

# Science & Technology

- 1. Global Water Crisis
- 2. Safeguards for Nuclear Energy
- 3. Cyber Security





Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: United Kingdom



1	AWARE that more water is generated and dispersed today than at any other time in the history
2	of our planet, and
3	
4	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that population size puts stress upon this available water, causing
5	the Global Water Crisis, and
6	
7	CONCERNED that the lack of management of this vital resource has escalated the crisis, and
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9	REALIZING that water stress does not directly affect all countries, and
10	
11	BELIEVING that lessening the crisis in high stress areas will help in achieving the first
12	Millennium Development Goal;
12 13	
14	GREVIED that more than one in six people lack access to safe drinking water
15	
16	1.) CALLS UPON well developed nations to enact water conservation laws and make
17	water management a priority;
18	2.) ENOURAGES countries to support projects that create wells and other sanitary water
19	sources for areas with water stress;
20	3.) RECOMENDS further research in technology like desalinization and drip irrigation,
21	and also studies to ensure that implemented technologies are not damaging
22	ecosystems;
23	4.) SUGGESTS a board be formed to oversee Treaties dealing with the rights to water
24	source that cross boundaries, and that sharing of such water resources be based on
25	need.



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: Uganda 1/2

1	EMPHASIZING the need for greater water equality in order for further economic development,
2	greater life expectancy, lower infant mortality rates, and to rise above the poverty line, and
3	
4	STRESSING the fact that without a solution to the global water crisis, impoverished and
5	underdeveloped countries will never be able to raise themselves out of poverty, and that more
6	developed countries must help provide those resources, and
7	
8	ACCEPTING the fact that other developed countries have made substantial efforts in improving
9	the water crisis, and that with a downturn in the global economy, not all other nations have the
0	resources to put into underdeveloped countries, and
1	•
2	<u>HIGHLIGHTING</u> the fact that with greater communication between the underdeveloped nations
3	seeking assistance, and the devolved nations providing the assistance, more measures could be
4	taken to improve water equality, and these actions could be performed much faster with greater
5	cooperation, and
6	G.
7	ENCOURAGING further action in the fight against the global water crisis, one of the greatest
8	sources of pain in underdeveloped nations, and what is holding them back from reaching their
9	full potential, and
20	
21	SUGGESTING that greater attention be paid to the global water crisis by the delegates of the
22	UN, because by eradicating the water crisis will save millions of lives every year, and help
23	poverty ridden nations rise up to the level of those countries that seek to help them



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: Kenya



1	ALARMED that almost 5.6 billion people live in areas with threats to water security (leaving
2	over 884 million people without access to safe drinking water), and
3	
4	MINDFUL that unclean drinking water contributes to the spread of waterborne diseases, and
5	
6	NOTING that this issue affects not only people, but is also detrimental to wildlife and the
7	environment, and
8	
9	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the many different techniques and procedures for the production of
.0	usable water (including those currently being researched and developed in order to aid those
. 1	without clean water), and
2	
3	<u>PRAISING</u> the charity and hard work of the people and organizations trying to help and educate
4	those without access to safe drinking water, and
5	
16	RECOGNIZING that many countries are currently educating their citizens about the proper
17	usage of water resources:
8	
19	1) <u>URGES</u> that all nations divert more resources towards the development and
20	implementation of new technologies for the production of clean, usable water, and
21	
22	2) <u>SUGGESTS</u> the education of the general populace about the proper usage and
23	conservation of water resources, so as to prevent further water pollution.



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Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: Costa Rica

<u>ALARMED</u> that over 780 million people worldwide don't have access to clean water, and 3.8 million a year die to drinking disease ridden water and,

**SHOCKED** that one American taking a five-minute shower, uses more water than an average person living in a developing country uses in a whole day and,

**REALIZING** that over half of the water projects attempted fail, less than 5 percent of these projects are revisited for completion or more work, less than 1 percent are monitored long term and eventually break down and is,

**NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN** that every day over 100,000 children die due to water born disease and have no access to reliable, safe, clean water.

**EMPHASIZING** that the global water crisis should be one of the worlds top priorities to preserve the life of all countries and,

- 1.) <u>SUPPORTS</u> and affirmed the World Water Project in its attempts to bring fresh water to developing countries, but recommends that it not abandon its projects so quickly whether that means taking more donations or creating less wells.
- 2.) **RECOMMENDS** that effort be put into not only creating water sources, but filtering and purifying those naturally created;
- 3.) <u>ASKS</u> that the countries residing in Asia and India work together to form a clean water initiative to help its neighboring countries as they share the same rivers and major water sources;
- 4.) **PROMOTES** stiff penalties and restrictions on factories that are on the water front and add to the pollution of the worlds clean water;
- 5.) <u>CALLING</u> on the worlds leading and wealthy countries to feel compassion for the developing countries of the world so to donate more resources for the betterment of the world;
- 6.) **CONCLUDING** with the belief that all people should be able to have access to basic human needs such as water.



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Submitted To: Science & Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: Belgium

1 <u>Taking note</u> of the world population of 6.8 billion pe	ople, 15% only have access to enough
2 clean water to live a healthy life, and	
3	
4 Mindful 1 in 8 people lack access to safe water suppl	ies, and
5	
6 <u>Further</u> 71 countries are experiencing stress on blue	water resources, and
7	
8 <u>Understanding</u> why major agricultural goods produc 9 water resources, and	ers are experiencing the high stress on blue
<ul><li>9 water resources, and</li><li>10</li></ul>	
11 <b>Realizing</b> the doubling of prices on agricultural good:	s if the water crisis is not addressed and
12 recarding the dodoling of prices on agricultural good.	s if the water crisis is not addressed, and
13 <u>Further reminds</u> us that since 1900, more half of the	world's wetlands have disappeared, and
14	
15 <b>Solemnly affirms</b> the decline in freshwater and marin	ne species since 1970 to 2007 by 10%, and
16	•
17 Alarmed over 50% of all water projects fail in the first	st three years, and
18	
19 <u>Congratulates</u> foundations that aim to improve the av	vailability to clean water to struggling
20 areas;	
21	
1) Welcomes the European Environment Ager	ncy and their tackling of the global water
crisis to be a model for other nations;	
24 25 2) Trusts the involvement of these foundation	a (av. Clabal Watan) and their intentions
25 2) <u>Trusts</u> the involvement of these foundation and goals;	is (ex. Global water) and their intentions
27	
28 3) <b>Approves</b> the national funding to encourage	e these organizations:
29	e these organizations,
30 4) <u>Urges</u> fellow European countries to continu	e in cooperating with the Clean Water Act.
while increasing funding by 0.4% than their cu	

Submitted To: Science and Technology **Topic: Global Water Crisis** Submitted By: South Korea

1 Affirming the fact that due to increasing populations and the resulting demands on resources the 2 global water crisis is becoming an increasing problem that needs to be addressed, and 3 4 Alarmed that 10,000 children around the world, under five years old, die every day because of 5 water-related illnesses, and that when children do have access to water, the water is being 6 polluted by companies who dump waste and sewage into rivers, lakes, and wells, and 7 8 **Noting with grave concern** the fact that 20 percent of the world's population, or 1.1 billion 9 people do not have the opportunity to obtain safe water to drink, and 10 11 Conscious of the fact that by 2050, if this continues to be an issue, there will be at most 7 billion 12 people in 60 different countries that will have serious trouble being able to obtain purified, safe 13 water, and 14 15 16 17 sharing the same water source; 18 19 20

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Taking into account 215 rivers and groundwater basins are shared by two or more countries, so if the water crisis becomes much worse there could be a potential conflict between countries

- 1) Acknowledges that water is a necessity to every human being, and everyone has the right to have safe water for drinking, cooking, and washing;
- 2) Notes with appreciation projects such as The Water Project that help bring sanitary water to communities around the world that have no access to safe, clean water;
- 3) Encourages the companies that have been using fresh water sources as a place to dispose of waste to be held accountable for their actions and clean up what they have done;
- 4) **Recommends** that countries begin using rainwater catchment systems to increase the amount of fresh water they have available for their population;
- 5) Implores that countries of the United Nations come together and share ideas of water conservation to help solve this problem.

Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: India

**RECOGNIZING** that more than one out of every six people on earth is lacking a clean water supply, and some countries are not willing to donate water which leads to the option of creating a way for these countries to purify their own water, and

<u>ACKNOWLEDGING</u> the fact that one of the most vital ways to solve the water crisis is knowing the source of the problem, which can vary from pollution, droughts, mix of water sources, and

**REALIZING** that with the rapid increase in population there is an urgent need for a clean water source, and that the number of people dying due to dehydration or diseases from polluted water is increasing exponentially, and

**ENDORSING** the need to eliminate point source pollution while creating cheaper and easier to use water catchment, desalination systems and filtration systems to help provide clean water to the population of the area, and

<u>MINDFUL</u> that not only is there not enough clean water or rainfall to sustain flourishing life, but with such small amount of rain in some areas of the world, this has decreased the agricultural products and livestock of those areas;

1) **RECOMMENDS** other nation to help fund the installation of rain harvesting systems such and is not limited to the "Rain Barrels" that has simple installment, easy to use, and large storage tanks, also help fund installation of "Biosand" a replacement to the normal sand filters that cleanse the water of impurities through biological degradation mechanical filtering processes including a Biosand layer and a diffuser plate;

2) <u>ENDORSES</u> NGOs such as Global Water which overlook water resource, regulation and policies as well as implement new water conservation and collection technology while making other countries more aware of the growing crisis also pointing out and stopping point source pollutions;

3) <u>APPROVES</u> of any type of method to recycle and reuse unclean water through technologies such as and is not limited to South Africa's Greywater systems that is capable of recycling up to if not more than 50% of the used water;

4) <u>SUPPORTS</u> any endeavors of research on desalination, water conservation, and lessening the effects of droughts, pollution, and disease in water.

