



“ I believe five principles are essential for the future conduct of international relations:

collective responsibility,
global solidarity,
the rule of law,
mutual accountability,
and multilateralism.”

KOFI ANNAN *reflects on the five lessons he has learnt from his decade as Secretary-General of the United Nations.*



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FROM EXEC

A new year, and a new leader. The baton of "the most impossible job in the world" has been passed from Kofi Annan to Ban Ki-moon. Ban must steer the UN through increasingly uncertain and unpredictable times – and as we enter 2007 a strong, credible and effective United Nations has never been more needed. The United Kingdom was a key architect of the UN Charter; and, as a major financial contributor to the UN system and a permanent member of the UN Security Council, it has a particular opportunity and responsibility to ensure that Ban is supported in his efforts to make the UN work for the peoples of the world. UNA-UK's Chair, Lord Hannay, breakfasted with Ban on 6 December 2006. His report of this meeting is on page 22.

As UNA-UK's public and media profile continues to rise in the UK, we are becoming better able to influence government policy and public opinion on the UN. I am especially proud of our diverse UK-wide membership, which gives us a credibility that solely London-

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The deadline for submission of material for the next issue of *New World* is noon on 5 March 2007. The next issue will cover the period 1 April to 30 June 2007. All contributions should be typed and sent by e-mail where possible to lie@una.org.uk. Digital photos should ideally be 300 dpi resolution.

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SAM DAWS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

based think-tanks lack. Our members inject creativity and passion into our work, thereby helping to change attitudes across the country.

This *New World* documents the recent change in UN leadership. It looks back and it looks forward. The issue's cover pays tribute to Annan's penultimate speech, listing his five 'lessons learnt' from a decade in office. The text of this speech, as well as Ban's swearing-in remarks, is reproduced in full (see pages 18-21 and page 24). I am particularly delighted that Edward Mortimer, the Secretary-General's long-standing Chief Speechwriter and latterly also his Director of Communications, has provided us with an exclusive article containing his personal reflections on Annan's political legacy (page 16).

You will see from this issue that the last three months have been exceptionally busy for UNA-UK, with record attendance at the UN Day launch of our annual parliamentary lobby (page 6), successful conferences on nuclear weapons in Cardiff (page 10) and on the UN's role in anti-corruption in Sheffield (page 8), and an expert lunch on the UN's work to prevent genocide (page 9). We also hosted a speech by the UK Ambassador to the UN in New York, Sir Emyr Jones Parry, to the All-Party Parliamentary Group on the UN; launched the Young Professionals Network in Wales; and, at the FCO, initiated a series of YPN seminars on the Millennium Development Goals and the private sector (see pages 6-7).

In November 2006, UNA-UK attended the 38th triennial plenary assembly of the

World Federation of UNAs (WFUNA) in Buenos Aires, at which Dr Hans Blix was appointed WFUNA's new President. See page 25 for more details.

“ Ban must steer the UN through increasingly uncertain and unpredictable times – and as we enter 2007 a strong, credible and effective United Nations has never been more needed ”

2006 is the second year running in which we have seen a record number of new members joining UNA-UK, the majority of them students and young professionals: 759 people joined UNA-UK for the first time this year, compared to 607 in 2005 and 406 in 2004. Overall we have seen a slight net increase in members from 12 months ago. We need to maintain this momentum during 2007, and find innovative ways to attract new members of all ages to our Association.

Over the next few months you will see the UNA-UK website entering another incarnation with a new design and more

multimedia resources. Already you will find on the website videos of Kofi Annan's speech to us in London a year ago, and of the recent conference on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, held in December 2006 in Cardiff. We encourage members to upload relevant videos to YouTube and link them to our site. We are also encouraging UNA-UK event photo-sharing through Flickr. And UNA-UK now has a basic MySpace profile – if you too have one please name UNA-UK as a 'friend'! We would welcome your ideas on how to develop and promote our work through cyberspace.

2007 also sees the launch of a major legacy fundraising campaign by UNA-UK. We need the help of our members, both those willing to include UNA-UK as a beneficiary in their wills and those able to encourage others to give in this way. Legacy-giving has historically proved a vital source of financing for UNA-UK and can provide our Association with the means to educate a new generation of young people about the UN and campaign for a better world for our children and grandchildren. For copies of our new legacy leaflets please contact Natalie Samarasinghe on 020 7766 3457, or by letter to her at head office.

UNA-UK's Annual Conference – this year in picturesque Warwick – is fast approaching. If you haven't signed up yet, registration forms are available on the website or from head office. Once again, UNYSA's conference will be held on the Saturday of the UNA-UK conference (with subsidised places at the main conference for the chairs of UNYSA societies).



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UN: Miscellany

Human Development Report 2006

The 2006 Human Development Report was released on 9 November. The report, entitled *Beyond scarcity: power, poverty and the global water crisis*, calls for a global action plan under G8 leadership to resolve a growing crisis which currently causes nearly two million child deaths every year. It makes three key recommendations: make water a human right; draw up national strategies for water and sanitation; and increase international aid by up to US \$4 billion annually.

Report of the High-Level Panel on UN System-Wide Coherence

Also on 9 November, the High-Level Panel on UN System-Wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment presented its report to Secretary-General Kofi Annan. The report, entitled *Delivering as One*, proposes recommendations to overcome the fragmentation of the UN system to enable it to provide better support to efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Nairobi conference on climate change

The UN climate change conference in Nairobi, Kenya, which concluded on 17 November, did not agree a deal that reflects the scale of the threat posed by climate change. It did, however, succeed in agreeing a range of measures to help developing countries adapt to the effects of global warming.

Burma under the spotlight

On 27 November, UN Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Ibrahim Gambari briefed the Security Council on his recent visit to Burma, which had been prompted by the Council's earlier decision to place the troubled country on its formal agenda. During the trip, Gambari met with top government officials, including General Than Shwe, and Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest for 10 of the past 16 years. The Under-Secretary-General said that, although the authorities had made "some small steps" since his previous visit in May, including the release of officials from Suu Kyi's

National League for Democracy party, progress still falls far short of what is required.

John Bolton steps down

On 4 December, US President George W. Bush accepted the resignation of John Bolton from the post of US Ambassador to the United Nations. President Bush had, in the face of opposition from the Democrats, pushed through Bolton's nomination as a temporary 'recess appointment'. To remain in the post permanently Bolton would have required the approval of the Senate. Following November's mid-term elections, in which the Democrats gained control of both Congress and the Senate, prospects for this looked slim.

First step towards an arms trade treaty

On 6 December, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution starting talks towards a new international treaty to regulate the global trade in conventional arms. The resolution was adopted with the support of 153 states, with only the US in opposition. In the resolution, member states request the Secretary-General to establish a group of experts to start examining "the feasibility, scope and draft parameters for a comprehensive, legally binding instrument establishing common international standards".

Interim government in Somalia gets help from Security Council

As Somalia stumbled precariously close to civil war, the Security Council on 6 December unanimously adopted a resolution under Chapter VII of the UN Charter authorising the establishment of an African peacekeeping mission in Somalia. The force is to be a joint initiative of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the East African regional body, but will not feature troops from neighbouring countries. The mission, to be known as IGASOM, has been given an initial mandate of six months to help defend the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs), the interim government. The resolution also urges the interim government and its opponent, the Union of Islamic Courts, to resume talks immediately, and warns that action will be taken against parties attempting to obstruct peaceful dialogue or overthrow the TFIs.

The situation in Darfur

Renewed fighting between rebel forces and government-backed militias forced UN and other development agencies to evacuate their non-essential staff from the town of El Fasher on 6 December. The town in

North Darfur is both a hub for UN aid operations and the base for the Sudanese government's counter-insurgency activities.

On 13 December, the UN Human Rights Council agreed to send a high-level mission to the region. The following day, the International Criminal Court's Chief Prosecutor informed the Security Council that he is close to bringing cases against those responsible for committing some of the worst war crimes.

Convention on disability makes history

On 13 December, the General Assembly adopted the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Convention is the first to have arisen from lobbying conducted primarily through the internet. It is arguably also the most rapidly negotiated human rights treaty in history, taking just three years. In a message to mark the important event, Secretary-General Kofi Annan urged all governments to ratify and implement the Convention without delay.

No clash of civilisations, says High-Level Group

On 18 December, Secretary-General Kofi Annan presented to the UN General Assembly a report by the High-Level Group for the Alliance of Civilisations. The report debunks the theory of a 'clash of civilisations' and concludes that the major reasons for rifts between Muslim and Western societies are not religious but political. The High-Level Group is co-sponsored by José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero and Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, the Prime Ministers of Spain and Turkey respectively.

Sawers headed for New York

John Sawers is due, in summer 2007, to become the UK's 16th Permanent Representative to the UN in New York following the retirement from the diplomatic service of Sir Emyr Jones Parry. John Sawers is currently Policy Director of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office, having served in 2003 as the UK's special envoy to Baghdad.

Peacebuilding Fund gets started

The UN Peacebuilding Commission, established in 2005 following the UN World Summit, announced on 13 December that Burundi and Sierra Leone will each receive US \$25 million from the newly launched Peacebuilding Fund. The fund was set up to marshal voluntary contributions from states towards the Commission's work.



UNA-UK at Work

The last few months have been an exciting period for UNA-UK. We have hosted a plethora of high-profile events. Over the next few pages you will find brief summaries of each, along with photographs.

Soon you will not need to rely only on *New World* to catch up on UNA-UK events that you miss: wherever possible we will also be recording our events in video and audio so that you can watch and listen online.

24 OCTOBER 2006: UN DAY LAUNCH OF THE ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY LOBBY ON THE UN

BOOTHROYD ROOM, PORTCULLIS HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON



UNA-UK and its partner Action for UN Renewal approached the annual parliamentary lobby from a different angle this year. We decided to extend the lobby, so that it covered the entire parliamentary session, and launch it on UN Day. The aim of the launch event was therefore to set the stage for many months of lobby-

ing about UN issues.

A broad range of lobbying resources were available at the launch event. Several UN agencies sent materials, as did many NGOs. UNA-UK also produced briefing notes to aid participants in lobbying their MPs on the lobby's five objectives:

- Combating climate change
- Stemming nuclear proliferation
- Implementing the responsibility to protect in Darfur
- Achieving economic justice to make the Millennium Development Goals possible
- Reinvigorating the Middle East peace process

The launch event was opened by Hugh Robertson MP, Chair of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on the UN. His welcome was followed by an overview of the lobby's aims by UNA-UK's Chair, Lord Hannay. Next came the main presentations from the excellent speakers: Ashok Sinha from Stop Climate Chaos; Paul Ingram from BASIC; and Trisha Rogers from the Jubilee Debt Campaign.

Since UN Day many UNA-UK members have been active in lobbying their MPs – we urge everyone to get involved in the effort. To obtain copies of the lobby briefing notes (which contain questions you might like to put to your MP) visit www.una.org.uk. To request hard copies call Mark Rusling on 020 7766 3459.

8 NOVEMBER 2006:

UK AMBASSADOR TO THE UN ADDRESSES THE ALL-PARTY PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ON THE UN

MOSES ROOM, HOUSE OF LORDS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON

Sir Emyr Jones Parry, the UK's Ambassador to the UN in New York,

UNA-UK takes over cyberspace!

UNA-UK now has a profile at YouTube, one of the world's largest online video-sharing websites. At www.youtube.com/unauk you can watch the address Kofi Annan gave under UNA-UK auspices in January 2006.



We have also set up a Flickr photo group at www.flickr.com/groups/una-uk, where you can share your photographs from events with other UNA-UK members. Visit the UNA-UK homepage for instructions about how to upload your photos to the 'UNA-UK Network'.





addressed the All-Party Parliamentary Group on the UN – for which UNA-UK serves as the Secretariat – on 8 November in the Moses Room of the House of Lords. Sir Emyr spoke in detail about UN reform, focusing on institutional changes such as the Peacebuilding Commission; the challenges facing Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; and the UK's contribution to the UN in light of its role as a permanent member of the Security Council. He

cited Sudan, Iran and the Middle East peace process as priorities for the political team at the UK Mission, but noted also that much important work was being done quietly on other countries and regions of concern.

**9 NOVEMBER 2006:
LAUNCH OF THE YOUNG
PROFESSIONALS NETWORK
IN WALES**

WELSH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
CARDIFF

UNA-UK and UNA Wales held a joint reception to celebrate the arrival of the Young Professionals Network in Wales. Rt Hon. Rhodri Morgan AM, the First Minister for Wales, and Ashok Ahir of BBC Wales both spoke. For further information, see page 37.

**14 NOVEMBER 2006:
FCO RECEPTION TO LAUNCH
THE YOUNG PROFESSIONALS**

**NETWORK 'BUSINESS & THE
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT
GOALS' SEMINAR SERIES**

LOCARNO SUITE, FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, LONDON

The success of the Young Professionals Network's Welsh debut was followed up by another excellent event. In the historic setting of the Locarno Suite, YPN launched a new initiative – a seminar series on the role and responsibility of the private sector in driving forward progress on the MDGs. To read more, see page 38.

UNA-UK and the Young Professionals Network would like to thank the International Organisations Department and the Sustainable Development and Business Group of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office for their generous financial support towards this event.



First Minister for Wales Rhodri Morgan AM addresses young professionals in Cardiff. Photo © UNA-UK/Lyndsey Maiden, 2006



Above: Young professionals network at the FCO reception. Below: Tim Morris of the FCO delivers his remarks. Photo © UNA-UK/Benedict Parsons, 2006



The audience at the Temple of Peace, Cardiff, on 2 December 2006. Photo © UNA-UK/Lyndsey Maiden, 2006

**2 DECEMBER 2006:
CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR
NON-PROLIFERATION AND
DISARMAMENT**

TEMPLE OF PEACE, CARDIFF

This one-day conference was hosted by UNA-UK, UNA Wales and the David Davies Memorial Institute of the University of Wales, Aberystwyth.

For more information, see pages 10-15 and UNA-UK's website, where a full video and audio recording of the presentations can be downloaded.

**9 DECEMBER 2006:
UN ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY
CONFERENCE**

OLD BANQUETING HALL, THE CUTLERS' HALL, SHEFFIELD

UNA-UK co-hosted this half-day conference with Transparency International (UK) on the eve of the first meeting of the states parties to the UN Convention Against Corruption.

UNA-UK and UNYSA members were joined by academics, NGO representatives and members of the public in the magnificent surroundings of the



With
CORRUPTION
everyone pays.



Cutlers' Hall in Sheffield. Most were from Sheffield and nearby cities and towns, but some travelled from as far away as Birmingham!

The audience was welcomed by Alan Reid, the Master Cutler, who gave a brief history of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire. The Master Cutler's remarks provided a useful introduction to the event, as he described the role of the Company of Cutlers in upholding standards in the cutlery trade.

The first session, on 'Improving governance and reducing corruption to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals', was chaired by UNA-UK's Head of Advocacy, Veronica Lie. The first presenter was Hugh Bayley, MP for the City of York and Chair of the Africa All-Party Parliamentary Group, who spoke about his efforts in Parliament to raise awareness of corruption and its devastating impact on development. The second presenter was Laurence Cockcroft, TI UK's Chair and a development economist with 40 years' experience of African development policy and practice. He focused on the Millennium Development Goals, and gave stark illustrations of the way in which corruption thwarts progress on many of the MDG indicators.

Graham Rodmell, TI UK's Director of Corporate and Regulatory Affairs, chaired the second session: 'Implementing the United Nations Convention Against Corruption'. Graham Minter, Senior Consultant at the International Business Leaders Forum, gave a comprehensive overview of the Convention. He was followed by Jeremy Carver CBE, a TI UK Board member, Chair of International Rescue Committee UK and Head of International Law at Clifford Chance LLP.

A highlight of Mr Carver's presentation was his robust defence of the UN's work in Iraq through the Oil-for-Food Programme. He noted that the Oil-for-Food Programme had in fact been huge-

ly successful in its original purpose – to provide humanitarian aid to the Iraqi people. He also stressed that, while the Volcker report had identified lapses in Secretariat management, its findings also acquitted Kofi Annan of any corruption and pointed the blame rather at companies and members of the Security Council. Many of these companies – including some British ones – have not been prosecuted.

For information resources on the UN's role in combating corruption, please visit www.una.org.uk or contact Mark Rusling on 020 7766 3459.

Please also visit TI UK's website: www.transparency.org.uk

**14 DECEMBER 2006:
PRIVATE LUNCH WITH JUAN
MENDEZ, THE UN SECRETARY-
GENERAL'S SPECIAL ADVISER
ON THE PREVENTION OF
GENOCIDE**

THE ATRIUM, MILLBANK, LONDON



We were delighted when the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) approached UNA-UK to ask whether we could organise a private lunch as part of Juan Méndez's official programme in the UK. Méndez is the UN Secretary-General's Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, and thus an important player in securing action on the 'responsibility to protect', a key policy concern of UNA-UK and its members. When member states agreed, in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, that the international community had a responsibility to protect people from gross human rights abuses, they also agreed to "support the mission of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide".

