

Active Citizen **360**

The possibilities are all around you.



United Nations Program

2011-2012

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BRIEF OVERVIEW OF UNITED NATIONS

1. The United Nations was founded in 1945 with the main impetus coming from the United States and other victors in World War II. One of the main goals was to take steps towards a form of "collective security" to help maintain peace following World War II in which 60 million people died. The structure of the U.N. in many ways reflects the wishes of the victors of WW II. This is most evident by the five nations which have veto power in the Security Council: U.S., Russia (the former U.S.S.R.), U.K., France, and China.
2. The structure includes a General Assembly, a Security Council, the International Court of Justice, a Secretariat, and a number of other lesser known agencies. Most of these other administrative arms of the United Nations have responsibility for peace-keeping (Middle East, former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Haiti), for aid to developing nations, or for a variety of tasks ranging from managing international postal service to coordinating international air traffic control.
3. When the U.N. was founded in 1945, it had only 51 members. That number has presently grown to 193. In the General Assembly, voting is based on a one-nation one-vote system. Thus, a country such as Monaco (with a population the size of University City) has equal voting power to that of China (with a population of 1.3 billion, one-fifth of the planet's population). It is actually possible to form a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly from countries representing only 10% of the world's population and who pay only 5% of the United Nations dues.
4. The budget for the UN's core functions — the Secretariat operations in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and five Regional Commissions — is \$3 billion a year. This is about 4 per cent of New York City's annual budget — and less than the yearly cost of Tokyo's Fire Department. The USA's share of the UN's regular budget is \$582 million a year — the equivalent of \$186 per American. The United States is often in arrears on its payments.
5. The Security Council has primary responsibility for international peace-keeping. A United Nations peace-keeping force can be formed to enter a conflict only with the consent of nine of the fifteen members of the Council, including all five permanent nations. The most significant conflict in which the United Nations has become involved was in Korea (1950-52). There are a number of other major disputes in which the U.N. has not become involved (such as Vietnam, Nicaragua, Hungary, Czechoslovakia). However, perhaps a true evaluation of how well the U.N. has done in maintaining peace since 1945 is by noting the numerous successes which it has had when nations have been about to engage in war. The United Nations provides a forum for countries to concurrently debate their cases and seek an alternative to war.

BASIC OPERATION OF A MODEL UNITED NATIONS

1. Model United Nations are experiences in which students take on the roles of representing various nations in the U.N. and engaging in debate and voting about the issues. They can be very significant learning experiences for students because:
 - A-- Students learn a considerable amount about global awareness. They come to see that there are scores of interests which nations have in the world, and they do not necessarily match the positions of the United States.
 - B-- They learn a great deal about conflict resolution.
 - C-- They learn to take on the roles of delegates from different countries.
 - D-- They learn to discuss an issue in a fashion in which there are rules of procedure governing when, how, and under what conditions they may speak.
 - E-- They learn to work with others in building coalitions and acting in the form of bloc politics.
 - F-- They learn to speak in front of a larger group, enhancing both their speaking and listening skills.
 - G-- They learn to have fun in another constructive way.
 - H-- They learn better respect for one another.

INTRO TO MIDDLE SCHOOL U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Your field trip will simulate a United Nations General Assembly session. Your session is on _____.

1. Bring a pencil/pen, your research, a country placard or sign.
Make sure your placard is easy to read from a distance!
2. Vote and talk from the perspective of your country. The country you will represent is: _____.
3. When a resolution is presented, you may:
 - Ask questions about the resolution.
 - Suggest an amendment that would be better for your country and/or the world community.
 - Make a comment in favor of the resolution, or in opposition to the resolution.
4. If you are presenting your resolution:
 - 1st. Read the operative clauses (solution) to the Assembly.
 - 2nd. Summarize your solution.
 - 3rd. Explain why your resolution is important for the world.
 - 4th. Take notes while delegates ask questions and propose amendments.
 - 5th. Respond to the questions and amendments.
5. Vote on the resolution!
 - Yes
 - No
 - Abstain: Your country chooses to refrain from voting. An abstention has the effect of a “No” vote, because a resolution can only pass with a majority of “Yes” votes.