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Submitted To: Science and Technology

**Topic:** Global Water Crisis **Submitted By: Indonesia** 

1 <u>ALARMED</u> that as many as five million people, mainly children die each year due to 2 preventable, water related diseases, over one billion people have little or no clean drinkin 3 water, and more than two billion people lack access to clean drinking water, and 4
5 <u>EMPHASIZING</u> water shortages threaten to reduce the supply of global food while the world'
6population grows by eighty million people a year, with the number of growing people the
7demand for fresh clean water will face severe and chronic shortages, and
8
9AWARE that two billion tons of human and animal waste along with industrial pollution is
10being dumped into waterways everyday around the world, the most toxic of the waste being
11dredged material, industrial waste, sewage sludge, and radioactive waste, and
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13CONCERNED that six thousand children die each day due to unclean water and lack of
14hygiene which is equivalent to twenty jumbo jets crashing every day, and
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16 EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN millions of towns and villages are along the rivers
17 that are polluted with waste that carries diseases in which they use for their everyday needs,
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19 <u>STRESSING</u> that the average developing country uses 2.64 gallons of water a day while the
20 average American person uses between 100 to 175 gallons of water per day;
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22 1)SUPPORTS the making of underground water storage for storing fresh water
23 that can be used for drinking, cleaning, animals or whenever needed;
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2) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> the idea to capture rainfall to provide either drinking water,
water for livestock, irrigation, crops, and any other uses as doing so will help
27 make a contribution to reducing the need for more water;
28 20 20 CTREGGEG 41
29 3) STRESSES the need to reduce the amount of water used in daily life to
conserve water for the availability for future generations along with protecting the environment.
31 environment.



## McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Subject: Global Water Crisis
Sponsored By: Jordan
Submitted To: Science and Technology

CONCERNED with the growing amount of countries with a more limited amount of 1 2 water, and 3 4 RECOGNIZING The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other organizations 5 working to assist the water epidemic in many countries across the globe, and 6 7 EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that over 780 million people lack access to clean 8 water, and 9 10 STRESSING that 3.4 million people die every year from water related causes, and 11 12 CONSIDERING these statistics, the United Nations (UN) should help bring water 13 purification systems to these parts of the world; 14 15 1) CALLS UPON organizations such as UNICEF to continue sending water 16 purification systems to these countries; 17 18 2) INVITES other countries such as the United States to continue to improve their 19 ability to help other countries who are in need of water; 20 21 3) RECOMMENDS the UN continues its work on helping countries that are in dire need of water; 22 23 24 4) REQUESTS that the UN create a large group of ambassadors from wealthy 25 countries to help set of water purification systems in Africa, and any country in 26 need of drinking water; 27 28 5) CONFIRMS that droughts can cause water loss and that some rain is poisonous and can pollute the water; 29 30 31 6) SUGGESTS that countries that are even moderately wealthy assist the countries 32 that are having severe droughts or have a problem with acid rain; 33 34 7) APPRECIATES the work of World Vision and other organizations working 35 towards the UN's goal of by 2015 to halve the numbers of global water crisis;

8) REITERATES the need for water purification systems in countries that do not

38 39 40 have good drinking water.





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### Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: Czech Republic

Emphasizing the fact that, in order to keep a number of people alive and healthy we need to improve the quality and quantity of our nations water supply everywhere, including people who may be living in poverty, and

Stressing the fact that, in order to not disrupt the lives of ordinary people or the economic recovery, certain means should be put forth to assist with this national emergency of countries not having the amble amount of water to live, and

Emphasizing further that the people who do not get the amount of water, do not get the right amount of food to fulfill the amount of nutrition that a person needs, which is not being grown from the lack of water, and

<u>Furthermore</u>, if the water is not present in a country such as Kenya, their security situation worsens and they are not able to generate electricity as well, improving the quality and the quantity of the nations supply will make many people's lives better, and

- 1) Stressing the importance of the water crisis to people that do not have the burden of getting water each day, the United Nations have organized a day every year that raises awareness on March 22nd;
- 2) Additionally, the World water day promotes the importance of how the necessity of healthy water is an essential part of a human's life, and they acknowledge that they can do something about it by supporting this day;
- 3) Noting that the united nations are putting forth efforts to help many other cause, the global water crisis is at the top of the nations worries, they want to contain this issue, so that it does not create a catastrophe;
- 4) Encouraging strongly, in the effort of containing the issue, the United Nation have stressed that the water resources should be managed carefully and sparingly so that the water is not wasted;
- 5) <u>Suggesting</u> that the United Nations to create a plumbing system that cleans water that has been used, to reuse again, so when people need get water it is healthy and clean, so then it will help alleviate this crisis so that people have a better life.



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: Democratic Republic of the Congo

<u>Reaffirming</u> that equitable, safe and clean drinking water and sanitation is essential for the realization of all human rights, and

Recalling previous UN resolutions linking "human rights and access to safe drinking water and sanitation," developed with the recognition that approximately 884 million people lack access to safe drinking water and that over 2.6 billion do not have access to basic sanitation, and that approximately 1.5 million children under 5 years of age die and 443 million school days are lost each year from water and sanitation related diseases, and

<u>Concerned</u> that climate change poses an immediate and far reaching threat to people and communities around the world and has implications for water availability that exacerbate a growing global water crisis, and

<u>Further recognizing</u> that access to clean water will not only bring positive reform to international human rights but will also assist in stabilizing developing economies, the promotion of a healthy work force, and improve child mortality and education for the benefit of future generations, and

1) <u>Stresses</u> the importance of critical investment in key infrastructure for the creation of clean water and promotion of better sanitary conditions to foster better development with lower health care costs;

2) <u>Encourages</u> the improvement of country policy environments for the development of water resources, both in investment and management;

3) <u>Implores</u> the cooperation of more developed countries in the United Nations to assist lesser developed countries improve their technologies to access water, and develop their technologies to promote the required infrastructure to clean, process and distribute water to their people;

4) Recommends strongly that cooperation between underdeveloped and developed nations in the United Nations be officially sanctioned by an Annual International Water Conference which would focus solely on promoting water availability and sanitation.



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Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Global Water Crisis
Submitted By: Kuwait

Emphasizing that clean water is not only the the most important element for survival, but it is 1 2 also vital for the economy, farming, transportation, religious rituals, and energy, and 3 4 Realizing the fact that, due to the increasing population, clean drinking water has become so scarce that our world could suffer a global drought, which in turn could cause famine , disease, 5 6 and economic collapse within the near future if no further preventative steps are taken, and 7 8 Noting with grave concern that one third of the world's population is already suffering from lack 9 of clean water and over 1.5 million children under five die each year due to contaminated water, 10 11 12 Aware of the efforts that have already been put forth such as The Water for Life Award, the Resolution 64/292 which acknowledges clean, safe, and affordable water as a basic human right, 13 14 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) which aims to cut the number of people without 15 clean drinking water in half by 2015, and 16 17 Taking into account that no one nation has the power or financial ability to avert this global crisis 18 when acting alone, therefore; needing the aid of the United Nations, and 19 20 1) Calls upon more involvement from international states in aiding the countries being affected by lack of clean water by providing financial aid and sending the countries 21 22 fresh water; 23 24 2) Suggests innovative ideas, such as water desalination, be further looked into, in order 25 to create a cost efficient way to have an unlimited supply of clean drinking water; 26 27 3) Draws attention to the large amounts of contaminated drinking water due to fecal 28 material which could easily be prevented by providing out houses or by using grants 29 to encourage the creation of a new toilet design that could be used in affected areas; 30 31 4) Urges nations to implement water conservation laws in order to decrease the amount

of water wasted.





Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Global Water Crisis
Submitted By: Libya

1		ting the fact that one third of the international population is enduring a form of water
2	shortage a	nd/or lack of sanitary water, and
3		
4	<u>Consideri</u>	ing that more than two-thirds of those without clean water survive on less than two
5	dollars a d	ay, and
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7	Noting wi	th grave concern that four-thousand four hundred children under the age of five
8		ly due to the aforementioned global scarcity of water and unsanitary water, and
9	17	,,,,,,,,,
10	Bearing is	n mind that one out of every 6 people have no access to clean water within a kilometer
11	of their ho	
12		
13	Reaffirmi	ing that those most affected by unsanitary or shortage of water are those who lack
14		funds to help the problem, and
15	DUITIOIOII I	tailed to help the proofers, and
16	Alarmed	that if nothing is done to change the way water is used, the amount needed for the
17		owing global population will double within the next fifty years, and
18	rapidly gre	owing global population will double within the next fitty years, and
19	Noting the	e past efforts the UN has done in order to help solve the water crisis, such as the
20		ghts Council Resolution, the World Health Assembly Resolution, and the appointment
21		vidual expert, and
22	or an marv	vidual expert, and
23	1)	Approves the work done by organizations such as WaterAid and The Water Project
23 24	1)	
		that help to fund clean water projects around the world;
25	2)	
26	2)	<u>Promotes</u> the construction and restoration of wells and rain catchment systems done
27		by the aforementioned groups;
28		
29	3)	Encourages the education of hygiene throughout communities affected by
30		contaminated water in order to prevent future contamination;
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32	4)	<u>Invites</u> more developed countries to help aid other countries heavily affected by the
33		water shortage and contamination, in order to decrease the negative effects of this
34		crisis.



Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Global Water Crisis
Submitted By: Saudi Arabia

<u>Stressing</u> the fact that, to cease the lack of clean water access to 780 million people worldwide and provide a sustainable future for the general population, every country must prioritize water availability, and

Endorsing international days of recognition to the cause, which have spread awareness of the continual and growing issue of access to fresh water mobility by remembering that a child dies from a water-related disease every twenty seconds, and

Considering alternative methods of water distribution and filtering for world health, while maintaining a means of groundwater supplies to farm and feed a nation, and

Bearing in mind the economical, social, and geographical standpoint of underprivileged peoples of a nation, to allow the growth of modernization of technological advances to meet the deadline of 'Water for Life', a plan to cut the population without water in half by 2015, and

Expressing deep concern in regards to water management, water waste, and water security in rural areas of a nation, by fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals that symbolize water and poverty of signs of injustice.

1) <u>Urges</u> the promotion of modern water-saving irrigation systems to produce an immense amount of agricultural products while limiting the utilization of water, so to efficiently distribute water among rural and social needs;

2) <u>Recommends</u> national programs within countries to rationalize irrigation methods, as to not deplete water supply, and improving sanitation facilities to promote the health of a people;

 Calls upon the cooperation of countries of development and wealth to aid underprivileged nations with revenue to launch technological improvements of water systems;

4) <u>Invites</u> developed countries to exchange in a contract of importing fresh water to jump start improvement and success of water availability within nations deprived of sufficient quantities;

5) Welcomes the United Nations to endorse a Special Committee to develop more informational programs, financial collection agencies, and international days of awareness to provide support on a global scale.



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Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: South Sudan

Concerned the fact that, in order to save 3,900 children lives for every day, world's water issues have to receive attention, covering countries that are currently have lack of financial supports and government systems, and Emphasizing the fact that, water 80 percent of health problem throughout the world, and unfortunately, there has been a drastic increase of the number of deaths the consumption of contaminated drinking water around the globe, specifically, majority of deaths are children, and Applaud the endeavor that has already been succeed by many advanced states in forms of financial and manpower supports, and Notes with approval the fact that, water scarcity increasingly calls for strengthened international cooperation in the fields of technologies for enhanced water productivity, financing opportunities, and an improved environment to share the benefits of scarce water management, and reliable water resources management programmers reduced poor people's vulnerability to shocks, which in turn gives them more secure and fruitful livelihoods to draw upon in caring for their children by the international organization, and 1) Recognize the every corner of world that who does have poor development and less advancement throughout its specific issues in their particular spots: 2) Supports the improvement of particular nation's environmental problems for their resources that can lead the economical help:

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3) Requests that the United Nation keeps eyes on each of nation, specifically those nations who have lack of monetary aid so nations can be developing more and cure their matters.



Submitted To: Science & Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: Ukraine

1 2 3	Stressing that 780 m	that approximately 3.41 million people die from water sanitation causes each year and illion people have no way to improve their water source, and
4 5 6	water grov	d that fresh water is wasted daily in well-off nation states while the need for usable we in poor nation states, and these poor nation states have shown no progress in ways of sanitizing their water, and
7 8 9	Emphasiz well, and	es that as the world's population increases, the need for clean water will increase as
10 11 12		n mind that the United Nations have already estimated a cost of 30 billion dollars to fe water to the entire planet, and
13 14 15	Seeking he	elp from the United Nations to come up with new ideas to solve the global water crisis,
16 17 18	1)	<u>Calls upon</u> the United Nations along with all nation states to alarm the community of the growing water crisis around the world;
19 20 21	2)	<u>Urges</u> richer nation states to get communities involved to not hoard clean water sources while other nations struggle to stay alive;
22 23 24 25	3)	Recommends using recycling techniques for wastewater and improving upon and creating new current irrigation systems to eventually help poor nation states be self-sufficient with water matters;
26 27 28	4)	Congratulates the World Water Council for creating awareness around the globe and promoting co-operation between nations using the transboundary watercourses, and
29 30		UNICEF for successfully funding projects to improve tap water sources throughout the world.



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: The Kingdom of Sweden

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<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that over one billion people do not have access to clean drinking water and that 2.2 million people in unindustrialized countries die every year from disease associated with lack of access to nontoxic, sanitary drinking water, and

<u>HAVING CONSIDERED</u> that the average distance African and Asian women must walk to collect water is over 3 miles and that 80% of diseases in the developing world are caused by contaminated water, and

<u>REALIZING</u> that the average person in the developing world uses 2.64 gallons of water a day while the average for the developed countries is between 100 and 175 gallons per day, and

<u>CONSIDERING</u> 20% of freshwater fish species have been pushed to the edge of extinction from contaminated water and that half the world's 500 major rivers are seriously depleted or polluted, and

STRESSING that an inadequate amount of effort has been made to help those in need;

- 1) <u>DECLARES</u> that more money should be donated for the creating of adequate solutions to unsanitary water supplies;
- 2) <u>STRESSES</u> that not only should more funds be put forth, but also committees to manage volunteers to help bring water to those who desperately need it;
- 3) <u>RECOMMENDS</u> that community programs be developed to educate the population about the dangers of the dwindling amount of fresh drinking water supplies there is today as well as contributing to the pollution of dwindling water supplies;
- 4) <u>SUGGESTS</u> the development of water conservation programs such as the Soil and Water Conservation Society and the Environmental Protection Agency;
- 5) <u>REAFFERMS</u> the crisis must be addressed and dealt with immediately to avert a large-scale devastation of the global population.



### Submitted To: Science and Technology **Topic: Global Water Crisis** Submitted By: Haiti

1	Considering that 884 million people lack access to clean water facilities and 2.5
2 3	billion lack proper sanitation facilities,
4	Realizing that more than 5 million people die each year from diseases caused by
5	unsafe drinking water, lack of sanitation, and in sufficient water for hygiene and,
6 7	Concerned about the fact that about 80 million people are born each year which
8	means more people will need access to clean water in years to come and,
9	
10	Alarmed by the fact that multiple countries are sharing only 260 water basins and
11 12	about 20% of the world's population lacks access to clean drinking water and,
13	Aware that rivers containing waste which carries diseases that children die from
14	everyday is being used for drinking, bathing, cooking, and holds the fish and other
15	sources of food from the water in it and,
16	
17	Stressing that it is still necessary for the governments to try to provide water for
18	the people in needs, even if it means cutting back in some other financial needs
19	and,
20	
21	Recognizing the need for safe drinking water in sufficient quantities and more
22 23	access to decent sewage systems in all areas;
23 24	1) Stresses the importance of building water pumps to increase the supplies
25	of water;
26	
27	2) Invites suggestions to help orchestrate a global relief effort;
28	,,
29	3) Requests the rehabilitation of existing water infrastructures and the
30	restoration of hygiene conditions;
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32	4) Insists that citizens of all countries educate themselves about the
33	importance of clean water sources and water scarcities.



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: Iceland

1	Dealizes that along deigle-late and the table and
1	Realizes that clean, drinkable water is needed for a human to be able to survive,
2	and
3	
4	Bearing in mind that 3.6 million people die each year from water related diseases,
5	and
6	
7	Concerned that more people die each year from dehydration or water related
8	diseases then people do in war, and
9	
10	Appalled that one child dies every 20 seconds from not having enough clean water
11	or from water related diseases, and
12	
13	Emphasizing that many countries everywhere waste too much water which has
14	caused our clean water sources to run low, and
15	The state of the s
16	1. Encouraging that people in other countries waste less water in order to
17	preserve what is left of our clean water supply;
18	preserve what is left of our clean water suppry,
19	2 Anniands the countries that are already taking action and
20	2. Applauds the countries that are already taking action and conserving as
21	much of their water supply as they can and not wasting a huge amount of what they have;
22	what they have,
	Programme According to the control of the control o
23	<u>Promotes</u> the research of ways to conserve as much clean water as possible
24	for each country;
25	
26	3. Suggests that countries with plenty in their clean water supply might send
27	some of that to the countries around the world who are having obvious
28	trouble supplying clean water to their citizens.



