bank and IMF are more like commercial bank institutions where the biggest shareholder, in this case the rich industrial nations, have the most influence on the organizations policy, UNDP is another kind of organization. UNDP gives assistance mainly through technical support. The overwhelming majority of participating states within UNDP are developing countries. Nevertheless, UNDP had to face problems with its acceptance within the developing countries for a long time. The reason for this was because of the dependence of the institution on the contributions of the richer donor countries. So UNDP's constitution from the beginning was that it has to operate within the strained relations between the developed and the developing nations.

Another very important topic in the discussion about development was mentioned during our briefing: the population growth in the developing parts of the world. Mr. Hinckley pointed out that not every nation is affected by this problem in the same way. In the countries in transition of the former Eastern Block one can identify a zero growth in population. But in those countries with rapid population growth programs to encourage the education of women led to remarkable success. In general, problems with population growth seem to be connected with the Human Development Index of a nation in the Human Development Report, which is published by the UNDP annually.

The briefing on fighting poverty was an event of highest interest that gave us important insights and understandings referring to international developing assistance above the National Model United Nations. We are very thankful to Mr. Hinckley.

Mike Saager

3.6 Briefing on Conflict Resolution

On the 14th of April 2000 our Delegation shared a joint briefing with students from Harvard University. This briefing was given by **Mr. Jose da Silva Campino**, Head

of the Political Affairs Department, at the strategic room of the Department of Military Affairs.

The briefing was divided into the following three elements:

1. *Conflict Resolution in General*
2. *The Work of the Department of Political Affairs*
3. *Conflict Resolution in Africa.*

Conflict Resolution based on the concept of Collective Security was the main reason for the formation of the United Nations Organization after the end of the Second World War. The Security Council was instituted as the main player with the power to identify any breach of peace and subsequently take necessary measures to re-establish security. This could be done through negotiations, recommendations, sanctions and ultimately by recourse to force, as stated in Article 42 of the UN Charter.

Initially, this idealistic concept was compromised by the bi-polarisation of the globe due to the Cold War. Conflicts could not be reasonably solved due to the prevailing animosity between the conflicting camps. The idea of Peacekeeping emerged as an Ad Hoc Mechanism aimed at adapting Collective Security to the realities on the ground. It came up in the late 40's and first cases were Israel, Lebanon and Syria. However, Peacekeeping as we know it today has gone through several evolutionary stages.

The first generation of Peacekeeping was mainly based on interposition between the belligerents. The political willingness of the parties involved was a prerequisite. The aim of such operations was the establishment of peace, stability and confidence building measures. This is what has become known as the classical Peacekeeping missions.

The absence of political willingness showcased the status of „no peace and no war“. However, a New World Order came into being at the end of the Cold War. This marked the emergence of the second generation of Peacekeeping. The Security Council started to operate the way it was meant to. There was more readiness to react. Furthermore, the nature of conflicts changed, becoming more internal and based on humanitarian, ethnic, economic, religious problems. There was also the need for multi-dimensional Peace-Keepers (Police, aid and civil officers, administrators etc.)

The more explosive situations naturally led to more problems, particularly since it proved the inability of the international community to force peace upon unwilling belligerents. Examples for this are Srebrenica, Somalia and Rwanda. Also problematic is the lack of resources and adequate mandates to accommodate the situation. This demonstrated the need to improve on Conflict Resolution.

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali was given the job to propose recommendations on how to ameliorate the situation and on June 1992 he presented the *Agenda for Peace*. This document highlighted the following four measures which in his view are essential for Conflict Resolution:

1. *Preventive Diplomacy*
2. *Peace Making*
3. *Peace-Keeping*
4. *Post-Conflict Peace-Building*

Today we are witnessing a recourse to Regional Organizations like NATO and ECOWAS (*Economic Community of West African States*) in the field of Peacekeeping. These bodies are taking upon themselves more prominent roles. Yugoslavia, Central Africa, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Kosovo and East Timor are examples of this development.

We are also witnessing an increased participation and involvement of the UN in African issues. This is being done in various ways and could be divided into the following aspects:

- *Agenda for Africa*
- *Africa Week led by Ambassador Hoolbroke*
- *Peacekeeping in the Democratic Republic of Congo*
- *Debt Relief and Poverty Reduction Programmes.*

Nelson Muffuh and Till Jung

3.7 Briefing on Economic and Political Empowerment of Women

After a warm welcome in German, **Ms. Flavia Pansieri**, Deputy Executive Director of the *UN Development Fund for Women* (UNIFEM), and UN-diplomat since 17 years presented her organization in a quite emotional way. UNIFEM was established

as an innovative and catalytic fund for women's empowerment and gender equality. UNIFEM supports pioneering and experimental activities benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities. UNIFEM is an autonomous organization working in close association with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). UNIFEM has succeeded in increasing its funds, but with US\$ 20 millions per year, its budget is still relatively small.

The organization has set its priorities in the field of women's productive role, as they are participating in the developments of the economic life of their countries. Concrete approaches are taken in promoting women's economic position as well as female participation in national decision making.

Ms. Pansieri indicated that it is particularly difficult to achieve these aims in Islamic countries, where the Sharia Law, deriving from the Koran is in force.

UNIFEM confronts the restrictions on females imposed by the implementation of the law by pointing out that the Sharia Law contains man-made rules and thus can be changed. In fact, the development of Sharia Law differs among the various Islamic countries. The interpretative nature of the law is also indicated by the fact that the Koran itself does not stipulate women's exclusion from leadership roles in private or public life. In the preparatory meeting to the *Beijing + 5 Conference* the compatibility of the Sharia Law and the *Convention of Elimination of Discrimination against Women* (CEDOW) was discussed with the participation of Islamic countries. Ms. Pansieri explained that in such discussions one has to be careful not to adopt a neo-imperialistic attitude, but rather show respect for cultural diversity. However, human rights violations can under no circumstance be tolerated or justified by custom. An example of such presents female mutilation. UNIFEM therefore promotes a new interpretation of the Sharia Law as a step towards achieving gender equality. In the field of human rights abuses violence against women is a priority issue for UNIFEM.

Ms. Pansieri elaborated that there are two different forms of violence against women: there is the open and official form, which is usually prosecuted by penal law. However, home confines cause the largest amount of violence suffered.

An illustration of such was then presented to us in film. A clock, of which the little hand moved for 60 seconds was shown. During this one minute, sounds of a scene, in which a woman is cruelly beaten by a man, were played. The simplicity of the film

accentuated the brutality of the scenario and created a touching silence.

Since the *Beijing Platform for Action* was adopted in 1995, Ms. Pansieri identifies a certain progress. In a climate of increased awareness, the participation in political decision-making as well as the access to economic funds has improved. The implementation of non-discriminatory legislation has increased. Dramatic are recent developments concerning the war-practice of rape against civilians. The war in Bosnia presents the first case in which rape was conducted in such an organized way. As a reaction, the statute of the International Criminal Court recognizes rape as a war crime, however, the prevention of this practice is very difficult.

Nonetheless, the Beijing Platform lacks quantified aims. The resistance to include many concrete tasks in the Platform was a result of fear of being monitored by an international organization. Despite her criticism, Ms. Pansieri concluded in noting that definite progress in gender equality has been achieved since the conference in 1995. After giving us the chance for further questions Mrs. Pansieri wished us good luck and closed this interesting briefing.

Anja Costas and Guido Axmann

3.8 The Delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations

Mr. Richard J. Wyatt, Minister Counselor, received us all with a warm welcome at the Delegation of the European Commission to the United Nations located in the vicinity of the UN-Headquarters. First, Mr. Wyatt gave us a broad overview over the organization and tasks of the Delegation of the European Commission. Afterwards he allowed us to address questions concerning the EU in general and its relation to the Republic of Turkey in specific.

The general role of the Commission's Delegation is to reinforce the coordination of common EU positions in the United Nations. The Commission plays an active role in defining such common positions, thereby contributing to the enhanced role of the EU at the UN, especially in the economic and social sectors. While in most cases the EU is represented by the Presidency in UN-negotiations, the Commission acts as negotiator in a number of areas of Community competence. As an observer within the UN General Assembly and most UN specialized agencies, the „European Community“ has no vote. It is, however, a party to over 50 UN multilateral agreements and con-

ventions as the only non-state participant. And it obtained a special „full participant“ status in a number of recent UN conferences. In November 1991, the European Community was accepted as a full member of the UN's *Food and Agriculture Organization* (FAO); the first time it was recognized as a full member by a UN-agency.

The Commission's Delegation consists of five members: two officials being concerned with political and security matters; two officials being devoted to economic and social issues; one official working in the field of humanitarian assistance. The EU itself does not make any financial contributions to the regular UN-budget, but provides financial assistance to subsidiary bodies such as UNICEF and UNDP.

Mr. Wyatt dedicated half an hour of his precious time to our widespread questions. Our interests varied from the problem of indebtedness of the G-77 to the difference of the work in New York and Brussels and the recent debate about the Bretton Woods Institutions. He answered all of them thoroughly and eloquently. Hence our visit to the Delegation of the European Commission to the UN was a great success for all of us and we want to thank Mr. Wyatt for his witty and interesting briefing.

Bettina Säcker and Sönke Lorenz

3.9 The Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations

On the 17th of April the Delegation of the Freie Universität Berlin to the National Model United Nations 2000, together with the Delegations of the other German participating universities, was briefed at the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations. After the greeting of the Press Officer of the German Information Center Thomas Zahneisen, a very informative speech was held by **H.E. Ambassador Dr. Hanns Schumacher**, Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations.

First in an introduction he referred about the newly built German House and the German Information Center. The German House is the new residence of the Permanent Mission and the German Information Center, located in the German House, has the task to inform about Germany in foreign countries.

After that Deputy Permanent Representative Dr. Schumacher elaborated on the role Germany played in the United Nations since it became a member in September 1973 which is characterized through a special and increasing engagement. In this context

he stressed the stronger participation of German troops in UN peacekeeping missions and Germany's financial contribution to the United Nations.

Furthermore he described the current situation of the UN in which he focused on the reform of the UN. He mentioned that since the end of the Cold War the UN has to cope with new challenges like growing internal conflicts and global problems demanding new concepts to solve the problems. Concerning this the reform of the UN is one of the most important tasks. In the administration, where the budget was reduced and numerous improvements were carried out, the process of reform is well-developed. In this context he emphasized the special role of the Office of Internal Oversight Services that was established in August 1994. The German Undersecretary-General Karl Theodor Paschke was in charge of this office for five years till November 1999. Against that the reform of the Security Council doesn't make progress. The biggest problems are still the enlargement of the Security Council and the former status of the right of veto. He underlined the demand for a justice regional distribution in the Security Council, but also pointed out the problem that many countries in the regions won't agree on which country should get a seat in a reformed Security Council. Moreover he complained about the existing discrepancy in the Security Council between the real financial contributions and the influence.

The presentation gave an excellent overview about the numerous spheres of activity as well as the different problems of the United Nations. It also illustrated the German readiness to be furthermore strongly engaged in working for a successful development of the United Nations.