The lunch was an opportunity for a

select group of experts, NGO representatives, journalists, parliamentarians and government officials to engage in frank discussion with Méndez about his mandate and work. The guests included: Ed Cairns, Senior Policy Adviser at Oxfam; Ann Clwyd MP, Chair of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Human Rights; Stefanie Grant, human rights law expert; Susan Hyland, Head of the FCO's Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance Department; Rob Luke, Head of the FCO's War Crimes Unit; Dr Edwina Moreton, Diplomatic Editor at *The Economist*; Tim Morris, Head of the FCO's International Organisations Department; Tom Porteous, London Director of Human Rights Watch; and Baroness Whitaker, active human rights supporter in the House of Lords.

UNA-UK representatives included its Chair, Lord Hannay, and Suzanne Long, Chair of WACUNA.

The position of Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide was created as part of the Action Plan presented by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan on the 10th anniversary of the Rwandan genocide to the then Commission on Human Rights. On its creation the new post was not without controversy; some countries expressed concern that the title of the position might make certain states wary of the Special Adviser's activities.

However, in reality, the mandate of the post is less concerned with labelling genocide than with stopping it from happening. The Special Adviser therefore focuses on collecting information, acting as an early-warning mechanism, making recommendations to the Security Council and working on ways in which to enhance the UN's capacity to analyse and manage information related to genocide and crimes against humanity.

For a summary of the Special Adviser's talk at the House of Lords, visit www.una.org.uk. For more information about the work of the Special Adviser see www.un.org/Depts/dpa/prev_genocide



UNA-UK, UNA Wales and DDMI host major conference on **NUCLEAR WEAPONS** as government calls for a vote on the future of Trident

Tim Kellow is UNA-UK's John Bright Peace and Security Programme Officer.

The aims of the conference

On Saturday, 2 December 2006, UNA-UK held a one-day conference on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament at the Temple of Peace, Cardiff, in partnership with the United Nations Association Wales (UNA Wales) and the David Davies Memorial Institute (DDMI). See box 1 for more information about UNA-UK's partners in this initiative.

The conference's fundamental task was to

assess the principal challenges to nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament and identify steps for strengthening the international regime for nuclear cooperation in light of new and emerging threats to security. A dominant theme in the discussions was the UK's role within this regime, in particular the ongoing debate over whether the government should replace, or abandon, its current nuclear-weapon system, 'Trident'.

To ensure that participants could benefit

from as wide a range of views as possible, the presenters were invited both for their expertise and for the breadth of their backgrounds. See box 2 for this impressive line-up of speakers.

The context of the conference: domestic and international

The conference took place just days after the government made an important announcement about Trident: on 24 November 2006, it stated that a parliamentary vote would be held in three months' time to determine the weapon system's future. The government followed up this announcement with a white paper outlining its position, which favours "reducing the number of operationally available warheads from fewer than 200 to fewer than 160" and making "a corresponding 20

Box 1: OUR PARTNERS

UNA Wales

The United Nations Association Wales campaigns, lobbies and raises awareness of issues of disarmament, conflict prevention, sustainable development and human rights. It aims to promote informed debate on international issues, including the UN system. The mission of UNA Wales is to work to secure public and governmental support for the ideals of the United Nations and its agencies through campaigning, organising events and supporting the Association's local branches. UNA Wales has affiliate status with UNA-UK, but is independent of it.

The Association is led by **Stephen Thomas**, who is also Director of the Welsh Centre for International Affairs, the host of UNA Wales. He previously worked in health education and teaching, in London and in Paris, prior to joining Save the Children Fund in 1988. There he was responsible for the management of aid and development programmes in Mozambique, Somalia and Angola. Between 1992 and 1996 he worked as Africa Grants Officer for Comic Relief in London. www.wcia.org.uk/unawales

The David Davies Memorial Institute of International Studies at the Department of International Politics, University of Wales, Aberystwyth (DDMI)

DDMI was established in 1951 to commemorate the work of Lord Davies of Llandinam in promoting international cooperation. In 2002, the Institute was moved from London, along with the journal *International Relations*, to the world-renowned Department of International Politics at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Since its inception DDMI's priorities have grown beyond the critically important question of international organisation to encompass an expanded security agenda, questions of international and global responsibility, and the status of the individual in a world of states. The Institute is currently engaged in research on the principle of the 'responsibility to protect', which includes issues related to humanitarian intervention, international legitimacy, state-building, and theories of harm and obligation. In 2007 DDMI will begin a new major research project: on trust-building in a nuclear world.

Professor Nicholas J. Wheeler is Director of DDMI and Professor in the Department of International Politics at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth. He has written widely on humanitarian intervention and is the author of *Saving Strangers: Humanitarian Intervention in International Society* (Oxford University Press, 2000). He is co-author of *The British Origins of Nuclear Strategy 1945-55* (Oxford University Press, 1989) and *The Security Dilemma: Fear, Cooperation, and Trust in World Politics* (forthcoming Palgrave Macmillan, 2007). Professor Wheeler is also a member of UNA-UK's Policy Advisory Committee, and is a trustee of the Welsh Centre for International Affairs. For further details about DDMI's activities, please contact Dr Rachel Owen, the Institute's Programme Officer, on ddmstaff@aber.ac.uk or 01970 628 468. www.aber.ac.uk/interpol/research/CI.html

Box 2: THE SPEAKERS

- Lord Hannay of Chiswick (UNA-UK)
- Sir Michael Quinlan (IISS)
- Dr Frank Barnaby (Oxford Research Group)
- Paul Ingram (BASIC)
- Tariq Rauf (IAEA)
- Professor John Simpson (Southampton University)
- Professor Ken Booth (University of Wales, Aberystwyth)
- Dr Rebecca Johnson (ACRONYM Institute)
- Patrick Lamb (FCO and formerly UN Department for Disarmament Affairs)

Did you miss the conference?

Then visit www.una.org.uk/npt_cardiff where you can download video and audio files of the proceedings.



Box 3: WHAT NEXT FOR TRIDENT?

Options:

- replace Trident with a weapon system of equal or greater capability
- replace Trident with a weapon system of lesser capability
- do not replace the current weapon system and commit to unilateral disarmament
- delay the decision

Issues:

- **Legal obligations:** Some experts argue that replacing Trident would constitute a violation of the UK's legal obligations under Article VI of the NPT which requires all states parties to "pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control". Others maintain that the UK has taken steps towards disarmament, including foregoing all nuclear weapons, apart from Trident, since 1997, and mandating that only one submarine, with its missiles de-targeted, be on patrol at any one time.
- **Ethical considerations:** Nuclear weapons have always posed serious moral and ethical considerations related to the concept of 'just war'. Many believe that the threat to use nuclear weapons is itself morally wrong as the implication is that a state is willing to murder innocent civilians on a large scale. Others argue that tactical 'battlefield weapons' may justifiably serve as a deterrent and, if used, could discriminate between combatants and civilians.
- **Political and strategic implications:** Some argue that the UK's nuclear capacity is an important source of influence and that it may be useful as new types of threats emerge. Others believe that the link between nuclear weapons and power is spurious and that, by relying on its deterrent as a tool of influence and a source of security, the UK is erroneously legitimating the possession of nuclear weapons. Other arguments are that deterrence is an anachronism of the Cold War, that nuclear weapons cannot meet contemporary security threats, and that their retention may in fact exacerbate tensions with rival states. Yet another political and strategic consideration is the impact of the decision on global disarmament: some argue that unilaterally disarming would allow the UK to play a credible leadership role in multilateral disarmament negotiations, while others maintain that the UK's position will have a negligible impact on the behaviour of other states.
- **Opportunity costs:** The current Trident system cost £12.5 billion in 1996, and continues to cost around £280 million per year to maintain. The estimated costs of replacing Trident range from £5 billion for the missiles alone, to £20-30 billion for missiles, submarines and research facilities. In contrast, it is estimated that, by 2007-08, the UK's annual international development expenditure will be under £6.5 billion. Those opposed to replacing Trident argue that the resources involved could be better spent elsewhere, most notably on reinforcing the UK's overstretched and under-resourced ground troops, improving intelligence capabilities to address new threats such as terrorist networks, or increasing expenditure for non-military purposes such as health and education.
- **Timing of the decision:** Trident is due to expire between 2020 and 2025 and experts anticipate that a period of up to 14 years is necessary to develop new weaponry. However, some experts argue that the decision could be delayed by extending the life of the existing system. It has also been argued that the government is unnecessarily rushing the decision and that there are benefits to postponing it. The purported advantages include: more time for a thorough and meaningful debate; credibility for the UK in any initiative to reinvigorate the international nuclear regime; and maximum military flexibility, allowing the UK both to remain in step with the US (on whose technological development cycles the UK is somewhat dependent) and to retain adaptability in a changeable security environment.

per cent reduction in the size of [the UK's] overall warhead stockpile".

The three-month period before the parliamentary vote has been designated a 'consultation period', during which time parliamentarians, it is hoped, will consider all aspects of the debate alongside the views of their constituents. The eventual decision has far-reaching implications for the UK – legal, ethical, political, strategic and financial. See box 3 for more detail on these considerations.

The vote, and the deliberations leading up to it, will take place amid concerns that the international regime for stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and reducing existing stockpiles is no longer up to the task. The cornerstone of this regime – the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) – is under serious stress, for several reasons. In 2003, with North Korea's abdication from the treaty, it suffered its first withdrawal; North Korea then dealt another blow when it carried out its first successful nuclear-weapon

test in October 2006. Three other nuclear-weapon states – India, Pakistan and Israel – are not party to the treaty; thus their stockpiles are not subject to the treaty's verification procedures. Furthermore, under Article IV of the treaty, all states have the right to develop nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes. Since civilian and military nuclear technology overlap, many 'latent' nuclear-weapon states have emerged, with the capacity to re-direct civilian nuclear programmes to weapons production.



In the absence of concerted action by the international community to repair the NPT, both the treaty and the broader regime it underpins could unravel. Yet the response of the international community has been feeble. In 2005, governments let pass two chances to make progress, first at the NPT Review Conference in May and then at the UN World Summit in September. On both occasions the primary obstacle to progress was essentially that nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states could not agree whether to prioritise non-proliferation or disarmament, with the result that progress stalled completely on both fronts.

The conference programme

The conference was divided into three sessions, each with an introduction by the chair, two presentations and a question-and-answer session. The basic structure of the programme and the key points made by each presenter are included below. (Any errors in summarising are those of UNA-UK alone.)

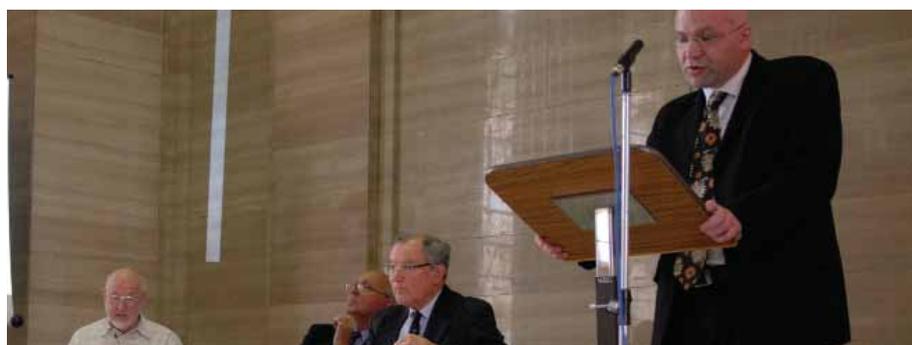
Session 1: The state of the nuclear non-proliferation regime

Chair: Lord Hannay of Chiswick (UNA-UK)

Sir Michael Quinlan, Senior Fellow at the International Institute for Security Studies, and former Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Defence

The global non-proliferation context of the UK's Trident-renewal debate

- Since the end of the Cold War, the nuclear-weapon states have made progress in disarmament, and the possession of nuclear weapons by the major powers have played a role in maintaining international peace and security.
- We should not accept the indefinite existence of nuclear weapons, but we do need to acknowledge that their elimination is not imminent: several generations will likely pass before complete disarmament can feasibly take place.
- A pressing concern should be therefore how to manage the risks associated with the existence of nuclear weapons. The



Scenes from the conference. Photos © UNA-UK/Lyndsey Maiden, 2006



Lord Hannay



Sir Michael Quinlan



Dr Frank Barnaby



Paul Ingram



Tariq Rauf



Photos © UNA-UK/Lyndsey Maiden, 2006

NPT, despite its problems, remains the best vehicle for mitigating these dangers.

- Arguments that the renewal of Trident will affect the nuclear strategies of countries such as Iran or North Korea are not credible. Unilateral disarmament by the UK will have a negligible effect on the behaviour of other states such as Iran and North Korea.
- Replacing Trident will not necessarily contravene Article VI of the NPT. If the UK government decides upon a replacement, however, it should reduce the capacity of the successor system so that it is in line with the NPT.

Dr Frank Barnaby, Nuclear Issues Consultant to the Oxford Research Group, and former Professor at the University of Minnesota

The implications for nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism of a nuclear power renaissance

- Concerns about energy security and the impact of fossil fuel use on the environment have prompted greater use of nuclear power.
- The technology for developing civilian nuclear programmes is virtually identical to that for military programmes. Thus, as countries harness nuclear technology for their energy needs, they will also come closer to being able to develop nuclear weapons. We should expect that some will take the necessary steps to become nuclear-weapon powers.
- This nuclear renaissance will make the spread of nuclear weapons to 'countries of concern' easier, and will render more likely the fabrication and use of primitive nuclear weapons by terrorists.

Session 2: Strengthening oversight and enforcement of the non-proliferation regime

Chair: Paul Ingram (British American Security Information Council)

Tariq Rauf, Head of Verification and Security Policy Coordination at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Making the nuclear verification regime more effective: challenges and opportunities for the IAEA

- The IAEA has a dual purpose: it has a responsibility both for verifying compliance with non-proliferation agreements and for the promotion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- The IAEA is not mandated to prescribe or discourage nuclear energy use. If a state has taken a sovereign decision to pursue civilian nuclear energy programmes, it is the IAEA's job to ensure that the technology is used safely and responsibly.
- The success of the IAEA's verification activities depends upon cooperation and transparency. These activities would be made easier if states addressed the underlying causes of insecurity and delinked nuclear weapons from the international system of collective security.
- Efforts to strengthen non-proliferation should concentrate on fortifying the authority, integrity and efficacy of the existing regime, including the NPT. Negotiating a new global nuclear non-proliferation treaty would be counter-productive, and would likely dilute controls further.
- It is now vital that confidence in the NPT, especially among non-nuclear-weapon states, is built up. This will require: a) re-affirming the goals of 1970, when the treaty came into force; b) establishing a timetable for verified, irreversible nuclear disarmament; c) mainstreaming additional multilateral treaties on proliferation and disarmament; and d) backing up the IAEA's verification authority with credible compliance mechanisms.

Professor John Simpson, Director of the Mountbatten Centre for International Studies at the University of Southampton

The role of the Security Council: SCR 1696 and a new form of coercive disarmament

- The Security Council is assumed to be the international body of last resort in address-



ing non-compliance with non-proliferation and disarmament agreements.

- Since the end of the Cold War the Security Council has dramatically expanded the range of its enforcement activities to include intrusive investigations into suspected nuclear facilities and their dismantlement; the disposal of nuclear material; preventive measures against nuclear terrorism; and the enforcement of nuclear disarmament.
- The legitimacy of the Council's engagement in non-proliferation and disarmament is constrained, notably by its failure to enlarge to become more representative; the traditionally low priority accorded by the Council to non-proliferation and disarmament; its failure to stop Iraq from pursuing nuclear weapons during the 1990s; and its inability to prevent North Korea from testing its first nuclear bomb in 2006. Also, the Security Council's ability to act as a credible broker is undermined by the fact that the five original nuclear-weapon states comprise its permanent membership.
- Only a unified Security Council can threaten the type of consequences needed to enforce compliance. The Council needs more expert technical and administrative support to ensure that its resolutions will not only provide political satisfaction but will work in practice.

Session 3: A more secure world? Nuclear weapons, disarmament and international peace and security

Chair: Professor Ken Booth (Department of International Politics, University of Wales, Aberystwyth)

Dr Rebecca Johnson, founding Director and Editor of the Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy

National security and nuclear weapons: where next for a safer Britain?

