

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

2007
NATIONAL COMPETITIVE
RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION
(P-1/P-2)

Notice and application form are also available for download from:

www.un.org/Depts/OHRM/examin/exam.htm (in English)

www.un.org/french/Depts/OHRM/examin/fexam.htm (in French)

(26-September-2006)

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT
2007 NATIONAL COMPETITIVE RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION FOR
JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS (P-1/P-2)

Outline of the Exam

1. The United Nations Secretariat announces that a competitive examination will be held under the direction of a United Nations Board of Examiners to recruit nationals of selected member states at the junior professional level (P-1/P-2) for employment at United Nations offices.*

2. The examination will be held in the following occupational groups:

Economics
Legal Affairs
Library and Information Management
Publishing and Printing
Radio Producers (Arabic and Spanish)
Security
Statistics

3. A general description of the duties performed in these occupational groups in the Secretariat and specific academic qualifications are given in Annex I of this announcement.

Eligibility

4. This examination is open to men and women who are nationals of the member states participating in the 2007 National Competitive Recruitment Examination. Qualified women are particularly encouraged to apply.

5. Applicants should hold at least a first-level university degree relevant to the occupational group in which they would like to take the examination. Furthermore, applicants should not be more than 32 years old on 31 December 2007 (should be born on 1 January 1975 or after). Fluency in either English or French is required.

6. In instances where a large number of applications are received by the Board of Examiners (more than 50 per occupational group in a given country), the Board reserves the right to admit to the examination only the most qualified candidates based on a review of the qualifications which are over and above the minimum entrance criteria set out in paragraphs 4 and 5. These include, but are not limited to, advanced university degrees, diplomas or certificates; knowledge of additional official languages of the United Nations (Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish); a broader

spectrum of work experience or any works published.

Procedure of the Examination

7. The examination will consist of a written examination and an interview.

8. The written examination consists of the following two parts:

(a) a general paper which tests drafting skills (forty-five minutes); and

(b) a specialized paper (three hours and forty-five minutes) which tests the substantive knowledge of the particular occupation that the candidate is applying for.

In cases where the number of candidates sitting the written examination is high, the essay section of the specialized paper will be eliminatory.

9. The written examination questions are given in English and French, the two working languages of the Secretariat. Candidates must write their answers for the general paper in English or French. However, they may write their answers for the specialized paper in English, French or any of the other four official languages of the Secretariat, i.e., Arabic, Chinese, Russian or Spanish. (Except for the Radio Producers examination where specific language requirements apply. See sample examination)

10. The written examinations will tentatively take place on 27 February 2007. The exact date and time will be announced in the convocation notification referred to in paragraph 27 of this announcement.

11. Travel expenses to and from the site of the written examination are NOT paid by the United Nations.

12. On the basis of performance in the written examination, the Board of Examiners will invite selected candidates to the interview, which will normally take place in the second half of 2007.

13. The interview will be conducted in English or French, the two working languages of the Secretariat.

* Major United Nations offices are located in Addis Ababa, Beirut, Bangkok, Geneva, Mexico, Nairobi, New York, Santiago and Vienna

14. The travel of candidates to and from the location of the interview will be at the expense of the United Nations in accordance with its rules.

15. Following the completion of the interviews, the Board of Examiners will recommend to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management the most suitable candidates.

16. Successful candidates will be placed on a reserve list of qualified candidates.

17. The decisions of the Board of Examiners regarding the results will be final and are not subject to appeal. The Board does NOT release individual results.

18. Successful candidates may be called upon to serve at the U.N. Headquarters in New York or at other duty stations in Africa, Asia, Europe or Latin America.

UN Salary and Benefits

19. For a staff member without dependents, the annual starting salary will normally be between US\$40,947 and US\$51,392 net of income tax. In addition, staff members are entitled to a post adjustment, which varies according to the cost of living of each duty station (for example, it is currently between US\$23,623 and US\$29,653 per year in New York). For a staff member with dependents, the annual starting salary will be between US\$43,655 and US\$55,092. (In New York, the post adjustment for staff members with dependents is currently between US\$25,188 and US\$31,788.)

20. In addition, staff members are entitled to the following benefits:

(a) Dependency benefits: at present, US\$1,936 per year for each eligible child;

(b) Participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The staff member contributes 7.9% of the pensionable remuneration and the United Nations contributes twice this rate. The Pension Fund provides disability, retirement and survivors' benefits as well as lump sum withdrawals;

(c) (optional) Medical insurance contribution. The United Nations contributes the greater portion of the premiums (between 55% and 65%) in any of a number of medical insurance plans. The staff member pays a maximum of 6.16% of his/her "medical net" salary (gross salary less staff assessment plus some

allowances).

21. Staff members who are assigned to a duty station, which is not in their home country, are also entitled to:

(a) Education grant per scholastic year for each eligible dependent child;

(b) Home leave to their country of nationality every two years, with the travel expenses of the staff member and his or her spouse and eligible dependent children paid by the United Nations. The first home leave is granted only if the staff member's service is expected to continue at least six months beyond the initial two-year appointment;

(c) Assignment grant at the time of recruitment and repatriation grant upon separation. The assignment grant is based on the Daily Subsistence Allowance rate set for each duty station. The repatriation grant can be as high as 7.7% of the quoted net salary depending on the length of service;

(d) Removal of household effects, depending on the duty station. Up to 8,165 kilograms are allowed for the removal of household effects;

(e) Rental subsidy of up to 40% of the actual rent if the rent exceeds a specified percentage of the staff member's emoluments and if the rent falls within reasonable maximum rent levels.

22. The determination of salary of individual successful candidates is based on their level of academic qualifications and the length of their progressive and relevant professional experience.

Application Procedure

23. All those who believe in the purposes and ideals of the United Nations and who wish to participate in the competitive examination are requested to fill out accurately and completely, in English or French, the application form, which is included in this announcement. Please detach the application form from this announcement before sending it. Application forms are also available on the Internet (www.un.org/Depts/OHRM/examin/exam.htm)

24. Candidates should submit their application **once only and by one medium only. DO NOT** send a separate copy by e-mail, fax or regular mail. An acknowledgement of receipt of the application form, along with an application number assigned to each applicant, will be sent to the applicants by e-mail, fax or mail within 30 days. Our preferred mode of communication is by e-mail; therefore, please

remember to indicate your e-mail when applying. **You are strongly encouraged to apply as early as possible.** Candidates should keep a proof of submission of their application, for example a copy of the e-mail including the date of submission. In the event that they do not receive an acknowledgement of receipt within 30 days, candidates should resubmit their application together with the proof of their first submission.