Matthias Wellmann

4. The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations

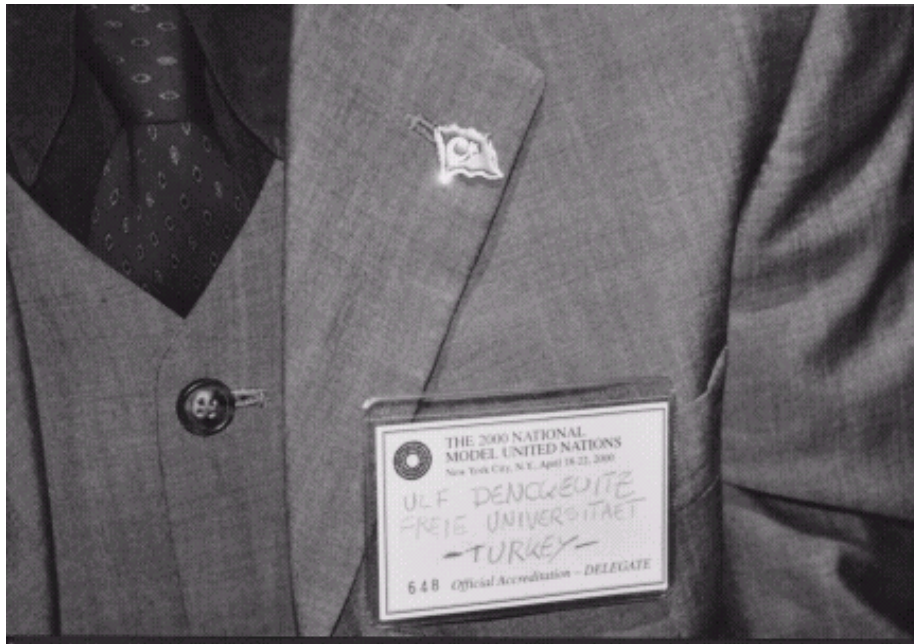
Actually we should know by now: After six months of preparation for our role as Turkish diplomats during which we tried hard to incorporate the Turkish culture in our thinking, we shouldn't be surprised by the hospitality of our role models – nonetheless we felt warmly welcomed by an astounding number of ginger cookies and counselors (the latter being three) when we arrive at 821 UN Plaza, exactly opposite the holy halls of UN-Headquarters themselves, and only steps away from the partners Germany and United States, on the late morning of April 19th.

Since many elements of modern Turkish politics and identity cannot be understood without a thorough knowledge of Turkey's 4000 years of history, **Mr. Mehmet Bozay**, First Secretary, gave us a quick comprehensive overview, starting with the Turks of Ural Altai branch who kept strong ties with their brother peoples in Central Asia, via the Ottoman Empire spreading across Northern Africa, the Black and the Red Sea, Asia Minor, half of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Balkans during the 17th century, being stopped only in the 18th and 19th century by Russian expansion, Christian revolutions and the unwise alliance with Germany in WWI, up to the declaration of the Republic by Mustafa Kemal, who is called Atatürk, Father of the Turks, in the year of 1923. Today, Turkey borders eight countries and four seas and constitutes the geostrategically important interface between Europe and the Middle East.

The peaceful coexistence of many peoples in the Ottoman Empire still keeps influencing Turkish sensitiveness to ethnical conflict in Caucasus and the Balkans today, **Mr. Pinlar** tells us: That is also where Turkish support for a Palestinian state has its roots, even though strong ties with Israel shape the relation in general. The latter can be traced back at least as far as 1492, when the Ottoman Empire accepted Jews driven out of Spain.

Then, unexpectedly, **H.E. Ambassador Volkan Vural**, the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations himself, comes to say hello. The next moment he is off to a meeting – a diplomat's life.

Of course, we shouldn't miss the topic *Cyprus* during a briefing at the Turkish Mission and hence **H.E. Ambassador Plumer**, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which is not independently represented at the UN, reminded us



The Accreditation of a Turkish NMUN-Delegate

of the still unresolved status of the island of Cyprus. The Republic of Cyprus was founded in 1960 as a result of an agreement between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, and the guarantee powers Greece, Great Britain and Turkey. In 1963 massive expulsions of Turkish Cypriots from public positions occurred and 1974 happened to be the year of a coup d'état for a new president who favored the alignment with Greece. Turkey as one of the guarantee powers intervened and finally occupied the northern part of the island. In 1983 the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus declared its independence, but so far has only been recognized as sovereign state by Turkey.

With this background one will easily understand the extremely problematic situation for Turkey in the face of negotiations concerning the accession of the Republic of Cyprus to the European Union. In the opinion of the Ambassador it would be very helpful for the solution of the Cyprus problem if two sovereign Cypriot states were recognized, which then could elaborate commonly shared solutions for the future on the basis of equality. He finally caused us to recall our German origin: Ambassador Plumer worked in the Consulate at Frankfurt last year, so of course he wants to know how things are in the „State Hessen“...

Finally **Mr. Levent Bilman**, Counselor, gave us last instructions how to handle most effectively the hard negotiations we were about to face from this afternoon on. In order to give us a very realistic idea how to act most convincingly as a Turkish dip-

lomat he took on the role of a diplomat of a different nationality and then cross-examined our Turkish specialist on drug policies. He generously provided us with tips and tricks how to behave best. We all learned a lot from this special session and the briefing as a whole and were very grateful for all of the advise during the conference. We deeply enjoyed our meeting at the Mission and thank all of the Turkish diplomats for their time and involvement - it was a very special part of our preparation.

Our gratefulness also applies to the excellent briefing at the Embassy of Turkey in Berlin, by which our preparation was greatly enhanced. **Ms. Meral Barlas**, First Secretary, invited us beforehand to forward questions to the Embassy, an opportunity which we very much appreciated. All of our questions and many more issues were addressed at the briefing, which was jointly held by Ms. Barlas and **Mr. Hasan Sekizkök**, First Secretary. Their detailed answers and comments, even in very specialized fields, were of utmost help to us, and we would like to express our sincere gratitude to both of them.

David Fuhr, Antje von Broock and Bettina Säcker

5. The Republic of Turkey: An Overview



Official Name:

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti
Republic of Turkey

Political System:

Republic

Head of State:

Ahmet Necdet Sezer

Borders:

with Greece, Bulgaria, Georgia,
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq
and Syria

Area:

779.452 km²

Population:

65,6 Mio. (2001 est.) inhabi-
tants, 70 % Turks, 20 % Kurds,
2 % Arabs, and others.

Religion:

Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni),
other 0.2% (Christian and Jews).

Capital:

Ankara 2.890.025 (1996) in-
habitants, other major cities: Is-
tambul (8.023.329), Izmir
(2.073.669), Adana
(1.099.154), Bursa (1.057.016)

Official Language:

Turkish

Currency:

1 Turkish Lira (TL)
1 Euro = 435.586 TL

Gross Domestic Product:

1997: 199.307 Mio. US\$

Foreign Debt:

1997: 91.205 Mio. US\$

Membership in International Organizations:

AsDB, BIS, BSEC, CCC, CE,
CERN (observer), EAPC, EBRD,
ECE, ECO, ESCAP, EU (appli-
cant), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,
ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB,
IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO,
ILO, IMF, IMO, Inmarsat, Intel-
sat, Interpol, IOC, IOM (ob-
server), ISO, ITU, NATO, NEA,
OAS (observer), OECD, OIC,
OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNC-
TAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,
UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNMIBH,
UNMIK, UNOMIG, UNRWA,
UPU, WEU (associate), WFTU,
WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO,
WTrO

Sources: Fischer Weltalmanach 2000,
Munzinger Archiv/IH-Zeitarchiv
CIA Worldfactbook 2001

6. The Republic of Turkey at the National Model United Nations Conference 2000

6.1 Turkey in the General Assembly Plenary

Represented by Bettina Säcker and Nelson Muffuh

The three issues before the General Assembly Plenary this year were:

- 1. New Developments in International Law;*
- 2. The Role of Science and Technology in Disarmament and International Security;*
- 3. Enhancing International Co-operation Towards a Durable Solution to the External Debt Problem of Developing Countries.*

Prior to the commencement of the inaugural session of the General Assembly Plenary on the 18th of April 2000 at Ballroom C of the Grand Hyatt Hotel, we decided to prioritize the agenda topics by placing item 2 first, item 3 second and item 1 last. However, we also decided that having item 3 before item 2 would not in any way affect our national interest. We then embarked on purposeful negotiations on this structure but unfortunately our position was not shared by the Delegates representing the developing countries who overwhelmingly voted for item 3 as top of the agenda.

The first session which lasted for almost three hours was basically devoted to the setting of the agenda due to time constraints. After the agenda had been set, the body moved directly into discussing the first and only topic it addressed during this year's National Model United Nations. The setting of the speaker's list and caucusing took up most of the remaining time. We were amazed and impressed by the motivated and energetic, yet fluid negotiations process and skills of the Delegates from universities in the United States of America. The first session actually set the intense pace and cordial atmosphere of proceeding negotiations.

Under the understanding that we did not really share major points of interests with any other nation on the first topic, we decided to proceed on a middle lane with a moderate position. We found ourselves in such a situation, since Turkey is an 'emerging market' with strong aspirations to join the European Union and subsequently the developed countries. She is actually both a developing country and a member of the OECD. We then carefully sought out Yemen, which is a developing country and also a member of the Organization of Islamic States, to work closely with us in the elaboration and promoting of our views. With Yemen on board, we felt

that our multifaceted and multidirectional foreign policy interests would be fully covered.

The second session continued on the next day with further discussions on the issue and after intense and feverish negotiations mainly during caucusing, several working papers representing the views of various countries and negotiating blocs started circulating within the body. Among these was one presented by Turkey and co-sponsored by Yemen. In our view it addressed the three basic problematic elements of debt relief. This was first of all the fact that external debt was causing immense poverty in the developing countries, the second aspect is the fact that the current debt relief measures and initiatives are inadequate, and the third fact is that urgent measures need to be taken to assure deep, fast, broad and durable debt relief. We believed that these were undeniable facts and also that the issue of debt relief had to be clearly linked to poverty reduction.

Our deliberations were suspended during the third session by a very able speaker who lectured us on the history and evolution of the General Assembly Plenary. He was President of the General Assembly for over fifteen years and a member of the United Nations Secretariat since 1946. His speech was quite informative and interestingly embellished with anecdotes.



Nelson Muffuh in the General Assembly Plenary

During the second session and subsequently the third, we actively fought for support of our document and by the end of the third session we were ready to table it as a draft resolution. We had succeeded in acquiring the required thirty nine signatories. This was achieved through systematic lobbying of firstly the developing countries particularly the Islamic states and secondly the developed countries. By the end of the third session we actually had over seventy signatories even though our draft had not yet been approved by the overbearing Director of the General Assembly Plenary and his assistant. The draft went through a difficult but ameliorative process and finally was approved during the fourth and last session.

Alongside seven other draft resolutions and one consensus draft resolution, our document was officially printed and circulated among the body for further consideration. We were approached for reasons of clarification by quite a few states. We stated that we were open to constructive criticism and also that we welcomed support from like minded states. After about three hours of deliberations, the General Assembly Plenary moved into voting procedure which lasted for almost three further hours. Six resolutions were adopted, ours included, and three did not get the approval of the body.