Submitted To: Sci-Tech Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: Japan

- Recognizing that over one-third of the world's total population have no access to clean drinking water and do not have proper sanitation of their wastes, and
- Advising that the nations with an abundance of clean water should provide less fortunate nations with clean water, and
- Admiring the nations that have already been distributing excess water to unfortunate nations in the Middle East and Africa that do not have a large enough amount of clean drinking water or
- 7 proper sanitation of feces, and
- Suggesting that those same nations, with excess water, provide the water deprived nations of the world with their own independent source of drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to remove feces, urine, and all other forms of contamination from the drinking water, whether it is in a river, creek, lake, or pond;

12 13

14

1. <u>Urging</u> that the Sci-Tech committee create an international organization, operated by the nations with the most abundant water supply, to create a world wide effort to finance all nations without clean water or sanitation;

15 16 17

2. <u>Stressing</u> the importance of funding the water deprived nations so that they can build their own wells, canals, processing plants, or whatever is more economically appropriate for the particular nation in need;

19

18

3. <u>Suggesting</u> that nations that have less than 50% of their country's citizens in crisis of having contaminated water leave themselves to be treated last so that the nations that have over half their citizens dying of water contamination be treated immediately.

20 21

22



Submitted To: Science and Technology

**Topic:** Global Water Crisis **Submitted By:** Nigeria

1 2 3 4	AWARE that the world is wasting its water with luxuries such as cotton shirts taking 20000 gallons a year and coffee drinks taking 4000 gallons a year and over priced plastic water bottles etc.
5 6 7	<u>CONCERNED</u> with the thought that the one day the world could run out of drinking pure water for the main population at current rates by 2050 and,
8 9 10	<u>TAKING NOTE</u> of the fact that developing, desert, and large countries will require more water to satisfy the people of said country and,
11 12	STRESSING the need of removal of pollution from the water, such as oil, radiation, and sand,
13 14 15 16	1. <u>RECOMMENDS</u> sending purification methods to developing countries, polluted, and dry, they being the ones who need it most nations such as bromine tablets and desalinization for nations bordering a salt water source such as an ocean and salt lakes and,
18 19 20 21	2. <u>REQUIESTING</u> that water be oversee and sent to countries, giving them various amounts of water depending on pollution status, devolving, larger nations, and desert, nations, and theses amounts be set as standards for similar nations and,

3. <u>URGES</u> that the WWC(world water council) to divide water as it sees fit, in

accordance with the standards precisely stated.

22

to

Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Global Water Crisis **Submitted By: Morocco** 

1	BEARING IN MIND that 84% water is for agriculture, and 14% is irrigated, agricultural water
2	use contributes to some water pollution, and
3	
4	RECOGNIZING Desert and developing countries are very dependent on agriculture for the help
5	it gives not only for food, but for live stock, and
6	
7	<u>CONSIDERING</u> the agriculture plays a big part in providing for a lot of the world with food for
8	people and animals, and
9	
10	EMPHASIZING that poverty deepens greatly from the lack of water and food, causing illness to
11	not only adults and greatly to children, but especially to unborn children and people who are
12 13	already sick, and
14	CONCERNED that underground water reserves are almost exhausted and possibly unsanitary,
15	lots of developing countries are reliant on irrigated agriculture which could only cause more
16	poverty from the concerning problem, and
17	poverty from the concerning processin, and
18	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the water crisis is made up of extreme pollution that can cause
19	illness and death, or even unsafe places, the water crisis also is made up of droughts that have
20	been going on for some time, and has the possibility of not improving depending on solutions
21	and conditions;
22	
23	1) SUGGESTS changes needed in purification systems, in desert areas, and developing
24	countries whether it may be in-home or controlled by the state, it can improve the water's
25	condition of being polluted to improving into safe water;
26	
27	2) ACKNOWLEDGES droughts are causing problems of poverty to worsen, showing that
28	drought may involve finding a better irrigation method;

29 30

3) EXPRESSES THE BELIEF of desalinating water as being a low pressured and useful purification type of system that would somewhat lower any poverty, or agricultural problem;

31 32 33

4) RECOMMENDS providing in-home water purification systems making it possible for polluted water not to be as common in any household on a daily basis;

34 35 36

37

5) CALLS UPON the loss of children from water being unsanitary which causes many illnesses towards anyone, and is less immune towards children.



Subject: Global Water Crisis Sponsored By: Greece Submitted To: Science and Technology

1		e global water crisis deprivation of potable, unpolluted within a region within a region
2	is less than	n that region's demand, and
3		
4		at over 1.1 billion people across the globe, which is one-sixth of the world's population
5	lack access	s to safe, clean, and drinkable water, and
6		
7	Noting wi	th grace concern that 2.6 billion people live without basic sanitation, and
8		
9	Bearing in	<u>n mind</u> that 88 percent of all diseases are caused by unsafe water, inadequate
10	sanitation,	or insufficient hygiene, and
11		
12	Recogniz	ing that many countries, especially those that are located in Africa, have very little
13	water that	can be used for daily necessities, such as cleaning, cooking, and drinking;
14		
15	<u>1.</u>	<b>Commends</b> the efforts of organizations such as DIGDEEP, which establishes
16		councils in developing towns to assist in the creation of potable water sources, H <sub>2</sub> O
17		For Life, which partners schools in the United States with schools in developing
18		countries to aid with the water crisis, and UNICEF, which supplies struggling
19		countries with the necessary tools to create sustainable water sources;
20		
21	2.	<u>Calls upon</u> developing countries to work to create sustainable sources of water that
22	_	can provide sufficient water to sustain a village;
23		
24	3.	Recommends technologically-advanced countries with expendable resources to send
25	<del></del>	aid to developing nation that are feeling the full effects of the global water crisis;
26		
27	4.	Welcomes nations to continue their research of more efficient and sustainable water

sources, and the improvement of previously-existing systems.



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted By: Netherlands

1	Considering the world's population tripled in the 20" century, and
2 3	Accepting that there is not enough water for increase in population, and
4 5	Realizing that waterborne illness is one of the leading causes of death in the world, and
6 7	Bearing in mind the lack of sanitation in many areas of the world, and
8 9 10	<u>Alarmed</u> by lack of drinkable water and other water resources for Agricultural and Environmental uses, and
11 12 13	Recognizing that large corporations are dumping waste into clean water resources, and
14 15 16	<b>Realizing</b> that improving trans-boundary cooperation will help neighboring countries with the World Water Crisis, and
17 18	<u>Working</u> towards a way to improve the situation, and addressing water pollution involves educating local people on proper waste management, and
19 20 21	<u>Improving</u> irrigation and agricultural practices, saving water resources, and improving distribution infrastructure, and
22 23 24	<u>Improving</u> distribution infrastructure while and enacting better policies and regulations
25 26	Noting that there is a need to improve drinking water around the world;
27 28 29 30	1) <u>Stresses</u> the need of a body to organize efforts of non-governmental organizations to improve the situation by education on sanitation, agricultural, and environmental practices;
31 32	2) <b>Recommends</b> the decentralization of responsibility for water;
32 33 34	3) <b>Encourages</b> the monitoring of water resources and guaranteeing the rights of all people to water sources by an non-biased organization.



# Topic: Global Water Crisis Submitted to: Science and Technology Submitted by: The People's Republic of China

1 2	<u>ALARMED</u> that one out of every six people in the world, or approximately 1.1 billion people, are in need of purified drinking water, or have access to very little, or unsustainable, amounts of
3	
	water, and
4 5	RECOGNIZING the efforts put forth by charitable groups and organizations, not only in China,
6	but also around the world, to help diminish the growing problem of a lack of drinkable, sanitary
7	water available to people in need of it, and
8	water available to people in need of it, and
9	AWARE of the fact that, the water crisis isn't a result only of a shortage of water, but also poor
10	placement, usage, and management of the water that the countries of the world have power over,
11	and
12	and
13	EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN that illnesses contracted through water are the main
14	reason for death and sickness in the human race all around the globe; 2.2 million people in 3rd-
15	World countries die each year from illnesses or conditions related to water consumption, or the
16	lack there of, and
17	
18	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that, although crops such as corn, beans, rice, and grain, are
19	important parts of not only survival, but also the economy, irrigation may take up as much as
20	90% of a single country's water supply, and
21	
22	<u>REALIZING</u> that, in order for the water crisis to show a slight sign of turning around, billions of
23	dollars will have to be spent by the UN and the world to improve conditions and amounts of
24	drinking water available to the people;
25	
26	1) <u>STRESSES</u> that water management and consumption be monitored and regulated by
27	the UN to prevent wasteful and irresponsible behaviors related to water usage,
28	oppromprisoned that the second
29	2) <u>INSTRUCTS</u> the UN to help improve cooperation between countries so that they may
30	both reach agreements on the usage of shared rivers, and help each other in the solving of
31	this problem,
32	3)RECOMMENDS that government agencies are set up to raise awareness of this
33 34	problem,
35	problem,
36	4)DECLARES that well developed and wealthier nations should send aid in the form of
37	natural resources or money to any and all nations that are experiencing this problem
38	severely, so that we, as a world, may solve to this problem together.