25. The decision of the Board of Examiners regarding admission to the examination will be based on a careful review of the application. In order to be considered, applicants must meet the minimum entrance criteria set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5. The Board will subsequently assess the qualifications of the candidates in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 above, if applicable, to decide on whether applicants should be admitted to the examination.

26. The decision of the Board of Examiners regarding admission to the examination as well as the occupational group for which one is convoked is final and NOT subject to appeal.

27. Candidates will receive notification regarding their admission to the written examination. Applicants may also check the listing of application numbers, as described in paragraph 24, on the Internet by the end of December to find out if they are admitted to the written examination. For candidates that are convoked to the written examination, the notification will include information such as the exact date, time and site of the written examination.

28. Candidates who participate in the written examination will be notified of the results upon completion of the marking of the written examination. Those who are successful in the written examination will receive instructions for the interview.

29. Applicants are responsible for promptly informing the United Nations in writing of any changes in their address. Failure to do so may result in candidates either not being convoked on time or not being convoked at all.

30. The completed application form must be received by the Examinations and Tests Section in New York no later than **31 October 2006:**

2007 NCRE, Room S-2575E
Examinations and Tests Section, OHRM
New York, NY 10017, U.S.A.
OR
Fax: (+1) (212) 963-3683
OR
E-mail: OHRM-NCE2007@un.org

Late or incomplete applications will NOT be considered.

You are strongly encouraged to apply as early as possible due to the high volume of mail received. We will not be able to answer specific questions through e-mail or other means. Please consult the “frequently asked questions” link in our web site.

ANNEX I

DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Economics

Work performed within this occupation relates to a wide range of assignments in which theoretical and practical economic services are provided to the Organization. The tasks of the occupation vary considerably depending upon the assignment and include, but are not limited to, the following: planning, designing and conducting research in a variety of economic areas, such as international monetary reform, agricultural and mineral commodities trade, multilateral trade negotiations, insurance, the impact of external financing, balance of payments, tariffs and restricted business practices on corporations on trade; development and modifications of economic models to provide long-range forecasting and the costs and benefits of alternative world development strategies; conducting seminars and meetings for countries on economic problems; planning, developing and monitoring technical assistance projects in economic areas for developing countries.

Acceptable first-level university degrees for consideration by the Board for candidates applying in Economics are as follows: macroeconomics, microeconomics, international trade, political economy, econometrics, development planning and analysis, economic development and growth, and public economics. Training in fundamental economic theory is a basic requirement.

Legal Affairs

Work performed within this occupation relates to serving as legal researchers and advisers for the Organization. The tasks of the occupation vary considerably and may include, but not be limited to some of the following: drafting legal opinions and briefs regarding various aspects of the United Nations Charter and other legal instruments of the Organization; preparing legal research papers on various topics such as international law, treaty law, human rights, trade, energy, environment, law of the sea, natural resources and outer space; preparing draft rules and procedures for the Organization; serving as a secretary to one of the organs of conferences of the Organization and in this capacity prepares draft agenda, resolutions, minutes, etc.; negotiating agreements between the Organization and Governments, arrangements or agreements between the Organization and vendors for the provisions of goods or service; serving as support to

internal recourse committees; representing the Organization before the Administrative Tribunal or other judicial or arbitral bodies; acting as legal adviser to peace-keeping and other missions.

Acceptable first-level, preferably advanced, university degrees for consideration by the Board for candidates applying in Legal Affairs are as follows: Laws, Public Law, International Law, Law of the Sea, Human Rights Law, and International Humanitarian Law. Any of the following experiences would be an advantage: 2 to 3 years' practical experience in the field of law; 2 to 3 years' international working experience in legal fields relevant to the work of the Organization.

Library and Information Management

Work performed within this occupation relates to a wide range of assignments that aim to provide library, information management and knowledge sharing services to the Organization. These assignments generally fall within the scope of managing information and knowledge services (libraries, archives, information and knowledge resource centres, intranets, and content management units).

The tasks of the occupation therefore vary considerably depending upon the assignments and include, but are not limited to, the following: managing information and knowledge resources by identifying, selecting, acquiring, cataloguing, indexing, classifying, disseminating content, creating and managing taxonomies, intranet, internet and extranet content, thesauri etc.; managing information services by developing, testing, marketing, delivery of cost-effective, client-valued reference and on-line services; knowledge management and sharing by identifying, capturing, organizing, storing, integrating, retrieving and sharing the information assets of the Organization (intellectual capital, employee expertise, competitive intelligence, and organizational memory); applying information tools and technologies to organize information services, provide the most relevant and accessible information resources, develop and deliver teaching tools to maximize clients' use of information and knowledge.

Acceptable first-level university degrees for consideration by the Board for candidates applying in Library and Information Management are as follows: library and information science, knowledge management, information studies, information

architecture, information resources, communication, media studies, new media and web design, as well as data management and retrieval. Furthermore, candidates with first-level university degree in a field relevant to the work of the Organization, i.e., political science, international relations, modern history, social science, economics, legal affairs, may be considered provided they have relevant working experience in library and information management such as reference services, knowledge sharing activities, indexing and/or cataloguing, metadata creation, taxonomy management, web site development (internet, intranet, extranet).

Publishing and Printing

Work performed within this occupation relates to a wide range of assignments in which publishing and printing services are provided to the Organization. The tasks of the occupation vary considerably depending upon the assignment and include, but are not limited to, the following: printing methods, printing technologies and terminologies for the production of all types of print publications; pre-press and production techniques; preparing specifications that will be the contractual basis for procuring vendors; costing analysis and estimates which will be used for the preparation of clients printing proposals and for finalization of their printing budgets.

Acceptable first-level, preferably advanced, university degrees for consideration by the Board for candidates applying in publishing and printing are as follows: Printing Management, Printing Technology, Graphic Design. Furthermore, candidates with a first university degree in Business Administration or a closely related field with specialized training or experience in the print and production fields such as printing technology, seminars/classes in pre-press and production methods and techniques and On Demand printing and colour proofing will also be considered by the board.