In the midst of immense jubilation, the General Assembly Plenary was adjourned until the following year.

6.2 Turkey in the General Assembly Fourth Committee

Represented by Marcus Scharf and David Fuhr

„G-77 meets up front on the left!“, „EU at the side!“ The battlecries echo through the Committee after the first suspension of the meeting. The Fourth Committee was originally established by the GA to deal with the future of the last 17 colonies, the official politically correct term being „non self-governing territories“. Examples are West-Sahara - where a constantly delayed referendum organized by the UN is supposed to lead to a decision on the question of independence from Morocco -, Palestine and Timor, which officially is still a Portuguese colony. Due to the achievements of the decolonisation movement, the Fourth Committee found itself with fewer and fewer items on its agenda. In 1993 it was merged with the Special Political Committee and now deals with Special Political and Decolonisation matters. As in the GA,

all UN-Member States are represented here. Really all? No, unfortunately a small South-Eastern European country is missing. Too bad, the negotiations with Emory University alias Greece surely would have been interesting.

The agenda included:

1. *Information Security;*
2. *The United Nations and Regional Organizations;*
3. *The Disposition of the Remaining Non-Self Governing Territories.*

As in reality, a certain reorientation took place in the NMUN-Fourth Committee, since the interest of States as France, the UK and the US concerning their military bases in the Indian Ocean or the South-Pacific blocks any real results concerning decolonisation. So the topics „Information Security“ and the co-operation between the „UN and Regional Organizations“ were added to our agenda.

Already on the first evening, the first point of dissent arises. The Western developed countries want to debate information security, the developing countries insist on decolonisation. Caucus, formal debate with our two chairs (Brian, „my middle name is William“ and Carleanne „my favorite pet is decorum“) trying to lead the debate in the right direction, then again caucus. Finally exhaustion leads to the acceptance of our, the „Western Countries“, proposal. We did not yet realize that for time reasons it would remain to be the only topic debated on the floor.

After agreeing on the agenda, the real work begins. We are the only ones who read position papers of other countries to inform ourselves on their positions. Some have more experience with NMUN-diplomacy: Business cards are being exchanged, notes with the national flags on them are passed around and the first laptop hard discs start making their typical noise. Although we are somewhat surprised, we start making first contacts: Poland and Lithuania are from Bonn, later we meet Finland alias Jessica from California, Spain, which comes from Mexico, France, who are real French-native speakers from Montreal and a New Yorker Moroccan. Our attempt to contact the Central Asian states is jeopardized by Belarus, which wants to form a CIS-block.

So we concentrate on the Group „EU and associates“, later simply „Europeans“ – the EU-association debate doesn't seem to matter to the Americans. We concentrate on terrorism and try to avoid the topic of information warfare. Surprisingly, our NATO-ally UK and special partner Israel try to introduce a resolution on exactly that topic.

On the first evening, we drafted our resolution, „we“ being the 8 sponsors Turkey, Finland, Spain, Italy, Morocco, Poland and Austria. Usbekistan, an excellent Delegation, which was awarded with an „Outstanding Mention“, and Russia bring own drafts to the floor; having only one sponsor makes changes to the resolutions a lot easier. We have to amend our resolution quite often, for example concerning development and technology transfers. This requires the consent of all sponsors, so Austria's half day absence caused a lot of trouble.

But being 8 sponsors was also an advantage, since we could do a lot of lobbying for our „baby“. That gave our resolution a wide range of support on Friday's committee vote. That was fun! Three more (of seven) resolutions are accepted. During the voting procedural questions as „dividing out of the question“ cause some confusion, even among the chair, and a lot of „points of order“ are raised. Then comes the speech of our honorable host, the USA: „WE, the most important country in the world, would like to tell you that all your resolutions are not worth the paper they are written on. That makes me wanna puke all over!“ Well, that was funny.

On the last day we take our resolutions to the General Assembly in the real General Assembly Hall. After rejecting China's move to declare Information Terrorism an important question, in which case the resolution would have required a 2/3 majority, Marcus holds a speech and again our resolution is passed by a wide consensus (see *Resolutions*). And there are supposed to be people who do this daily...



Caucusing: Marcus Scharf and David Fuhr

6.3 Turkey in the Special Committee for Peacekeeping Operations

Represented by Matthias Wellmann and Maximilian Müller

„Peace at home, peace in the world“: These words well reflect the great importance Turkey traditionally attaches to international peacekeeping. In the past, more than 700 Turkish soldiers have laid down their lives during peacekeeping operations (PKOs - primarily during the Korean war). Throughout the nineties, Turkey was strongly involved in PKOs especially in the former Yugoslavia. Representing Turkey in the *Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations* (UNSCPKO) we would repeatedly emphasize this legacy and commitment. The UNSCPKO was established in 1965 to review all aspects of peacekeeping; It gives „proposals, recommendations and conclusions“ and prepares reports which are submitted to the General Assembly. At NMUN, the committee prepared resolutions the GA subsequently had to decide on. Because any country which has ever contributed personnel to PKOs or plans to do so can participate in the committee's proceedings, we found ourselves among representatives of nearly 100 countries in the Hyatt's tightly packed Regency room. As a result, the working conditions were very intense, to say the least. This year, the following topics were on the committee's agenda:

1. *Financing United Nations Peacekeeping Operations;*
2. *The Future of United Nations Peacekeeping: Bosnia and Herzegovina as a Case Study;*
3. *The Evolving Role of the Security Council in Peacekeeping Operations.*

Because we feared that a discussion on the Security Council's role could not be separated from its necessary overall reform which in turn would deadlock any debate, we argued against putting this issue on top of the agenda. At the same time, a consensus quickly emerged that the current financing system for PKOs was so inadequate that this issue should be dealt with first. Thus, with an overwhelming majority topic 1 was voted on top of the agenda. It shall be mentioned beforehand that we had barely completed this issue by the end of the last day and that no other topics would be discussed.

Our position regarding financing followed three clear objectives: First, being a strong advocate of rapid deployment we would promote the establishment of financing mechanisms that ensure the timely allocation of the necessary funds in the event of an emergency by bypassing cumbersome fiscal procedures. It soon became evident that all ma-

jor players did agree with this goal and that we would have no difficulties incorporating the respective clauses in the draft resolutions we worked on.



Checking the latest developments: Maximilian Müller and Matthias Wellmann

Our second objective was clearly the most sensitive: One of the most debated issues in international peacekeeping concerns the outstanding arrears of a number of Member States, most prominently those of the United States. In order to enforce the payment of these debts (which significantly harm the UN's performance in peacekeeping), a number of more coercive fiscal instruments are under discussion. Even though such measures would not apply to Turkey, we felt uneasy about these because of our close alliance with the United States. This particular objective would prove to be extremely difficult to achieve as our European partners were firmly determined to introduce such measures and especially as the United States' own performance in the committee left much to be desired.

Our third objective directly touched upon our national interests as it was concerned with the assessment of Member States' financial contributions to PKOs. Every Member State is assigned to one of four groups determining financial obligations in peacekeeping, dependent on a country's state of development and on whether it is a permanent member in the Security Council. However, there is agreement that this scheme no longer corresponds with both economic and political realities. Turkey is currently in Group C and is therefore considered a developing country which has to make only minor financial contributions. On the one hand, especially as Greece's status has recently been upgraded from Group C to B, Turkey is in principle willing to accept higher obligations as

well, reflecting both an increased responsibility and ability to play a major role in international peacekeeping. On the other hand, the earthquakes of 1999 left the country in a rather precarious economic situation and even though Turkey is willing to further increase its international commitment, it prefers to keep expenses as low as possible for the next few years.

Peacekeeping Budget: Assessments (2000)

Group D: Least-developed countries = 10% of their regular budget contribution

Group C: Less-developed countries = 20% of their regular budget contributions

Group B: developed states = 100%

Group A: P5 = 100% + additional amount to make up for the shortfall from group D

Therefore, we favored a flexible assessment scheme that takes into account a country's current economic capacities while allowing for a frequent reassessment. This would enable Turkey to increase its contributions as soon as it had economically recovered. It soon became evident that the discussion developed into the right direction with the introduction of a recurrent reassessment of obligations every three years in all draft resolutions, based on political as well as economic variables such as GDP per capita.

Apart from these specific national priorities our position matched that of most other European countries. Because we also had to take into account a general political rapprochement between Turkey and the EU we immediately sought for cooperation with the Union, resulting in a highly productive partnership. From the very beginning the cooperation among the European countries proved to be a serious problem. While most European countries did participate in the European caucus, especially France and Germany resisted to do so and teamed up with Australia, Canada and the United States in drafting a rival resolution. Being only a candidate country to the Union, we were hardly in a position to tell its members to collaborate. However, we repeatedly drew attention on Member States' responsibilities. On the last day, a European consensus had finally been forged.

Nevertheless, efforts to come up with a united resolution of the developed countries by reconciling both drafts (which were in fact almost identical in content) were doomed to failure due to rivalries between some sponsors. Because the developed nations and their associates were in a slight majority in the committee, two proposed resolutions by a loose alliance of developing countries and by several Middle Eastern states (which both focused on the respective interests of their sponsors) were turned down in voting procedures. In the end, both resolutions of the West would pass and would eventually be

adopted by the GA (see *Resolutions*). Even though a unified resolution might have been desirable, we could be genuinely satisfied with this outcome: We had met almost all our objectives, had reinforced our ties with both our European and American partners and had persistently reaffirmed Turkey's commitment to the maintenance of international peace.

6.4 Turkey in the UN-Conference on Disarmament

Represented by Till Jung

The *Conference on Disarmament* was established in 1979 as the successor of the Disarmament Commission which was founded in 1952. From now on, the Conference on Disarmament was charged as the single multilateral disarmament negotiation forum for the international community. The Conference on Disarmament played a major role in the negotiation and preparation of such important *Conventions as the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)*, the *Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)* and the *Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)*.

Currently, the Conference on Disarmament focused primarily on effective prevention of nuclear attacks on non-nuclear states, the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and transparency in armaments. In addition to that, the Conference on Disarmament also deals with the following three topics that formed the agenda of the 2000 NMUN session:

1. *A Ban on the Production of Fissile Materials;*
2. *Restrictions and Prohibitions of Certain Conventional Weapons;*
3. *The Prevention of Bioterrorism.*

The agenda was set after only two hours of debate - the „real“ Conference on Disarmament is in the process of agenda setting for five years now. This rose the hope for fruitful discussions.

The first topic we debated was „Restrictions and Prohibitions of Certain Conventional Weapons“. As a country which primary focus concerning disarmament lies in military transparency and confidence building measures between states, the extension of the *UN Register of Conventional Arms* to include small arms and light weapons is one of the most important issues for Turkey. Furthermore, I was looking for

support for the idea of a universal standard in 'marking' small arms for tracing purposes as to cope in a better way with the increasing illicit flow of arms.