- The government should reassess its strategic priorities: nuclear weapons have no strategic relevance and cannot be



Top to bottom: Paul Ingram opening session 2; the audience; and the conference speakers and organisers. Photos © UNA-UK/Lyndsey Maiden, 2006

UNA EDINBURGH TO HOST MAJOR CONFERENCE ON TRIDENT-RENEWAL 1.30pm to 6pm, 29 January 2007, Scottish Parliament

This one-day workshop will focus on the renewal of Trident. Sam Daws, UNA-UK Executive Director, will be in the chair and there will be two sessions, each featuring two lectures and a roundtable discussion chaired by Scottish parliamentarians.

Lectures to be given by:

- **Professor Wyn Bowen**, Director of Research and Professor of International Security in the Defence Studies Department of King's College London
- **John Mayer QC**, advocate for Faslane protestors
- **Dr Ali Ansari**, reader in history at St Andrews University and recognised author and authority on contemporary Iranian society
- **Lord Hannay of Chiswick**, Chair of UNA-UK and former UK Ambassador to the UN in New York

Roundtable chairs:

- Michael Moore MP (Scottish Borders, Lib Dem)
- Chris Ballance MSP (Edinburgh, Green Party)
- Mark Lazarowicz MP (Edinburgh North and Leith, Labour)
- Linda Fabiani MSP (Lanark, SNP)

To register, or for more information, please contact Alec Gaines of UNA Edinburgh by e-mailing him on a.f.gaines@strath.ac.uk or writing to him at Flat 3, 91 Henderson Row, Stockbridge, Edinburgh EH3 5BH.



Dr Rebecca Johnson

Professor John Simpson
and Patrick LambDr Will Bain of DDMI
and Professor Ken Booth

Photos © UNA-UK/Lyndsey Maiden, 2006

UNA-UK RESOURCES

The conference has a dedicated section on the UNA-UK website:
www.una.org.uk/npt_cardiff.html

Here you can watch and listen to all or part of the conference, view media interviews with some of the speakers and organisers, and access the range of reference materials provided on the day.

Also available are a set of three UNA-UK briefing notes produced for the conference:

- The state of the nuclear non-proliferation regime: the NPT and the challenges ahead
- The oversight and enforcement mechanisms of the nuclear non-proliferation regime: the roles of the IAEA and the UN Security Council
- The NPT and the UK's nuclear strategy: the question of Trident

If you would like to obtain hard copies of the briefing notes, contact Tim Kellow, UNA-UK Peace and Security Programme Officer, on 020 7766 3446 or kellow@una.org.uk

- considered a deterrent in the post-Cold War international system.
- Relying on nuclear weapons as a source of security constitutes 'voodoo politics'. The sense of security is false and distracts from more plausible threats, for example those from biological, chemical and conventional attacks.
 - Effective deterrence does not entail the possession of nuclear weapons. What is in fact required is a complex mix of diplomatic, political and economic tools. The risks associated with the failure of a non-nuclear deterrent would, furthermore, be manageable; the consequences of the failure of a nuclear deterrent less so.
 - The opportunity costs of renewing Trident are massive. The funds and resources could be better spent, for instance, on implementing the responsibility to protect, securing human security and the development needs of UK citizens, or on supporting the UK's ill-equipped and overstretched military.
 - Unless the UK moves towards disarmament, we risk reducing our influence in multilateral agreements.

Patrick Lamb, FCO and former Senior Political Affairs Adviser, Department for Disarmament Affairs, United Nations

Making the NPT work: the challenge of relevance and compliance in the 21st century

- The stresses on the non-proliferation regime can be divided into two categories: those external to the NPT – i.e. political and strategic pressures; and those which could be said to be internal to it – i.e. the diplomatic paralysis preventing progress on other multilateral agreements on non-proliferation and disarmament.
- Another source of pressure is the growing perception among some states that the US and other Western countries have prioritised the 'war on terror' over their commitments to traditional nuclear non-proliferation instruments.

- However, despite this undoubted crisis, the only regions of immediate proliferation concern are the Middle East and North-East Asia; and, in both cases, the danger is one of long-term erosion in adherence to the treaty, rather than its imminent collapse.
- For the majority of states, the underlying aims and mechanisms of the non-proliferation regime remain legitimate. The priority should therefore be to reinforce the NPT.
- The current crisis presents an opportunity to strengthen the regime, but, if the moment is not seized, nuclear weapons could become the nexus of the 21st century's security architecture.

Conclusion

To conclude the conference Sam Daws, Executive Director of UNA-UK, gave a summary of the key points made during the three sessions. Prominent among these was the imperative to pursue disarmament and non-proliferation simultaneously. As this was also a central recommendation in one of Kofi Annan's last four major speeches before leaving office, Sam Daws ended his summary by quoting the outgoing Secretary-General:

"The only way forward is to make progress on both fronts – non-proliferation and disarmament – at once. And we will not achieve this unless at the same time we deal effectively with the threat of terrorism, as well as the threats, both real and rhetorical, which drive particular states or regimes to seek security, however misguidedly, by developing or acquiring nuclear weapons.

It is a complex and daunting task, which calls for leadership, for the establishment of trust, for dialogue and negotiation. But first of all, we need a renewed debate, which must be inclusive, must respect the norms of international negotiations, and must reaffirm the multilateral approach...firmly grounded in international institutions, treaties, rules, and norms of appropriate behaviour."



Kofi Annan's LEGACY

Edward Mortimer was head of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's speechwriting unit from 1998 to 2006, and was his Director of Communications from 2001 to 2006. In February 2007 he takes up a new assignment as Senior Vice-President and Chief Programme Officer at the Salzburg Seminar.

Kofi Annan took office as UN Secretary-General in 1997, at a time when, in his own words:

"... humanity faced three great challenges.

One was to ensure that globalisation would benefit the human race as a whole, not only its more fortunate members.

Another was to heal the disorder of the post-Cold-War world, replacing it with a genuinely new world order of peace and freedom, as envisaged in our Charter.

And the third was to protect the rights and dignity of individuals, particularly women, which were so widely trampled underfoot."

Speech to the UN General Assembly

Throughout his two terms in what is often called "the world's most impossible job" – but which he himself found "when all is said and done, the world's most exalting job" – he strove consistently to make the UN a useful instrument in the hands of humanity as it confronted those challenges.

The fundamental insight which guided him was that these global challenges could not be met by states acting alone – in two senses. One, relatively banal for a UN Secretary-General, was that states needed to work together, not against each other. The other was that they needed also to work with a broad range of 'non-state actors', including business, civil society organisations, philanthropists and celebrities.

Annan realised that international relations could no longer be equated with inter-state rela-

tions. The UN, born at the very apogee of state power in modern times, was and would remain primarily an association of states. But if it were to remain only that, it would come to seem remote and irrelevant to the growing numbers of people in the world who constantly interact across state borders without needing the permission or direct involvement of the state as such. He saw states as human constructs, created to serve the needs of human beings, and thus endowed with rights only to the extent that they represented and upheld the rights of their citizens. This, he believed, was implicit in the opening words of the UN Charter, "We the Peoples", which he used as the title of his Millennium Report. But often he used the word 'people' – without the 's' – as the plural of 'person'. A 'people', in his eyes, was composed of individual people. And it was in this sense that he was fond of saying "we must put people at the centre of everything we do".

This humanist vision provides the connecting link between the two important innovations for which Annan is most likely to be remembered: his insistence on human rights and the rule of law as central to the UN's work, and his outreach to the private sector and civil society.

It also led him to embrace a broad definition of security, encompassing the need to protect people against the threats of poverty, disease and environmental degradation as well as armed conflict and terrorism. He worked hard to overcome the doctrinal and institutional disputes that had for decades bedevilled development policy, and suc-

ceeded in bringing the international community together behind the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – a simple, perhaps even simplistic, measure of progress, but one which was fleshed out into a detailed strategy through the 'Millennium Project'. And it was characteristic of Annan's working methods that this project was conducted outside the intergovernmental framework, by panels of academics under the leadership of the charismatic and controversial economist Jeffrey Sachs. The Millennium Project's findings formed the basis for the first and longest section of Annan's 2005 report *In Larger Freedom*.

As Annan intended, the MDGs have served as a rallying-cry around which public opinion has been mobilised in many countries – both developed and developing – and as benchmarks against which performance can be judged. For instance, they have figured prominently in election campaigns in Kenya and other African countries, and awards have been given to corporations for their contributions to meeting the MDGs.

Much more than any of his predecessors, Annan tirelessly used his office as a 'bully pulpit', seeking implicitly and often explicitly to put pressure on governments to do the right thing by mobilising public opinion. Nowhere was this more evident than in his campaign for the sixth MDG – to halt, and begin to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS. He did more than anyone else to get political leaders to face up to this problem, especially in Africa, where many of them had long avoided mentioning it at all. His call in 2001 for a 'war chest' led to the creation the following year of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, which by 2006 had committed US \$5.5 billion for projects in 132 countries. And he was able – by using a moral convening power that is nowhere mentioned in the UN Charter – to persuade the big pharmaceutical companies to cut their prices for antiretroviral drugs in poor countries. As a result many people living with HIV can now get treatment, who didn't before.

Annan was profoundly marked by his experience as head of UN peacekeeping, before he became Secretary-General. In Rwanda in 1994, and at Srebrenica in 1995, genocide was committed in the presence of peacekeeping forces managed by his department, and he inevitably



incurred some of the blame for this. He was determined to do whatever he could to prevent this happening again. This led him to take the offensive on two fronts: on the one hand, he worked to reform the peacekeeping department and to ensure that the Security Council would give it clear and robust mandates matched by the necessary troop strengths and other resources; on the other, he sought to educate governments and the wider public about the limits of peacekeeping, and about the fact that some situations called for other forms of political or military action to protect people from genocide or comparable crimes. He will be remembered especially for his address to the General Assembly in September 1999, after the Kosovo war, when he warned the Security Council that its authority would inevitably be bypassed or ignored if it failed to live up to its responsibility in such situations. This prompted the Canadian government to set up the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, chaired by Gareth Evans and Mohammed Sahnoun, which developed the doctrine of 'the responsibility to protect', which in due course was taken up by the Annan-appointed High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, and eventually adopted, on Annan's recommendation in *In Larger Freedom*, by all 191 UN member states as part of the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit.

As Annan himself put it, in his farewell speech at the Truman Library in Missouri on 11 December 2006, this means "that respect for national sovereignty can no longer be used as a shield by governments intent on massacring their own people, or as an excuse for the rest of us to do nothing when such heinous crimes are commit-

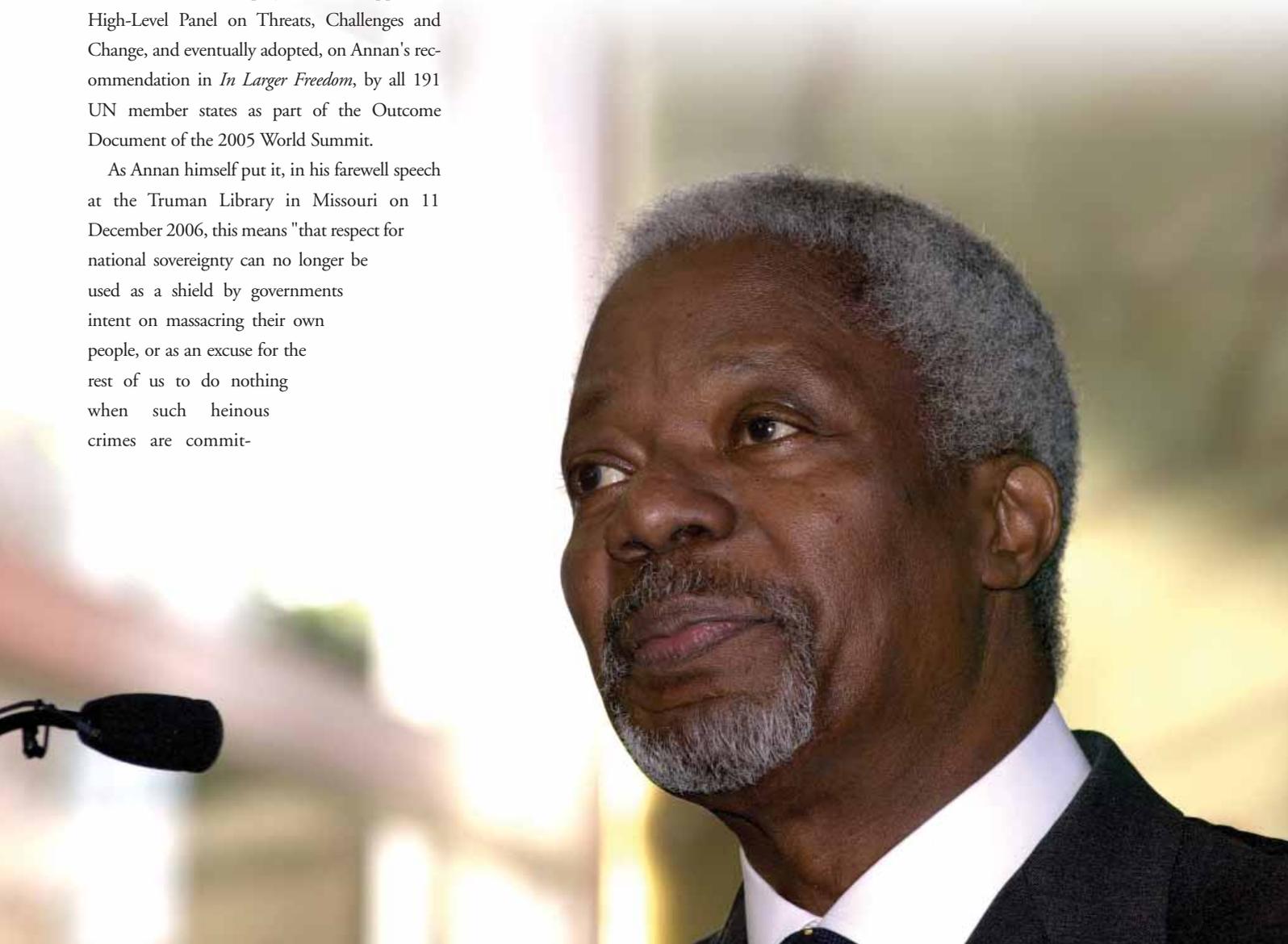
ted". Although many have suggested that the continuing slaughter in Darfur renders such declarations meaningless, this is to misunderstand the nature of international law and the international political process. Statements of principle are never self-implementing, but arguments about law and national sovereignty form an important part of the context in which political decisions are taken. Even members of the Security Council such as China, and leading regional forces such as the League of Arab States, which were *a priori* sympathetic to the government in Khartoum, have found themselves obliged to join in putting pressure on it to accept a more effective protection force in Darfur, partly because of Annan's polite but relentless reminders that, in the eyes of the world, they had a responsibility to do so.

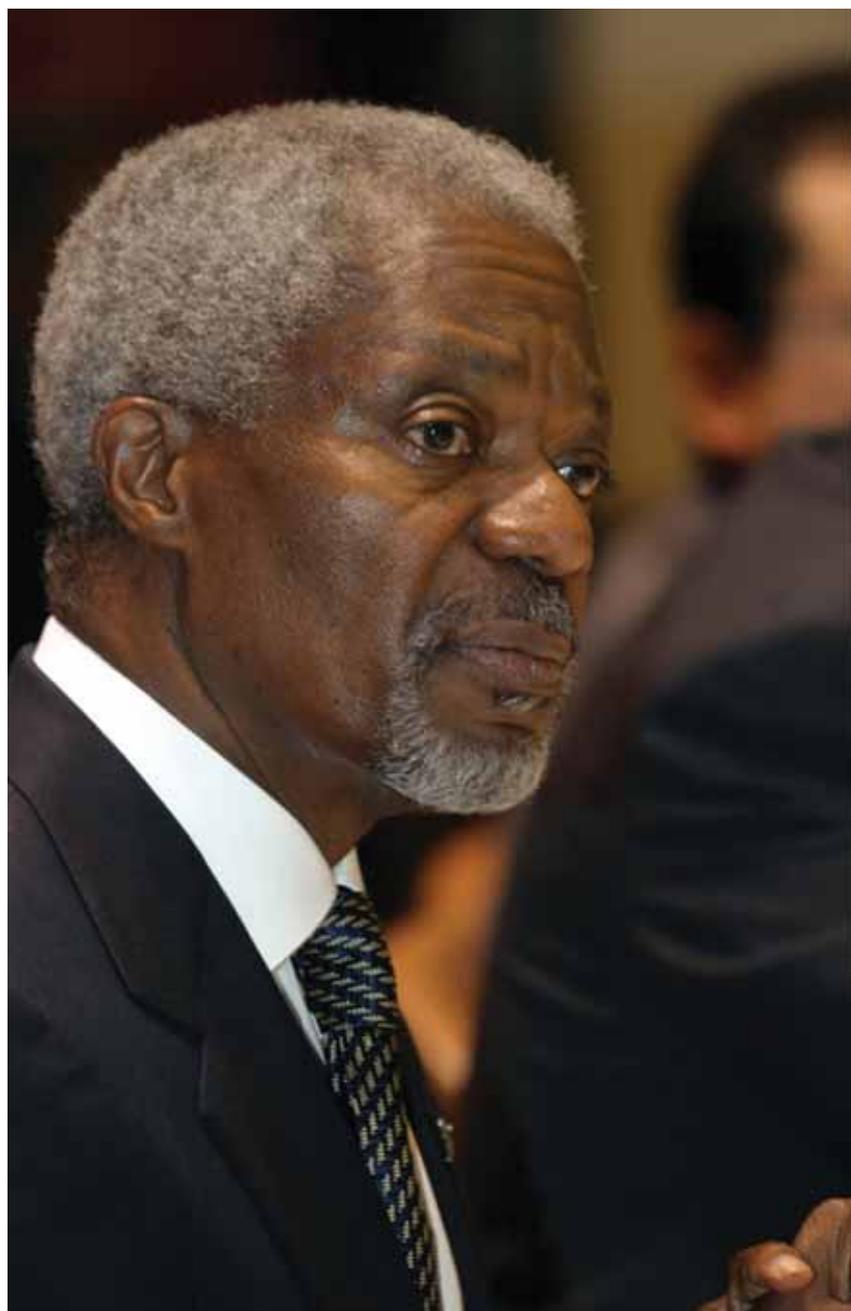
Many may be surprised at the positive tone of this assessment, and be tempted to write it off as the partisan apologia of one who worked closely with Annan during most of his tenure. They will portray the UN as emerging from those 10 years weakened by scandal and a legacy of mismanagement.