Radio Producer (Arabic and Spanish)

Work performed within this occupation involves researching, writing, narrating, producing and broadcasting radio news, and/or feature/documentary programmes in the 6 official languages of the United Nations, on the global activities of the United Nations. The tasks of the occupation includes, but are not limited to: monitoring on a daily basis the activities of the organizations, funds and programmes within the

United Nations System; initiating contact and liaising with substantive departments of the United Nations System and other relevant sources on topical issues for radio programming; conducting interviews, gathering audio material, performing audio desktop editing and management of sound files; undertaking digital editing and recording; undertaking relevant research within and outside the United Nations, and going on field assignments to generate original materials and other current affairs for programming; liaising with broadcasting and non-governmental organizations regarding usage of radio programmes; contributing ideas to programme planning and promotional efforts.

Acceptable first-level university degrees for consideration by the Board for candidates applying as Radio Producers are as follows: communication, broadcast journalism or media studies. Furthermore, candidates with first-level university degree in a field relevant to the work of the Organization, i.e., political science, international relations, modern history, social science, economics, legal affairs, **and with** work experience in Public Information as television or radio producer, will also be considered by the Board.

Due to the current needs of the Organization, this examination will be held in radio-production for Arabic and Spanish radio broadcasting only. In addition to a first-level university degree, as described here above, a minimum of two years experience in radio or television broadcast journalism as writer, producer or editor as well as a good radio voice in either Arabic, or Spanish are required.

Security

Work performed within this occupation relates to a wide range of assignments that aim to provide security services to the Organization. The tasks of the occupation vary considerably depending upon the assignment and include, but are not limited to, the following: prepare a draft security plan for a specific area within the overall mission area of operations, perform routine investigations or security assessments to ensure the safety of field staff to enter or return to a location, ensure that all staff members and their dependents are kept fully informed on matters affecting their security, conduct routine security surveys, investigate and prepare reports on minor cases of theft, illegal entry, assault, or other incidents when the extent of the infraction is readily determinable, assist in establishing policies and procedures for reviewing crisis situations and preparing contingency plans for emergencies, assist in the recruitment, training and supervision of local security guards, assist in identifying and recording United Nations assets and number of staff and dependants to be protected, and estimate number of guards required, liaise with local authorities to discuss potential problems and plan

possible methods of resolution, serve as member of interdisciplinary team on matters of non-routine nature, such as mine removal, evacuations, medical emergency or hostilities that threaten the safety of staff and dependants.

Acceptable first-level University degrees for consideration by the Board for candidates applying in Security are as follows: criminology, criminal justice, security management. Military or police academy training equivalent to a first-level university degree will also be considered. At least 5 years of progressively responsible experience, related to military, police or security occupations, including unit command experience. Fluency in French or English.

Statistics

Work performed within this occupation relates to a wide range of assignments in which statistical services are provided to the Organization. The tasks of the occupation vary considerably depending upon the assignment and include, but are not limited to, the following: preparing and designing questionnaires or other research instruments for the collection of statistical data from Member States for the statistical yearbook and other publications giving comparative world-wide statistics; providing technical assistance to developing countries to assist them in strengthening their national statistical capacity; assisting Member States in developing standardized statistical classifications, definitions and methods in such areas as economics, environment, social statistics, demography and trade; conducting research into the relationships between demographic, social, economic and environmental variables.

Acceptable first-level, preferably advanced, university degrees for consideration by the Board for candidates applying in Statistics are as follows: Statistics, Mathematics, Economics with a specialization in econometrics, Social Sciences with a specialization in sociometrics, Demography. Any of the following experiences would be an advantage: 1-2 years' working experience with a National Statistical Office; 1-2 years' working experience in environmental, social or economics statistics.

ANNEX II

EXAMINATION SAMPLES

SPECIALIZED PAPER

Occupational Group: Economics

Essays

A. The debt-servicing problem of developing countries has been a matter of continuing concern since the early 1980s. What are the factors that contributed to the problem? What were the domestic effects of rising external debts? What measures have been undertaken to alleviate this problem? What kinds of policies would you recommend for alleviating the balance of payments difficulties of affected countries?

B. There have been serious disagreements in the literature on economic development as to the strategies that developing countries should follow to foster the development process. Two unsettled issues refer to: (1) the advantages of stressing agriculture or of fostering industrialization; (2) policies that take as given the current income distribution and depend on a trickle-down of the fruits of economic growth to the poorer segments of the population, as against a strategy heavily oriented towards meeting basic needs. Discuss in detail these two controversies and how the current world economic situation affects them.

C. What are the main determinants of the international division of labour? In which types of economic activity has this division of labour progressed the most and what are its global advantages? Give examples based on the experiences of one or more countries.

Questions

1. The industrial development of developing countries is hampered by their lack of technologies. Give two major reasons with brief explanations as to why the developing countries lack access to appropriate technology.

2. Briefly explain why capital formation is considered to be an essential ingredient of economic expansion and diversification.

3. Suppose you are given a set of differential rates of inflation for a group of market-type economies. What effects might such differences have on exchange rates in the short and long run under flexible and fixed exchange rate systems?

4. Specify under which conditions a country can show a current account surplus at the same time as a trade balance deficit. Specify also the conditions under which the current and trade accounts are in deficit while the overall balance of payments is in surplus. Briefly discuss.

5. If the income elasticity of imports in a developing country is 1.75 and GNP is growing at 7 percent per annum, at what rate would you expect real imports to grow on average? Give two reasons why the growth of imports tends to out-strip the growth of GNP and exports in developing countries. Discuss three possible policies designed to curb the rate of growth of imports.

6. Discuss the economic rationale and the goodness of statistical fit of the statistically estimated relationship set out below. Would the estimated relationship suggest policy recommendations?

$$C_t = 100.27 + 0.73 Y_t - 1.25 r_{t-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{r}^2 &= 0.922 \\ DW &= 1.73 \\ n &= 37 \end{aligned}$$

(1.06) (4.17) (-0.35)

C_t : private consumption in real terms;

Y_t : personal disposable income deflated by the consumer price index;

r_t : Nominal interest rate minus the rate of increase in consumer prices;

$\bar{r}^2$: coefficient of determination adjusted for degrees of freedom;

DW: Durbin-Watson statistic;

t: time;

n: number of observations.