After short informal discussions working groups were formed to address different aspects of the first topic. I joined the group that talked about transparency in conventional arms. On behalf of the European Union the United Kingdom and Finland were taking part. Further participants were the United States (one of Turkey's most important partners in the field of security policy), India and Ethiopia. After we had reached an agreement, and also ensured the support of the South American bloc for our proposals, we presented our draft report to the Conference on Disarmament. The draft report contained the two main aspects promoted by Turkey.

Since the Conference on Disarmament is based on the principle of consensus, the next step was to convince every single country of our draft. In the meantime six reports had been drafted and the caucus sessions were used for promotion purposes. The most difficult negotiation partners turned out to be Iran, the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Congo. At first, consensus reaching seemed out of sight, but after six hours of negotiations with different countries some hope came up that at least some clauses of the six draft reports could pass. Therefore, the majority of the Conference on Disarmament decided to go into voting procedures at the end of the third day of debate. From every country concessions had been made, that they would at least abstain from some parts of the draft reports. A minimum consensus seemed to be possible.

However, in the end, not one single report had passed - four of them failed by only one vote against (of 63 countries in total). Not all the votings seemed plausible and thus the disappointment was rather high. Although our working group had been very careful concerning the wording of our draft report on transparency, four countries voted against it (People's Republic of China, Belarus, Congo, Pakistan). Some countries vetoed it because they didn't accept the UN Register of Conventional Arms in general - however, the Democratic Republic of Congo voted against it because another report had not been changed on their respect.

Somewhat depressed and disillusioned the Delegates met on the last day of debate to address the second topic: „A Ban on the Production of Fissile Material“. Because of time restrictions the multitude of draft reports presented to the Conference on Disarmament (11 in total) could not be debated and discussed in a decent manner. In this

situation a clear majority of the Conference on Disarmament decided not to go into voting procedures but to adjourn the meeting.

Although, in the end, nothing had passed, Turkey has used this opportunity before the international community to reinforce her positions and emphasize her good will concerning the promotion of disarmament and consensus building. Furthermore, Turkey has been successful in rising support for some measures to increase transparency in armaments.

6.5 Turkey and Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace in the 21st Century

Represented by Anika Gärtner

The aim of the committee *Women 2000* was to examine the results of the *Fourth World Conference on Women* held in Beijing in 1995 and to report to the United Nations General Assembly. The basic document we dealt with was the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, a report that was adopted unanimously five years ago and divides subjects related to women in 12 critical areas of concern such as women and health, women in armed conflicts or the girl child. Additionally, it includes further measures that should be taken by governments, IGOs, NGOs and the civil society.

Apart from representatives of all UN-Member States there were also Delegations of Switzerland, the Holy Sea and various NGOs taking part in the simulation of the Beijing +5 Conference which will be held in June 2000 in New York. Due to the large number of participants the committee seemed to be rather complex. Strictly speaking, our function was to write a global and summarizing report on the achievements of the implementation of the *Beijing Declaration*, existing obstacles and further actions. This assignment did not require an agenda setting neither any related debates concerning an agenda.

At the beginning it seemed as if it would not be possible to produce one single document in such a short time due to the large amount of Delegations in the committee. But after some uncontrolled over-zeal the work started to be productive. We decided to talk about the 12 critical areas of concern during excessive informal caucusing separated according to regional groups, in the course of which Turkey played the role of a mediator between the European and the Caucasian States. Having discussed

the 12 thematic subjects and their achievements, obstacles and further actions we formed new working groups. One or two representatives of each regional group dealt with one of the 12 areas in order to combine the different focal points in one final and global report. This procedure allowed us to be sure that no state felt left outside or underrepresented.

As a Delegate representing Turkey I was particularly interested in spreading the Turkish ideas concerning women in armed conflicts because of historic and fundamental principles that link Turkey to matters related to peace and because I got the impression during informal debate that this aspect was not dealt with in a proper way. But finally all Turkish ideas could be found in the report and were developed in close cooperation with the Delegations of Burundi, Uzbekistan, Bosnia and Columbia.

„Women and Armed Conflict

35. Future Actions: War crimes against women, such as rape, must be fully prosecuted to continue to protect womens' rights. There needs to be an internationally coordinated support system for victims of landmines. Another consideration important to the discussion of the protection of women and human rights in wartime is the education of men on non-violent conflict resolution, as well as financial and emotional support. Lastly, NGOs' function as mediators has been a major contribution in the effort for global peace. Their role as peacekeepers should be applauded and welcomed.

Allowing for the increased participation of women in official Delegation to conferences and meetings concerned with peacekeeping is essential in safeguarding the rights of women in armed conflict. As representatives of half the population, women need to be included in the negotiating process, and should be encouraged to participate at all levels of government. Governments and NGOs are encouraged to hold seminars that discuss the physical and psychological effect of war on women. Governments are urged to adopt plans for its domestic policy, and for the international community to offer financial assistance to support refugee women.

Further actions could include the intervention of international peacekeepers to safeguard the return of displaced, dispossessed women to their homes, with bodyguards assuring their safety. To alleviate suffering, bureaus should be established to provide assistance for victims of conflict and counseling programs must be instituted for both men and women.“



Women 2000: The Final Report and Anika Gärtner

The final report of 25 pages which was presented to the General Assembly is very global and consists of an objective inventory of the progress made since Beijing 1995, ongoing obstacles and brilliant proposals for further actions. Based on a lack of time the document is not elaborate and could be improved in some points. But I would like to place in the foreground the success of having produced a final report in such a short time that was finally adopted by a huge committee. The disappointment of missing debate and review of the document during the conference is shown by the high number of abstentions. The report passed with a vote of 53 in favor, 45 against and 33 abstentions.

6.6 Turkey in the General Assembly Special Review Session of the World Summit for Social Development

Represented by Dirk Eichler

I represented Turkey in a Committee, which was especially created for NMUN 2000. This conference was in a way an anticipation of the succeeding *Social Summit of Copenhagen* which takes place in Geneva in June 2000. The General Assembly Spe-

cial Session will evaluate the implementation of the *Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action*. In addition further initiatives and concrete proposals for the Millennium will be discussed.

Exactly in this field the committee had to move thematically. All 188 member states plus the countries having observer status and several NGOs were requested to deal with the broad context of the topics. The goal was to compose a report which had to be submitted to the General Assembly for the purpose of voting.

Three topics were set by the directorate:

1. *Achieving Full Employment;*
2. *The Eradication of Absolute Poverty;*
3. *Achieving of Universal and Equitable Access of Primary Health Care.*

At the beginning of the first session it was planned to set the agenda. A discussion wasn't realized, because the directorate strictly committed on discussing each topic simultaneously. The decision was obviously reasonable, because during the conference it seemed to be impossible to demarcate each point from the other. Actually the superior question in the plenary was how to reconcile the range of the topics and the size of the committee in an efficient way. Unemployment and poverty, poverty and education, poverty and health care are on principle dovetailed.

Nevertheless, a three-part method of working followed by the directorate order. The work was orientated on the three topics. In addition to that there also emerged regional, multilateral or bilateral working constellations. On the whole, the situation was badly arranged till this moment. Thus as a single Delegate from Turkey (some other countries were represented by three Delegates!), I jumped from one working group to another to call attention to Turkish efforts and experiences with combating poverty and unemployment.

The directorate interfered again and suggested, to handle each topic mainly by working in regional groups. With that kind of structure the debate about the implementation of the Copenhagen Programme of Action and about the further initiatives was intended to be covered. Furthermore, the Delegates were called on formulating the recommendations for the new Millennium for each topic in overlapping cooperating groups; the same was ordered for the formulation of an introduction and a conclusion of the report.

For Turkey this meant to cooperate very close with the European Union and its potential members as the preferring regional group. Thus a similar cooperation with the Central Asian Turk States which was planned before the conference wasn't to be achieved anymore.

It became clear that the report, which had to be composed, would be very extensive and would pass the Committee. The options to argue for details and to stamp the report were limited for each country.

As a Delegate of the Republic of Turkey, I decided to work mostly on combating poverty, where some Turkish positions were successfully brought into the report. The Southeastern-Anatolia Project (GAP) was my backing in negotiations during my work on the issue of implementations since Copenhagen. GAP is a multi-sectoral and integrated project supported by UNDP. Among others, the efforts are covering fields as agriculture, infrastructure, irrigation, education, health or strengthening local activities. It is expected that the project will create 3.3 million new jobs. By knowing the Turkish dedication for development it was possible to argue and negotiate comfortably. For that reason the corresponding section of combating poverty was decisively composed by the Republic of Turkey.



Head Delegate Sebastian Haufe and Dirk Eichler

At last, a report of 54 pages passed the committee supported by an overwhelming majority, although the report wasn't yet revised and had plenty of grammatical mistakes. This document demonstrates the great eagerness to work which prevailed in

that successful committee. By the way, the Republic of Turkey was a signatory of the report.

6.7 Turkey in the Economic and Social Council

Represented by Cornelia Gloede and Mike Saager

The *Economic and Social Council* is one of the five main bodies of the United Nations. It is composed of 54 members, which are elected by the General Assembly for 3 years. According to the Charter the tasks of the ECOSOC range from matters of economic and social progress, development, protection of the environment, health-care, culture and education to questions of human rights. The coordination of the work of the intergovernmental organizations lies within the sole competence of the ECOSOC and in cooperation with the General Assembly it coordinates the specialized agencies. Furthermore the ECOSOC builds the link between the UN-system and Non-Governmental-Organizations (NGOs).

This year's topics on the agenda for the ECOSOC Plenary were:

1. *Implementation of Monitoring Mechanisms for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor;*
2. *Redefining the Development Debate;*
3. *The Renaissance of the ECOSOC: Rethinking the Role and Methods of ECOSOC.*

Right from the beginning we were looking for cooperation with the European Union and the United States in the informal talks. At least with the EU we could reach a cooperation in all the topics due to our efforts. Working together with some G-77 States, namely India and The Gambia, and with some NGOs, especially Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action, turned out to be remarkably fruitful.

Concerning the first topic, Turkey can refer to be one of the initial six countries on the International Labor Organization's (ILO) *Project for the Elimination of Child Labor* (IPEC). Owing to our positive experience with IPEC since 1992 we spoke up for a strengthening of this instrument and were successful, since it is mentioned in the resolution. Our Delegation worked on several working papers which were merged in the end and therefore combined positions of the EU and some countries in transition. Due to the broad consensus important points of these working papers were

included in the draft resolution, which passed the voting procedure with an overwhelming majority.

The facets of the problems dealt with in the resolution and discussed by the Delegates were later on mentioned and described in the very interesting lecture of the guest speaker Mr. Selim Jahan as well. Mr. Jahan is Deputy Director of the Human Development Report Office in the United Nation Development Program (UNDP).

Regarding the second topic, Turkey always underlines, that true development can be reached only if *people* stand in the center of all concern and therefore stresses the interdependence of democracy, market economy and development. Unfortunately some fellow Delegates were more concerned about handing in draft resolutions. Therefore, there was less discussion about new ways in development policies but more recital of national positions. As a result the Delegates had to vote on 5 (!) more or less different draft resolutions and all (!!!) of them passed. The 3rd topic was not discussed due to time constraints.