RESOLUTION WRITING

HEADING

Re.:
Resolution submitted to:
Resolution submitted by:
Date:

Principles and Problems

PREAMBLE

Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Aware of
Confident

Convinced
Deeply concerned
Emphasizing
Fully aware
Guided by
Having considered

Preambulatory Phrases

Keeping in mind
Noting with deep concern
Observing
Realizing
Reaffirming

Recalling
Recognizing
Seeking
Taking into consideration
Whereas

A – Principles that apply to UDHR:

- *
- *
- *

B – Problems -- acts which violate the principles:

- *
- *
- *

Suggestions or Solutions

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts
Affirms
Approves
Authorizes
Calls
Calls upon
Condemns
Congratulates

Confirms
Considers
Declares accordingly
Deplores
Draws the attention
Designates
Emphasizes
Encourages

Operative Phrases

Endorses
Expresses its appreciation
Expresses its hope
Further recommends
Further resolves
Notes
Proclaims
Reaffirms

Recommends
Reminds
Regrets
Requests
Supports
Transmits
Urges
Welcomes

Be It Hereby Resolved That:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

SAMPLE CIVITAS UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION

Fall, 2011
Resolution GA-01

Heading:

Re: Childhood Mortality and Pneumonia
Submitted to: General Assembly
Submitted by: Norway
Date: November 2011

Establishing in the PREAMBLE the principles that apply in this resolution:

Whereas Article 25, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.”, and

Whereas Article 25, section 2 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born or in out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.”, and

Whereas Article 27, section 1 of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS states, “Every has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.”, and

Shocked that pneumonia kills more children than any other disease—more than AIDS, malaria, and measles combined, and

Dismayed that pneumonia is responsible for the deaths of more than 2 million children under the age of five every year, accounting for almost one in five under-5 deaths worldwide, and

Realizing that children are more susceptible to pneumonia if they are malnourished, have not been immunized, or live in isolated areas where it is difficult to get to a hospital or medical facility,

Be It Hereby Resolved That the General Assembly:

1. The United Nations will begin a program called Pneumonia Urgent Response Healthmobiles, in which vans will travel to rural villages with the goal of preventing and treating pediatric pneumonia.
2. Pneumonia Urgent Response Healthmobiles will try to prevent pneumonia by administering immunizations for children and Medika Mamba (a Ready-To-Use therapeutic food made of ground roasted peanuts, powdered milk, cooking oil, sugar, vitamins and minerals) to prevent malnutrition. They will treat those who do have pneumonia by distributing effective oral antibiotics.
3. The Healthmobiles will be staffed by a UN employee as well as a local person who speaks the language. The staffers will be trained to diagnosis pneumonia based on visual inspection and timing of respiration rate.
4. This program will take place in Chad, Ethiopia, and Botswana, three countries that have high pneumonia infection rates and low access to health facilities. There will be 10 healthmobiles in each country, and each healthmobile will be given a region to patrol.
5. Our program will last five years. At that time the program will be evaluated by the General Assembly and, if found to be successful, can be renewed for another five years and expanded to other countries with high childhood mortality rates due to pneumonia.
6. To pay for Pneumonia Urgent Response Healthmobiles, the United Nations will raise the dues of the 10 wealthiest countries 1%, raising 10.2 million dollars a year. This will pay for the vans, salary of the staffers, immunizations, antibiotics, and Medika Mamba. The UN will work closely with the World Health Organization (WHO) to get the supplies necessary at the absolute lowest cost.

Responding to a Resolution during the General Assembly

When a fellow delegate is presenting their resolution at the General Assembly session, you will have a chance to raise your placard, get on the speakers' list, and express your opinion. There are basically three ways to respond:

Make a comment. For example:

“I support this resolution. I think it’s a great idea!”

“I don’t think the resolution really solves the problem because _____. It needs to be improved.”

“I’d like to compliment the authors of this resolution for being creative. I love the way they _____.”

Ask a question. For example:

“How did you come up with your budget for this?”

“Why did you choose to _____?”

“How did you decide which countries to include in your program?”

Propose an amendment. For example:

“I propose we change operative clause ____ to say _____.”

“I propose we add a clause that says _____.”

“I propose we delete clause ____ because _____.”

Remember:

RESOLUTIONS DON’T HAVE TO BE PERFECT TO GET YOUR VOTE,
BUT THEY NEED TO BE GOOD FOR THE WORLD AND THEY
SHOULD NOT NEGATIVELY AFFECT YOUR COUNTRY.

