

ABOUT US

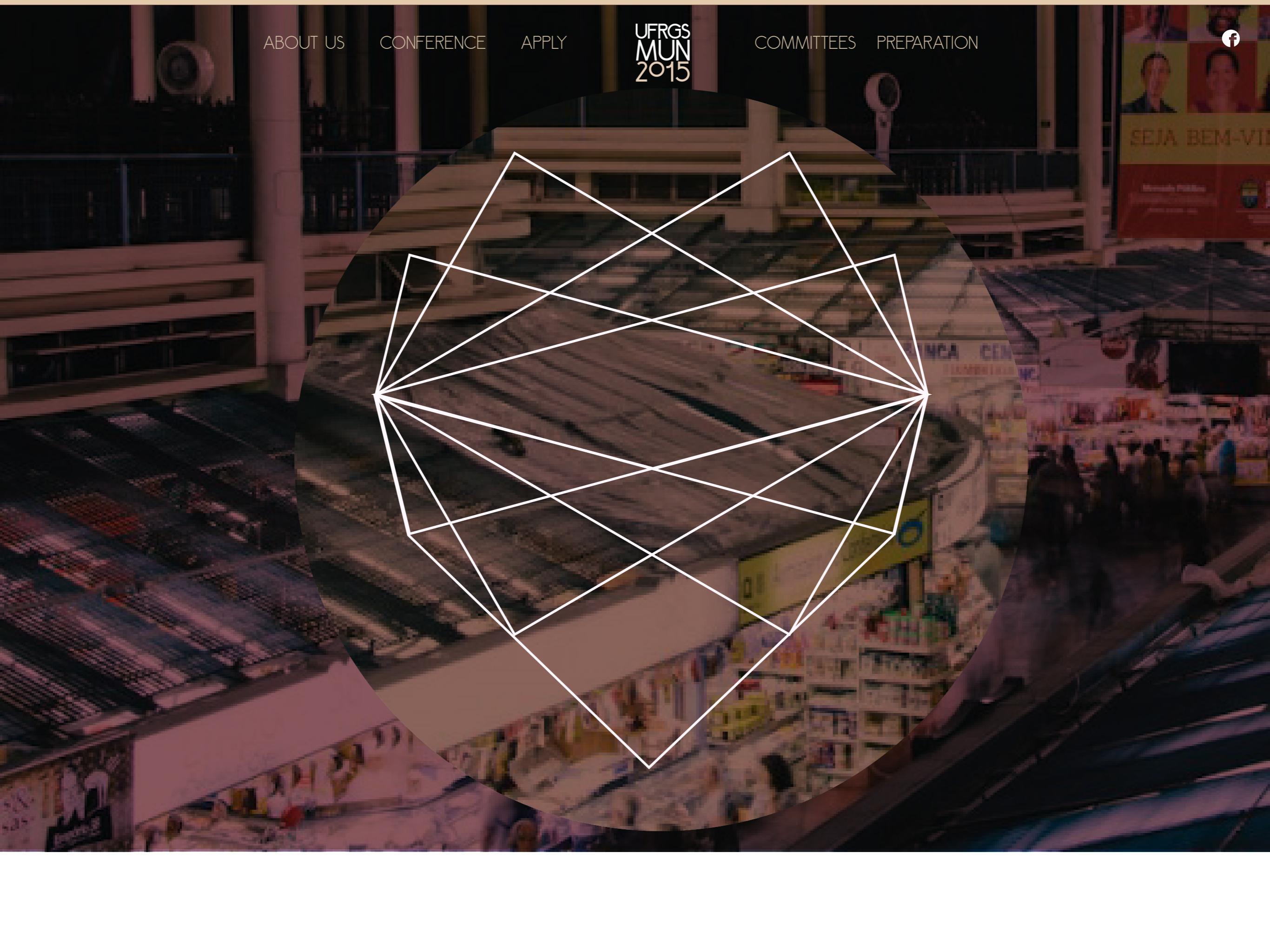
CONFERENCE

APPLY

UFRGS
MUN
2015

COMMITTEES

PREPARATION



A collage of various photographs from a university campus, including a modern building with a glass facade, a large stadium-like structure with tiered seating, and a group of people gathered at an event. The images are overlaid with a large, semi-transparent white graphic element consisting of a central point connected by lines to several vertices on the perimeter, creating a star-like or network-like geometric pattern.
SEJA BEM-VI

A large, semi-transparent circular graphic is centered over the background collage. It features a multi-colored, geometric pattern composed of overlapping triangles in shades of pink, orange, yellow, and brown. The background collage depicts various scenes of university life, including students in a lecture hall, a modern building with glass walls, a food court with people eating, and a large stadium or arena with tiered seating.