Saturday, April 22nd was to become the highlight of the ECOSOC-work. On this day the simulation took place in a conference room of the UN-building. First, we had to vote on the reports of the subsidiary bodies of the ECOSOC. We tried to do this as fast as possible in order to have enough time to discuss a current and urgent topic, which we were introduced to Friday afternoon. The ECOSOC had to deal with the situation on the Horn of Africa where a humanitarian crisis appeared to arise. About 16 million people, mainly children, women and elderly people, were threatened by famine. The Delegates had to face the difficult task to organize effective help for the suffering people rapidly in order to prevent a worsening of the situation.

Due to the urgency of this topic there was a vivacious work on several draft resolutions. During this the Delegates were assisted by experts from numerous intergovernmental agencies. Furthermore representatives from Eritrea, Ethiopia and the Organization for African Unity (OAU) were involved in the discussions. It proved to be enormously difficult to work out concrete aid-programs with the consent of the concerning governments, since they were worried about their sovereignty. On the other hand, many donor countries were not willing to give aid in goods or financials without having at least a vague idea of knowing how the allocation to the suffering people could effectively be organized. Not surprisingly we couldn't find a satisfactory solution in the given time, yet several resolutions passed.

At the end of the session, when everybody was thinking about the closing ceremony, we were rewarded by a special honor. Kofi Annan, who was attending an event for the *Earth Day* in front of the UN-Headquarters, paid a short visit to our committee. Since the topic we were dealing with is a topic he is specially interested in he reported spontaneously on the real proceedings concerning the topic and addressed us as if we were the real ECOSOC. This illustrated that we had coped with the same difficulties as „real“ diplomats have to do. With a little pride but some concern as well, we realized how close to reality we had come with our arduous and sometimes a little bit frustrating negotiations. Kofi Annan ended his short visit by saying what he underlines when addressing the donor countries which are not willing to give aid without imposing conditions:

„Don't punish a child for what its government does!“



Voting Procedure at UN-Headquarters: Cornelia Gloede

6.8 Turkey in the UN Commission on Human Settlements

Represented by Guido Axmann

The *United Nations Center for Human Settlements* was officially established in 1978 when the international community and the United Nations began to become aware of

the emerging urban world and its related problems. The ever-increasing urbanization of a rapidly growing population has developed into one of the world's most pressing issues. Beginning in the late 1940's the General Assembly called upon the Economic and Social Council to look into the growing problem of housing in the new urban environment. Throughout the 50's, the issues of sustainable housing and human settlements was given the local focus that it would retain up through and past the establishment of the present Center for Human Settlements. 1960's saw the creation first of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (1962) and later its successor, the Center for Housing, Building and Planning (1965). The Center, a twenty-seven member body, continued throughout the 70's to advocate for greater development planning by nations in an effort to both increase access to suitable and safe housing and to stem the growing havoc wreaked on the environment by ever-expanding cities. The culmination of the Center's efforts occurred in 1976 with the *United Nations Conference on Human Settlements* (HABITAT) that took place in Vancouver, Canada. This conference proved to be the foundation for the establishment of the *United Nations Center on Human Settlements* two years later through the General Assembly, acting on the recommendations laid out in the Vancouver declaration.

Since then two major international conferences have had significant impact on the UNCHS's agenda. The first was the *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development* in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, presenting the Agenda 21, the outline of a global plan for sustainable human development. The other conference, the second *United Nations Conference on Human Settlements* (HABITAT II) was held in 1996 proudly hosted by the Republic of Turkey in Istanbul manifesting the international goal of „building together a world where everyone can live in a safe home with the promise of a decent life of dignity, good health, safety, happiness and hope“ (Istanbul Declaration, 1996). The World Habitat Day celebrated on October 4th 1999 in New York and Dalian, China recalled the Habitat Agenda – the outcome of Habitat II - and recommitted the international community to making its aims come true.

For the Commission on Human Settlements 2000 the following three topics were chosen:

1. *Urban Resource Management;*
2. *Rebuilding Human Settlements in Post-Conflict Situations;*
3. *The Plight of Children in The Urban Areas.*

After procedural matters were explained the Committee session began with a debate about the setting of the Agenda which resulted in an new order of topics: 2, 1, 3. Due to the various aspects of the first two topics it turned out to be unfortunately no time to address topic 3 at all.

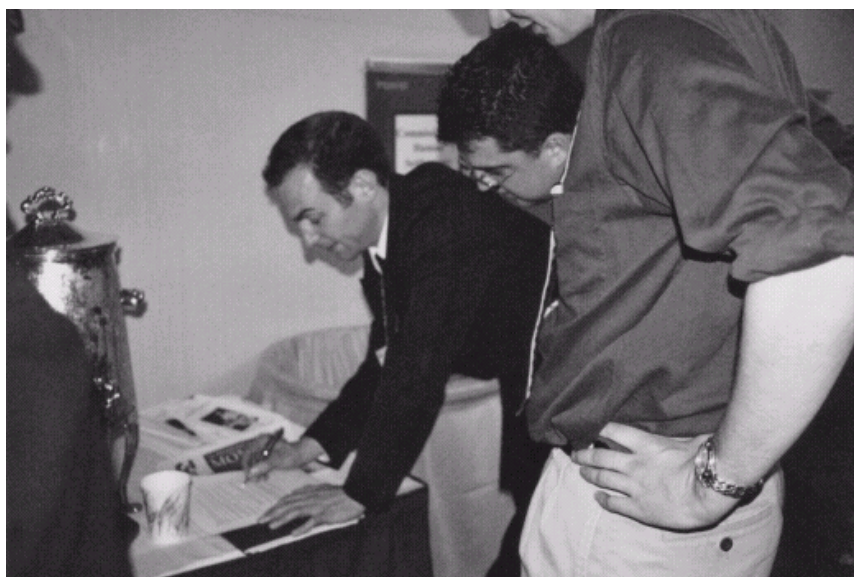
Today's world is facing major changes concerning man-made and natural disasters. Since the end of the Cold War, the world has witnessed a large number of conflict situations that differ from classical bipolar confrontations. Intrastate conflicts, caused by the fall of old systems and by the struggle of many populations for independence, have resulted in new priorities, challenges and opportunities. The international community has to combat not only the threatening consequences of these numerous directly man-made problems, but also the increasing number and severity of devastating natural disasters caused by accelerated environmental degradation to human activity.

The Republic of Turkey met an open-minded international community and a common spirit of cooperation which she could emphasize in her first speech by recalling the „spirit of Istanbul“ – referring to HABITAT II – a collective vision of global cooperation. Turkey's unique geo-political situation helped her role as mediator between opposing parties. Struck by devastating earthquakes Turkey succeeded in promoting her priority by focusing the world's community's attention to rebuilding measures after natural disasters. In intensive cooperation with several Nations and especially the represented NGOs the Republic of Turkey could stress the need for better coordination of international assistance to guarantee effectiveness and not to enlarge existing conflicts. Turkey incorporated important operational clauses in later accepted resolutions calling for the creation of an international coordinator, improved transfer of technology, know-how and experience to help other nations dealing with their specific problems.

Between 1800 and 1990, the proportion of people living in urban centers has grown at an unprecedented rate. The number of non-urban dwellers was fifty times that of urban residents 200 years ago. Today, city inhabitants account for one in two people living on the planet. It is estimated that in 25 years, approximately two-thirds of the total, dramatically increased world population will be living in urban areas.

In the Republic of Turkey with her growing population, tackling the broad and complex consequences of this combination of urbanization and population growth is a

very high priority. Since 1960 population policy has been integral to Turkish regional development planning. The National Plan of Action, prepared for HABITAT II, included input from numerous public agencies and NGOs identifying 28 priority issues which included a plan for peaceful and stable city life, improvement and renewal of squatter housing and ensuring a proper environment for youth. On this year's CHS Turkey could promote her demands that existing policies should be reviewed, practices monitored and new measures formulated and implemented. With the above mentioned exemplary cooperation the Republic of Turkey could successfully demonstrate her integral approach that in a globalizing world the fulfillment of aspirations and goals in the development of sustainable human settlements requires not only active participation of national governments, but also of parliamentary bodies, local governments, regional and international organizations, the private sector, research and science, NGOs and individuals with the sense of responsibility.



Resolution Drafting: Guido Axmann

6.9 Turkey in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Represented by Ulf Denckewitz

The *Commission on Narcotic Drugs* is one of the nine Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and is the central policy making body for international drug control within the United Nations. When established in 1946 the Commission had only 15 Member States, including Turkey which has been represented almost constantly until now. Since then the size of the body has grown to 53 countries,

elected by the ECOSOC for a 4 year turn, in an effort to counter the effects of the growing global drug problem more effectively. The following issues were before the body:

1. *Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and its Effects on International, Regional, and Domestic Relations;*
2. *Youth and Drugs: Prevention and Reduction;*
3. *Application of the 1988 International Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.*

The general opinion in the committee was that the first topic should be discussed in the beginning since the trafficking of drugs continues to be the most urgent problem, a position also shared by Turkey. However, we then wanted to discuss the 1988 Convention as it is the cornerstone of the international drug fight and needs further implementation and must be reviewed under the light of the vanished East-West conflict. This point of view did not prevail among the Delegates since the problem of youth and drugs is just too pressing in many parts of the world. Therefore the agenda remained unchanged.

The geographic location of Turkey between Balkan, Caucasus, Middle East and Central Asia results in a high amount of drug transit, mostly heading towards Western Europe. Because of the existing Turkish cooperation between the European Union, to which we were now an official candidate for membership, and other countries like Romania and Bulgaria, it was logical to work with the forming European group that also consisted of Poland, the Ukraine and the Czech Republic. Even though long-lasting tensions have dominated the relations between Turkey and Greece it was unfortunate that Greece was not represented during the meeting and was thus not part of the group, since in drug issues both nations have found ways to work together and this could have been further intensified in the context of the new Earthquake-Diplomacy taking place between the countries. For Turkey it was important to fight organized drug-crime and narco-terrorism, problems that exist in many parts of the world. This major point was made clear through speeches and during caucusing to gather support among the Delegates. On initiative by Turkey, a co-sponsor of the European working paper, we were able to incorporate the demand of the Crime Congress held in Vienna on April 17th, 2000 for a Draft Convention against transnational crime by the General Assembly. Because all countries generally wanted to fight drug trafficking many overlapping working papers existed, which led to the merging of the European draft with two other papers by a number of Asian and Pacific countries. The new resolution called for a two way strategy,

facilitating drug control through regional cooperation and effective legislation while creating a sustainable drug-free environment through economic aid and technical support. In content it was more comprehensive than two earlier resolutions that only focused on increasing multilateral cooperation in drug-politics and respectively alternative agricultural development through crop substitution. Turkey abstained on these suggestions and voted in favor of the sponsored resolutions. All papers passed, however, having strong support by the countries who had worked them out against only mild opposition.

Turkey also voted against two resolutions. The first one was based on a initiative of the island countries Japan, Indonesia, the United Kingdom and Australia as well as the USA, and dealt with the control of illicit drug trafficking in international waters and called for the establishment of regional sea conferences. Because of the existing Turkish problems with the Law of the Sea Turkey could not approve contrary to the majority of the other states. Likewise we voted no on the second resolution that solely emphasized on the demand for drugs as the driving force for trafficking and supply. This approach was negative from Turkey's point of view, because all aspects are linked and therefore demand and supply issues should be considered together and not alone. Although there was heavier resentment toward this resolution, it prevailed with the votes of many producing countries with 20 against 11 votes with 11 abstentions. 5 resolutions on the first topic were thus passed.