How to Tackle Funding Your UN program:

Step 1: Figure an approximate cost

Obviously you will often have to make “educated guesses” at how much your programs will cost, but it’s useful to at least go through that process of estimation. You can actually find out a lot about approximate costs just by googling your budget items. Often the cost of something varies depending on geography. However, here are a few useful facts:

2¢	The cost of a pill to treat stomach parasites in a child in Africa
7¢	Provides 50 kids with safe water for a day
19¢	The price of a healthy meal for a school child in a poor country
48¢	Will give a child a notebook and pencil to use in a classroom
60¢	Buys water purification tablets to treat 5 gallons of water.
\$1	Pays for protein biscuits for a starving child
\$2	Purchases 1 liter of therapeutic milk
\$3	Price of a machete in West Africa (used by many farmers, thugs, and political gangsters)
\$7	The cost of a bed net that will protect two people against malaria for five years
\$10	The price of an AK-47 in Africa. (It’s the preferred gun of warlords and used by child soldiers)
\$25	The cost per month of treating one child who has AIDS
\$31	Buys a soccer ball and air pump for children in refugee camps
\$86	Can buy a bicycle for help travelling in remote areas
\$100	The price of 740 doses of measles vaccine
\$257	Provides an emergency classroom kit for 40 kids (Kit includes radio, pencils, paper, blackboard, & more)
\$480	Supplies 20 emergency first aid kits
\$500	Buys a water pump for a whole community
\$600	Can buy enough life saving peanut paste for 400 under-fed kids for 1 day
\$1,240	Purchases a tent for a makeshift school or health center
\$1,994	Provides midwifery kit to help 50 moms deliver healthy babies under safe conditions
\$4,415	Supplies enough basic family water kits for 315 families
\$30,705	Buys an ambulance or minivan

More supplies & prices can be found at the UNICEF site. (<http://www.unicef.org/index.php>)

Step 2: Decide on your funding mechanism

In the past, students have devised a number of ways to fund their programs: asking for donations from wealthy countries, requesting a fee be placed on international airline flights, organizing a benefit concert, and (perhaps the most popular) raising UN dues. While it may be difficult, try to actually crunch the numbers and see if your method of funding will actually come close to paying for their program.

This packet (beginning on page 9) has information about UN Dues. The UN budget generated by dues is roughly 2.5 billion, so keep that in mind when funding your programs by raising dues. For example:

Raising dues for the 10 nations that pay the highest amount of dues would create:

0.1%=	\$1,909,781
0.5%=	\$9,548,909
1%=	\$19,097,818
5%=	\$95,489,090
10%=	\$190,978,180

If you raised dues on the 10 wealthiest nations (by GNI per capita) it would look more like this:

0.1%=	\$217,213
0.5%=	\$1,086,063
1%=	\$2,172,126
5%=	\$10,860,630
10%=	\$21,721,260

The countries affected would be Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

The countries affected would be Australia, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, U.S.A.

Although raising dues for the 10 richest nations sounds pretty straight forward, as you can see from the example above, you need to be specific. Those are two very different sets of countries and two very different amounts.

BASIC INDICATORS for the 25 Richest Countries in the World

Country	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 births)	Total population (thousands)	GDP per capita (US\$)	Total adult literacy rate (%)	Life Expectancy (in years)
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Luxembourg	4.5	502	104,512	99	78
Norway	3.3	4,899	79,085	99	80
Qatar	8.2	1,696	68,872	93	75
Switzerland	4.1	7,782	67,560	99	81
Denmark	4.4	5,543	56,115	99	78
Ireland	4.9	4,459	51,356	99	78
Netherlands	4.7	16,610	48,222	99	79
United Arab Emirates	8.2	4,707	46,857	90	78
U.S.A.	6.3	310,118	46,381	99	78
Austria	4.4	8,372	45,989	99	79
Australia	4.4	22,441	45,587	99	81
Finland	3.7	5,367	44,492	99	79
Sweden	3.2	9,373	43,533	99	80
Belgium	4.2	10,827	42,747	99	79
France	4.2	65,447	40,875	99	80
Germany	4.3	81,802	39,731	99	79
Japan	3.2	127,380	39,669	99	82
Canada	4.8	34,226	37,977	99	80
Iceland	2.9	317	37,293	99	81
Singapore	3.0	4,987	37,293	94	80
Italy	5.0	60,380	35,435	98	80
United Kingdom	4.8	62,008	35,334	99	79
Spain	4.2	46,072	31,946	97	80
Kuwait	8.1	3,051	31,482	94	77
Greece	6.7	11,306	29,365	97	79