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Water Shortages Submitted By: Bosnia

1	<b>RECOGNIZING</b> that water shortages are becoming a global problem affecting not only third-world, but
2	also several first-world countries as well, and
3	
4	STRESSING that water a is key to the continuation of the growing agricultural process as Bosnia
5	continues to recover from securing independence, and
6	
7	ACKNOWLEDGING that that local mineral mining has caused several environmental issues, including
8	poisonous chemicals and materials being found in wells, lakes and ground water, and
9	CONVINCED that in order to effectively expand the urban population in terms of both health and
1	sustainability, and
2	
2	FULLY AWARE that current regulations for chemical and mechanical harvesting of minerals to
4	maintain the security of purified drinking water are not up to date in terms of both efficiency and
5	environmental impact, and
16	
17	1) <b>INVITES</b> those with the knowledge and will to aid in the development of more efficient water
8	purification plants for the people of Bosnia as well as any other countries facing shortage
9	problems;
20	
21	2) <b>NOTES WITH APPRECIATION</b> the involvement of several Europeans nations in the
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	improvement in water systems, specifically that of Germany and the European Union;
23	
24	3) <b>CONDEMNS</b> corporations that illegally cut corners in order to save on waste management,
25	who pollute local and foreign waters;
26	A creation control of the control of
2/	4) SUGGESTS that a reevaluation of the standards, specifically those that apply to industrial
28	mining, to the management and distribution of fresh drinking water to promote a long-term and
29	sustainable supply for years to come;
30 31	5) REQUESTS any information that will lead to higher technological developments that will lead
32	to a safer environment as well as water supply and management techniques.



Submitted To: Science and Technology 1 2 **Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy** 3 Submitted By: Russia 4 Date: September 13, 2012 5 6 7APPRECIATING the fact that there were no further nuclear disasters since the Chernobyl has 8brought the country of Russia a cloak of protection, and 9 10EMPHASIZING the importance of the Nuclear Safety Agency to prevent nuclear-related 11dangers to Russia (and other parts of the world) by regulating Russia's nuclear plants at a daily 12basis as to ensure the nuclear reactors are working accurately to repress a nuclear meltdown, and 14CONCERNED of how organized the Nuclear Safety Agency handles dangerous procedures to 15keep the nuclear systems in-check at a daily, perhaps hourly basis, and 17HAVING REVIEWED as of 01.01.2010, the life extension efforts were completed for 14 18nuclear units in Russia, including that Russia is the sixth biggest nuclear producer in the world 19making Russia a questionable place for first-time residents, and 20 21FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of every nuclear power plant's stability and 22energy purposes as to protect Russia, including nuclear power plants world wide to figure safer 23 opportunities to obtain a safer way to handle radioactive materials without being exposed to the 24body; 1) CONSIDERS in the case of immediate action, Russian nuclear plants be able to 25 26 prepare emergency procedures, especially for those who are frequently associated with radioactive energy; 27 28 29 2) **EXPRESSES IN APPRECIATION** since the Chernobyl incident, Russian nuclear power plants have been desperately informing the Russian bodies of 30 nuclear power and its well-known dangers, which include mutations and 31 32 poisoning issues; 33 3) SUGGESTS international moderators inspect power plants more frequently as to 34 ensure the radioactivity of every nuclear power plant remains stabilized, and that 35 the international nuclear plants should perform the same duties as the Russian 36 37 counterparts; 38 39 4) **RECOMMENDS** every man and woman on Earth should take note of nuclear energy and its importance, including the dangerous setbacks; 40 41 42 5) **DEPLORES** the use of nuclear technology for the use of new, stabilized weaponry as there seems to be no evidence of imminent wars. 43



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy Submitted By: Republic of South Africa Zh

1 2 3	<u>COGNIZANT</u> that the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) uses nuclear safeguards as activities that verify whether or not a state lives up to its international commitments of using nuclear programs for nuclear weapon systems, and
4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5	CONSIDERING the option national governments have of creating agreements with the
. 6	IAEA so as to verify to the international community that they are safely and successfully
7	utilizing nuclear materials, and
8	
9	ENDORSING the practice of nuclear material accounting through the aforementioned
10	agreements by the IAEA, a process by which the agency monitors countries to provide
11	accurate details of what nuclear materials in the country are being used for, and
12	
13	<u>WELCOMING</u> the types of inspections that are performed in countries with agreements
14	with the IAEA that address the structural design of nuclear energy facilities in order to
15	assure no equipment has been altered in a counter-productive manner, the account of all
16	nuclear materials used in order to see to all nuclear materials produced in a country, and
17	other circumstances included within agreements varying from country to country, and
18	
19	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that not all countries have agreements with the IAEA and
20	do not have to, as national sovereignty is not to be infringed upon;
21	
22	1.) INVITES all nations who have not yet created a nuclear safeguard agreement with
23	the IAEA to do so;
24	•
25	2.) CALLS UPON all nations that have signed an agreement or intend to sign an
26	agreement to allow the IAEA to thoroughly inspect their countries nuclear
27	facilities each year through the means already discussed or any new means
28	imposed;
29	
30	3.) SUGGESTS that nuclear facilities in nations with agreements be required to
31	employ a IAEA agent to preside at the facility year round in addition to the
32	already established inspections to ensure that no materials are being hidden;

4.) STRESSES the need for this practice to become a norm in today's

international community.

33

34



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy Submitted By: The Islamic Republic of Iran 7/3

1 2 3	EMPHISIZ energy, and	ING the following issues regarding the implementation of safeguards upon nuclear
4 5 6	Proliferation	NOTE of the Director Generals report on the implementation of the Nuclear Non- n Treaty (NPT) safeguards agreement of the United Nations Security Council in The Islamic Republic of Iran on August 30 <sup>th</sup> 2012, and
7 8 9 10	privacy wit	WED with the United Nations response to The Islamic Republic of Iran's want of hin the nation, instead of declaring everything going on within the borders of said the world was a social network, and
11 12 13 14	" Iran co	NG previous statements of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) such as ntinues to defy the requirements and obligations contained in the relevant IAEA overnors and UN Security Council Resolutions", and
15 16 17		S of any and all beliefs of The Islamic Republic of Iran's plans for the already owned terial, facilities, and ones to come within the near future;
18 19 20 21 22 23	1	CONFIRMS that The Islamic Republic of Iran does not wish to use any nuclear material for a catastrophic war throughout the nations, but instead wish to use any and all material and facilities to further study and harness the immense power of nuclear energy;
24 25 26	1	<u>CALLS UPON</u> the recognition of The Islamic Republic of Iran's national sovereignty towards such matters and the right to confidentiality procedures done within the nuclear facilities throughout the nation;
27 28 29		EXPRESSES the much needed support towards any and all nations to help debate this conflict in a diplomatic way;
30 31	4)	DECIDES to remain seized of the matter.



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy Submitted By: Switzerland

2/4

1 2 3 4	Emphasizing the fact that, nuclear power has become a dangerous and power society in weaponry and energy, advancements need to be put in order to lin nuclear waste and plutonium in the world, and	orful contribution to nit the stockpiling of
5 6 7	Stressing the fact that, in order for this to happen, the United Nations must r of the countries privileged to produce and possess these materials, and	egulate the abilities
8 9 10	Fully acknowledging the efforts which have already been enforced, such as power plants with security, and	controlling nuclear
11 12 13 14 15	Noting with deep concern, however, that the world lacks a secure and substate borderline in which countries can manufacture their own nuclear resources, grown out of hand in the sense that too many nations have plants to produce materials, and	for the issue has
16 17 18 19	Emphasizing further that the increased use of nuclear resources has become suggesting that the United Nations intervenes and delegates certain countries and distribution of these products, and	a problem, and s to the management
20 21 22 23	<ol> <li>Stresses the importance of maintaining a balance of power throug dividing up the nuclear resources and establishing certain plants a produce the energy and power for countries desiring these produce</li> </ol>	around the earth to
24 25 26 27	<ol> <li>Promotes the advantages of having only a select few countries to and privileges available to them because they are a stable nation a with such power;</li> </ol>	have these resources and can be trusted
28 29 30	3) <u>Implores</u> the cooperation of the United Nations and many other c with the issue of nuclear technology and its proficiency in the eco	ountries concerned onomy;
31 32	<ol> <li>Encourages strongly cooperation between countries with these av without to create a stronger economy through the process of purc</li> </ol>	ailabilities and those hasing and

manufacturing these goods to cater to the individual needs of the countries;

economy and safety of the world and the crisis at hand.

5) Suggests that the United Nations sanction an International Summit that focuses solely

on the distribution of these powerful materials to not only control, but to better the



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy Submitted By: Guatemala

2/5

Concerned with the future of nuclear energy due to disasters in recen	t years, including the
Chernobyl and Fukushima disasters, which pose a question of protoc	ol and safety for the world
population, and	

Alarmed for the population of the country with the meltdown along with the entire world population, as studies show nuclear meltdowns may be deadly to people all over the world, as with Chernobyl, as cases of thyroid cancer in places surrounding Chernobyl, such as Belarus, Ukraine, and other parts of Russia increased dramatically in children, with about 5,000 cases from people who were children at the time, sometimes even from ingesting radioactive elements, including milk from cows who had were exposed to high levels of radioactive jodine, and

<u>Emphasizing</u> the need for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to demand stricter building regulations for emergency generators, which cool the reactors and prevent nuclear meltdowns as well as power the electronics systems in emergencies, and

Bearing in mind that these generators were not well enough protected in Fukushima to prevent flooding after a tsunami, meaning no power could go to the pumps that circulate the cooling water in the reactor, leading to pumps 1, 2, and 3 eventually having a full meltdown with a level 7 on the International Nuclear Event Scale (INES), and

Realizing that nuclear energy is used worldwide, and these disasters could happen in any of the countries with nuclear reactors, and

1) <u>Urges</u> other earthquake/tsunami/flood vulnerable areas with reactors to adopt Swiss standards, where backup cooling systems are in waterproof bunkers and filtered venting systems may act as additional backup in case of crisis;

 Calls upon the United Nations and the entire world to hold all nations responsible for their nuclear reactors, and to hold them to high safety and building standards for these reactors;

3) Requests all nations using nuclear energy work together to create proper safety standards in case of emergency, possibly creating improvements for the reactors and future reactors, so each nation may keep it's citizens as safe as the next;

4) Asks the IAEA to remain vigilant in monitoring the world's nuclear power plants in keeping safety to its highest standards.



# McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Nuclear Energy
Sponsored By: Israel

2/6

ALARMED by Iran's nuclear programs and nuclear faculties concerning nuclear power and nuclear weapons, and CONCERNED by the Iranians and the North Koreans, attempts to obtain highly enriched uranium for their power plants however only 3%-4% U-235 is need for reactor grade uranium, and AWARE of current restrictions on Iran and North Korea's nuclear programs and their willingness for inspections, and APPRECIATING the efforts of UN member states in the enforcement of sanctions on Iran and North Korea, and EMPHASIZING the decreasing Human Development Index (HDI) in Iran (.741) and North Korea has not been ranked since 1988, and STRESSING that all non-participating states in these sanctions would unite with others that are and convince Iran and North Korea to peruse only peaceful nuclear intensions and goals;

1) <u>REQUESTS</u> tighter and more frequent inspections of Nuclear facilities in Iran and North Korea such as Natanz(Iran) and Yongbyon(North Korea);

2) <u>URGES</u> nations that do not actively participate in sanctions on these countries to play a larger role in the international community to denounce research that would lead to weapons of mass destructions;

3) <u>IMPLORES</u> the Security Council to tighten restrictions on their nuclear programs to ensure a greater level of security in the regions they belong to and that as members of the UN should only have the world's best interests in mind and not their own;

4) <u>DIRECTS</u> attention to the positive aspects of nuclear power on a nations HDI and how human development could be increased in Iran and North Korea by supplying power to more of the public;

5) <u>STRONGLY SUGGESTS</u> that the benefits of nuclear power and the discontinuation of research toward attaining highly enriched Uranium would be more beneficial to nations with such aspersions than the possession of a nuclear arsenal.



# McKendree Invitational

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Cyber Risks
Submitted by: Georgia

2/7

1	ALARMED BY the fact that the world has many cyber problems, and
2	
3	FURTHER ALAMRED that there are many cyber terrorist groups in the world that are
4	trying to do harm the innocent people trying to use the internet, and
5	
6 .	CONCERNED BY at the sheer number of nations that are affected by the cyber attacks
7	and how many have already taken place in the world today, and
8	
9	STUNNED that the UN has done almost nothing to stop these cyber attacks against them,
0	and
1	
12	ANXIOUS to see if the UN can help prevent these cyber threats that can potentially give
13	away nations' secrets to people who can abuse them;
4	
5	1) <u>STRESSES</u> how important it is to the world today to stop cyber
6	attacks everywhere;
17	
8	2) NOTES WITH CONCERN that we need to make laws and enforce
19	them so that horrible things like this don't happen;
20	
21	3) SUGGESTS that the UN will make a cyber hunting unit to stop all
22	international cyber crimes.



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy Submitted By: Norway



1 2	<u>RECOGNIZING</u> that nuclear energy is the use of contained nuclear fission to create electricity and heat, and
3 4 5 6	<u>REALIZING</u> that proponents of nuclear energy say that nuclear power is a renewable energy source that reduces carbon emissions and increases energy security by lowering dependence on imported energy sources such as oil and gas, and
7 8 9	<u>REALIZING</u> that opponents believe that nuclear power poses many threats to people and the environment, and
10 11 12 13	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the nuclear power plant accidents including the Three Mile Island accident in 1979, the Chernobyl disaster in 1986, and the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster in 2010, and
l4 l5 l6	RECOGNIZING the threats of processing, transport and storage of radioactive nuclear waste, the risk of nuclear weapons and terrorism, and including the health risks from uranium mining;
17 18 19	<ol> <li>SUGGESTS that additional research on how to secure the nuclear waste be made before any more nuclear plants are made;</li> </ol>
20 21 22 23	<ol> <li>INVITES the use of less radioactive material for the sake of the surrounding environment and population;</li> </ol>
23 24 25	3) <u>CONSIDERS</u> more regulations are made to prevent misuse of nuclear products in the form of weapons or acts of terrorism:

4) RECOMMENDS that nuclear power should be temporarily ceased until scientists

have looked at all other resources.

26 27



Submitted to: Science and Technology Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy Submitted by: Portugal



1	Alarmed that the risk of a nuclear accident is very prevalent in today's increasingly nuclear
2 3	world, and
4	Understanding that many of the countries in possession of nuclear energy not only feel that the
5	should not have to undergo monitoring, but also that being forced to do so violates their national
6	sovereignty, and
7 8	Conscious that nuclear events, either accidental or purposeful, can greatly affect all nations in
9	areas of political stability, environmental and agricultural fallout, economics, and health, and
10	
11	Noting with grave concern that not all countries in possession of nuclear assets are using those
12	resources strictly for energy production, and
13	
14	Appreciating the difficulties involved in the international inspection and enforcement of
15	monitoring policies;
16	
17	1) Stresses the necessity of a policy outlining accepted standards for safety and routine
18	monitoring of both power generation and waste disposal;
19	
20	2) <u>Directs</u> priority funding and focus to facilitate research development of efficient
21	technologies for safe handling of all nuclear materials during all phases of processing;
22	
23	3) <u>Suggests</u> that stringent accountability procedures be required documenting the disposition
24 25	of all nuclear materials from the beginning to end of the process;
26	4) Applauds all those nations whose efforts towards safe, effective and environmentally
27	sound nuclear energy production have allowed the science to advance to the level seen
·	The state of the s

28

today.



Subject: Nuclear Energy Sponsored By: Italy Submitted To: SciTech

2/10

1	<b>Emphasizing</b> that global demands for energy is growing and to successfully meet demands for
2	clean and renewable forms of energy, the use of nuclear energy as a clean and renewable source
3	of energy should be encouraged, and
4	
5	Concerned that nuclear proliferation and safety are concerns for the future of nuclear energy and
6	that various downsides to nuclear power such as radiation, waste, and public safety must be dealt
7	with promptly and efficiently, and
8	

<u>Recognizing</u> that nuclear power is one of the cheapest forms of energy and can be the leading source of energy in developed countries such as France and Japan and in developing countries that are experiencing substantial increase in economic activity, and

 <u>Mindful</u> that countries willing to put forth time and effort towards the promise of nuclear energy shall be endowed with not only a reliable and prosperous source of energy, but also a rapidly emerging market;

- <u>1. Requests</u> the United Nations to coordinate a set of guidelines and safety standards for all nuclear plant;
- <u>2. Promotes</u> the cooperation of developed countries to aid in the creation of various safeguards for nuclear energy;
- 3. Welcomes the cooperation of smaller countries to accept the opportunity and potential of nuclear power;
- <u>4. Calls upon</u> the United Nations and other organizations to help encourage the future of nuclear energy and provide assistance in allowing it to flourish as a dominant force of energy in developing countries.



Subject: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy Sponsored By: Venezuela Submitted To: Science and Technology



1	<b>AWARE</b> that Venezuela has announced plans to develop nuclear technology and its recent
2	agreements with Russia and Iran, and
3	
4	<b>RECOGNIZING</b> that one problem to building a nuclear power reactor that costs an insane
5	amount of \$3,000,000,000, and

**NOTING** that with Venezuela's income, it will take a good twenty years to build up a nuclear program, and

**AFFIRMING** that in 2010 Venezuela signed an agreement with Russia to begin to build the first nuclear power plant in a South American country, and

<u>TAKING INTO ACCOUNT</u> that in the past ten years, Russia and Venezuela have made trades worth over \$3,000,000,000 dollars between fighter aircrafts, transport and attack helicopters, and assault rifles, and

**NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN** Americans have been worried and have been questioning what has been happening between Russia and Venezuela;

1) <u>CREATING</u> a law, or being more strict and serious with other countries around the world will result in fewer countries trying to retaliate against the law and creating Nuclear Power Plants in Venezuela;

2) **PROVIDING** the facts we know about Venezuela and Russia working together, we need to start making laws and asking questions about what is really going on; The U.S.A. needs to be more involved about other countries business now before it resolves into a war.