In parentheses are the values of the T-statistic.

7. An investment project is expected to yield, in constant dollars, returns of \$100, \$100 and \$1,100 at the end of 1, 2 and 3 years respectively and nothing thereafter. If the investment costs \$1,000 now, would it be profitable at an expected real interest rate of 8 percent per annum? 12 percent?

8. Given a fiscal deficit, describe two ways in which such a deficit could be financed and explain whether each way would have different impacts on the economy.

9. It is said that, under fixed exchange rates, countries lose control over monetary policy, while under flexible exchange rates they have full control over this policy instrument. Explain briefly your agreement or disagreement with this statement.

10. Many countries in the world are seeking to privatise their public sector enterprises. What difficulties do you see for a developing country in such privatisation?

List of topics

Suggested reading includes basic textbooks and periodicals in the field of economics covering the following topics:

- Fundamental economics concepts
- National income and price indices
- Consumption, saving and investment
- Fiscal policies and taxation
- Inflation and unemployment
- Money supply and demand
- Supply and demand concepts
- Competition and monopoly
- International trade - comparative advantage
- Transnational corporations
- Tariffs quotas and free trade
- International finance
- Growth and development
- Income distribution
- Resources and environmental economics

Candidates should be able to deal with economics questions related to developing countries, economies in transition and western economies.

SPECIALIZED PAPER

Occupational Group: Legal Affairs

QUESTION I

FITZAL is a multinational company of the industrialized State of Kisumu which has, since 1965, owned and operated a chemical plant for manufacturing pesticides in the developing State of Homa.

On 15 February 1975, Homa experienced another mild earthquake which, as in four similar cases occurring between 1945 and 1975, affected more seriously the area along River Kuja. The chemical plant was built in 1964 along this river which passes through the territory of Homa and two lower riparian States of Rongo and Ahero. Because of the February earthquake, the chemical plant suffered a serious damage which resulted in the sudden and excessive release of pesticides and other chemicals into River Kuja. The nature of the pollution damage caused was such that Homa alone could not cope. Three days later the pollution from the FITZAL plant was threatening to cause similar damage in the two lower riparian States which had no knowledge of the accident in Homa. Their efforts to control and abate the pollution damage threatening them downstream were too late. The information they finally received from the local press reporting on the events in the FITZAL plant did not contain enough necessary details concerning the nature of the chemicals involved. Their efforts to get accurate information from the government of Homa were frustrated because they kept on receiving conflicting views from various government departments in Homa. One of the facts which they were able to gather was that the chemical plant was indeed built on an earthquake fault line along the river, which made it susceptible to the kind of damage it finally suffered in 1975.

Prompted by these events, Homa has now called a meeting in its capital city of Rupedhi with the two lower riparian States to negotiate a treaty for cooperation in the management and utilization of the Kuja river on which they all rely for fresh water and fish.

You have been hired as a consultant to help these States to negotiate and conclude such a treaty.

(a) Outline some of the basic provisions which such a treaty should include in order to address certain specific problems brought out in the above event.

(b) Outline briefly, the basic arguments which Rongo and Ahero may rely upon if they decide to bring a case against Homa in an international tribunal to which they have all conferred jurisdiction for such cases.

QUESTION II

Franconia and Blanconia are two neighbouring African States, members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of the United Nations. Franconia was under the colonial rule of Elbia until it became independent on 25 May 1960. Blanconia was under the colonial rule of Rosia until its independence on 12 July 1961.

On 30 September 1968, Franconia and Blanconia concluded a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, in which they agreed, *inter alia*, to settle all their disputes peacefully, particularly those relating to the interpretation and application of treaties. They also reiterated their acceptance of the OAU resolution of 1964 concerning respect of the inherited colonial boundaries under the principle of *uti possidetis*.

Elbia and Rosia had concluded a treaty on 28 August 1923, determining the boundary between their respective colonial territories of Franconia and Blanconia. A section of the border, situated near an administrative centre of Elbia and known as the Flania Triangle remained unsettled. For administrative convenience, it was agreed between the two colonial powers that the Flania Triangle be temporarily administered by Elbia until a definitive boundary could be reached. This agreement was inspired by the fact that the Triangle was an important grazing ground for one of the nomadic tribes of Franconia. However no further agreements were reached on this section of the boundary.

Upon independence, Franconia issued a notification of succession to all treaties concluded by Elbia, including the Treaty of 1923. Blanconia, on the other hand, declared a "tabula rasa" with respect to treaties concluded by Rosia.

The Temple of the goddess Blan, considered by the Blanconians to be the mother of their nation, is located in a special section of Flania. Every year since the colonial era, a number of Blanconians attended the pilgrimage to the Temple. In 1989 and given the increasing number of pilgrims to Flania, Franconia which continued to administer the area after Elbia, changed the rules and imposed restrictions on the number of pilgrims that would be admitted there. This provoked a public outburst in Blanconia. The people of Blanconia called on their government to take action since, in their view, Flania's Temple was part of their historical heritage. A strong protest was sent to Franconia by Blanconia against these restrictions. Franconia ignored the protest. In the meantime, in order to boost its decreasing popularity, the government of Blanconia decided to invade Flania on 25 August 1989 and took control over it from Franconian administrators. In response, Franconia dispatched its armed forces to the disputed area and immediately referred the matter to the Security Council of the United Nations. The Security Council was convened on 26 August 1989.

(a) Prepare a concise statement containing the arguments which the Permanent Representative of Franconia is likely to make in the Security Council concerning the case.

(b) Prepare a concise statement containing the arguments which the Permanent Representative of Blanconia is likely to make before the Security Council in response.

(c) In your view, what should the Security Council do on this question? Explain.

QUESTION III

Petrolminus is a landlocked State neighbouring two coastal States: the Republic of Fishfull and the Kingdom of Mineralia. The three States have ratified the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. (for the purposes of this question, assume that the Convention has already entered into force.)