ABOUT US

CONFERENCE

APPLY

UFRGS
MUN
2015

COMMITTEES PREPARATION



ABOUT US

CONFERENCE

APPLY

COMMITTEES

PREPARATION

ABOUT US

CONFERENCE

PREPARATION

COMMITTEES

APPLY



UFRGSMUN 2015



APPLY



STUDY GUIDES



COUNTRY MATRIX



IMPORTANT DATES

JUN
25UFRGSMUN
SIMULATION
LEARNINGCurso sobre
simulação e outra
informaçãoJUL
03COMMITTEES
RELEASESaiba sobre os
comitês que serão
simulados nesta edição
do eventoAUG
13COUNTRY
MATRIX RELEASESaiba as vagas abertas
para cada comitêOCT
02APPLICATIONS
OPENINGIncreva-se já no
UFRGSMUN2015OCT
15DELEGATIONS
RELEASESaiba o desenho
finalOCT
30UFRGSMUN
FIRST DAYPrimeiro dia desta
semana incrível

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development finance institution which has as its main goal the reduction of poverty in Asia-Pacific region. Established in 22 August 1966, ADB currently has 67 members- of which 48 are from the region mentioned and 19 from outside (the bank also admits members of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [UNESCAP] and non-regional developed countries). ADB's model resembles World Bank, and has a similar weighted voting system where votes are distributed in proportion with member's capital subscriptions. By the end of 2012, the largest proportions of shares corresponded to United States and Japan, with 12.78% each.

The ADB raises funds through bond issues on the world's capital markets and through contributions from its members. The institution also attempts to promoting cost recovery and alternative methods of financing, creating the framework to investments from the private sector, for instance. The bank also encourages projects that involve regional cooperation.

The main body of the bank is the Board of Governors, composed by one representative from each member state. This board is the responsible for the election among themselves of the 12 members of the Board of Directors and their deputy. Eight of the 12 members come from regional members while the others come from non-regional members. The Board of Governors also elect the bank's President who is the chairperson of the Board of Directors and manages the institution

"Fighting poverty in Asia and the Pacific" is the motto of the bank, making clear what is its main objective. The ADB now works to achieve the goals proposed by its "Strategy 2020: The Long Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank 2008-2020". The strategy reaffirms both ADB's vision of an Asia and Pacific free of poverty and its mission to help developing member countries improve the living conditions and quality of life of their people. Also, the proposal determines five core operational areas: a) Infrastructure, including transport and communications, energy, water supply and sanitation and urban development; b) Environment; c) Regional cooperation and integration; d) Finance sector development and e) Education. As stated on the official website of the organization, the bank will follow with its operations in assistance to other areas as health, agriculture and disaster and emergency assistance, but on a more selective basis.

MARITIME CONNECTIVITY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

The Asia-Pacific Region generally includes countries from East Asia, Southeast Asia and Oceania. Most of them rely on water to create jobs, to enable trade relations and, therefore, to prosper economically. Bearing this in mind, the maritime infrastructure is a key element to these countries' economic growth and to reduce poverty of the region, which is the main objective of the Asian Development Bank (ADB, 2006, p. iv). Besides improving the conditions of the countries, reliable shipping services and an adequate infrastructure of ports, canals and waterways can improve economic integration of the economies from the Asia-Pacific Area, easing trade connections and transport links among them.

In the archipelagos of the Southeast Asia, trade is mostly done by sea (ADB, 2009, p.3). One of the biggest obstacles of this region is the matter of infrastructure, due to its archipelagic geography, which requires integrated planning and appropriate financing in order overcome adversities of poor infrastructure connections. "The lack of infrastructure poses serious barriers to development in the poorer, border islands of Indonesia and the Philippines, and in Sarawak and Sabah in Malaysia." (ADB, 2006, p.24). In Northeast Asia, a subregion of East Asia, there are also infrastructure bottlenecks to be addressed.