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Nuclear Safeguards Submitted By: Togolese Republic

1	RECOGNIZING that nuclear technology may be used with the wrong intentions,
2	
3	REALIZING nuclear technology may be too dangerous for some countries trying to achieve
4	nuclear ability,
5	
6	1. CALLS UPON the United Nations to organize a worldwide coalition of nuclear experts
7	to be sent to every country trying to achieve, or currently has nuclear technology there
8	they would determine if each country is not using this technology as a weapon and that
9	each country is not endangering their citizens by researching nuclear technology;
10	
11	2. <u>SUGGESTS</u> the members of this coalition be made up of citizens of countries from
12	around the world;
13	
14	3. RECOMMENDS if countries fail to open all nuclear technology and facilities to
15	inspection they will face economic sanctions;
16	
17	4. FURTHER REQUESTS that a committee be created to oversee this coalition.
18	

#### Subject: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy Submitted to: Science and Technology Sponsored by: Denmark

		Sponsored by Deminaria		
1)	Tak	cing into account that safeguards were designed to prevent the use of nuclear		
2)	energy for malicious purposes, and			
3)				
,		adful that the International Safeguards System has expanded its control since 1970		
5)	to a	ssist with preventing nuclear weapons and restricting unpronounced nuclear		
6)	acti	vities, and		
7)				
8)	Cor	sidering the countries who illegally work with and abuse nuclear power to		
9)	thre	aten other countries' national security, and		
10)				
11)		calizing the potential danger nuclear energy poses on a country as seen in the		
<u>12)</u>	Ch	ernobyl accident which spread radioactive material for 63,000 square miles, and		
13)				
14)		ognizant of the political and economic measures made by many countries around		
15)	the	e world to limit the making of nuclear weapons from nuclear energy;		
16)				
17)	1.	Acknowledges countries that use alternative forms of energy such as wind, coal,		
18)		and gas;		
19)				
20)	2.	<u>Instructs</u> other countries to increase security measures to avoid nuclear disasters		
21)	!	such as Chernobyl;		
22)				
	3.	<u>Directs</u> countries to join organizations that regularly check on the security		
24)		systems of the nuclear power plants;		
25)				
<b>26</b> )	4.	Recommends more research to improve the security and productivity of nuclear		
<b>27</b> )	)	power plants around the world;		
<b>28</b> )				
<b>29</b> )		Stresses the importance of safeguards to be made to prevent countries from		
30)	1	creating nuclear weapons and causing devastation and destruction to innocent		
211		aguntriag		



### Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy Submitted By: Colombia

1 2	RECOGNIZING that Colombia currently does not produce any nuclear energy, and	
3	RECALLING the tragic accidents at Chernobyl, Idaho Falls, Jaslovské Bohunice, Ibaraki	
4	Prefecture, Fukui Prefecture, and Fukushima, which each caused numerous deaths, and	
5 6	COGNIZANT of the detrimental impact the nuclear accident that occurred at Chernobyl had or	n
7	dozens of surrounding countries, and	
8		
9	MINDFUL that many accidents have occurred where, although no deaths happened, immense	
0	sums of money were spent attempting to fix the situations, and	
1		
2	FEARING that certain countries will use nuclear energy as a cover-up to develop other nuclear	r
3	technology that could be used as harmful weapons, and	
4		
5	NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that terrorists could potentially threaten a country by	
6	manipulating their nuclear power plants, and	
7		21
8	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that nuclear energy produces 13.5% of the world's energy with 4	)(
9	commercial power plants operating in 31 countries, and	
20	the state of the s	
21	AFFIRMING that sources such as coal and oil will ultimately be exhausted, while nuclear	
22	energy will not;	
23 24 25	1) DE A FEYDAG !- 1-1: falset analoge analyse mayidag a yeart gan ayahla amayat of	
4	1) <u>REAFFIRMS</u> its belief that nuclear energy provides a vast, renewable amount of	
25	energy globally and should therefore be continued to be used;	
26 27	2) RECOMMENDS a list of criteria be created that each country must abide by in ord	le:
2/	to be able to use nuclear technology;	.03
28 29	to be able to use nuclear technology,	
	a. These policies should cover topics such as testing for equipment failure,	
30	ensuring proper use of nuclear technology, measuring radio activity levels,	
31	creating safe waste disposal methods, etc;	
32 33	creating safe waste disposal medicus, etc.	
, <u>,</u> , ,	3) REQUESTS that a committee be formed that will ensure that each country follows	
)-T 3.5	these rules	



Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy
Submitted By: Germany

**AWARE** that nuclear technology can be the target of terrorist attacks, which means disastrous results can occur if not controlled or stopped, meaning extremely dangerous power for terrorists and possibly world-wide fear, and

1 2

<u>MINDFUL</u> of the fact that radioactive exposure is deadly as soon as it breaches its confined area, and henceforth possibly spreading throughout a region and transforming it with radiation exposure, which can lead to health issues, birth defects, and more deadly side effects, and

TAKING NOTE that if a meltdown should occur, it can create radioactive exposure to the surrounding area, and creating dangerous and even fatal results following the meltdown, which can be caused by having not enough water in a coolant system, which prevents efficient containment of nuclear waste as seen with disasters like Chernobyl and Fukushima, and

<u>CONSCIOUS</u> of the fact that one benefit of nuclear energy is that it reduces the fossil fuel and oil power plants and the more efficient energy it produces by splitting atoms, although despite the fact it is more fatal if exposed than the two latter forms of energy;

1) <u>CALLS UPON</u> states to create a global organization to fight against terrorists hoping to gain control of nuclear technology so as to prevent the production of nuclear weapons that can be used against countries and to prevent terrorists from gaining hold of nuclear secrets;

2) <u>SUGGESTS</u> that countries who have nuclear plants delve further into research for more ways to maintain safety procedures to prevent another nuclear crisis like Chernobyl and Fukushima;

3) **DRAWS ATTENTION TO** finding more benefits for nuclear technology and power as well as finding ways to create more safety procedures, evacuation plans, and containment of nuclear waste to help prevent contamination;

4) <u>CALLS UPON</u> all states to adopt the IAEA protocols as the new standard and safeguards to ensure the safety and security of states;

5) <u>WELCOMES</u> efforts to replace energies derived from fossil fuels with clean and renewable energies such as wind, solar, and nuclear;

6) **REAFFIRMS** the right of states to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as stated under the provision of article 6 of the NPT.



## Submitted To: Science & Technology Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Technology Submitted By: Australia

<b>CONSCIOUS</b> that fossil fuel usage has grown e	exponentially over the past 50 years, and
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<u>TAKING INTO ACCOUNT</u> that the over usage of fossil fuels, by countries, from around the globe has contributed to increased levels of pollution and CO2 levels, and

**BEARING** in mind that nuclear energy has many universal applications that we can benefit from that often outweigh the danger associated with nuclear technology, and

**STRESSING** the fact that nuclear technology is safer, cleaner, way of using energy that benefits the environment by lowering the amount of green house gases used, and

<u>WISHING</u> that the globe shall have enough energy for all citizens of every continent within the next 50 years, and

MINDFUL of the role of the IAEA has taken to foresee any unnecessary allegations, and

**BEARING** IN MIND that the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactivity Waste Management strive to ensure that nuclear energy is as safe as possible

- 1) **<u>DIRECTS</u>** attention to the need for member nations to become more aware of the benefits that nuclear technology as a safe, clean, and renewable energy source;
- <u>ACKNOWLEGDES</u> the role of the international agencies and established nuclear powers in providing training and technical assistance to countries in developing nuclear energy programs;
- 3) <u>INSTRUCTS</u> member nations to discover less polluting means of energy production including nuclear energy;
- 4) **REQUESTS** member nations ratify the protocols set upon by the IAEA to ensure that all nuclear waste is handled, in safe and environmentally friendly and conscious manner;
- 5) <u>URGES</u> the need to acquire and advance a higher level of nuclear safety as to mitigate any and all unfortunate consequences of a nuclear accident
- 6) <u>DECLARES</u> that all states maintain the right to use and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.



Subject: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy Sponsored By: Azerbaijan Submitted To: Science and Technology

- 1 <u>BEARING IN MIND</u> the tragic 15-meter tsunami that plowed through Fukushima, Japan in March 11, 2011, and
- 3 <u>EMPHASIZING</u> the result of natural disaster; which disabled the power supply and cooling of three nuclear reactors causing a nuclear accident, and
- 5 <u>TAKING NOTE</u> that not just an exposure of radioactivity is in deep concern, but the contamination in
- 6 water that leaked from the units should be taken as a catastrophe as well, and
- 7 **EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN** the inadequacy of the reactors that were previously
- 8 demolished, in Fukushima, Japan. The ages of said reactor were over 40 years old, having been
- 9 commissioned in the early 1970's, and

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- REALIZING that regulating the quality, life-span, and management overview of these reactors, that are outdated compared to the times, should be invested in this committee, and
- REQUESTS to form policy on guidelines for the nuclear reactors, of the world, so that our collective nations can reduce the spread of improper usage of nuclear energy;
  - 1) **STRESSES** this UN restrict the age of reactors to a 40 year life span
    - a. With this life span the fear of a nuclear accidents are reduced just by effectively executing a safe time line for that reactor to provide useful data for the reactors purpose;
    - b. This will also reduce the dependency of nuclear energy that the world is endorsed with. This dependency also puts more nations at risk of a terrorist attack against bickering nations, or nations at war;
  - 2) <u>INVITES</u> all nations to commit to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), so that collectively the mission of this committee is expressed to have the peaceful use of nuclear energy as a priority;
    - a. To legitimize the character of this treaty; this treaty has a safeguard system recognized by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an agency already having ties to this UN;
      - i. With IAEA opinions already accepted by the Nation via the agreement to hold IAEA as part of the UN family these principles have already been accepted;
      - ii. The inspections that the IAEA will be held can help to prevent: nuclear use for weaponry, out-of-date facilities, and contaminations of the safe guards;
    - b. Also, to legitimize the character of this treaty, Article III Paragraph 3, envisage a review of the operation of the Treaty every five years;
      - i. With the massive increase in technological advances in nuclear energy, this revision power withheld in the treaty allows for flexibility in allowing ideals and operations to be considered in due time;
      - ii. The ideals of a minority are not then ignored; if a review is held every five years to evaluate the progress of said treaty there is room for the transition to another popular opinion.