BASIC INDICATORS for the 25 Poorest Countries in the World

Country	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 births)	Total population (thousands)	GDP per capita (US\$)	Total adult literacy rate (%)	Life Expectancy (in years)
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Burundi	99.4	8,519	163	59	49
Dem. Republic of Congo	113.5	67,827	171	67	46
Liberia	132.5	3,477	239	57	45
Sierra Leone	160.3	5,836	311	38	42
Malawi	89.4	15,622	328	71	48
Eritrea	55.3	5,224	363	64	58
Niger	110.8	15,891	371	28	56
Zimbabwe	58.0	12,644	375	91	43
Ethiopia	86.9	79,221	390	35	52
Madagascar	65.5	20,146	412	70	59
Guinea	102.5	10,324	414	57	56
Togo	86.6	6,780	422	53	58
Gambia	74.2	1,751	440	42	55
Central African Republic	96.8	4,506	447	48	44
Nepal	53.9	29,853	452	56	63
Burma	47.6	50,496	459	89	63
Mozambique	95.9	23,406	465	44	42
Uganda	76.9	33,796	474	73	51
Afghanistan	157.0	29,117	486	28	43
Guinea-Bissau	112.7	1,647	513	64	46
Rwanda	112.4	10,277	536	64	46
Timor-Leste	95.9	1,131	543	50	67
Tanzania	40.7	45,040	551	72	52
Burkina Faso	72.6	16,286	564	28	52
Bangladesh	104.4	164,425	574	53	64

Regional Summaries for BASIC INDICATORS

Region	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 births)	Total population (thousands)	GDP per capita (US\$)	Total adult literacy rate (%)	Life Expectancy (in years)
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
Sub-Saharan Africa	86	819,292	1,194	71	52
Middle East & North Africa	29	325,180	3,303	86	71
Europe & Central Asia	19	443,259	8,736	99	70
East Asia & Pacific	23	1,922,964	2,952	98	72
Latin America & Caribbean	20	566,609	7,448	98	73
North America	13	337,371	48,705	99	79
World	44	6,768,981	8,600	82	66

COUNTRY RESEARCH

UNICEF

www.unicef.org

CIA World Factbook

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

RESOLUTION RESEARCH

TED Talks

<http://www.ted.com/talks>

UN Cyber School Bus

www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus/index.html

Human Rights Watch

www.hrw.org

BBC News

news.bbc.co.uk

Summary of United Nations Dues

How are membership dues calculated?

Membership dues (which are also known as assessments) are based primarily on each nation's share of the global economy. Additional criteria are based on a series of variables including the country's GNP, external debt, and per capita incomes. The General Assembly decides what percent each country will pay based on those figures. The United States pays at a rate 22,000 times greater than Belize. For 2011, the 39 countries contributing at the minimum rate were assessed \$26,485 each. The largest contributor – the United States – was assessed \$582,678,514. That may seem like a lot of money, but keep in mind that membership dues do not pay for all of the United Nations' entire yearly budget. As of September, 2011 only 129 member states (out of 193) have paid their U.N. member dues in full.

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2011	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2011?
Afghanistan	0.004	105,942	0.003	No
Albania	0.010	264,854	0.083	Yes
Algeria	0.128	3,390,130	0.093	Yes
Andorra	0.007	185,398	2.205	Yes
Angola	0.010	264,854	0.014	No
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	52,971	0.595	Yes
Argentina	0.287	1,601,306	0.040	No
Armenia	0.005	132,427	0.041	Yes
Australia	1.933	51,196,253	2.253	Yes
Austria	0.851	22,539,064	2.682	Yes
Azerbaijan	0.015	397,281	0.043	Yes
The Bahamas	0.018	476,737	1.348	Yes
Bahrain	0.039	1,032,930	0.837	No
Bangladesh	0.010	264,854	0.002	No
Barbados	0.008	211,883	0.776	No
Belarus	0.042	1,112,386	0.117	No
Belgium	1.075	28,471,791	2.608	Yes
Belize	0.001	26,485	0.079	No
Benin	0.003	79,456	0.009	No
Bhutan	0.001	26,485	0.038	Yes
Bolivia	0.007	185,398	0.018	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.014	370,796	0.096	Yes
Botswana	0.018	476,737	0.026	Yes
Brazil	1.611	42,667,959	0.224	Yes
Brunei	0.028	741,591	1.859	Yes
Bulgaria	0.038	1,006,445	0.137	Yes
Burkina Faso	0.003	79,456	0.005	Yes
Burundi	0.001	26,485	0.003	Yes
Cambodia	0.003	79,456	0.006	No
Cameroon	0.011	291,339	0.015	No
Canada	3.207	84,938,636	2.455	Yes
Cape Verde	0.001	26,485	0.054	Yes
Central African Republic	0.001	26,485	0.006	No
Chad	0.002	52,971	0.005	No
Chile	0.236	6,250,551	0.362	Yes
China	3.189	84,461,899	0.063	Yes
Colombia	0.144	3,813,896	0.083	No
Comoros	0.001	26,485	0.036	No
Congo	0.003	79,456	0.020	Yes
Costa Rica	0.034	900,503	0.197	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	0.010	264,854	0.013	Yes