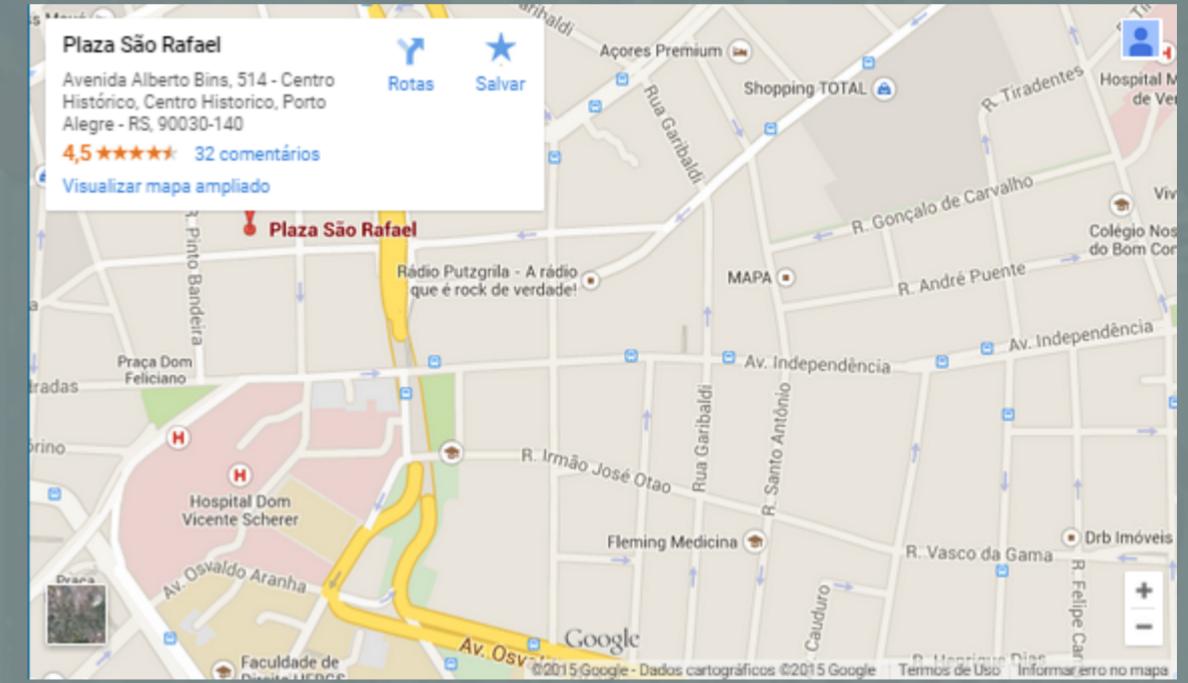
In order to fully develop the area, and also to benefit from existing economic cooperation opportunities, "it is essential that an appropriate transport and logistics system including adequate port and shipping services be developed to facilitate the efficient and safe flow of trade within the region as well as to and from overseas markets" (UNESCAP, 2005, p. 1). In Japan, South Korea and China, maritime shipping and ports have already played a key role in improving their trade ties, but further developments can still be made, especially concerning a better integration of the area and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues. Moreover, Russian proximity comes up with new opportunities to build pipelines and further energy



LOCATION

UFRGSMUN is going to take place once again at Plaza São Rafael Hotel. It is one of the most famous hotels of Porto Alegre, due to its high quality services and room diversity for events, such as expositions, conferences and weddings. Because of that it offers an appropriate environment to host UFRGSMUN.

Plaza São Rafael is well located in downtown Porto Alegre, being 15 minutes distant to the Salgado Filho International Airport. It is near to commercial areas, shopping centres and restaurants. In a walking distance to the financial and administrative centers of both the city and the State, to the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) and to many of the most famous tourist spots of the city. The hotel's localization will allow delegates to explore Porto Alegre and discover its best. Furthermore, being in the heart of the downtown area, Plaza São Rafael is also convenient for delegates who reside in Porto Alegre.



PORTO ALEGRE

Porto Alegre, the capital of Rio Grande do Sul—the southernmost Brazilian state—is amongst the cities with the highest Human Development Indicators in Brazil. The city is one of top cultural, political and economic centres of the country. It became known worldwide for hosting the World Social Forum—an event that gathers third sector organizations and delegates from hundreds of countries—from 2001 to 2003, 2005 and 2010 and also for its two world champion soccer teams—Grêmio and Internacional.

The high life quality of Porto Alegre is strongly in evidence for the ones who come to visit it. Along the sidewalks there are around 1 million planted trees, not to mention the vegetation of its 11 parks, the many squares and biological reserves that make the

air always pleasant for its approximately 1.4 million inhabitants.

Gathering the intense rhythm of a metropolis with the serene habits of a small town, Porto Alegre is a multicultural city that offers a wide range of cultural options, besides its well-known gastronomic and shopping routes. The main immigrants that came to the city in the past were German, Italian and Polish, besides Portuguese, African and Spanish ones. Their cultures, having mixed with the natives, have built an exquisite combination, which amazes tourists, both of gastronomically and culturally.

As far as the Mercosur is concerned, Porto Alegre is located midway between Brazil's main business centres—as the cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo—and the capitals of other member countries, such as Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Due to such a privileged position, the city became the main route for internation-

al business in Mercosur (the States-parties to the Montevideo Treaty are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela).

Some of Porto Alegre's greatest attractions are the "Historical Downtown", which houses the Metropolitan Cathedral, the Piratini Palace and the São Pedro Theatre; and the famous sunset by the Guaíba lake shore, the most romantic postcard of the capital. Furthermore, delegates at UFRGSMUN will be able to enjoy the moment of cultural turbulence brought by the traditional Book Fair of Porto Alegre, the largest open-air book fair in the American continent, the 59th edition of which is expected to bring over 2 million visitors to the city in November.

For all that, Porto Alegre is a city to visit, to live in, to admire and to love. We hope you, UFRGSMUNers, feel very welcome in our city and enjoy the very best of it.