On 15 May 1989, seventeen nationals of Petrolminus were arrested by the authorities of Fishfull while fishing in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the coastal State, without permission. Their vessel was confiscated and its contents (tilapia fish which they have traditionally relied on for food) expropriated. The arresting authorities also claimed that the vessel used by the Petrolminus nationals in their illegal fishing polluted the area through excessive discharge of oil caused by a defect in the vessel. While the Petrolminus nationals in question were released and returned home, their vessel was detained by Fishfull authorities.

The Government of Petrolminus, having been informed of the incident, contacted the Government of Fishfull and suggested a meeting between them to deal with such problems which began to be of a recurring nature. In the Note to Fishfull, the Government of Petrolminus lamented the reluctance of both Fishfull and Mineralia to conclude with its appropriate bilateral agreements, in accordance with article 69 of the Law of the Sea Convention, to enable the nationals of the landlocked State to participate in the appropriate surplus of the living resources of the EEZ of the two neighbouring coastal States.

Petrolminus asserted, in particular, that, while the capacity of Fishfull to harvest tilapia fish in its EEZ was only 20%, the total allowable catch for that particular fish requires a harvesting capacity of over 67% as established by the scientific evidence provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This is to avoid under-utilization of that particular resource. Accordingly, the refusal of Fishfull to declare surplus with respect to tilapia fish and to allow Petrolminus to have access to such surplus was unreasonable and amounted to a violation of articles 61, 62 and 69 of the Law of the Sea Convention (Part V). Petrolminus demanded the immediate release of the vessel. The Government of Fishfull denied the assertions of Petrolminus regarding the surplus of the living resource and continued to detain the vessel.

Having failed to reach a settlement of these issues through direct negotiations between them, Petrolminus notified Fishfull of its intention to invoke the third-party procedures of Part XV of the Law of the Sea Convention against Fishfull. Both parties have made currently valid declarations under article 287 of the Convention, conferring jurisdiction to two different procedures under the article. Petrolminus conferred jurisdiction upon the International Court of Justice, while Fishfull conferred jurisdiction upon the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

(a) Outline how the disputes between Petrolminus (the Applicant) and Fishfull (the Defendant) should be handled under Part XV (full text made available to candidates for the examination) of the Convention, having regard to the substantive provisions of Part V (full text made available to candidates for the examination) of the Convention.

(b) Which party, in your view, should prevail and on what issues?

QUESTION IV

The Central Bank of the State of Bangbang concluded a contract with DETAILS International, a cement manufacturing company in the Republic of Tintin, for the supply of 510,000 bags of cement. The cement was needed by Bangbang for building a new army headquarters and for distribution to Government trading agencies to sell to the public.

Upon the conclusion of the contract at the offices of DETAILS on 15 December 1989, the Central Bank's negotiators made a down-payment of 10% of the total cost of the transaction in United States dollars as stipulated under the contract. The rest was to be paid thirty days following delivery of the cement, which was scheduled to take place during the month of June 1990. The parties agreed that the contract was to be interpreted and applied in accordance with the laws of Tintin and further stipulated therein that any disputes arising therefrom should be settled by a competent court in Tintin.

Delivery of the cement was made by DETAILS on 15 June 1990 as scheduled. But the Central Bank refused to pay the rest of the

contract price, claiming that about 5% of the cement was damaged. DETAILS refuted this claim and asserted that the entire shipment was in good order. Six months later the Central Bank had not made any payments to DETAILS, claiming that the defective bags be replaced first.

Tintin had recently passed a Sovereign Immunity Act (in force prior to the date of the said contract), according to which sovereign immunity defence could only be granted if the transaction in question is undertaken as *acta jure imperii* (public act) and must be denied if the transaction, judged by its nature as opposed to its purpose, is a commercial one (*acta jure gestionis*). That law also stipulated that all cases arising from the application of the act are to be settled by the High Court of Tintin unless the parties otherwise agreed in a contract.

On 10 January 1991, DETAILS brought a case of breach of contract against the Central Bank of Bangbang, in the High Court of Tintin. The Central Bank refused to appear before the Tintin Court, claiming sovereign immunity. The Court proceeded to hear the case *ex parte*. DETAILS requested the Court to order the Central Bank to pay at least 95% of the remaining purchase price of the cement already delivered. For the enforcement of the judgement, DETAILS further prayed the Court to permit the seizure of the special bank account which the Embassy of Bangbang had maintained in Tintin for the payment of Embassy staff and for the rents of the Embassy premises.

(a) As the lawyer representing DETAILS in the case, what arguments will you present to support your case, given the attitude of the Bangbang Bank?

(b) What should be the decision of the Court in this case? Why?

List of topics

Contents of the examination and suggested topics

The examination deals with areas such as the use of force, sources of international law, refugee questions, nature of United Nations instruments (e.g. General Assembly Resolutions), questions related to treaties, disputes settlements, human rights and law of the sea. As the questions are based upon both substantive and procedural law, familiarity with the Charter of the United Nations, law of treaties, and the relevant decisions of the International Court of Justice are essential.

Note on examination format

The questions will call for legal analysis and demonstration of knowledge of international law. Participants will not be permitted to use any materials others than those provided by the examiners.

Answers and evaluation

Except where otherwise indicated, all questions must be answered according to the generally accepted principles of international law. The answers to the questions should show a recognition of material and relevant issues presented by the facts; the candidates should discuss the principles of law applicable to the facts, and set forth the different steps of reasoning by which the conclusion has been reached. In grading the examination, appropriate credit will be given, for well reasoned analyses of the legal issues.

SPECIALIZED PAPER

Occupational Group: Library and Information Management

Essays

A. Libraries are faced with a changing information environment. Technological innovations will inevitably lead to changes in the way to acquire, process, store, retrieve, transmit and use information. Using examples, discuss the impact of these changes on the role of librarians and the services they provide to users.

B. A department in an international organization has accumulated a substantial collection of printed and digital information resources. As an information manager, you are asked to select, analyze, classify, catalogue, and index this material. You have to set up a few computerized files and a database of information sources. Establish procedures for information services and identify resources needed to maintain it. Discuss the information and decisions you would need to obtain and steps you have to take in order to submit your proposal for managing information resources and services.

C. Discuss what the phrase “library without walls” represents for you, and explain what type of activities would be expected to be performed by staff working in such libraries.