But the

'scandal' of Oil-for-Food was mainly the product, not of personal failings on Annan's part, but of an awkward compromise negotiated by members of a divided Security Council, and of the negligence of member states in policing sanctions-busting by companies within their jurisdiction. It is true that Annan had failings as a manager. He delegated authority, but not always to the right people, and he allowed himself to be monopolised by his political and diplomatic duties for much of the time. Yet he did also propose many important reforms, some of which have been implemented while others died the death of a thousand cuts in the General Assembly and its committees. In the latter years of his mandate especially, from 2003 onwards, the UN was weakened by deep distrust among its member states, especially between North and South. Overcoming that mistrust is largely beyond the competence of any Secretary-General, yet doing so is a precondition of his success. Not for nothing has the Annan's successor defined his priority mission as 'Operation Restore Trust'.

Photo © UN/DPI





Thank you, Senator [Hagel] for that wonderful introduction. It is a great honour to be introduced by such a distinguished legislator. And thanks to you, Mr Devine, and all your staff, and to the wonderful UNA-USA chapter of Kansas City, for all you have done to make this occasion possible.

What a pleasure, and a privilege, to be here in Missouri. It's almost a homecoming for me. Nearly half a century ago I was a student about 400 miles north of here, in Minnesota. I arrived there straight from Africa – and I can tell you, Minnesota soon taught me the value of a thick overcoat, a warm scarf ... and even ear-muffs!

When you leave one home for another, there are always lessons to be learnt. And I had more to learn when I moved on from Minnesota to the United Nations – the indispensable common house of the entire human family, which has been my main home for the last 44 years. Today I want to talk particularly about five lessons I have learnt in the last 10 years, during which I have had the difficult but exhilarating role of Secretary-General.

I think it's especially fitting that I do that here in the house that honours the legacy of Harry S. Truman. If FDR was the architect of the United Nations, President Truman was the master-builder, and the faithful champion of the organisation in its first years, when it had to face quite different problems from the ones FDR had expected. Truman's name will forever be associated with the memory of far-

5 Lessons I have learnt as UN Secretary-General

Farewell speech by **Kofi Annan** at the Truman Library, Independence, Missouri, 11 December 2006



sighted American leadership in a great global endeavour. And you will see that every one of my five lessons brings me to the conclusion that such leadership is no less sorely needed now than it was 60 years ago.

My first lesson is that, in today's world, the security of every one of us is linked to that of everyone else.

- That was already true in Truman's time. The man who in 1945 gave the order for nuclear weapons to be used – for the first, and let us hope the only, time in history – understood that security for some could never again be achieved at the price of insecurity for others. He was determined, as he had told the founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco, to "prevent, if human mind, heart, and hope can prevent it, the repetition of the disaster [meaning the world war] from which the entire world will suffer for years to come". He believed strongly that henceforth security must be collective and indivisible. That was why, for instance, he insisted, when faced with aggression by North Korea against the South in 1950, on bringing the issue to the United Nations and placing US troops under the UN flag, at the head of a multinational force.
- But how much more true it is in our open world today: a world where deadly weapons can be obtained not only by rogue states but by extremist groups; a world where SARS, or avian flu, can be carried across oceans, let alone national borders, in a matter of hours; a world where failed states in the heart of Asia or Africa can become havens for terrorists; a world where even the climate is changing in ways that will affect the lives of everyone on the planet.
- Against such threats as these, no nation can make itself secure by seeking supremacy over all others. We all share responsibility for each other's security, and only by working to make each other secure can we hope to achieve lasting security for ourselves.
- And I would add that this responsibility is not simply a matter of states being ready to

come to each other's aid when attacked – important though that is. It also includes our shared responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity – a responsibility solemnly accepted by all nations at last year's UN summit. That means that respect for national sovereignty can no longer be used as a shield by governments intent on massacring their own people, or as an excuse for the rest of us to do nothing when such heinous crimes are committed.

- But, as Truman said, "If we should pay merely lip service to inspiring ideals, and later do violence to simple justice, we would draw down upon us the bitter wrath of generations yet unborn". And when I look at the murder, rape and starvation to which the people of Darfur are being subjected, I fear that we have not got far beyond "lip service". The lesson here is that high-sounding doctrines like the 'responsibility to protect' will remain pure rhetoric unless and until those with the power to intervene effectively – by exerting political, economic or, in the last resort, military muscle – are prepared to take the lead.
- And I believe we have a responsibility not only to our contemporaries but also to future generations – a responsibility to preserve resources that belong to them as well as to us, and without which none of us can survive. That means we must do much more, and urgently, to prevent or slow down climate change. Every day that we do nothing, or too little, imposes higher costs on our children and our children's children.

My second lesson is that we are not only all responsible for each other's security. We are also, in some measure, responsible for each other's welfare. Global solidarity is both necessary and possible.

- It is necessary because without a measure of solidarity no society can be truly stable, and no one's prosperity truly secure. That applies to national societies – as all the

great industrial democracies learned in the 20th century – but it also applies to the increasingly integrated global market economy we live in today. It is not realistic to think that some people can go on deriving great benefits from globalisation while billions of their fellow human beings are left in abject poverty, or even thrown into it. We have to give our fellow citizens, not only within each nation but in the global community, at least a chance to share in our prosperity.

- That is why, five years ago, the UN Millennium Summit adopted a set of goals – the 'Millennium Development Goals' – to be reached by 2015: goals such as halving the proportion of people in the world who don't have clean water to drink; making sure all girls, as well as boys, receive at least primary education; slashing infant and maternal mortality; and stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Much of that can only be done by governments and people in the poor countries themselves. But richer countries, too, have a vital role. Here too, Harry Truman proved himself a pioneer, proposing in his 1949 inaugural address a programme of what came to be known as development assistance. And our success in mobilising donor countries to support the Millennium Development Goals, through debt relief and increased foreign aid, convinces me that global solidarity is not only necessary but possible.
- Of course, foreign aid by itself is not enough. Today, we realise that market access, fair terms of trade, and a non-discriminatory financial system are equally vital to the chances of poor countries. Even in the next few weeks and months, you Americans can make a crucial difference to many millions of poor people, if you are prepared to save the Doha round of trade negotiations. You can do that by putting your broader national interest above that of some powerful sectional lobbies, while challenging Europe and the large developing countries to do the same.

My third lesson is that both security and devel-



opment ultimately depend on respect for human rights and the rule of law.

- Although increasingly interdependent, our world continues to be divided – not only by economic differences, but also by religion and culture. That is not in itself a problem. Throughout history human life has been enriched by diversity, and different communities have learnt from each other. But if our different communities are to live together in peace we must stress also what unites us: our common humanity, and our shared belief that human dignity and rights should be protected by law.
- That is vital for development, too. Both

foreign investors and a country's own citizens are more likely to engage in productive activity when their basic rights are protected and they can be confident of fair treatment under the law. And policies that genuinely favour economic development are much more likely to be adopted if the people most in need of development can make their voice heard.

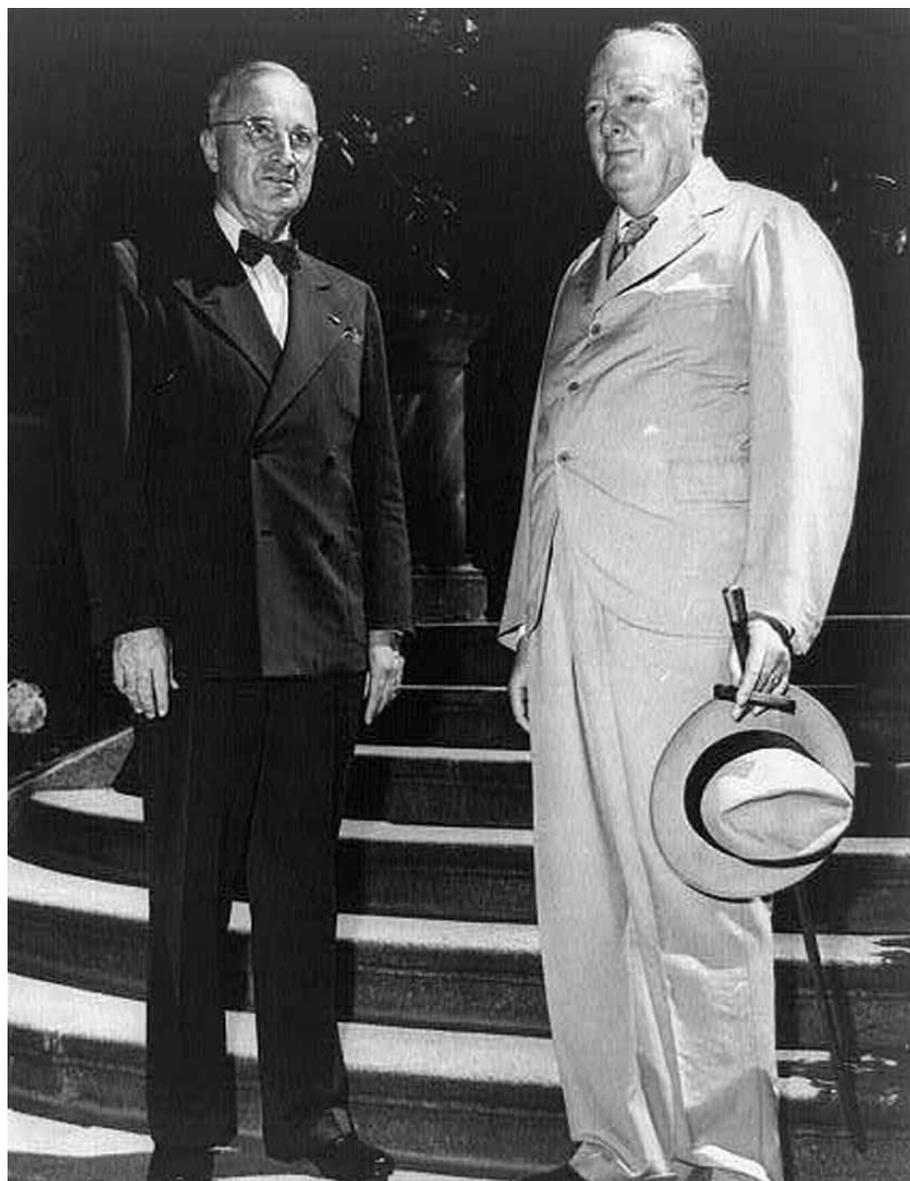
- In short, human rights and the rule of law are vital to global security and prosperity. As Truman said, "We must, once and for all, prove by our acts conclusively that right has might". That's why this country has historically been in the vanguard of the global human rights movement. But that

lead can only be maintained if America remains true to its principles, including in the struggle against terrorism. When it appears to abandon its own ideals and objectives, its friends abroad are naturally troubled and confused.

- And states need to play by the rules towards each other, as well as towards their own citizens. That can sometimes be inconvenient, but ultimately what matters is not convenience. It is doing the right thing. No state can make its own actions legitimate in the eyes of others. When power, especially military force, is used, the world will consider it legitimate only when convinced that it is being used for the right purpose – for broadly shared aims – in accordance with broadly accepted norms.
- No community anywhere suffers from too much rule of law; many do suffer from too little – and the international community is among them. This we must change.
- The US has given the world an example of a democracy in which everyone, including the most powerful, is subject to legal restraint. Its current moment of world supremacy gives it a priceless opportunity to entrench the same principles at the global level. As Harry Truman said, "We all have to recognise, no matter how great our strength, that we must deny ourselves the licence to do always as we please".

My fourth lesson – closely related to the last one – is that governments must be accountable for their actions in the international arena, as well as in the domestic one.

- Today the actions of one state can often have a decisive effect on the lives of people in other states. So does it not owe some account to those other states and their citizens, as well as to its own? I believe it does.
- As things stand, accountability between states is highly skewed. Poor and weak states are easily held to account, because they need foreign assistance. But large and powerful states, whose actions have the greatest impact on others, can be constrained only by their own people,



Harry Truman with Winston Churchill



working through their domestic institutions.

- That gives the people and institutions of such powerful states a special responsibility to take account of global views and interests, as well as national ones. And today they need to take into account also the views of what, in UN jargon, we call 'non-state actors'. I mean commercial corporations, charities and pressure groups, labour unions, philanthropic foundations, universities and think-tanks – all the myriad forms in which people come together voluntarily to think about, or try to change, the world.
- None of these should be allowed to substitute itself for the state, or for the democratic process by which citizens choose their governments and decide policy. But they all have the capacity to influence political processes, on the international as well as the national level. States that try to ignore this are hiding their heads in the sand.
- The fact is that states can no longer – if they ever could – confront global challenges alone. Increasingly, we need to enlist the help of these other actors, both in working out global strategies and in putting those strategies into action once agreed. It has been one of my guiding principles as Secretary-General to get them to help achieve UN aims – for instance through the Global Compact with international business, which I initiated in 1999, or in the worldwide fight against polio, which I hope is now in its final chapter, thanks to a wonderful partnership between the UN family, the US Centers for Disease Control and – crucially – Rotary International.

So that is four lessons. Let me briefly remind you of them:

- First, we are all responsible for each other's security.
- Second, we can and must give everyone the chance to benefit from global prosperity.
- Third, both security and prosperity depend

on human rights and the rule of law.

- Fourth, states must be accountable to each other, and to a broad range of non-state actors, in their international conduct.

My fifth and final lesson derives inescapably from those other four. We can only do all these things by working together through a multilateral system, and by making the best possible use of the unique instrument bequeathed to us by Harry Truman and his contemporaries, namely the United Nations.

- In fact, it is only through multilateral institutions that states can hold each other to account. And that makes it very important to organise those institutions in a fair and democratic way, giving the poor and the weak some influence over the actions of the rich and the strong.
- That applies particularly to the international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Developing countries should have a stronger voice in these bodies, whose decisions can have almost a life-or-death impact on their fate. And it also applies to the UN Security Council, whose membership still reflects the reality of 1945, not of today's world.
- That's why I have continued to press for Security Council reform. But reform involves two separate issues. One is that new members should be added, on a permanent or long-term basis, to give greater representation to parts of the world which have limited voice today. The other, perhaps even more important, is that all Council members, and especially the major powers who are permanent members, must accept the special responsibility that comes with their privilege. The Security Council is not just another stage on which to act out national interests. It is the management committee, if you will, of our fledgling collective security system.
- As President Truman said, "the responsibility of the great states is to serve and not dominate the peoples of the world". He showed what can be achieved when the US

assumes that responsibility. And still today, none of our global institutions can accomplish much when the US remains aloof. But when it is fully engaged, the sky's the limit.

These five lessons can be summed up as five principles, which I believe are essential for the future conduct of international relations: collective responsibility, global solidarity, the rule of law, mutual accountability, and multilateralism. Let me leave them with you, in solemn trust, as I hand over to a new Secretary-General in three weeks' time.

My friends, we have achieved much since 1945, when the United Nations was established. But much remains to be done to put those five principles into practice.