It was only until the last day, that the second topic was discussed. While Turkey shares the concern of drug abuse among young people it is not affected by it to the extent as many societies in the Western or developing world are. Differences also exist in the reasons for drug consumption. While the youth might seek it out of curiosity or leisure, illicit substances are also abused as an escape mechanism from poverty in slums or rural areas as well as means to stimulate child-laborers or child-soldiers and creating dependency. It was important to state the cultural and social differences in the different countries and regions in order to have successful strategies that work locally and take into account the specific society. During the day a working paper defined the legal age as 18 for instance, without keeping the different national criminal legislation in mind. Therefore special emphasis had to be laid on the principles of non-interference and sovereignty. It soon was apparent that Turkey's view was shared by the majority of the states and found its way into the two papers that were being drafted. Both papers contained

the importance of education and reintegration of addicts into society. While one working paper demanded the holding of a biannual UN Youth Drug Forum that should incorporate the view of children, Turkey favored a draft that called for a drug free environment by integrating young people into society, giving them strength through family, employment, and useful recreation time. It also incorporated the Turkish demand to condemn the abuse of minors by adults for committing drug offences and to assure an effective prosecution and harsh penalties against those responsible.

Turkey abstained from the first resolution that passed without opposition with 28 yes votes and supported the second, that was even more successful since it passed without opposition with 35 states in favor.

An interesting proposal came from China and Russia, demanding a sufficient control of the media in the light of youth and drugs. While the draft called for strict censorship in the beginning the content changed to the legal protection of children and young persons. It particularly stressed the strong influence of the media and the popularity of new technologies with young people, who are especially susceptible to drug glorification or the possibility of ordering illicit substances via the internet. It called for the states to find appropriate measures to tackle this problem globally. At the same time the positive potential of the media for drug prevention was also mentioned. Turkey supported the end version of the draft, however, it was not possible to explain the far reaching changes of the content to many states in the short time that remained so that it failed with 11 against 24 votes with 7 abstentions and was thus the only resolution not passed during the whole session.

Altogether the will to cooperate in this field of common interest dominated the work in the commission. Because of the frequent suspensions of the meeting it was only possible to speak 5 times publicly, although Turkey was constantly on the speaker's list. Thus it was necessary to keep contact to the other Delegates and inform yourself on the status of working papers and draft resolutions constantly to effectively portray the own position and integrate it successfully. The practice of resolution writing and caucusing strategies in Berlin and the in-depth preparation for country and committee, greatly supported by the Embassy of Turkey and the Permanent Mission, gave the confidence to use the skills learned and made the five exhausting days very worthwhile.

6.10 Turkey in the Economic Commission for Europe

Represented by Antje von Broock

In 1947 the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) established the *Economic Commission for Europe* (ECE) to support countries struggling with post-war conditions by means of economic aid. Accordingly to that, in the system of United Nations (UN) the ECE is subordinated to the ECOSOC. It counts as one of the regional organs and is equal to other economic commissions such as the Economic and Social Commission for Asian and Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA).

In 1951 the ECE became a permanent organ of the UN, which meets annually to discuss the economic conditions of the region and to define ways of further development. The main interest is to harmonize economic and social standards to avoid transboundary conflicts. Since the end of the Cold War the contemporary 53 member states from North America, West, Central and Eastern Europe as well as Central Asia concentrate on the economic development of states in transition.

This is the reason why two of three topics to the agenda of the National Model United Nations Conference 2000 in New York dealt with the situation of Eastern European states and post-conflict regions in Europe:

1. *Intellectual Property Rights and Economic Development in Europe;*
2. *The ECE's Role in Post-Conflict Development of Europe;*
3. *A Review of the Implementation of Environment for Europe.*

Turkey as a developing country is facing an improving but still instable economy. Therefore her aim are stable circumstances in the region. Conflict solving and peace such as economic development in the Balkans are one of her national priority issues - not only because the reasons mentioned above but also because of a Turkish minority in the area.

During the negotiations concerning the agenda the Turkish Delegation struggled successfully for a reorganization of the topics so that the „ECE's Role in Post-Conflict Development of Europe“ would become the first issue to discuss on.

While discussing the possible strategies for rebuilding the region's infrastructure and economy we strongly underlined the importance of regional organizations and economic networks. Turkey is convinced that above all the neighboring states for rea-

sons of common history and culture additionally to self-affection can assess, judge and change the situation. Besides Bulgaria and Greece she has been very active in the *South Eastern Cooperative Initiative*, which was underlined in all the draft resolutions which were developed during the first two days of the conference. Against the US-American initiative none of the resolutions aim at a open market to global players but ask for small enterprises and investors to be supported.

After having passed six resolutions on the first topic, which was the result of inappropriate negotiations in many small groups, the Turkish Delegation took the initiative on gathering the regional groups for the discussion of the second topic of the agenda. For Turkey the protection of the environment is of utmost importance. In the Environmental Ministry there exists a *Technical Commission for the Environmental Protection*, which permanently evaluates the environmental situation and elaborates appropriate solutions. Because of her position as an on-stream state of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea Turkey especially emphasizes the environmental protection of this region by means of cooperation with the other on-stream states (one example is the so called *Project for the Protection for the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution*). Turkey passed several legislative acts on this behalf as for example the institution of so called *Organized Industrial Regions* which deals with the controlled settlement of industry in the region in order to serve both industry and environment. Furthermore, some parts of the coasts have been closed to protect sea turtles: this has been a paramount decision for a country with a remarkable tourism branch.

The Western and Eastern European states finally drafted two separate papers on environmental technologies and sustainable development. Unfortunately, the plan of combining the two working papers failed because of time-lack. The drafts were adopted with Turkey's interest well reflected in both resolutions.

Too less discussion time was as well the reason for not negotiating on the Intellectual Property Rights. Nonetheless, the Conference was a success especially because of the real international atmosphere among the participants who's origin ranked from Japan to Bulgaria, from Germany to America.

6.11 Turkey in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Represented by Sönke Lorenz

Let me start this report about the 2000 National Model United Nations Conference (NMUN) session on Trade and Development with a brief introduction of the *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development* (UNCTAD). UNCTAD was established in 1964 as a permanent intergovernmental body and is the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in the areas of trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. Currently UNCTAD, with its Secretariat located in Geneva, has 188 member States with many inter- and non-governmental organizations having observer status.

Recently, the meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Seattle, the G-77 meeting in Havana, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) meetings in Washington have shown how important issues like trade, crisis prevention and debt release are to the entire world community. In this respect the topics of the agenda of the NMUN 2000, new technology, global economic crisis and transnational corporations remain at the forefront of many discussions regarding trade and development. The Republic of Turkey believes that the proliferation of new technologies to developing countries is vital for their successful integration into the global economy at the dawn of the 21st century. Therefore the Turkish Delegation welcomed the setting of the agenda topic order of

1. *The Role of New Technology in Trade and Development;*
2. *The Effects of Transnational Corporations on Developing Economies;*
3. *Global Economic Crisis.*

In the following session on topic number one it was high time for caucuses. The Conference worked in regional blocs for a significant part of the day determining what the primary focus of the working papers would be. We worked closely together with the member states of the European Union, mainly Germany, France, The Netherlands, Finland and Italy, but also with the United States, and formulated two working papers. One focal point of this work was the support for the liberalization of trade within the global community as a means to ensure sustainable development. The Turkish Government and its European partners wanted to encourage developing nations to take all steps to liberalize foreign trade, to reduce tariffs and to promote exports. In Resolution UNCTAD/1/10 operative clause seven addresses this issue in the following way:

7. Calls upon all Member States to continue working on the reduction of tariffs and establishing free trade agreements with their closest trade partners so as to support small and medium enterprises in their efforts to enter new or global markets;

Another objective of the Republic of Turkey during this Conference on Trade and Development was the strengthening of the *Global Trade Point Network* (GTPN). The GTPN provides traders with information, which is essential for the crucial decision making process in business. The access of developing nations to the information highways constructed by the most advanced countries will be essential for sustainable globalization. The Republic of Turkey believes that the free dissemination of information will do its share to democratize societies around the world. This issue has been addressed throughout resolution UNCTAD/1/3. A very important part of this resolution is the emphasis on regional and sub-regional organizations to set their very own needs, like in operative clause three and five:

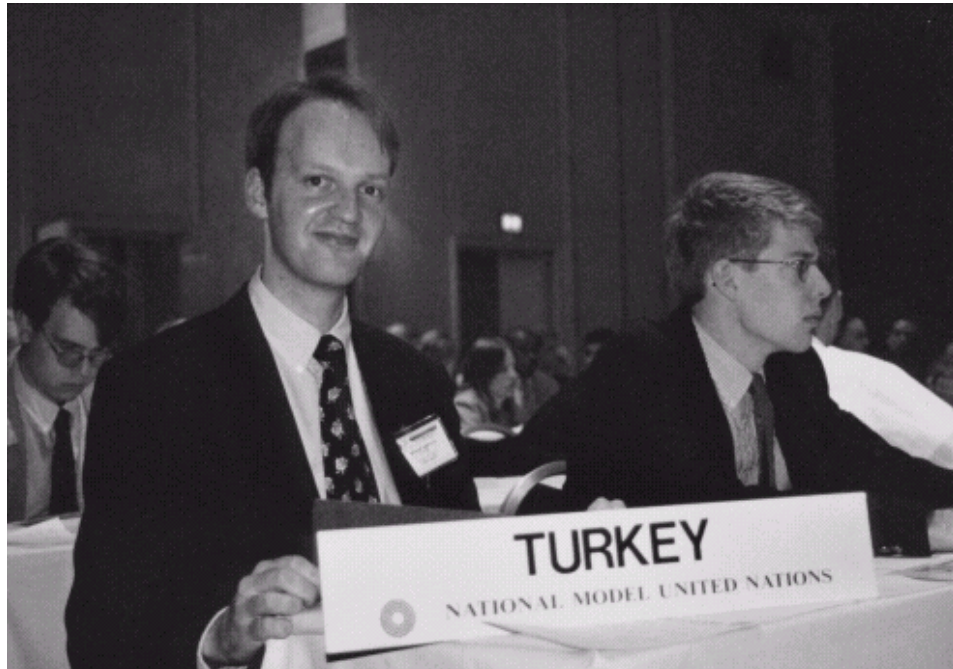
3. Encourages regional and sub regional organizations to set specific technology goals for their member countries in order to develop strategies that allow participation in a globalizing economy;

5. Calls for the collaborative effort among partner states in assessing the limitations and needs of each country and each region under the auspices of this initiative;

For Turkey this regional aspect of the dissemination of information and technology is very important. Being located on the gateway between the continents of Europe and Central Asia, Turkey's partners in trade are as different as the industrialized countries of Europe and the newly independent states of the Caucasus region. We are strongly convinced that the latter countries with economies in transition and the developing countries need a special treatment and enhancement of technical cooperation to establish the international trading system of the WTO worldwide.