Questions

1. What are metadata?
2. Describe the processes involved in a digitization operation?
3. What policy would you recommend for discarding copies in specialized/technical libraries? Briefly explain.
4. What are the forms of acquisition of publications and what is their importance for international libraries?
5. What is content management? Provide definition and examples.
6. What are similarities and differences between searching the Internet and on-line commercial databases? Describe available techniques for more effective searching.

7. List the steps you would take to identify information needs of users.

8. How do you market information resources and services in the Organization? List the principles of marketing.

9. Describe a knowledge-sharing approach to library operations.

10. Would you still be developing CD-ROM products today? Explain why?

List of topics

Suggested reading includes basic textbooks and periodicals in the field of library and related work covering the following topics:

- Library and information science
- Library networks
- Library operations and management
- Computer based integrated library systems
- Information technology as used in libraries
- On-line searching theory and techniques
- Databases
- Reference and information services
- Bibliographic instruction
- Theory of bibliography
- Cataloguing and classification theory and practice
- Indexing theory and practices (including thesauri)
- Acquisition of print and non-print materials
- Development and management of library collection
- Monographs
- Periodicals and serials
- Audiovisual material
- Microforms and other non-print materials
- User studies for library services
- Library services for special populations (i.e. disadvantaged, handicapped, etc.)
- Archives and maintenance of archive collections
- Depository libraries
- United Nations databases and information systems
- International documentation
- Knowledge Management

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SPECIALIZED PAPER

Occupational Group: Publishing and Printing

Essays

A. On Demand Printing is one of the newest printing technologies. Describe this printing method. Describe both its advantages and its limitations and what projects are best suited to this new technology.

B. You have received a completed manuscript for a large publication. The client department needs specifications and a costing estimate to proceed. Describe what information you will need to complete the specifications for print. How will you proceed in obtaining estimates based on these specifications?

C. You have received colour proofs for approval on a 24 page full colour booklet. Describe how you will go about reviewing these proofs in order to guarantee their for correctness so that an approval can be given for printing.

Questions

1. Provide some examples of different finishes on printed material.
2. Describe the different methods of binding various books/magazines/catalogues.
3. Describe the terms: trapping, drop out, cropping, duotones and registration.
4. Describe some of the paper stocks that are used in cover and inside text pages. Include weights, finishes and textures.
5. Describe the following: die cutting, embossing, hot stamped, thermographic printing, radius corners.
6. Provide an explanation of the following printing terms: gravure, offset, silk-screen and web printing.
7. What are "AA's"?
8. What does the term "direct to plate" mean?

List of Topics

Suggested reading includes field of printing and publishing covering the following topics:

- Information technology
- Graphic design
- Printing and distribution
- Publishing
- Budgeting/Administration for printing and publishing

SPECIALIZED PAPER

Occupational Group: RADIO PRODUCER (Arabic & Spanish)

Essays

A. Rewrite the following cuts as a 5-minute radio item to be included in a UN radio news programme.

"HUMAN RIGHTS DAY was observed in New York on Tuesday (10 December) at a meeting of United Nations staff in honour of colleagues who have been detained or in other ways been denied their human rights. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar reminded the staff it was against the background of the horrors of the Second World War that representatives of the nations of the world had formulated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The decades since then, he added, had not brought universal recognition of the inherent dignity and inalienable right of the human person. He noted that, earlier in the day, he had attended an exhibition at United Nations headquarters depicting that most infamous attack against human life and dignity which was called Auschwitz. Mr. Perez de Cuellar told the staff that "in our own house" there had been painful reminders of human rights violations."

"The United Nations Economic and Social Council, ECOSOC, ended its second regular session of 1985 after approving a draft agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, UNIDO, which was recently converted into a specialized agency. It also recommended that the Assembly do likewise 'at the earliest opportunity.' Recognizing the coordinating role and comprehensive responsibilities of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the agreement lays out avenues of cooperation between the agency and the United Nations, and establishes UNIDO's pre-eminence in the field of upgrading the industrial systems of the developing countries."

"A resolution on help to student refugees in southern Africa expressed appreciation for the contribution of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia in granting asylum, and asked the High Commissioner and Secretary-General to organize a suitable assistance programme for those refugees. The social committee has adopted, without a vote, a resolution on the Genocide Convention, urging countries that have not already joined to do so without delay. Another resolution adopted without a vote called for the establishment of a Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations - to provide financial help to representatives of indigenous communities to take part in the deliberations of a working group that is devoted to their concerns."

"The Assembly's Economic Committee has adopted draft resolutions on special economic assistance programmes, and an International Volunteer Day, on the report of the Trade and Development Board, on the role of personnel in the development process, on technical cooperation among developing countries, and on coordination within the United Nations system. On special programmes of economic assistance, the draft adopted would have the Assembly ask the Secretary-General report to it in 1986 on ways and means of enhancing efficiency in the implementation of decisions taken by intergovernmental bodies."

"By another draft, the Assembly would invite Governments to observe the fifth of December as an International Volunteer Day every year, and would urge them to stress the importance of volunteer service. On technical cooperation among developing countries, the Assembly would request the organisations in the United Nations system to take action to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the High-Level

Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries."

B. Write a radio news report, about one minute thirty seconds long, with audio inserts, based on material consisting of a press briefing and three news stories. (Provided with examination)

You must write the radio news report in either Arabic or Spanish.

C. Select one of the issues below and write a 2 to 3 minute analytic story of your choice about the issue you selected concerning the United Nations.

- Is the United Nations Human Rights Commission a toothless body?
- Has the United Nations been effective in keeping the peace?
- Is the International Criminal Court going to make a difference?
- Can Kyoto Protocol save the world?

You must write the analytic story in either Arabic or Spanish.

D. A story provided contains a number of factual, grammatical and other mistakes. Identify and correct these mistakes on the document provided. This document is provided in Arabic and Spanish with the examination.

E. You have been assigned to conduct an interview of approximately 4-5 minutes based on a Press Release. (Provided in the examination).

Suggest who you would conduct the interview with (the interviewee); identify the questions you would ask in order of importance and write a short introduction to the interview. You must answer in either Arabic or Spanish.

F. As a Radio Producer, prepare a 30 to 45 seconds news story in either Arabic Spanish of the material contained in the Press Release provided below, for inclusion in a radio news bulletin.