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2011	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2011?
Croatia	0.097	2,569,083	0.599	Yes
Cuba	0.071	1,880,463	0.167	Yes
Cyprus	0.046	1,218,328	1.515	Yes
Czech Republic	0.349	9,243,400	0.877	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	79,456	0.001	Yes
Denmark	0.736	19,493,245	3.503	Yes
Djibouti	0.001	26,485	0.030	Yes
Dominica	0.001	26,485	0.389	No
Dominican Republic	0.042	1,112,386	0.119	Yes
East Timor	0.001	26,485	0.024	No
Ecuador	0.040	1,059,416	0.074	Yes
Egypt	0.094	2,489,626	0.031	Yes
El Salvador	0.019	503,222	0.088	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	0.008	211,883	0.303	No
Eritrea	0.001	26,485	0.005	Yes
Estonia	0.040	1,059,416	0.791	Yes
Ethiopia	0.008	211,883	0.003	No
Fiji	0.004	105,942	0.123	No
Finland	0.566	14,990,729	2.780	Yes
France	6.123	162,170,025	2.464	Yes
Gabon	0.014	370,796	0.246	No
The Gambia	0.001	26,485	0.015	No
Georgia	0.006	158,912	0.036	Yes
Germany	8.018	212,359,833	2.598	Yes
Ghana	0.006	158,912	0.007	Yes
Greece	0.691	18,301,403	1.697	Yes
Grenada	0.001	26,485	0.255	No
Guatemala	0.028	741,591	0.052	Yes
Guinea	0.002	52,971	0.005	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	26,485	0.017	No
Guyana	0.001	26,485	0.034	Yes
Haiti	0.003	79,456	0.008	No
Honduras	0.008	211,883	0.026	Yes
Hungary	0.291	7,707,248	0.772	Yes
Iceland	0.042	1,112,386	3.493	Yes
India	0.534	14,143,197	0.012	Yes
Indonesia	0.238	6,303,522	0.027	Yes
Iran	0.233	6,171,095	0.082	No
Iraq	0.020	529,708	0.017	Yes
Ireland	0.498	13,189,723	2.879	Yes
Israel	0.384	10,170,389	1.311	Yes
Italy	4.999	132,400,450	2.184	Yes
Jamaica	0.014	370,796	0.137	No
Japan	12.530	331,861,899	2.594	Yes
Jordan	0.014	370,796	0.060	Yes
Kazakhstan	0.076	2,012,889	0.122	Yes
Kenya	0.012	317,825	0.008	Yes
Kiribati	0.001	26,485	0.265	No
Korea, North	0.007	185,398	0.008	Yes