Standing here, I am reminded of Winston Churchill's last visit to the White House, just before Truman left office in 1953. Churchill recalled their only previous meeting, at the Potsdam conference in 1945. "I must confess, sir," he said boldly, "I held you in very low regard then. I loathed your taking the place of Franklin Roosevelt." Then he paused for a moment, and continued: "I misjudged you badly. Since that time, you more than any other man have saved Western civilisation."

My friends, our challenge today is not to save Western civilisation – or Eastern, for that matter. All civilisation is at stake, and we can save it only if all peoples join together in the task.

You Americans did so much, in the last century, to build an effective multilateral system, with the United Nations at its heart. Do you need it less today, and does it need you less, than 60 years ago?

Surely not. More than ever today Americans, like the rest of humanity, need a functioning global system through which the world's peoples can face global challenges together. And in order to function, the system still cries out for far-sighted American leadership, in the Truman tradition.

I hope and pray that the American leaders of today, and tomorrow, will provide it.

Thank you very much.



Breakfast with **BAN**

On 6 December 2006, UNA-UK Chair **Lord Hannay of Chiswick** met with Ban Ki-moon, Kofi Annan's successor as UN Secretary-General, at a breakfast hosted by the South Korean Ambassador.

6 December. A crisp, sunny December morning in South Kensington. The Secretary-General-designate of the United Nations was in town for talks with the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Foreign Secretary, Prince Charles and others. The South Korean Ambassador had invited the Leader of the House of Commons, the Chair of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, the Editor of the *Times* and Lord Ivor Richard and me to breakfast (both Korean and English, so a whole day's caloric intake was catered for) to meet Ban Ki-moon.

Ban explained that he was visiting the cap-

itals of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and Germany, in a pre-installation tour. He would be going to Berlin after London, had already been to Beijing, Moscow and Paris, and would be completing the tour in Washington on 11 December.

Discussion at breakfast ranged widely, touching on peacekeeping, human rights, poverty, pandemic diseases, climate change, Darfur, the Middle East peace process, the North Korean and Iranian nuclear issues, Cyprus, UN Secretariat reform, the role of China as a key international player and the US relationship with the UN.

Ban said he was encouraged to find that the UK remained a strong and imaginative sup-



Photo © UN/DPI



porter of the UN. He knew he could have an open and frank dialogue with the British government. He welcomed the role the government had already played on climate change and on focusing the international community's attention on the issue of development.

He spoke a bit about his priorities. He said that he would try to clarify and promote the UN's role in Darfur as soon as he took over; he had faced, in his contact with the Sudanese Foreign Minister, much misunderstanding. He wanted to energise the Quartet and revive a Middle East peace process. On North Korea, the first step was to get the six-nation meetings going again; he intended to appoint a special representative to provide him with a channel to the North Korean government. He intended to play an active role in handling the Iranian nuclear problem.

On Secretariat reform, Ban said he had been struck by the high quality of many UN officials. But a breath of fresh air was needed. The blocking of Kofi Annan's reform package last summer had been, hopefully, a temporary setback. He would concentrate on accountability, gender issues (there were plenty of women in junior jobs, not enough in senior ones) and reducing the micro-management of the Secretariat by the member states.

He himself intended to make public

all his personal financial investments. This has never been done before by a UN Secretary-General, and he hoped it would increase confidence in transparency.

I gave the Secretary-General-designate a copy of the October-December 2006 issue of *New World*, with his own photograph on the cover. He was delighted with it. He said he wanted to strengthen links with NGOs and civil society, with UN Associations playing a prominent role. I reminded him of our hope that we could host a public occasion for him when he came on an official visit next year.

He said he had our invitation in mind and would do his best.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE
SEOUL, KOREA

Lord Hannay of Chiswick
Chair, UNA-UK

Dear Lord Hannay,

30 October 2006

Thank you for your kind words of congratulation and encouragement. I am grateful for the trust and support placed in me by you and the international community.

Despite having contributed a great deal to the maintenance of peace and security, economic development and promotion of human rights for the past 60 years, the UN is recently called upon to enhance its relevance and efficiency. It also has a stack of tasks and challenges to take care of in the 21st century. Against this backdrop, I am well aware of the international community's ever greater expectation upon the next UN Secretary-General.

In that regard, I will take full advantage of my forty-year experience as diplomat and the experience of reforming my foreign ministry as its Minister to resolve the issues the Organization faces in the new century.

I would like to express once again my deep appreciation for your interest in and support for my candidacy and I will certainly consider your kind invitation to speak before the UNA-UK positively.

Sincerely,

Ban Ki-moon
Ban Ki-moon



UN Secretary-General-designate **Ban Ki-moon** takes oath of office, 14 December 2006

“Secretary-General Annan, I am all the more humbled because it is you I am succeeding in what you have described as ‘the world’s most exalting job’. It is an honour to follow in your revered footsteps. I add my voice to the many tributes that have been paid to you today. Every one of them is richly deserved. Your tenure has been marked by high ideals, noble aspirations, and bold initiatives. Your courage and vision have inspired the world.

You have led the organisation through challenging times, and ushered it firmly into the 21st century. You have given the United Nations new relevance to the people’s lives. And you have been exceptionally generous to me with your wisdom and guidance, as I prepare to build on your legacy.

* * *

Today, as we pay tribute to Secretary-General Annan’s lifelong devotion to the international civil service, we also pay tribute to the calling itself. This path is narrow and steep, and transcends national borders and partisan interests. Many stumble along the way, or take easier detours. Yet, drawn to the enduring purposes and principles of the Charter, young women and men from all parts of the world, from every creed and every circumstance, still yearn to follow this path less travelled. Their enthusiasm and their idealism will animate this organisation for decades to come.

One of my core tasks will be to breathe new life and inject renewed confidence into the sometimes weary Secretariat. As Secretary-General, I will aim to reward the talent and skill of staff, while making optimal use of their experience and expertise. I will seek to improve our systems for human resource management and career development, offering opportunities for training and mobility. With the United Nations taking on a more and more global role, UN staff members, too, should be able to be more mobile and multifunctional.

At the same time, I will seek to set the highest ethical standard. The good name of the United Nations is one of its most valuable assets – but also one of its most vulnerable. The Charter calls on

staff to uphold the highest levels of efficiency, competence and integrity, and I will seek to ensure to build a solid reputation for living up to that standard. I assure you that I will lead you by example. In this way, I will work to enhance morale, professionalism and accountability among staff members, which in turn will help us serve member states better, and restore trust in the organisation.

Equally, we should remind ourselves of what the Charter and the Report of the Preparatory Commission at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 had to say about the relationship between the member states and the Secretariat. Neither of these founding documents suggests, at any point, that the Secretariat should be independent of the member states. Indeed, without states, neither the Secretariat nor the organisation itself would have meaning or purpose.

Member states need a dynamic and courageous Secretariat, not one that is passive and risk-averse. The time has come for a new day in relations between the Secretariat and member states. The dark night of distrust and disrespect has lasted far too long. We can begin by saying what we mean, and meaning what we say.

* * *

As I have pledged today, my sole duty is to the organisation, its Charter and its 192 member states. Each brings something special to our common endeavour. Each must be heard. Ultimately, we are all – Secretariat and member states alike – accountable to ‘we the peoples’. Our publics will not long respect an organisation, or tolerate a Secretary-General, who caters to some, while ignoring the desperate plight of others. Together, we can – and must – do better. Our peoples and our future depend on it.

By strengthening the three pillars of the United Nations – security, development and human rights – we can build a more peaceful, more prosperous and more just world for our succeeding generations. As we pursue our collective endeavour to reach that goal, my first priority will be to restore trust. I will seek to act as a harmoniser and

bridge-builder. And I hope to become known to all of you – member states or Secretariat – as a Secretary-General who is accessible, hard-working, and prepared to listen attentively.

I will do everything in my power to ensure that our United Nations can live up to its name, and be truly united; so that we can live up to the hopes that so many people around the world place in this institution, which is unique in the annals of human history.”

This is an abridged version of Ban Ki-moon’s speech. For the full text, visit www.una.org.uk



Photo © UN/DPI



WFUNA Plenary Assembly

November 2006 Buenos Aires

The World Federation of UNAs (WFUNA), the global umbrella body for UN Associations around the world, holds a plenary assembly every three years to which all UNAs are invited to send representatives. In 2006 WFUNA was due to hold such a plenary, and it chose for the venue the vibrant location of Buenos Aires, Argentina. One hundred and twenty-five delegates from 59 UNAs attended. UNA-UK representatives played a leading role in the meeting, with Executive Director Sam Daws chairing the main policy commission of the conference, and Tim Jarman helping to direct the formal establishment of WFUNA-Youth and the creation of the Global Young Professionals programme (see pages 43 and 36). As a result there will be increasing opportunities during 2007 and beyond for younger UNA-UK members, and UNA-UK's young professionals, to get involved in WFUNA, and meet and work with their counterparts in other countries.

Through the policy commission the assembly debated and voted to agree 13 resolutions, the subjects of which ranged from global health to the responsibility to protect. A resolution proposed by UNA-UK (and co-sponsored by UNA-USA) on the need for a legally binding international arms trade treaty was passed unanimously. The assembly also agreed a final declaration which can be found on the UNA-UK and WFUNA websites.

WFUNA has faced a very difficult period in recent years with uncertain finances and personnel disputes. It has survived only because of the personal generosity of individual donors in the US. UNA-UK believes that a strong WFUNA is in the interests of all UNAs and has therefore been active in seeking to improve WFUNA's governance. We will give full support to newly appointed WFUNA Secretary-General Pera Wells in her efforts to reduce, by significant amounts, the costs of the WFUNA Secretariat and thereby



UNA-UK Executive Director Sam Daws with representatives from other UNAs

place the finances of the organisation on a more sustainable footing. In this respect it was very positive that Rod Fielding, Vice-Chair of the UNA-UK Board, was re-elected to the WFUNA Executive Committee at the Buenos Aires meeting. UNA-UK will also continue its bilateral efforts to support

UNAs in developing countries to build capacity and undertake educational activities.

One of the most positive outcomes of the assembly was the agreement of Dr Hans Blix, Chair of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission, to serve as WFUNA's President from now until the next plenary assembly, to be held in South Korea in 2009. This appointment will do much to raise WFUNA's profile and prestige.

While in Buenos Aires, Blix presented a prize to Ms Immaculate Motsi of Zimbabwe, who was the winner of a WFUNA essay competition named in his honour. This added wonderful symmetry to the occasion, as Dr Blix had himself won a world essay competition as a student in 1950.



The National Congress, Buenos Aires



Citizenship Curriculum and the UN

Mark Rusling is UNA-UK's Campaigns and Education Officer.

promised to retain specific mention of the UN at Key Stage 3. Emphasising the importance of the international dimension of citizenship teaching, the minister expressed his appreciation of UNA-UK's work in this area. David Barrs and I will be meeting with senior officials from the Department for Education and Skills in early 2007 to discuss ways in which UNA-UK can help to strengthen teaching about the UN in schools.

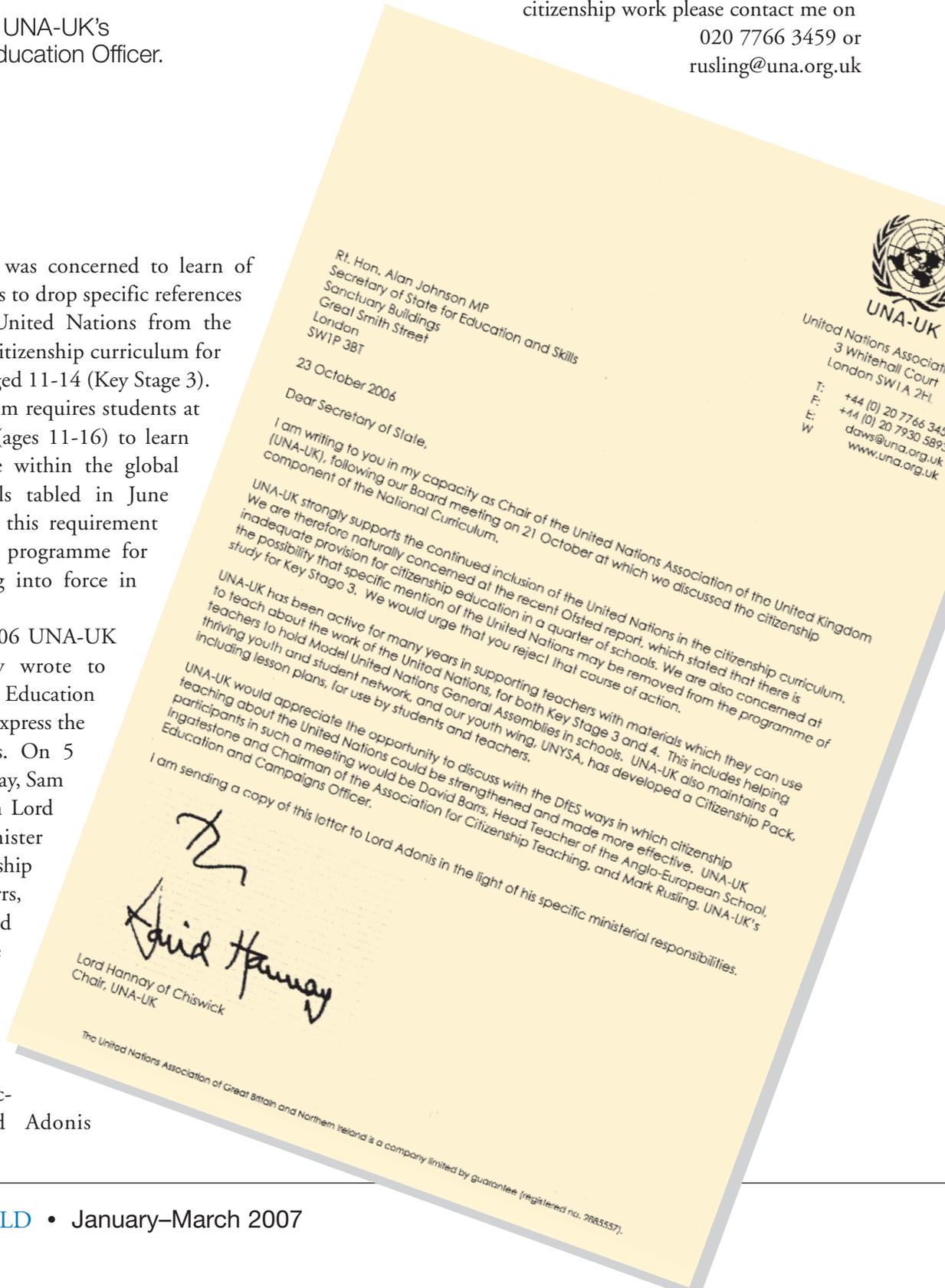
If you have any questions about UNA-UK's citizenship work please contact me on 020 7766 3459 or rusling@una.org.uk

UNA-UK was concerned to learn of proposals to drop specific references to the United Nations from the revised citizenship curriculum for pupils aged 11-14 (Key Stage 3).

The current curriculum requires students at Key Stages 3 and 4 (ages 11-16) to learn about the UN's role within the global community. Proposals tabled in June would have dropped this requirement from the new study programme for Key Stage 3, coming into force in 2008.

On 23 October 2006 UNA-UK Chair Lord Hannay wrote to Secretary of State for Education Alan Johnson MP to express the Association's concerns. On 5 December Lord Hannay, Sam Daws and I met with Lord Adonis, the minister responsible for citizenship education. David Barrs, UNA-UK member and Chair of the Association for Citizenship Teaching also participated.

At this very productive meeting, Lord Adonis



Rt. Hon. Alan Johnson MP
Secretary of State for Education and Skills
Sanctuary Buildings
Great Smith Street
London
SW1P 3BT

23 October 2006

Dear Secretary of State,

I am writing to you in my capacity as Chair of the United Nations Association of the United Kingdom (UNA-UK), following our Board meeting on 21 October at which we discussed the citizenship component of the National Curriculum.

UNA-UK strongly supports the continued inclusion of the United Nations in the citizenship curriculum. We are therefore naturally concerned at the recent Ofsted report, which stated that there is inadequate provision for citizenship education in a quarter of schools. We are also concerned at the possibility that specific mention of the United Nations may be removed from the programme of study for Key Stage 3. We would urge that you reject that course of action.

UNA-UK has been active for many years in supporting teachers with materials which they can use to teach about the work of the United Nations, for both Key Stage 3 and 4. This includes helping teachers to hold Model United Nations General Assemblies in schools. UNA-UK also maintains a thriving youth and student network, and our youth wing, UNYSA, has developed a Citizenship Pack, including lesson plans, for use by students and teachers.

UNA-UK would appreciate the opportunity to discuss with the DFES ways in which citizenship teaching about the United Nations could be strengthened and made more effective. UNA-UK participants in such a meeting would be David Barrs, Head Teacher of the Anglo-European School, Ingatstone and Chairman of the Association for Citizenship Teaching, and Mark Rusling, UNA-UK's Education and Campaigns Officer.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Lord Adonis in the light of his specific ministerial responsibilities.