19 November 2004

Great expectations

The subject of World Health Day 2005 is maternal and child health.

In the lead up to World Health Day on 7 April next year, six mothers-to-be living in different countries of the world are sharing their experiences of pregnancy and childbirth. In this second part of Great expectations, Damiana, Samah, Hiwot, Renu, Bounlid and Claire are seven months pregnant and have only a few weeks left before their big day. We will return to their stories again at the birth of their babies, at one week after birth, and finally when their babies are six weeks old.

Hopes and fears

Every mother-to-be is filled with hopes and fears. Will the baby be healthy? Will labour be short or long? Will she have a girl or a boy? How will the new baby change her life; her day-to-day work; her relationship with her partner and family?

The women at 7 months pregnant – “hopes and fears”

Damiana, Samah, Hiwot, Renu, Bounlid and Claire share their hopes and fears. They share their thoughts about having a girl or a boy, and describe their support from loved ones and the medical care they are receiving at seven months pregnant.

The women at 5 months pregnant

At five months into their pregnancies, Damiana, Samah, Hiwot, Renu, Bounlid and Claire begin sharing their stories from different parts of the world: Bolivia, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

These are six unique stories, but they reflect a common theme – the central importance of maternal and child health to our families, communities and societies. In a world where more than half a million women die in childbirth every year and where four million newborns each year do not survive beyond one month, these documentaries aim to raise awareness of the challenges we face as a global community in improving maternal and newborn health. They will also draw attention to the pressing need to meet the Millennium Development Goals of reducing maternal deaths by three quarters, and reducing child mortality by two thirds by 2015.

List of topics

Suggested reading includes basic textbooks and periodicals in the field of public information covering the following topics:

- Information technology
- International communication problems
- Public information materials published and disseminated by the U.N. and its agencies
- Public resolutions
- Public services provided by international organizations
- Radio work
- The work of news agencies

SPECIALIZED PAPER

Occupational Group: Security

Essays

A. The newly appointed head of security of an international agency has decided to devise a new emergency plan to cover any potential man-made or natural disaster that might affect the agency's headquarters and staff.

1. Assume that the headquarters premises are located in an earthquake zone and that the emergency plan calls for the training of a cadre of security officers to deal with an earthquake situation. Describe and explain five functions that this cadre should be trained to perform.

2. An emergency plan intended to handle a disaster situation involving the agency's headquarters and its employees should include provisions for taking what kind of actions in preparation for any disaster?

B. A steel safe has been burglarized in one of the offices of an international agency. A security officer is appointed to investigate the burglary. The agency's offices are located on the ground floor of the building. A number of small stores and private business offices also occupy this floor. During operational hours, the agency receives many visitors and vendors.

The particular office in which the safe is located has smooth plaster walls and a wooden floor. Other than the safe itself, which is of the combination type with a dial, the office has a wooden standing lamp with a silk shade. Neither the entrance door nor any of the windows of the agency's offices are found to have been forced open. Inside the agency, none of the office doors have locks.

The safe was attacked by punching out the dial spindle; however, a relocking mechanism prevented entry and the burglar(s) then ripped the safe open by peeling back the door from a top corner. This procedure resulted in a large quantity of fire clay (insulating material) being strewn all over the floor. No agency documents were taken, but a large amount of cash and several identifiable valuable personal possessions kept there by various employees are missing.

The agency head and the janitor state that the crime took place some time between 12 midnight, when the agency head finished working and closed the office, and 2 a.m., when the janitor came and discovered the crime.

1. In the light of the facts above, identify and explain the two most reasonable explanations of how the burglar(s) could have gained access to the safe.

2. Given the situation described above, list the three types of physical evidence you might expect to find at the crime scene and explain where you would look for each.

3. Describe possible investigative leads or sources of information that the security officer could check out.

C. An international agency has its largest office in country X. Country X is experiencing unstable political conditions caused by tensions that exist between its majority political group and its minority political groups. The head of security of the agency field office is anxious to implement measures that will enable his officers to deal fairly but effectively with any possible consequences of this threatening situation. His concern is intensified because the field office employs a great many local personnel representing rival groups.

1. Minority group riots rarely happen suddenly or without warning. They are the product of tensions that accumulate over a period of time. Describe six signs of increasing tension between rival groups that you would bring to the attention of the agency's head of security.

2. Discuss why a security unit should prepare a written civil disorder or riot control plan in advance of any actual disorder. In your answer explain five of the most important components that should be covered in such a plan.

3. Assume a riot between the rival groups has broken out immediately outside the gate of the field office. No police appear to be on the scene and the riot threatens to spread to the grounds and buildings of the field office. Describe five steps that should be taken immediately by the head of security to deal with this situation.

Questions

1. What is the primary purpose of keeping statistics on the location, nature and frequency of security/safety incidents?

2. Officer conduct at the scene of a demonstration or crowd disturbance is often an important factor in restoring order. List three of the most important rules that you would establish for security officers to deal with a disturbance of this nature.

3. Perimeter intrusion detection systems can be described as either wireless or "hard wired." Which of these categories is generally considered to be:

a. The most reliable?

b. The most expensive to install?

4. As a general rule, when a subordinate makes an error he or she should be quickly and publicly corrected so that others can learn from the mistake.

a. Do you agree with this approach? If so, explain why.

b. If not, explain how you would handle the situation.

5. Assuming a 40 hour work week, 8 hour shifts, 6 official holidays, 5 days of sick leave, 10 days of annual leave, and an average annual salary of \$13,000:

a. How many security officers would be required to establish and maintain a permanent 24-hour a day guard post?

b. What would be the salary cost of establishing such a post?

6. A visitor to your building has fainted and collapsed on the floor. An ambulance has been called. The victim has a weak but rapid pulse, cold clammy skin and is faintly bluish around the lips. You recognize this condition as shock. Briefly describe what three first aid actions should be performed as treatment for shock.

7. Using examples, briefly discuss three ways in which an interview differs from an interrogation.

8. List 10 priority areas that should be covered in training a new security officer. Briefly describe which training method should be used for each area listed.

List of topics

For the preparation of the specialized part of the examination, candidates are encouraged to study general literature and periodicals on:

- Security
- Law enforcement
- Safety
- Fire fighting and fire prevention.