During the discussion on topic I it was unfortunately not possible to reach political consensus throughout the member states of the conference to work together more closely and therefore thirteen working papers were handed over to the dais. The conference passed ten resolutions on the role of new technology in trade and development, including the two above mentioned working papers. Due to time constraints topic number II and III were not discussed.

At the end of the conference the Turkish Delegation was exhausted, but likes to stress, that the task of representing the Republic of Turkey in such a large committee was a very interesting one!



Sönke Lorenz in formal session of UNCTAD

6.12 Turkey in the United Nations Environmental Programme

Represented by Florian Kowalke

In 1972, at the *Stockholm Conference on the Human Development* the decision was made to found the *United Nations Environmental Programme* (UNEP) and to integrate it into the system of the United Nations. The basic aim of UNEP is to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

UNEP consists of three sub-organs, the Governing Council, the Secretariat and the supplementary Environment Fund and is required to report to the General Assembly via ECOSOC. The 58 members of the Governing Council are elected for a term of 3 years by the General Assembly according to a regional distribution pattern that guarantees a majority of developing nations.

The suggested agenda consisted of the following topics:

- 1. Enforcing Environmental Law;*
- 2. Industry Incentives for Environmental Conservation;*
- 3. Hazardous Materials and Waste.*

The Republic of Turkey is very engaged in the field of the third suggested topic, „Hazardous Materials and Waste“ and in „Enforcing Environmental Law“. For these reasons Turkey supported a motion to change the order of the agenda, and set topics number 3 and 1 before topic 2. The voting procedures at the end of the day set the agenda according to Turkey's preferences by declaring to discuss „Hazardous Materials and Waste“ first, then „Enforcing Environmental Law“ and at last „Industry Incentives for Environmental Conservation“.

Turkey attaches great importance to the safe transport and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and dangerous goods through the marine environment and sensitive ecological areas. For this reason Turkey has ratified several multilateral and bilateral agreements and plays in addition to that a leading role in regional activities concerning this matter. For example, the import of all kinds of hazardous waste to Turkey is prohibited. During speeches and numerous, exhausting and often until late at night lasting informal negotiations Turkey pursued on the one hand the aim to make transboundary movements safer. On the other hand Turkey aimed at establishing a common position with the member states of the EU. In the end the result of a combination of the working paper of the EU and another working paper that was supported by Turkey proved to be the resolution with the broadest support in the committee.

The enforcement of environmental law is another priority of Turkish environmental policy. Turkey supports requests for financial help in order to ensure an effective enforcement of existing environmental law by developing nations on the one, but demands, in accordance to developed countries, progress and own efforts of receiving nations on the other hand, too. Again, Turkey therefore regarded itself as a mediator between the developed and the developing world.

In a partnership with the Czech Republic and Slovakia a large support of the committee was achieved for a resolution that was highly influenced by Turkey.

Due to the time limit only the first two topics could be discussed leaving the topic „Industry Incentives for Environmental Conservation“ aside. Together with the second topic three interesting and instructive days of significant debates, of engaged informal persuasions, of integrative diplomacy and not least of decisive concessions ended successfully.



Being friendly with the environment: Florian Kowalke

6.13 Turkey in the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Represented by Ekrem Eddy Güzeldere

As already indicated in the title, the UNHCR deals with refugees in the broadest sense. The office of the High Commissioner for Refugees was founded in 1950 and has its headquarters in Geneva, where it regularly meets once a year for a longer period of time. The UNHCR is currently composed of 53 member states. Since February 1991 Mrs. Sadako Ogata (Japan) serves as the High Commissioner.

At the NMUN simulation 50 countries were represented (two countries including Greece didn't show up), but since some countries were represented by two Delegates, the number of participants varied between 70 and 80. The first evening of the

simulation was dedicated to the setting of the agenda, theoretically an easy, but practically an extremely difficult task. The three topics to be discussed were:

1. *Internal Displacement;*
2. *Resettlement of Refugees and Displaced Persons;*
3. *The Kosovo Refugee Crisis.*

As the Turkish representative I favored to deal first with the Kosovo Crisis and then to work on Internal Displacement and Resettlement. My opinion was shared by most of the European states, topics 1. and 2. were mentioned also in the reverse order, but there was a consensus that Kosovo because of its topicality had to be dealt first. None of the proposals could win a majority in the first voting procedures, but a bloc of African and South American countries could at least win a single majority that did not at all want to discuss Kosovo first, but the Resettlement of Refugees. Finally the numerical superiority of that bloc prevailed, but could be moved by a „horse trading“ to discuss the Kosovo-Crisis as second topic and Internal Displacement at the end. With these guidelines we started working on the second day.

The difficulty with the Turkish position was that there weren't any concrete instructions, because the topics don't rank among the national priorities. Therefore I first tried to ask around and tended to join the European states, even if this was because of the partly obscure disagreements among some European Union states not possible. Hereby it helped that Turkey does not strongly belong to a regional or political bloc, so that I could join several countries according to topics and contents. That's why the cooperation was guided also by personal sympathies and antipathies. Principally the schism between the European and the African-South American states could at no time be totally solved and led to the writing of several resolution about one topic. This trend was strengthened by the fact that especially some Americans wanted to write resolutions by their own.

The first topic (Resettlement of refugees) went on long, the resolutions could be brought to voting only after two full days of debating. The resolutions of the developing countries were clearly successful compared to the European resolutions which mostly failed, but there were also unanimous results, e.g. a resolution about the AIDS problem in refugee camps. In the remaining time it was foreseeable that at most it would be possible to bring the second topic (Kosovo) to an end, but that we could not even think of working on the third topic.

Dictated by the time pressure there were only few official speeches (considering the amount of participants it was anyway only possible to talk at most twice a day), but instead we started immediately to write resolutions. With this strategy we succeeded in bringing some resolutions to voting, even if the quality sometimes wasn't sufficient since resolutions were brought to the floor only right before the voting procedure. Again, the developing countries were successful with the trickier resolutions, which also meant that Turkey didn't agree with any of the more political resolutions, because these were condemning the NATO air strikes in Kosovo in spring 1999 or they were threatening national sovereignty through a strong stress on NGO involvement.

During the conference we heard an outstanding lecture by the Australian Senior External Relations Officer of the UNHCR, Robyn Groves, which was refreshingly political and critical. The preparation of the Delegates was very varying, there were some brilliantly prepared Americans, who partly even gave free speeches. It became also obvious that those Delegations with two students had a big advantage compared to the „lonely fighters“. The problem that some Delegates didn't represent their country, but their personal opinion kept within reasonable borders, but became annoying when Germany joined the Africans and favored that the industrialized countries should take in more refugees.

6.14 Turkey in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Represented by Anja Costas and Sebastian Haufe

In contrast to many other Delegation members of NMUN 2000 of the FU Berlin we did not represent the Republic of Turkey in a UN institution or organ, but in the NATO, the security and defense alliance of the North Atlantic. Turkey is a member of NATO since 1952 and an important, reliable partner of strategic importance, because of the fact that it is at the „meeting-place“ of several continents (Europe, Asia, Africa) and neighbor to different important regions of our globe: Middle East, Black Sea, Caucasus, Caspian Sea and Central Asia. Because of this the active participation of Turkey in this defense alliance is of great importance.

NATO was founded in Washington, D.C. in 1949 as a defense alliance with the aim to „preserve liberty, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.“ NATO aims to

„promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.“ According to the Washington Treaty NATO decides to „reunite their efforts to collective defense and preservation of peace and security in the North Atlantic area.“

NATO has currently 19 members; last year three former members of the Warsaw Treaty entered the alliance: the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary. NATO's strategic orientation has changed since the East-West conflict has been finished: since 1999 the member states see their tasks not only in the (traditional) preservation of the collective defense capability, but also in the preparation for further enlargement rounds of the alliance, in close relations arrangements with Russia, in the reinforcement of the security concept, based on dialogue and cooperation (e.g. the Partnership for Peace Program or the Europe Atlantic Partnership Council) and in the improvement of the capacity to effective crisis management and conflict prevention.

In our NATO committee we hoped to represent properly the positions of the Republic of Turkey in the following issues:

1. *The Evolving Role of NATO in the Former Yugoslavia;*
2. *Evaluating the Prospects for Future Rounds of Expansion;*
3. *The Changing Role of NATO in Ensuring Global Peace and Security.*

After the setting of the agenda, which was decided in the order 1,3,2, discussions started about the role of NATO in former Yugoslavia. In the end the committee decided, after debates if the SFOR engagement in Bosnia should also be discussed, to concentrate its efforts on the situation in Kosovo.

Discussed was the current difficult situation in the province and the enormous tasks which NATO is facing besides of the role which was intended in the resolution 1244 of the UN Security Council of 10th of June 1999. NATO was originally called responsible for guaranteeing security in Kosovo, but had to take over many other tasks, which the *UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo* (UNMIK) originally had to carry out, but was incapable to do, because of the lack of financial resources. UNMIK serves as a transitional administration for the region, covering the whole spectrum of essential administrative functions and services in areas such as health and education, banking and finance, post and telecommunications, and law and order.

So we acted in the committee in favor of a quick resolution of the problems of UNMIK to relieve NATO; but at the same time we stressed the lasting engagement of

NATO to guarantee peace and security in Kosovo. The working atmosphere was very constructive. We were almost all the time in informal discussions to work out a solution, a common resolution to solve the problems. One cause of the cooperative atmosphere was surely the fact that we were a consensus committee and had to unite under one resolution. The resolution which was finally passed affirmed NATO's role in stabilizing the Kosovo and the NATO participation in rebuilding the political, social, and economic infrastructure. At the same time, NATO regretted the lack of funding and personnel provided to UNMIK. The OSCE was called upon to assist the reconstruction of the civilian police forces in Kosovo, also by means of sending a trained and well-equipped OSCE police-contingent. The significance of free and fair democratic elections in Kosovo as well as the establishment of a functioning judicial system was stressed. The Kosovar Albanians and the Serbian leaders were encouraged to cooperate closely to ensure the stability of the region.

The discussions dealing with the second issue concentrated on the concept of the *European Security and Defense Identity* (ESDI). As representatives of Turkey we expressed our conviction that NATO is and remains to be the most important regional security alliance in the North Atlantic. Also we tried to prevent the discussions about the development of the ESDI to be limited on the question of EU-membership and stressed the strategic importance of Turkey for European security. This position became part of one resolution. As well we discussed the relations of NATO to the WEU, to Russia and the United Nations. One draft resolution tried to define some criteria for NATO troops engagements under UN mandate, but did not pass because of Denmark's refusal. The third issue was not discussed because of time restrictions.

As it was mentioned further above, the consultations took place in a very cooperative and active atmosphere, where we tried to look for compromises and succeeded in it. Because of the rather small size of the committee the work was very pleasant and exciting; so we were (and still are) very content with the work which has been done there.