Lord Hannay
Lord Hannay of Chiswick
Chair, UNA-UK

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Key Dates and Events in 2007

1 Jan 07	Official start of Ban Ki-moon's five-year term as UN Secretary-General (ends on 31 December 2011)	12 Aug	International Youth Day
27 Jan	International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust	8 Sept	International Literacy Day
8 Mar	United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace	21 Sept	International Day of Peace
12 Mar-6 Apr	Fourth session of the Human Rights Council	1 Oct	World Habitat Day
21 Mar	International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	16 Oct	World Food Day
22 Mar	World Day for Water (Theme: 'Coping with Water Scarcity')	17 Oct	International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
25 Mar	200th anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade in the former British Empire	24 Oct	United Nations Day , to mark the date on which the UN Charter came into force in 1945, and the beginning of UN Disarmament Week
7 Apr	World Health Day	6 Nov	International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict
21 May	World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development	16 Nov	International Day for Tolerance
29 May	International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers	20 Nov	Universal Children's Day
5 June	World Environment Day (Theme: 'Melting Ice – A Hot Topic?')	25 Nov	International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women
6-8 June	G8 Summit in Heiligendamm, Germany (Theme: 'Growth and Responsibility' with a special focus on Africa and shaping globalisation)	29 Nov	International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
20 June	World Refugee Day	1 Dec	World AIDS Day
9 Aug	International Day of the World's Indigenous People	2 Dec	International Day for the Abolition of Slavery
		3 Dec	International Day of Disabled Persons
		5 Dec	International Volunteer Day
		9 Dec	International Anti-Corruption Day
		10 Dec	Human Rights Day
		18 Dec	International Migrants Day
		19 Dec	UN Day for South-South Cooperation



The Membership **at Work**

UNA Saffron Walden & District

On 17 October 2006 the UNA Saffron Walden & District branch was addressed by Sir Nicholas Barrington, who spoke of the need for "a change of tactics" in Afghanistan.

Between serving in the British Embassy in Kabul and as High Commissioner in Islamabad, Sir Nicholas worked at ambassador-level with the UK Mission to the United Nations. He regretted the present US administration's attempt "to rubbish the UN", and reminded the audience that it was the UN which had created the environment for the Soviet Union's orderly withdrawal from Afghanistan. Sir Nicholas concluded that, over the course of its 61-year history, "the UN has survived amazingly well".



The audience listens to Sir Nicholas Barrington



Sir Nicholas Barrington

UNA Edinburgh



On UN Day 2006, the UN flag flew proudly alongside the Saltire outside the Scottish Parliament.

UNA Harpenden



Harpenden's Deputy Mayor Michael Weaver, with Trevor Evans and members of UNA Harpenden, on the branch's annual flag day in 2006

UNA Lymington

On Saturday, 23 September, James Sindle of the US Embassy in London addressed the UNA branch in Lymington. Beginning with an account of how his diplomatic career was sparked by participating in model UN events at school, James spoke about American perspectives of the United Nations. Citing a recent poll, he noted that, while 68 per cent of Americans believed that the UN should have a major role in the world,



Left to right: Nick McGeorge, Evelyn McGeorge, Martina Humber, James Sindle, Jean Vernon-Jackson (branch chair) and Peter Anson (branch secretary)

All photos are courtesy of the branch. All entries are based on submissions by the branches.



UNA Wales

Sioned Bevan, UNA Wales's Assistant Secretary, recently visited Bosnia-Herzegovina to discover for herself the progress made on post-conflict peacebuilding in the country and to find out more about the work of the UN there.

Appearances can be deceiving. As you stroll down Sarajevo's busy shopping streets, or pause for a coffee at a Turkish café in Mostar, it can be difficult to imagine the street battles and sniper attacks that took place here just over a decade ago. But, above the inviting glow of the restaurants, the pock-marked walls prove an effective reminder of the bullets and the violence.

In Mostar, the city most affected by the conflict, buildings, gutted by missiles, remain as they were at the end of the war. Yet, despite the seeming stagnancy of the re-construction work, I was assured that Bosnia-Herzegovina is moving in the right direction – though not quickly enough.

Many serious obstacles remain, a key one being the rampancy of small arms and light weapons; according to UNDP Bosnia-Herzegovina, approximately 19 per cent of the population in Bosnia-Herzegovina owns firearms, many illegally. To cut down the prevalence of weapons, UNDP recently ran a weapons collections campaign entitled 'Give Away Weapons – Win Tools'. The scheme, which was concluded on 5 December 2006, rewarded the voluntary surrender of weapons; handovers were anonymous, and conducted under amnesty. Results show that 332 weapons – including guns, rifles, grenades and rocket-launchers – were collected.

Mines are also a problem. At the United Nations Mine Action Centre in Sarajevo, I was told mine-clearing was being hampered by inadequate funding, with 40-50 per cent of planned de-mining work being postponed every year. Based on the current level of contamination, it would still take 1,000 mine clearers 32 years to de-mine all areas in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

For the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the UN bodies operating there, formidable challenges remain. The weapons and mines left to gather dust over the last decade can now be exchanged for fridges and farming equipment. But it will be some time before the Dayton agreement can be transformed into a workable tool, and still longer until the scars of the conflict fade from view.

This is an edited version. For the full article contact UNA Wales. UNA Wales is affiliated to UNA-UK but is independent of it.



Photos © Sioned Bevan

only 30 per cent felt that the organisation was performing well. So, he concluded, Americans supported the UN in principle but they tended to doubt its efficacy. This view, James said, was reflected in the US government's support for the reform of the UN to make it more responsive, agile and transparent.

UNA London & South-East Region



At UNA London & South-East Region's AGM in November 2006, Neville Grant, incoming regional chair, thanks his predecessor Linda McCulloch for her many valuable contributions.

UNA Oxford

The branch recently held a meeting at which Ike Garson, founder of the Oxfordshire International Education Bureau (OIEB), spoke

about the importance of citizenship education. The audience heard about OIEB's pioneering role in giving a global dimension to the curriculum in Oxfordshire and about its work on international exchange programmes for teachers. Ike Garson also spoke of his successes with 'MUNGAs' (model UN General Assembly events) in Oxfordshire and of his rewarding experiences in running them. See www.oieb.org for more information on OIEB's work.

UNA Blackheath & Greenwich

Chris Doyle, Director of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU), addressed Blackheath & Greenwich UNA's AGM in October 2006. He spoke about the UN's role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, arguing that it had three responsibilities: to maintain international law; to provide humanitarian support; and to broker peace. Among the obstacles blocking the successful performance of these responsibilities, noted the speaker, was the pervasive distrust in the region, in particular doubts that the US – given its close relationship to Israel – was in a position to act as an effective arbiter in the conflict. See www.caabu.org for more information on CAABU.



Future UNA branch, regional and national events

This list of events is not exhaustive. To be added to our regular e-mail bulletin of upcoming events, write to membership@una.org.uk

UNA Wales (with the Welsh Centre for International Affairs)

On Thursday, 25 January 2007 at 5.30pm, UNA Wales is holding an event on the trafficking of women and children, taking place in the Temple of Peace, Cardiff. Lyndsey Maiden, Director of Cardiff Women's Aid, and Dr Heli Askola, a lecturer at Cardiff Law School, will both speak. To register for the event, please e-mail sue.coles@wcia.org.uk. Registration is free but a small donation for drinks is appreciated.

UNA Edinburgh

On Monday, 29 January, from 1.30pm to 6pm, UNA Edinburgh is hosting a one-day series of lectures and discussions looking at different aspects of the nuclear non-proliferation regime. For more informa-

tion, see page 14. To register, please contact Alec Gaines on a.f.gaines@strath.ac.uk or at Flat 3, 91 Henderson Row, Stockbridge, Edinburgh EH3 5BH.

UNA Westminster

On Wednesday, 31 January at 6.30pm, UNA Westminster will hold a meeting at the House of Commons entitled 'Can the UN any longer turn to Europe for leadership in the field of human rights?'. For further details, please visit www.unawestminster.org.uk or contact David Wardrop on 020 7385 6738 or davidwardrop@bulldoghome.com

UNA Nottingham

The branch will hold its annual quiz at 7.30pm on Wednesday, 28 February at the Duke of Cambridge pub on Woodborough Road in Nottingham. Tickets cost £2 each. Funds raised will be used to support the branch and UN agencies such as UNICEF. For more

information, contact Farnoosh Shahrokhshahi on 01159 939 639 or farnoosh@hotmail.co.uk

UNA Nottingham (with Soroptimist International)

On Friday, 9 March at 7.30pm, there will be a public meeting on the trafficking of women. Glenis Willmott MEP will provide a European Union perspective on the problem, with John Heppell MP speaking on the approach of the UK government. For more information, contact Farnoosh Shahrokhshahi on 01159 939 639 or farnoosh@hotmail.co.uk

UNA Bexhill & Hastings

On Saturday, 24 March at 11am, the branch will host a talk by Michael Foster MP for Hastings and Rye, on a UN-related topic. The event will take place in Parkhurst Hall, in Parkhurst Road, Bexhill. For more information call Allan Bula on 01424 210 410.

Annual Conference 2007

Annual Conference booking forms were included in the previous issue of *New World*. Need another copy? Contact Mark Rusling on 020 7766 3459 or rusling@una.org.uk. Alternatively, download one from the UNA-UK website: www.una.org.uk

LSE Lecture Series: The United Nations at 60 – relic or relevant?

The LSE lecture series to mark the 60th anniversary of the United Nations continues.

Kofi Annan's Legacy

Thursday, 25 January 2007, 6.30–8pm

Edward Mortimer, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's Chief Speechwriter and Director of Communications

UN Reform in an Era of Soft Balancing

Thursday, 1 March 2007, 6.30–8pm

Stephen John Stedman, Director of the Ford Dorsey Programme in International Policy Studies at Stanford University and a former special adviser to the UN Secretary-General

What's Wrong with the UN?

Thursday, 15 March 2007, 6.30–8pm

Joshua Muravchik, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute and author of *The Future of the United Nations: understanding the past to chart a way forward*

These events are free and open to all with no ticket required. Entry is on a first-come, first-served basis. For further information please e-mail events@lse.ac.uk or call 020 7955 6043.



LETTERS

Dear Editor,

As advertised in the October-December 2006 issue of *New World*, on 2 December 2006, UNA Westminster co-hosted a day of documentary films at the National Film Theatre. Included were the best films produced by the UN and its agencies (as well as some by independent producers) over the last year.

The subjects covered on 2 December were many and varied, ranging from violence against women and sex trafficking, to microfinance and the training of Palestinian children to become suicide bombers.

This was the UK's first UN documentary film festival. UNA Westminster hopes that it will evolve into an annual event, to be held each summer in close coordination with 'Stories from the Field', the film festival held in New York.

I was among those in attendance on 2 December. In my opinion, films such as these should be compulsory viewing under the citizenship curriculum so that the next generation of decision-makers will be able to input knowledgeably into efforts to overcome the problems faced by so many around the world.

Sonia Ayres, Harpenden UNA

Dear Editor,

Anushay Hossain's article in the October-December 2006 issue of *New World* ('Environmental degradation and women: the search for fire in Africa') should remind us of the devastating disempowerment of women by the barbaric custom of female genital mutilation (FGM), practised principally on African babies, girls and women. FGM is linked to life-long health problems and suffering: the excision of the external female genitalia, the burning and scraping of tissue, and the insertion of corrosive substances into openings which are often narrowed through stitching lead to degrading morbidities such as obstetric fistulae, urinary and faecal incontinence, and sometimes paraplegia.

In 28 African countries where FGM is

prevalent, it is thought that 100-140 million women suffer from genital mutilation. But FGM is not limited to the developing world: according to the 1999 British Labour Force Survey an estimated 100,000 FGMs have taken place here in the UK, and that, despite the 2003 Female Genital Mutilation Act, 25,000 young women are at risk from this disabling and sometimes fatal form of sexual violence.

The British Medical Association has supported a recent House of Lords ruling that the threat of being subject to this vicious procedure could justify refugee status under the UN Refugee Convention.

It would be helpful if UNA-UK could also highlight within its busy agenda the negative human rights impact of these brutal rituals, which are as degrading to the mutilators as to their victims.

Information about FGM and the work of the Foundation for Women's Health, Research and Development (FORWARD) can be obtained by calling 020 8960 4000, e-mailing forward@forwarduk.org.uk or writing to Unit 4, 765-767 Harrow Road, London NW10 5NY.

Yvonne Craig, Westminster UNA

Dear Editor,

In the October-December 2006 issue of *New World* Anushay Hossain wrote about the dangers to Darfuri women who leave their camps to collect firewood. This reminded me of a talk that was given some years ago about the use of solar cookers in a home for destitute girls in Madagascar. I have been informed that those stoves were not efficient. The home has since been given two conventional, saucer-shaped solar cookers which work well but are too expensive for ordinary families. I have also been sent details of an appeal by Practical Action, a group which promotes the sustainable use of technology to reduce poverty in developing countries, to raise funds for a high-sided stove which cuts fuel use in half when used by trained women.

Further details are available at www.practicalaction.org

Harry Warner, Lancashire

Dear Editor,

This is neither a poem nor an essay – just a free-style commentary of how I feel about the trouble-spots and tragedies in the world, and the distance between the global negotiating table and the battleground as it affects victims and onlookers. Much of the world's media and politicians express themselves in terms of 'political correctness' while writers and poets can employ poetic licence to go 'where angels fear to tread'.

*Yet another and another non-meeting
of the minds:
they debate in UN splendour
their case for humankind,
while newly fashioned uniforms
with glistening steel and kit,
designed to set them apart from the norm,
know neither friend nor foe apart
or when to hit or miss.*

*But still they sit with governance
of courage, and some union,
to sign peace with murderers
at venues of illusion –
reluctant games of yo-yo
transacting no conclusion,
as flesh and bones – the bloody lot –
perpetuate disunion
to fertilise and lay to rot
where truth and lies make fusion.**

Esther Gilder, Twickenham & Richmond UNA

* Edited for length

UNA-UK notes with regret the deaths of UNA members Laszlo Kovats and Patience Fetherston. A copy of a short obituary written by Fanny Lines in memory of Patience Fetherston is available from head office. Please call Mark Rusling on 020 7766 3459.



**To: All paid-up members of UNA-UK
Kingston Smith LLP, Registered Auditors**

Notice of Company Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 13th Annual General Meeting of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a company limited by guarantee, ('UNA-UK' or 'the Company') will be held at 2.30pm on Friday, 13 April 2007 in the Humanities Building, University of Warwick, Gibbett Hill Road, Coventry, Warwickshire. All paid-up members of the Association have the right to attend and vote.

AGENDA

1. MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 21 APRIL 2006
2. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES
3. ORDINARY RESOLUTION 1
 - That the audited accounts for the year ending 30 June 2006, together with the Directors' and Auditors' reports, be received and approved.

4. ORDINARY RESOLUTION 2
 - That Kingston Smith, having indicated their willingness to serve, be appointed Auditors to the Company for the ensuing year and that they be paid for their services a sum agreed by the Board of Directors of the Company.
5. ORDINARY RESOLUTION 3
 - That those persons elected in the postal ballot, held in accordance with Rule 41 under Article 59 of the Articles of Association of the Company, shall be members of the Board of Directors of UNA-UK for a period of one year terminating at the end of the Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2008.
Note: The names of the successful candidates will be announced at the Annual General Meeting.
6. ANY OTHER NOTIFIED BUSINESS
 - Ordinary resolution to nominate a Trustee to the UNA Trust
Ben Newman has accepted his nomination for re-election to the UNA Trust. There are no other candidates.
 - Presentation of the UNA-UK budget for 2006/07

Oliver Southgate
Company Secretary

Financial Summary

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2006

For the year ended 30 June 2006

	2006 £	2005 £
Income		
Members, regions and branches	142,815	164,381
Grants – UNA Trust	197,067	326,155
– Other	228,855	255,885
Other project and departmental income	33,789	18,459
Other income	83,202	33,149
	<u>685,728</u>	<u>798,029</u>
Expenditure		
Staff costs	378,151	478,554
Other project and departmental costs	110,256	188,051
Travel and subsistence	7,077	5,228
Office costs	85,926	60,443
Printing and publications	1,672	1,176
Other costs	91,072	35,702
	<u>674,154</u>	<u>769,154</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) before Tax	<u>11,574</u>	<u>28,875</u>
Taxation	(68)	(1,520)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	<u>11,506</u>	<u>27,355</u>
Reserves brought forward	12,899	(14,456)
Reserves carried forward	<u>24,405</u>	<u>12,899</u>

	2006 £	2005 £
Fixed Assets		
Tangible assets	8,587	783
Current Assets		
Debtors	64,875	95,918
Cash at bank and in hand	65,203	23,391
	<u>130,078</u>	<u>119,309</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(114,260)</u>	<u>(107,193)</u>
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)	<u>15,818</u>	<u>12,116</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	<u>24,405</u>	<u>12,899</u>
Reserves		
General Reserve	<u>24,405</u>	<u>12,899</u>

The above Financial Summary and Balance Sheet are extracted from the full accounts of the Association as audited by Kingston Smith LLP. The full accounts will be available at the UNA-UK AGM and also on application to the Association's offices at 3 Whitehall Court, London, SW1A 2EL.