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2011	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2011?
Korea, South	2.260	59,856,975	1.197	Yes
Kuwait	0.263	6,965,657	2.545	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	0.001	26,485	0.005	Yes
Laos	0.001	26,485	0.004	Yes
Latvia	0.038	1,006,445	0.454	Yes
Lebanon	0.033	874,018	0.207	No
Lesotho	0.001	26,485	0.012	No
Liberia	0.001	26,485	0.007	No
Libya	0.129	3,416,615	0.538	No
Liechtenstein	0.009	238,369	6.593	Yes
Lithuania	0.065	1,721,550	0.538	No
Luxembourg	0.090	2,383,685	4.747	Yes
Macedonia	0.007	185,398	0.090	No
Madagascar	0.003	79,456	0.004	No
Malawi	0.001	26,485	0.002	Yes
Malaysia	0.253	6,700,803	0.236	Yes
Maldives	0.001	26,485	0.083	No
Mali	0.003	79,456	0.005	Yes
Malta	0.017	450,252	1.078	Yes
Marshall Islands	0.001	26,485	0.488	No
Mauritania	0.001	26,485	0.008	Yes
Mauritius	0.011	291,339	0.227	Yes
Mexico	2.2356	62,399,572	0.555	No
Micronesia	0.001	26,485	0.258	No
Moldova	0.002	52,971	0.015	Yes
Monaco	0.003	79,456	2.270	Yes
Mongolia	0.002	52,971	0.019	Yes
Morocco	0.058	1,536,153	0.048	Yes
Mozambique	0.003	79,456	0.004	No
Myanmar	0.006	158,912	0.003	Yes
Namibia	0.008	211,883	0.101	Yes
Nauru	0.001	26,485	2.649	No
Nepal	0.006	158,912	0.006	Yes
The Netherlands	1.855	49,130,393	2.942	Yes
New Zealand	0.273	7,230,511	1.637	Yes
Nicaragua	0.003	79,456	0.014	Yes
Niger	0.002	52,971	0.003	Yes
Nigeria	0.078	2,065,860	0.013	Yes
Norway	0.871	23,068,772	4.640	Yes
Oman	0.086	2,277,743	0.845	Yes
Pakistan	0.082	2,171,802	0.012	Yes
Palau	0.001	26,485	1.324	No
Panama	0.022	582,679	0.171	Yes
Papua New Guinea	0.002	52,971	0.008	No
Paraguay	0.007	185,398	0.030	Yes
Peru	0.090	2,383,685	0.081	No
Philippines	0.090	2,383,685	0.025	Yes
Poland	0.828	21,929,901	0.574	Yes
Portugal	0.511	13,543,033	1.273	No
Qatar	0.135	3,575,527	2.108	Yes
Romania	0.177	4,687,914	0.219	Yes

Country	% Share of Total Dues	Dues Owed 2011	Member Dues Per Capita	Dues Paid in 2011?
Russian Federation	1.602	42,429,590	0.297	Yes
Rwanda	0.001	26,485	0.003	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	26,485	0.509	Yes
Saint Lucia	0.001	26,485	0.159	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	26,485	0.243	Yes
Samoa	0.001	26,485	0.142	Yes
San Marino	0.003	79,456	2.492	Yes
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.001	26,485	0.161	No
Saudi Arabia	0.830	21,982,871	0.810	Yes
Senegal	0.006	158,912	0.013	Yes
Serbia and Montenegro	0.037	979,959	0.134	Yes
Seychelles	0.002	52,971	0.612	No
Sierra Leone	0.001	26,485	0.005	Yes
Singapore	0.335	8,872,605	1.748	Yes
Slovakia	0.142	3,760,925	0.692	Yes
Slovenia	0.103	2,272,995	1.107	Yes
Solomon Islands	0.001	26,485	0.050	No
Somalia	0.001	26,485	0.003	No
South Africa	0.385	10,196,874	0.202	Yes
Spain	3.177	84,144,075	1.824	No
Sri Lanka	0.019	503,222	0.024	Yes
Sudan	0.010	264,854	0.009	No
Suriname	0.003	79,456	0.151	Yes
Swaziland	0.003	79,456	0.067	No
Sweden	1.064	28,180,452	2.985	Yes
Switzerland	1.130	29,928,487	3.805	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	0.025	662,135	0.028	No
Tajikistan	0.002	52,971	0.008	Yes
Tanzania	0.008	211,883	0.005	Yes
Thailand	0.209	5,535,446	0.083	Yes
Togo	0.001	26,485	0.004	Yes
Tonga	0.001	26,485	0.255	No
Trinidad and Tobago	0.044	1,165,357	0.884	No
Tunisia	0.030	794,562	0.075	Yes
Turkey	0.617	16,341,484	0.222	Yes
Turkmenistan	0.026	688,620	0.137	Yes
Tuvalu	0.001	26,485	2.649	Yes
Uganda	0.006	158,912	0.005	No
Ukraine	0.087	2,304,229	0.050	Yes
United Arab Emirates	0.391	10,255,786	1.241	Yes
United Kingdom	6.604	174,909,496	2.801	Yes
United States of America	22.000	582,678,514	1.866	No
Uruguay	0.027	715,106	0.213	No
Uzbekistan	0.010	264,854	0.010	Yes
Vanuatu	0.001	26,485	0.110	No
Venezuela	0.314	8,316,412	0.283	No
Vietnam	0.033	874,018	0.010	No
Yemen	0.010	264,854	0.012	No
Zambia	0.004	105,942	0.008	Yes
Zimbabwe	0.003	79,456	0.006	Yes
Total	100.000	2,648,538,700	0.380	—