6.15 Turkey in the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Represented by Medea Ibrahim

The *Organization of the Islamic Conference* (OIC) was founded in 1969 as a reaction

to the burning of the Holy Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem. The Organization enjoys the membership of 56 countries, the Secretariat is situated in Jeddah (Saudi-Arabia). Although the OIC does not belong to the UN-System, the Organization tries to cooperate closely with the United Nations. The Organization was also founded to strengthen the cultural, economical and political cooperation between the Muslim Countries. In this Organization Turkey has a special position, because Turkey is a secular and democratic state. Turkey represents its position in the committee very self-confident but also cooperative. Turkey is the link to the USA and the EU, this was the reason why I hoped to get the role as a mediator in the Organization.

The OIC-Agenda was set as follows:

1. *Islam and the West in the New World Order;*
2. *Jerusalem (Al-Quds) and the Status of Palestine;*
3. *Controlling Political Violence in the Muslim World.*

It was my priority to set the second topic "Jerusalem/Palestine" at the last place of the agenda, but after four hours of negotiations and discussions the agenda was adopted in the sequence of: II. - III. - I.

Because of the positive relation between Turkey and Israel, economical as well as strategical and military, the most difficult negotiation topic for Turkey was set on the first place of the agenda. The more important topic for Turkey „Controlling Political Violence“ was the issue of the second day and unfortunately the last agenda point could not be negotiate in time.

In the beginning the position of Turkey and other Turk States like Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan etc. in the committee was relatively isolated. To prevent Israel from harsh resolutions or any other extreme condemnations Turkey sponsored a resolution with other moderate states. This resolution was adopted later. Turkey had to enforce its positions against extreme opinions from Yemen, Saudi-Arabia, Bangladesh and some African States. In their draft resolutions these countries extremely condemned the Jerusalem-policy of Israel towards Palestine.

Another problem which was always discussed by the Delegates was the situation of the Palestinian refugees. The implementation of the existing treaties, for example the Wye River Memorandum (1998) or Sharm el Sheikh (1999) is self-evident for Turkey. But Turkey consequently represented the position that rough criticism and a

extreme opposite position of the OIC towards Israel could influence the peace process in a substantial negative way.

For this reason Turkey tried to show the necessity to negotiate. Further negotiations between the Palestinians and the Israelis would be needed. The positions for the most part of the other countries were very restrictive. So I often had to defend the Turkish position against verbal attacks of the other states. But in the end the moderate resolution 1/1 sponsored by Turkey was adopted. Three other resolutions passed, but Turkey voted against them all.

Concerning the second agenda topic for me it was of key importance to reach a concrete initiative in the possible resolution. A fundamental cooperation between all member states could be the basis to fight against political motivated violence. Turkey wanted to install an OIC information exchange system in the Middle East to struggle against the PKK and the Hizbullah. Turkey succeeded in inserting this system in the operative part of the resolution 2/6. Unfortunately, most of the countries were engaged in very specific problems like the Kashmir conflict or Afghanistan. The problem of political violence in the Muslim World became specific and not general. Especially Pakistan often urged the OIC to pay attention to the Kashmir conflict referring to the resolutions.

The position of Turkey during the negotiations stayed difficult. As a secular state it was clear that Turkey had to distance itself from a resolution of Bangladesh calling for the „true Islam“. Out of a total of seven resolutions Turkey sponsored resolution 2/6 and concerning the other resolutions Turkey agreed with three and voted against the remaining three and made one abstention.

During the entire conference the OIC adopted nine resolutions. The atmosphere in the committee was very good although there were some tensions regarding the issues. I was impressed by the courtesy and the respect of the Delegates among one another, this we owe to our enthusiastic director, Donovan Rinker-Morris.

7. Being a „Rapp“ for NMUN 2000 ...

First I have to explain myself: „Rapp“ has nothing to do with a brand new double speed music they are listen to in New York at the moment. Rapp stands for Rapporteur (as by the way abbreviations in general are very much used in American Eng-

lish, so better be prepared!). Rapporteur stands for a person, that administers committee sessions during the conference.

The NMUN 2000 conference program describes the required traits and abilities of a rapp as follows: patience, understanding and humility; a thorough knowledge of the NMUN Rules of Procedure; strong organizational skills; absolute punctuality and responsibility; dedication and respect for the conference, committee, Delegates and staff; leadership and maturity; and the willingness to act as both educator and student.

You apply for this position until the end of the first evening's session. Application forms will be handed out during the first session. You have to answer four questions about you and how you would describe yourself and your abilities. After the session there will be an interview conducted by both the Director and AD (= Assistant-Director; you remember what I just told you, don't you...). My tip for the interview – it will be held between midnight and 1 o'clock a.m. so don't be afraid, everybody will be tired – is the following: Look at the American students and how they behave during their turn, how they are capable of giving a very vivid impression of themselves. For me it was the first time to apply for a position in the USA. Therefore it helped me a lot to have a close look on how the native speakers were behaving. I obviously did not give the wrong answers because finally I got the job as rapp for GA Plen (General Assembly Plenary).

I really can but recommend the application for this position. You will work closely together with the very well trained staff members of NMUN. Hence they can give you an excellent overlook and insight in both the topics of your committee and its organization and of the conference as a whole. And if you get a co-rapp as wonderful and nice as mine was you will spend a fantastic time during which you will learn very much about all the different aspects of NMUN.

I thoroughly enjoyed it and I like to end this ad for being a rapp with expressing my sincere thanks to my committee partner Nelson Muffuh who supported my application.

Bettina Säcker



Medea Ibrahim, Bettina Säcker and Anja Costas

8. Resolutions

Code GA 4/1/1

Committee General Assembly Fourth Committee

Subject: Information Technology

The General Assembly Fourth Committee:

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations to promote international peace and security as stipulated in the preamble of the UN Charter,

Convinced that the General Assembly Fourth Committee is the proper body to address special political situations inclusive of information technology,

Guided by the 1994 *UN Declaration on Terrorism* and *GA Resolutions 49/60, 50/53, 51/210* which proclaimed any form of terrorism as unjustifiable and as detrimental to peace and stability,

Taking into consideration the principles embodied by previously made agreements on the export of dual-use technologies highlighted by the *Wassenaar Agreement*,

Recognizing the increasing significance of information technology in the last decade and as we move towards the future,

Concerned with the threat of cyberterrorism and cybercrime to all information infrastructure, whether in regards to the public, private, commercial, or military realm,
Alarmed by the misuse of information technology by terrorist organizations and individuals,
Realizing the conflicting nature of privacy concerns and security issues specifically in the area of encryption software and surveillance systems,
Affirming the importance of national sovereignty on the face of information security breaches,

1. Defines cyberterrorism as acts of terrorism according to the *1994 UN Declaration on Terrorism*, which are directed against information infrastructure systems by utilizing information technologies, and are acted upon by non-state actors;
2. Further defines cybercrime as an act committed by any private individual or subversive group utilizing information technology in a way that harms the information infrastructure systems of state, private, commercial, or military institutions so that costly or irreparable damage is caused;
3. Calls upon the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the Centre for International Crimes Prevention in Vienna to assess the capability of the United Nations system to engage in the prevention of criminal misuse of information technologies;
4. Requests deeper international cooperation between the United Nations, specialized agencies, and intergovernmental organizations to combat cybercrime through dialogue and combined action;
5. Invites all states to submit to the Secretary-General information on their national laws and the regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of acts of cybercrime and cyberterrorism;
6. Further invites the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) to:
 - a. Evaluate the information gathered by the Secretary-General
 - b. Draft a proposal to address the issues of prosecution, jurisdiction, and other legal issues related to cybercrime
 - c. Submit this plan to the General Assembly Sixth Committee for review;
7. Suggests all national governments address the imminent dangers pertaining to the intentional misuse of encryption technology by criminal groups of individuals;
8. Requests the General Assembly Sixth Committee to formally define specific criteria for exportation of dual-use technologies such as encryption software to prevent alternative usage for criminal means;
9. Emphasizes the importance to develop information infrastructure systems to achieve a higher level of security to all nations and calls for international cooperation in this objective;
10. Urges the continued dialogue of the international community in the endeavor to ensure peaceful uses of information technology;
11. Acknowledges the right of states to petition to a sub-committee to the General Assembly Fourth Committee that would help familiarize states about information security aspects.

Code: PKO 1/3

Committee: United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Financing United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

The General Assembly:

Recognizing the need for member states to fulfill financial responsibilities in order for peacekeeping operations to be effective in meeting their mandates,

Realizing many member states are inhibited from meeting their financial responsibilities to the detriment of United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Affirming the need to reevaluate the current scale of assessments to meet socio-economic global challenges,

Fully aware of current requirements under Article 19 of the UN Charter not being stringent enough to compel member states to comply with financial obligations,

Alarmed by the fact that current peacekeeping reserves are inadequate in meeting the demands of peacekeeping start-up costs as outlined in the *ACABQ Report GA/AB/3304 (1999)*,

Noting with regret the increase in the number of peacekeeping operations from eight to seventeen between 1987 and 1997 has created a financial strain on United Nations peacekeeping,

Recalling the *Supplement to the Agenda for Peace A/50/60-S/1995/1*, which calls for strengthening the cooperation with regional arrangements or agencies in order to serve the functions of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping and post-conflict peace-building,

Reminding all member states that financial shortages obstruct the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations,

Recognizing the need for increased efficiency in the implementation of peacekeeping operations in order to maintain a sound financial basis and to maximize United Nations productivity,

1. Calls upon all member states with outstanding peacekeeping arrears to take necessary steps to pay all dues in full and in a timely manner;
2. Recommends member states to contribute troops and/or equipment specifically for United Nations peacekeeping operations to compensate for up to 15 % of their outstanding debt with percentage reviews for countries based on contribution capacity and quality of resources provided;
3. Invites developed states to provide peaceful technology for United Nations peacekeeping operations, i.e. telecommunications, computer hardware and industrial upgrades for developing countries, to compensate for up to 15 % outstanding arrears to the United Nations peacekeeping budget with percentage reviews for countries based on contribution capacity and quality of resources provided;
4. Requests that member states not paying their arrears be subject to an interest per annum increase to be determined by the ACABQ with the exemption of the member states protected under Article 19;
5. Further requests the reallocation of the Reserve Fund of Peacekeeping Reserves to direct 70% to start-up phase expenses for peacekeeping operations with the remaining 30% to be used only in emergency situations by the General Assembly;
6. Further recommends that the ACABQ include a geographically diverse and impartial panel of outside experts to reevaluate and make recommendations to the General Assembly Fifth Committee every three years concerning any changes to the criteria for peacekeeping contributions, while taking into account the altered economic circumstances and the needs of all member states;
7. Further advises a thorough review of Article 19 to include the proper and accurate assessment of national economies on an individual, case by case basis by the GA Fifth Committee;

8. Emphasizes the greater responsibility of regional organizations in their contributions to peacekeeping operations, in an effort to maximize the benefits of such support under full control and unified command of the UN, to be exercised by a joint executive staff within the Security Council consisting of military and logistic experts under the operative guidelines established by the Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security (A/RES/9/57 of February 17, 1995);
9. Strongly encourages improving and increasing the relationship between the UN-SCPO and the ACABQ, while reaffirming the expertise and role of these committees to deliberate financing specifics.