Minutes of the 12th Annual General Meeting of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ('UNA-UK' or 'the Company'), a company limited by guarantee, registered number 02885557, held at Trevelyan College, University of Durham, Elvet Hill Road, Durham DH1 3LN, on Friday, 21 April 2006.

Present: Lord Hannay of Chiswick in the Chair and 86 Members of the Company.

WELCOME

David Hannay opened the 2006 AGM and welcomed all those present.

A) MINUTES OF UNA-UK AGM HELD ON 4 JUNE 2005

The minutes of the UNA-UK AGM held on 4 June 2005 were **agreed** as a correct record and signed.

B) BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

There were no matters of business arising from the 2005 minutes.

C) ORDINARY RESOLUTION 1

"That the audited accounts for the year ending 30 June 2005, together with the Directors' and Auditors' reports, be received and approved."

The financial statements of UNA-UK for the year ended 30 June 2005, containing the Directors' and Auditors' reports and the accounts, were presented by Rod Fielding, the Treasurer of UNA-UK. He reported that the finances of UNA-UK had been managed more tightly, in light of previous experience with Stakeholder Forum, and had ended the year with a modest surplus. He expressed his gratitude to the officers and the Board of Directors of UNA-UK for their efforts over this period.

The meeting **agreed** the resolution.

D) ORDINARY RESOLUTION 2

"That Kingston Smith, having indicated their willingness to serve, be appointed Auditors to the Company for the ensuing year and that they be paid for their services a sum to be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company."

The meeting **agreed** the resolution.

E) ORDINARY RESOLUTION 3

"That those persons elected in the postal ballot, held in accordance with Rule 41 under Article 59 of the Articles of Association of the Company, shall be members of the Board of Directors of UNA-UK for a period of one year terminating at the end of the Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2007."

David Hannay announced the results of the ballot. The eight Directors of the Board elected by the Members of the Company were:

- Richard Bartlett
- Ashish Bhatt
- Joanna Birch-Phaure
- Michael Blackshaw

- Kate Grady
- Tim Jarman
- Thelma de Leeuw
- David Wardrop

The meeting **agreed** the resolution.

F) ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Ordinary Resolution to nominate a Trustee to the UNA Trust

"That the person elected in the postal ballot, held in accordance with Rule 41 under Article 59 of the Articles of Association of the company, shall be nominated to the Trustees of the UNA Trust for a period of one year terminating at the end of the Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2007."

David Hannay explained that a postal ballot had been unnecessary as only one nomination had been received for the one vacancy. The meeting therefore agreed that Benedict Newman was the Trustee nominated by the Members of the Company to the UNA Trust.

Presentation of UNA-UK Budget for 2006-07

Rod Fielding, as Treasurer of UNA-UK, presented the budget for the Company's financial year running from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007.

He drew attention to: the improvements introduced into UNA-UK management accounting; a prudent forecast for membership income, which now accounted for less than 25 per cent of the budgeted income, as – among other factors – an increase in the number of youth members did not produce a similar increase in income, owing to the lower level of the youth membership subscription; the reduced reliance on legacy income, which had dropped back from previous unusually high levels; and the very welcome three-year grant funding from both the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust and the Allan & Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust.

In response to various questions, Sam Daws, Executive Director of UNA-UK, explained that: core funding was being phased out by government departments and being replaced by accountable grants that organisations, like UNA-UK, could spend on events and projects; and that the restricted funds in the UNA Trust and donations from other charitable foundations could be sources for the £70,000 of possible additional spending indicated in the budget.

In response to a further comment, Rod Fielding reminded the meeting that: the Board of UNA-UK had discontinued the former branch and regional quota system in the previous financial year; and that the UNA-UK Campaigns and Education Officer post would be funded from central resources.

In summing up, David Hannay commented that UNA-UK had two successful years under its belt and that he would welcome three successive years of positive results as evidence that the Association had really turned the corner in respect of its finances.

The meeting **received and approved** the budget.

Presentation of Honorary Life Memberships

The meeting **agreed** to present honorary life memberships of UNA-UK to the following, for their long and distinguished service at either UNA-UK Board- or branch-level:

- Luckshan Abeyesuriya
(proposed by South Lakes & Lancaster City Branch and North-West Region)
- Janet Blackman
(proposed by the Board of UNA-UK)
- Betty Evard
(proposed by Dorking Branch and Southern Counties Region)
- Elizabeth Mellentine
(proposed by Blackheath & Greenwich Branch and London & South-East Region)
- Harold Stern
(proposed by the Board of UNA-UK)



Attention UNA-UK Members:

Use the enclosed ballot form to vote for the people you would like to see on the UNA-UK Board of Directors for 2007-08.

*United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
A company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales no. 2885557*

Profiles of the Candidates

The following profiles were submitted by the candidates. In accordance with the Association's rules, the attendance records of those candidates seeking re-election are included. Two meetings of the Board have been held since that election. Those candidates who were not members of the Board in the period 2006-07 have no meeting numbers included.

Donald Barton

Age: 81; Attendance: N/A

Nominated by: Andrew Boakes and G. Lowe

I have been Chair of the Woodford branch of UNA-UK for 25 years. We carry out fundraising with concerts, fetes etc., and also act as a pressure group. For example, having worked in the Middle East, I advised Iain Duncan Smith, our local MP, (and then leader of the opposition), that it was probable there were no weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and that an invasion would prove disastrous.

I have acted as chair of several voluntary organisations, in particular the Abbeyfield Society, Bareham Mini-Bus Trust and the Essex Lawn Tennis Association. I am also involved in overseas work through Rotary International.

Ashish Bhatt

Age: 35; Attendance: 1/2

Nominated by: Sam Daws and Rod Fielding

I am Deputy Director of the Ditchley Foundation and former Special Assistant to Paul Boateng, former MP and now the UK's High Commissioner to South Africa. I previously worked for the European Commission's Justice and Home Affairs Task Force, and was educated at Harrow School and Oxford University.

I am a trustee of both WaterAid and 19 Princelet Street, a museum celebrating immigration and diversity. I am a former chair of NAFSYIAT, which provides inter-cultural psychotherapy to asylum seekers, and was a member of the 'Low-Level Panel' on UN reform.

I am committed to the values and ethos of UNA-UK, at a crucial time in its development and that of the UN.

Michael Blackshaw

Age: Not stated; Attendance: 1/2

Nominated by: Fanny Lines and Betty Evard

My background is in local government working in environment and public health and protection, my final position being Director of Environmental Services in Berkshire.

For many years I have chaired committees for the Duke of Edinburgh's award scheme. My voluntary work includes providing transport for the less able. I am also a parish councillor.

Until retirement in October 2004, I was UNA-UK's Southern Counties Region Development Officer, which provided me with insight into the workings of the Association. I am Chair of UNA Reading and of the Southern Counties Executive Committee and have served on the UNA-UK Board for the previous two years.

Thomas Arwyn Evans

Age: Not stated; Attendance: N/A (served on the Board in 2005)

Nominated by: Andrew Laing and Menai Williams

I have been a UNA member and branch officer for several years. I am also a member of the UNA Wales Executive Council and a former chair of UNA Wales, as well as Gwynedd's representative to the Welsh Centre for International Affairs.

A former mayor of Bangor and county councillor, I am a retired orthopaedic surgeon and a Presbyterian Church of Wales Elder.

I believe there is no more important global issue than peace. I want to guide the UN towards essential reform and towards adopting a 'declaration of human responsibilities'. Most urgently I wish to support improved recruitment of UNA members and am particularly supportive of UNYSA.

Kate Grady

Age: 24; Attendance: 2/2

Nominated by: Amy Lancelot and Tim Jarman

I play an active role in UNA-UK. I have been a member of the UNA-UK Board for two years, and I serve as a member of both the UNA-UK Board Effectiveness Review Panel and the Young Professionals Network Steering Committee.

Since joining UNA-UK in 2002, I have:

- been Vice-President of the UNYSA Youth Council and written its constitution;
- successfully lobbied the FCO to send UK youth delegates to the UN;
- sat on the panel which led to the appointment of Sam Daws as UNA-UK's Executive Director;
- attended a WFUNA plenary assembly and sat on the WFUNA-Youth Executive; and
- helped found the Young Professionals Network.

I am currently studying towards a PhD in international law at the University of Bristol.

Tim Jarman

Age: 24; Attendance: 2/2

Nominated by: Kate Grady and Conor Quinn

Since becoming a member of the Tunbridge Wells branch of UNA-UK in 1998, I have been fully committed to the Association. I was President of UNYSA in 2003-04 and also the interim head coordinator of WFUNA-Youth, the youth division of WFUNA.

I am heavily involved in the Young Professionals Network. I also joined Sam Daws in representing UNA-UK at the 38th WFUNA plenary assembly in Buenos Aires, Argentina. In addition, I now have several years' valuable experience on the UNA-UK Board and hope members will allow me to serve for another year.

Thelma de Leeuw

Age: 72; Attendance: 1/2

Nominated by: John Anderson and Robert D. Smith

Now 'actively retired', I am a UNA branch secretary and a former branch chair, having been a member for over 25 years. I was elected to serve on the UNA-UK Board in 2006 and currently chair the Board Effectiveness Review Panel. I was formerly Chair of the Women's Advisory Council of UNA.

As International President of Soroptomist International, my commitments were to women's development, and I led delegations to the UN in New York, Vienna, Geneva, Paris, Rome and Nairobi. I am also former Chair of UNIFEM UK. I assumed a wider focus when more recently I served as a trustee for a registered educational charity, chairing its policy and communications board and working with parents and teachers.

Patricia Rogers

Age: 59; Attendance: N/A

Nominated by: Neville Grant and the UNA London & South-East Region Executive Committee

I am an educator and internationalist, who has taught and written educational material in the UK, Nigeria, Pakistan and South Korea. I was previously Chief Executive of the Council for Education in World Citizenship (formerly the Education Committee of UNA-UK) and of the Pestalozzi International Village.

I am currently Director of the Jubilee Debt Campaign, working to persuade governments to cancel the unpayable and unjust debts of the world's poorest countries.

I am on the committees of UNA Westminster and UNA London & South-East Region, having previously also served on the committee of the Tunbridge Wells branch (where I established an annual model UN General Assembly).

Andrew Smith

Age: 30; Attendance: N/A

Nominated by: Richard Bartlett and Lin Yan

I am a manager at PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) UK, with nine years' professional experience. During this time I have focused on corporate responsibility, business and international development and finance, and have worked on a range of private, public and NGO sector projects promoting the UN's values.

In 2004 I carried out a six-month secondment in Benishangul-Gumuz, one of Ethiopia's poorest regions, on a major civil service capacity-building programme. In 2004-05 I was seconded for a year to UNDP's headquarters in New York where I worked on UN-business partnerships.

In 2006 I was part of the group that initiated the 'Business & Millennium Development Goals' seminar series of the Young Professionals Network.

David Wardrop

Age: 63; Attendance: 2/2

Nominated by: Marinere Furneaux and Nilesh Parekh

I am a current Board member of UNA-UK and Chair of UNA Westminster. In 2003, I launched the branch's annual international law lecture and, in 2004, its annual UN Peacekeepers Day conference.

I serve as the administrator of Strategies for Peace, a group of retired military officers promoting conflict prevention and conflict resolution. In 2006 I was involved in setting up the Institute for Peace Studies in Alexandria Egypt, the first of its kind in the Arab world. I have also convened experts to advance the role of librarians in influencing dialogue between cultures and a culture of peace.



RESOURCES

New books



United Nations Interventionism 1991-2004

Mats Berdal and
Spyros Economides (eds.)
Cambridge University Press, February 2007



The Best Intentions: Kofi Annan and the UN in the Era of American World Power

James Traub
Bloomsbury, November 2006



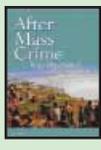
Arms Control After Iraq - Normative and Operational Challenges

Waheguru Pal Singh Sidhu and Ramesh Thakur (eds.)
United Nations University Press, November 2006



Multilateralism Under Challenge? Power, International Order and Structural Change

Edward Newman, Ramesh Thakur and John Tirman (eds.)
United Nations University Press, November 2006



After Mass Crime - Rebuilding States and Communities

Béatrice Pouligny, Simon Chesterman and Albrecht Schnabel (eds.)
United Nations University Press, December 2006



Human Development Report 2006: Beyond Scarcity - Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crises

United Nations Development Programme, November 2006



The Impact of Globalisation on the World's Poor

Machiko Nissanke and Erik Thorbecke (eds.)
Palgrave Macmillan, December 2006



Text and Materials on International Human Rights

Rhona Smith
Routledge-Cavendish, December 2006

UN System Websites: Recent Additions

General

- Report of the UN High-Level Group for the Alliance of Civilisations
www.unaoc.org/repository/report.htm
- Report of the High-Level Panel on UN System-Wide Coherence
www.un.org/events/panel
- UN World Tourism Organisation's Tourism Emergency Response Network (new site)
www.ternalert.org

Peace & Security

- Portfolio of Mine Action Projects 2007
www.mineaction.org

Millennium Development Goals

- Human Development Report 2006
www.undp.org

- UNESCO 'Education for All' Global Monitoring Report 2007
www.unesco.org/education
- ILO Report on Global Employment Trends for Youth
www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/yett/index.htm
- UNISDR Global Survey of Early Warning Systems
www.unisdr.org
- UNFCCC Greenhouse Gas Data Report 2006
www.unfccc.int
- FAO Report on the State of Food Insecurity in the World
www.fao.org/icatalog/inter-e.htm

Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

- Office of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict (new site)
www.un.org/children/conflict
- UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons
www.unodc.org/pdf/Trafficking_toolkit_Oct06.pdf

Lauterpacht Centre for International Law: Lecture Series on the UN Security Council

Sir Michael Wood delivered three lectures on 'The UN Security Council and International Law' as part of the 2006 Hersch Lauterpacht Memorial Lecture Series.

Sir Michael Wood was Legal Adviser to the Foreign & Commonwealth Office between 1999 and 2006. He is now a senior fellow of the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge and a barrister at 20 Essex Street Chambers. He is also a member of UNA-UK's expert Advisory Panel.

The notes for the three lecture papers that make up the memorial series can be viewed at lcl.law.cam.ac.uk/lectures/hersch_lecture.php

A book based on the lectures is due to be published by Cambridge University Press.



YOUNG PROFESSIONALS NETWORK

OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE UK

Ambition with a Conscience

Young professionals for peace, justice & sustainable development

From London, to Wales and beyond!

Tim Jarman is a member of the UNA-UK Board and the YPN Steering Committee. He attended the WFUNA plenary assembly which was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in November 2006, participating as UNA-UK's representative in the discussions about outreach to young professionals.

The Young Professionals Network (YPN) has been engaged in a rush of activity over the last few months, expanding out of London to Wales and launching an innovative seminar series to promote the contribution of the private sector to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Information on both of these accomplishments is featured on the next pages.

YPN's achievements in the UK are not going unnoticed abroad. At the recent meeting of the plenary assembly of the World Federation of UN Associations (WFUNA), reports of our work were greeted with much enthusiasm, with several delegates showing strong interest in starting their own young professionals programmes.

YPN also played a key role in founding GYP – the new Global Young Professionals initiative. It is envisioned that GYP will provide a forum for members of all UNAs' young professionals programmes to share their thoughts and experiences, and will serve as an outpost for guidance and support for UNAs setting up programmes for young professionals.

Please stay tuned to our website for further details of GYP as it evolves: www.una.org.uk/ypn



Snapshots of WFUNA's young professionals in Buenos Aires



YPN Wales is born

On 9 November 2006, YPN Wales came into being at a wine reception at the Welsh National Assembly in Cardiff.

The First Minister for Wales, Rt Hon. Rhodri Morgan AM, welcomed the guests and spoke of Wales's growing engagement with the work of the United Nations – for example, through support for the Millennium Development Goals and for the December 2005 tsunami recovery effort. Ashok Ahir, political editor for BBC Wales, shared some of his experiences of reporting on the United Nations and world events from a Welsh perspective. Kate Grady of the UNA-UK YPN Steering Committee and Sioned Bevan of UNA Wales then spoke, each providing more information about ways in which the guests could get involved in the activities of YPN and UNA Wales.