SPECIALIZED PAPER

Occupational Group: Statistics

Essays

A. What are the three basic sources of demographic statistics? Describe them in detail in terms of: (a) the nature and type of data available from each source and; (b) the uses of the data obtained from these sources.

B. Compare centralization and decentralization in a statistical system. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of each approach.

C. Describe in detail how you would organize and implement an international trade statistical system for the collection and reporting on imports and exports by quantity, value, origin, destination and type and nationality of carrier at the national level and at the international level; indicate what tables would be presented in your report

Questions

1. In 1990 the Central Statistical Office of Country X conducted a Rural Income Distribution Survey with the assistance of the World Bank. The sample included 1,060 households in 20 rural areas. The table below shows the survey results with regard to mean income by household size. Study the table and write a short analysis which focuses on the main points of information to be drawn from it:

Household Size	Mean Income per Household US\$	Mean Income per Person US\$	Mean Income per Adult Equivalent/US\$	Number of Cases
1-2	523	342	419	117
3-4	526	149	202	170
5	968	194	282	102
6	659	110	164	113
7	818	117	171	96
8	937	117	177	98
9-11	1010	103	155	152
12+	1683	118	183	109

2. Define the mean, mode and median and show by diagram how they are normally related in a distribution which is skewed to the right.

3. List the two major commodity classifications used in external trade statistics. Why is it necessary to have one-to-one correspondence between the two commodity classifications?

4. Describe two ways of measuring growth rates of time series and comment on the advantages and disadvantages of each.

5. Distinguish clearly between systematic errors and random errors in a sample inquiry.

6. In a college class, there are 80 men and 40 women. There are 36 smokers and 84 non-smokers. What is the likelihood that any student selected at random is a male smoker under the following conditions:

a. If the percentage of smokers among men is the same as the percentage of smokers among women (i.e. no relationship between sex and smoking)?

b. If the percentage of smokers among men is twice the percentage of smokers among women (i.e. men are twice as likely to smoke as women)?

7. A national service requires all applicants to undergo a drug screening examination. In a batch of 25 applicants one fails the test. The applicant claims never to have used any drugs. It is known that the equipment used in the test has been shown empirically to be able to detect the presence of

drugs 99% of the time when the drugs are present. The manufacturer also admits that 5% of the time the equipment detects drugs even when they are not there. It is also known that at least 90% of those who enlisted in the armed forces of the country have not used drugs. What, if anything, can be said about the claims of the applicant?

8. Overall energy balances are an important tool for energy analysts and policy makers. Describe the essential features of such a balance.

9. Of the 50 people on a bus, 1/5 are opposed to the non smoking ban on the bus. If 15 of these passengers are selected at random, without replacement, what is the probability that exactly 5 of them oppose the smoking ban on the bus? and what is the expected number of passengers in the sample who oppose the smoking ban?

10. What is the conceptual difference between "census value added" as defined in industrial surveys and the contribution of industry to Gross Domestic Product?

List of topics

Suggested reading includes basic textbooks or manuals in the field of statistics covering the following topics:

- Demographic and social statistics
- National accounts statistics
- International statistics
- Statistical analysis

EXAMINATION SAMPLES

GENERAL PAPER

Summary

Summarize the following report in your own words. The report should be reduced to approximately one third of its original length; the summary should have between 200 and 300 words. Failure to meet these guidelines will result in point loss.

Text

Ecology and economics should push in the same direction. After all, the “eco” part of each word derives from the Greek word for “home”, and the protagonists of both claim to have humanity's welfare as their goal. Yet environmentalists and economists are often at loggerheads. For economists, the world seems to be getting better. For many environmentalists, it seems to be getting worse. These environmentalists have developed a sort of “litany” of three big environmental fears: natural resources are running out; the population is ever growing, leaving less and less to eat and the planet's air and water are becoming ever more polluted. Human activity is thus defiling the earth, and humanity may end up killing itself in the process. The trouble is, the evidence does not back up this litany. The early environmental movement worried that the mineral resources on which modern industry depends would run out. Clearly, there must be some limit to the amount of fossil fuels and metal ores that can be extracted from the earth: the planet, after all, has a finite mass. But that limit is far greater than many environmentalists would have people believe. Reserves of natural resources have to be located, a process that costs money. That, not natural scarcity, is the main limit on their availability. However, known reserves of all fossil fuels, and of most commercially important metals, are now larger than were believed to be. In the case of oil, for example, reserves that could be extracted at reasonably competitive prices would keep the world economy running for about 150 years at present consumption rates. Add to that the fact that the price of solar energy has fallen by half in every decade for the past 30 years, and appears likely to continue to do so into the future, and energy shortages do not look like a serious threat either to the economy or to the environment. The population explosion is also turning out to be a bugaboo. As far back as the end of the 18th Century Thomas Malthus claimed that, if unchecked, human population would expand exponentially, while food production could increase only linearly, by bringing new land into cultivation. He was wrong. Population growth has turned out to have an internal check: as people grow richer and healthier, they have smaller families. Indeed, the growth rate of the human population reached its peak, of more than 2% a year, in the early 1960s. The rate of increase has been declining ever since. It is now 1.26%, and is expected to fall to 0.46% in 2050. The United Nations estimates that most of the world's population growth will be over by 2100, with the population stabilising at just below 11 billion. Granted, the threat of pollution is real, but exaggerated. Many analyses show that air pollution diminishes when a society becomes rich enough to be able to afford to be concerned about the environment. For London, the city for which the best data are available, air pollution peaked around 1890. Today, the air is cleaner than it has been since 1585. There is good reason to believe that this general picture holds true for all developed countries. And, although air pollution is increasing in many developing countries, they are merely replicating the development of the industrialized countries. When they grow sufficiently rich they, too, will start to reduce their air pollution. All this contradicts the litany. Yet opinion polls suggest that many people, in the rich world, at least, nurture the belief that environmental standards are declining. Scientific funding goes mainly to areas with many problems. That may be wise policy, but it will also create an impression that many more potential problems exist than is the case. The attitude of the media is also a factor in the distortion. People are clearly more curious about bad news than good. Newspapers and broadcasters are there to provide what the public wants. That, however, can lead to significant distortions of perception. To replace the litany with facts is crucial if people want to make the best possible decisions for the future.