The event was a great success, and we aim to use the model to build the Network in other parts of the UK.

Do you live in Wales and want to help build YPN?
Then e-mail ypn@una.org.uk!

Haven't joined? Then visit www.una.org.uk/ypn where you can sign up online.



Photos © UNA-UK/Lyndsey Maiden, 2006



FCO reception kicks off seminar series to promote the role of business in sustainable development

The 'Business & the Millennium Development Goals' seminar series is an initiative led by a YPN sub-group composed of Susannah Anastasi, Richard Bartlett, Tim Kellow and Andrew Smith. You can read more about these individuals at www.una.org.uk/ypn

The Launch

The UNA-UK Young Professionals Network's 'Business & the Millennium Development Goals' series of evening seminars is now in full swing! The series was launched on 14 November at a drinks reception at the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO). Over 150 YPN members attended. The event was held in the Locarno Suite, so named because in this room in 1925 delegates from Germany, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and Italy formally signed the Treaty of Locarno, which sought to normalise European diplomatic relations following World War I.

Tim Morris, Head of the FCO's International Organisations Department, welcomed the guests to the beautiful room, and expressed his whole-hearted support for the Business & the MDGs initiative, remarking that its overall aim – to encourage responsible business – was shared by the FCO. This was followed by a short speech

by our very own Richard Bartlett who explained the objectives of the series and gave an overview of the seminars taking place over the coming months.

Seminar #1

The success of the FCO reception was matched a week later, on 21 November, by the first seminar of the four-part series, on engaging the private sector in efforts to improve transparency, accountability and respect for human rights in unstable or poor governance countries. The seminar, chaired by Tim Kellow and held in the Macmillan Room of Portcullis House, featured a panel of speakers from Human Rights Watch, the International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF) and BP.

Eleanor Hevey of Human Rights Watch emphasised that accountability and the respect for human rights are prerequisites for combating poverty and outlined the positive and negative roles that the private sector can play in achieving these conditions. Peter Brew of IBLF then presented the 'business case' for responsible corporate practice. Last to speak from the panel were Elizabeth Wild and Khatira Iskender of BP, who explained how one of the world's

largest multinational companies had adapted its approach to operating in poor governance and unstable countries. The presentations were followed by a lively discussion session. The seminar was recorded, so if you missed the event you can listen to it online at www.una.org.uk/ypn

Seminars #2, 3 and 4

The second seminar in the series will be held on 23 January 2007. It will focus on the private sector's involvement in promoting ethical trade and building the capacity of local business. The seminar is timely: in recent months, allegations of the use of child labour and ethical sourcing scandals have been prominent in the media. The seminar, to be chaired by Andrew Smith, will feature a speaker from Marks & Spencer.

The third seminar, on efforts to strengthen the work force through better access to health care, will be chaired by Richard Bartlett and will be held on 20 March. The fourth and final seminar in the series, to take place on 22 May, will focus on engaging the private sector in the struggle against climate change. It will be chaired by Susannah Anastasi.

If you are interested in attending any of the remaining seminars in the series, please sign up via the YPN website: www.una.org.uk/ypn

We look forward to seeing you again on 23 January 2007!



Photos © UNA-UK/Benedict Parsons, 2006



Busy times for UNYSA!

Hello and welcome to *Newer World*. I hope you have had a brilliant term at school or university and an excellent holiday. These are truly busy times for UNYSA. Since being appointed UNA-UK's Campaigns and Education Officer at the start of October 2006, I have been in touch with all 23 university-based UNYSAs and model UN societies. It appears that you have been up to exciting things!

Many of you attended the launch of UNA-UK's annual parliamentary lobby on UN Day on 24 October, and many branches organised their own UN Day events; others ran programmes to mark World AIDS Week in December. Brunel University UNYSA has been raising money for an orphanage in Sierra Leone, and Edinburgh University UNYSA held a *ceilidh* to raise funds for itself and attract new mem-

bers. An international model UN was held at Oxford University in November and another took place at Sussex University from 5 to 7 January 2007. Cambridge University now boasts one of the most active UNYSAs – read about its activities below.

New UNYSAs are being set up at Kingston, London Metropolitan and Leicester Universities. We hope to make a big push to increase the number of branches in the New Year. If you are a student at a school or university which does not have a UNYSA, do get in touch and I can help you to set one up. If you are already a member of a UNYSA, let me know what you are planning for the rest of the year. I can be reached on 020 7766 3459 or rusling@una.org.uk

On behalf of the Youth Council, have a very enjoyable and productive 2007!

Mark Rusling

UNA-UK Campaigns and Education Officer

UNA-'OK' in Cambridge

Kai Yuen Wong is the founder and President of Cambridge University UNA.

The Cambridge University United Nations Association (CUUNA) was founded in May 2006 and was launched in October that same year. Since then we have gone from strength to strength and now have over 550 members and associates. We were active during freshers' week, hosting a stall at the freshers' fair and recruiting new members. We aim to involve students in the future of the UN, in support for its Charter and in the work of its various agencies by organising campaigns, social events, academic trips and speaker meetings.

All of our campaigns emphasise the Millennium Development Goals. We participated in the Global Call for Action against Poverty's 'Stand Up' event on 15-16 October, which saw over 23 million people around the world literally stand up to show their solidarity with the world's poorest and to call on governments to fulfil their MDG pledges. The scale and nature of the initiative was unprecedented, and was described as the "largest single coordinated movement of people in the history of the Guinness Book of World Records".

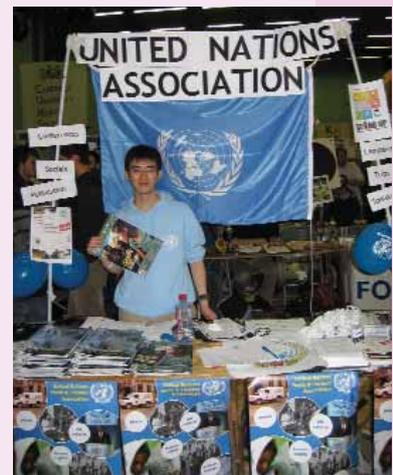
To round off our work in supporting the Global Call, we organised our own 'White Band Day' event on 17

October – the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty – with our first social of the term: a formal meal at which everyone had to wear their white bands.

In celebration of UN Day on 24 October we hosted an 'international meal night', where everyone brought a dish from their home country. At our 'Christmas Poverty Dinner' the minority of guests were given a 'rich' dinner while the majority were served a 'poor' one, as a reminder of the uneven distribution of income in the world.

As the UK is one of the few countries which do not officially recognise Universal Children's Day on 20 November, we decided to do something to increase awareness about the day and its aims. Students raised money for UNICEF by dressing up in keeping with the theme of childhood – this included anything from cartoon characters to school uniforms.

In 2007, we are planning our first UN study tour to the UN in Geneva. Closer to home, we also intend to host a series of speakers and launch our very own publication. Do browse our website – www.cuuna.org – for a better look at CUUNA in action!



Photos courtesy of Cambridge University UNA



Be a part of it: **New York, New York!**

Natalie Wease has been selected to serve as the UK's official youth delegate to the 45th session of the UN Commission for Social Development, to take place from 7 to 15 February 2007. UNA-UK helped the Foreign & Commonwealth Office administer the recruitment and selection processes. The position was advertised to universities and youth groups as well as through an advertisement in the *Guardian*. Over 130 excellent candidates applied. Five of these were then interviewed in November by representatives of UNA-UK and the FCO.

Each candidate had extensive experience of youth work and of the UN (as did many of the applicants who were not short-

listed). Natalie is 23, lives in Glasgow and is a postgraduate law student and part-time undergraduate jurisprudence tutor. She has a first class degree in law with French from the University of Glasgow and has studied in France.

Natalie has experience of youth work with the British Red Cross, the Council of Europe and the European Parliament. She is a member of UNYSA and volunteers on a programme to increase participation in higher education among students living in areas marked by significant unemployment.

Below Natalie explains how she would appreciate your views prior to her departure for New York.



Photo © UN/DPI

What is the UN Commission for Social Development?

The Commission for Social Development is a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations. It consists of 46 member states elected by ECOSOC.

At the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995, governments agreed that the needs of people should be at the centre of development and pinpointed the eradication of poverty, full

employment and social integration as central development objectives. The Commission is the UN body responsible for ensuring that progress towards the Copenhagen Social Summit's objectives is achieved.

The 45th session of the Commission will focus on 'promoting full employment and decent work for all'. This theme raises many questions: How can full employment be achieved? What is meant by 'decent work'? How do we ensure that decent and full employment is genuinely 'for all'?



Photo © UN/DPI

What will I be working on at the Commission?

The UN Secretary-General will present a report to the Commission highlighting trends in employment and decent work since 1995, the continuing challenges to progress and the impact of full employment and decent work on poverty eradication and social integration. A further report will focus on youth employment, taking stock of the progress achieved to date and addressing the constraints that young people face in relation to their participation in the global economy. I will work with the UK Mission to the UN in New York to formulate responses to these reports.

The Commission will also consider the work of the Youth Employment Network, set up by former Secretary-General Kofi Annan and being led jointly by the UN, the World Bank and the International Labour Organisation. The Network works to secure implementation of the commitment made in the Millennium Declaration to "give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work". I will feed in the views of British youth to these discussions. I will also attend the New York launch of the UN World Youth Report 2007 on behalf of the UK.

Why should young people be represented at the Commission?

One-fifth of the world's population is aged between 15 and 24. The Commission's goals – poverty eradication, employment generation and social integration – target issues which have important effects on the lives

of young people. It is estimated that over 200 million young people worldwide live in poverty, with 130 million being illiterate and 88 million being unemployed.

True development is impossible without the participation of young people. Development is about creating an environment that allows young people to flourish, where they have a real chance to create a better life for themselves and those around them. With enthusiasm and innovation, young people can be a driving force for positive change for the future. It is therefore essential they are represented at the Commission for Social Development.

Can you contribute?

One of my tasks is to consult with UK youth organisations on these issues. I would like to get the broadest possible picture of the views of British young people and I would welcome opinions on all issues relating to education and employment, but particularly on this year's theme of 'promoting full employment and decent work for all'. After the event, I will report on my experiences.

With your help, I believe that I can make a valuable contribution to the work of the Commission. Please send your views and opinions to me at nat_wease@yahoo.co.uk

For more information about the 45th session of the Commission for Social Development visit: www.un.org/esa/socdev/csd/csod2007.htm



The DRC elections

hope for a troubled continent?

Chris Levick is a founding member and Vice-Chair of the newly-established UNYSA at the University of Leicester where he is studying for a BA in international relations. Chris was also a volunteer at UNA-UK head office from the summer of 2003 to the summer of 2004. He recently travelled to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) as an election observer. He is also working with the UN Association of the DRC on a post-conflict programme for youth in the New Year.

After years of conflict, with an estimated four million people killed, the people of the Democratic Republic of Congo went to the polls twice this year to elect a government for the first time in over 40 years. The DRC – roughly the size of Western Europe but with a population smaller than that of the UK – presents a huge electoral challenge. The country's infrastructure has been crippled by years of neglect and unrest: there are only around 300 miles of paved roads which, outside the major towns and cities, are barely passable. The UN peacekeeping mission there, MONUC, has consequently had to assemble Africa's largest fleet of aircraft.

It was a great honour to be invited by UNA-DRC to serve in Kinshasa, the capital, as an international observer for the DRC's second round of elections, a presidential run-off between Joseph Kabila, the interim president, and Jean-Pierre Bemba, his rival. Kabila emerged the victor.

Overall, the elections passed off peacefully, with only limited and isolated incidents of violence being reported. No members of our own team reported any serious irregularities. The Carter Centre, another organisation involved in the elections, identified signs of corruption on both sides, but not of a sufficient level to give either of the two candidates an overall advantage. Bemba contested the results, citing fraud, abuse of electoral lists and other irregularities, but the Supreme Court upheld the outcome, declaring Kabila the winner by a margin of 58 to 42 per cent. On 6 December 2006, he was installed in a ceremony attended by representatives of many governments, as well as by Jean-Marie Guéhenno, UN Under-

Secretary-General for the Department of Peacekeeping, who represented the Secretary-General.

Frantz Fanon, one of the 20th century's leading anti-colonial thinkers, once observed that on a map Africa resembles a revolver, with Zaire (now the DRC) serving as the trigger. The conflict in the DRC has had massive repercussions on the region, with the military forces of nine neighbouring countries embroiling themselves at some point in the fighting. The war has been fuelled by, and lent itself to, a vicious scramble for the country's precious natural resources, while precipitating the largest loss of life through armed conflict since World War II.

In his inauguration speech Kabila proclaimed that his leadership would be based on a "trilogy of good governance, democracy and respect for human rights". Whether or not he fulfils this pledge will have an impact on both his own country and its neighbours. The prospects for Africans in places like Darfur and Somalia can look bleak: can the DRC give some hope to a troubled continent?



Photo © MONUC/Myriam Asmani



WFUNA-Youth makes progress in Buenos Aires!

Tim Jarman is a member of the UNA-UK Board of Directors, a founding member of the UNA-UK Young Professionals Network, and former UNYSA President. He also served as the interim head coordinator of WFUNA-Youth.



Left to right: Martina Guarnaschelli (UNA-Argentina), Tim Jarman (UNA-UK), Sarah Capasso (UNA-Argentina) and Ben McKay (UNYA-Australia)



Youth delegates outside the National Congress

At the 38th WFUNA plenary assembly in Buenos Aires (6-10 November 2006), I had the great pleasure of representing UNA-UK in the youth section of the conference, participating on behalf of both the Young Professionals Network and UNYSA.

Some of you may remember the original founding of WFUNA-Youth, the global umbrella organisation for all UNA youth groups, at the 37th WFUNA plenary assembly in Barcelona in 2003. WFUNA-Youth was at that time set up in an interim capacity, with the intention of establishing it more formally at the next Plenary Assembly.

The 23 youth delegates at the conference in Buenos Aires were accordingly tasked with agreeing the rules and procedures of the 'permanent' WFUNA-Youth and drafting the necessary amendments to the main WFUNA constitution.

Perhaps the most important outcome was the decision that WFUNA-Youth should be an integral part of WFUNA, rather than a separate organisation. It was also agreed that the primary role of WFUNA-Youth would be to serve as a network, enabling and fostering communication between UNYSAs and UNYAs (UN Youth Associations) around the world, and providing a framework for coordinating global projects, including regional model UN events.

A nine-person 'coordinating committee' was elected to act as the WFUNA-Youth executive. Its inaugural members are as follows:

Marco Antonio C. Egenez, (UNA-Venezuela)
 Pol Fontanet, (UNA-Spain)
 Natasha Pastora Ghent-Rodriguez, (UNA-USA)
 Walter Lotze, (UNA-South Africa)
 Ben McKay, (UNYA-Australia)
 Maya Marquez, (UNA-Guatemala)
 Reginald Munisi, (UNA-Tanzania)
 Dania Roepke, (UNYA-Germany)
 Vinayak Srivastava, (Indian Federation of UNAs)

The chair of the committee, currently held by Walter Lotze of UNA South Africa, will be rotated on a six-monthly basis.

The camaraderie that was displayed by the delegates was inspiring and provided a great example of the feeling of 'family' that you experience at WFUNA gatherings.

Being now officially recognised as WFUNA's youth division, WFUNA-Youth can play a valuable role in the rejuvenation of the World Federation as a whole and can serve as an important forum for all UNYSAs and UNYAs.

To read about the UNA-UK Young Professionals Network's role in founding GYP – the Global Young Professionals programme – see Tim's report on page 36.

To read more about the outcomes of the 38th WFUNA plenary assembly see page 25.

For more information on WFUNA and WFUNA-Youth see www.wfuna.org

16 November 2006

**Star Wars characters visit
UNA-UK offices to deliver
a message about the
UN's International
Day for Tolerance**



For the last ten years the United Nations has marked today, 16 November, as the International Day for Tolerance.

While we support this important work, we feel the UN needs to move with the times.

In the 2001 UK census, 390,000 people identified themselves as Jedi Knights, making us the fourth largest religion in the country. We have a proud heritage dating back 195,000 years to our first Jedi, the blue-haired, blue-eyed Kaja Sinis, who was born on Coruscant.

Like the United Nations, the Jedi Knights are peacekeepers, and we feel we have the basic right to express our religion through wearing our robes, and to be recognised by the national and international community.

We therefore call upon you to change 16 November to the United Nations Interstellar Day for Tolerance, to reflect the religious make-up of our 21st century civilisation.

Tolerance is about respecting difference wherever it lies, including other galaxies. Please don't exclude us from your important work.

May the Force be with you.

Yunyun and Umada, Jedi Knights