2/8

Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Safeguard for Nuclear Energy Submitted By: United States of America

1	Emphasizing the importance of safeguarding nuclear energy, and
2	
3	Realizing the error involving the terrorist destruction on machines fatal to the safety of everyone
4	in the surrounding area
5	
6	Noting with deep concern that the area damaged if problems occur is a very significant amount
7	of destruction, and
8	
9	Stressing the amount of radiation that effects the environment for many years in the future, and
10	
11	Aware that an estimated 44,000 people are located within the danger zone of explosion if
12	something is to happen, and
13	
14	1) <u>Urges</u> all countries to have the highest level of security possible around and within
15	the nuclear plants, including human and machine security;
16	
17	2) Stresses every country to research and figure out ways to compress the radius of area
18	that is damaged if an accident, attack, or malfunction is to occur;
19	
20	3) Recommends civilians to be aware of any radiation problems if they live near a
21	nuclear energy plant so they can evacuate the area if the conditions get to an
22	uncontrollable, dangerous level;
23	
24	4) Suggests clearing the areas surrounding all nuclear plants in order to insure minimal
25	civilian casualties.



# Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: International Development of Biotechnology Regulations Submitted By: Nicaragua

1 2 3	fact that sl	that biotechnology is becoming increasingly prevalent in the lives of every person is a hould not be overlooked and understanding that certain regulations should be set in govern proper usage of such technologies is a necessity, and
4	n	
5 6 7		ng that the advancement of science in general, not specifically only pertaining to logy, will continue regardless of the absence of regulations put upon it, and
8 9 10		that regulations must be set in place before ethics become distorted is an issue worthy ional attention, and
11 12 13	recognized	o account numerous poor countries such as Nicaragua, it should be noted and it that not only can wealthy first world countries benefit from biotechnology, but also desperately in need of answers to dire situations, such as hunger and a dearth of
14	medical ai	d, and
15 16 17 18 19	world cou	g further, it should be noted that not only will discoveries and advancements of first ntries be common throughout the world, but those of developing countries might also thand role in usage of people around the globe, and
20 21 22	1)	<u>Calls upon</u> the possible reconstruction of the current council of bioethics as to consider the needs of more developing countries, and
23 24	2)	Stresses the need for more lenient policies on scientific research, but stricter restraint on the uses of discoveries as to use them only for the benefit of humanity, and
25 26 27 28	3)	Requests that this new committee help fund the universities and other scientific facilities of poor countries as to widen the interest and opportunity of every individual wishing to contribute to this growing and relevant field of science, and
29 30 31 32	4)	<u>Invites</u> the aid of wealthier countries also as to help fund research being made in countries with the ability, but not the funds to continue, and

5) Expresses its thanks to the already made contributions of her allies and other countries worldwide as for the advancement of an ethical, safe, and ultimately

beneficial international biotechnology community, and

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Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Biotechnology Submitted By: Egypt

1 2		nat biotechnology, though still emerging, is used for many beneficial purposes t the world, and
3 4 5 6		mind that the world population is more than 6.6 billion people and growing and that are quota amount of food is getting harder to achieve with each new generation, and
7 8 9	Aware of farming so	changes in the earth's climate warming with each year, causing droughts and unusable oil, and
10 11 12	agricultura	ing The Government of Egypt places great importance on the significant role the al sector plays in the national economy and that Egypt has dealt with biotechnological ther regions such as biomedical sector, and
13 14 15 16		o account that, at this moment, German and Egyptian academics are coming together healthcare and scientific research and are enhancing the living standards of other and
17 18 19	1)	Suggesting that we put restrictions upon biotechnology in order to assure its ethical use, and
20 21 22 23	2)	Recommends the direction of more funding towards the research and development of new biotechnologies, and
24 25 26 27	3)	Recognizes. One of the major targets for biotechnology in Egypt is the production of transgenic plants conferring resistance to biotic stresses resulting from pathogenic viruses, bacteria, fungi, and insect pests, and abiotic stresses such as salinity, drought and high temperature, and
28 29 30 31	4)	Calls Upon, "Better plants for better life" Scientific exchange between Egyptian and German scientists to provide a platform for the initiation of scientific cooperation, for this purpose, specialists from various disciplines, such as molecular biology, organic

and inorganic chemistry, dentistry, pharmaceutical sciences and pharmacology were

32 33

34 35 invited.





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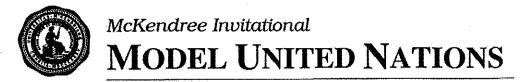
### Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Safeguards of Nuclear Energy Submitted by: Poland

ï	A WAKE that there is a potential nazard generating electricity from indicient power, and
2.	NAMES CONTINUES to be first that many indicates the target indicates and
3	WELCOMING the fact that many industries try to minimize the likely cause of any accidents and
4 5	avoid any human consequences in the long run, and
6	Grieved that more than 9 countries have produced nuclear weapons, and
7	Greeter that more than 2 countries have produced indicate weapons, and
8	Recognizes that over 90 countries have agreed not to make any kind of nuclear weapons
9	- Control of the cont
10	NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN that the global nuclear order faces many challenges that like
11	Iran and Syria's noncompliance with their guidelines, and
12	
13	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) under the
14	Nuclear Non-propitiation treaty safeguards many systems, and
15	
16	STRESSING that since most countries have renounced Nuclear Weapons, keeping them would
17	only threaten national security;
18	
19	1) RECOMENDS that IAEA make stricter regulations on weapon usage and educate
20	people on the potential dangers of Nuclear warfare;
21	ON THE CHECK A CONTROL TO THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO
22	2) <u>URGES</u> that countries who can afford it fund scientist to find a safer way to generate
23	energy rather than one day depending on nuclear power;
24 25	3) SUGGESTS that Iran and Syria follow the guidelines of the Global Nuclear Order to keep
25 26	down confusion as to not start a war with other countries;
27	down confusion as to not start a war with other countries,
28	4) SUPPORTS the IAEA undertaking regular inspections of civil nuclear facilities to verify
29	the accuracy;
30	
31	5) IMPLORES the cooperation of other countries with the IAEA's regulations so that there
32	will be piece among nations;
33	
34	6) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES that nuclear facilities account for and control their nuclear
35	material.



Submitted to: Science and Technology Topic: Cyber Warfare Submitted By: The Republic of Turkey

1	RECOGNIZING that some nations do use cyber warfare to gather information and to undermine
1 2	projects of some member states of the world, and
3	
4	BRINGING TO ATTENTION that viruses like 'Flame' give every indication of being made by
5	some government, for instance how it was design to not affect civilians or that it was made
6	difficult to decoded it, and
7	
8	NOTING WITH CONCERN that this will damage relations with other nations once they relieve
9	who committed the offence, and
0	
1	BRINGING TO MIND that countries who technologically advanced can in turn retaliate by
2	reverse engineering the viruses and sending them back to countries they believe are the attackers
13	or their own enemies;
4	
15	1) SINCERELY STRESSES that a treaty should be signed by all nations to not indulge in
l6	cyber warfare;
17	
18	2) PROMOTES a summit to discuss the terms of the treaty and what actions should be
۱9	taken to any country that violates these terms;
20	
21	3) ADVISES that no nation should condone the use of cyber warfare in their government
22	or their fellow nation's government.





3/2

Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Cyber Security
Submitted By: Pakistan

Submitted By: Pakistan RECOGNIZING the fact that cyber threats are now as prominent as traditional military 1 2 threats, and should be treated as such, and 3 4 EMPHASIZING the fact that smaller, undeveloped countries are not able to provide the 5 resources to their citizens to become aware of threats and dangerous activity online is a cause for concern, as potential threats may slip by unnoticed, and 6 7 8 FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the progress that the United Nations has made in 9 attempting to educate and inform countries and their citizens on the effects of cyber crime, and 10 11 NOTING, however, that underdeveloped countries that do not have the resources to fight 12 cyber attacks are a threat in of themselves, as they are a place for cyber criminals to take 13 refuge, because of their lack of resources and laws to fight cyber crime, and 14 15 STRESSING that the preparation for cyber crime in these underdeveloped countries will 16 protect not only these countries, but the world as a whole; 17 18 1) <u>URGES</u> other countries to recognize that cyber crime is growing in popularity every 19 day and must be treated as a top priority; 20 21 2) ENCOURAGES the improvement of policies in place to inform and fight against 22 cyber criminals in all nations; 23 24 3) IMPLORES the developed nations with available resources to contribute to fighting 25 cyber crime and to recognize the benefit to themselves of stopping cyber crime 26 27 worldwide; 28 4) SUGGESTS that the United Nations hold a conference to inform and evaluate the 29 current global cyber threat, so as to further develop common understanding of these 30 31 threats and how they affect each country, and to strengthen the global fight against such attacks. 32



Submitted To: Science and Technology

Topic: Cyber Security Submitted By: Spain

1	RECO	GNIZING that cyber threat is one of the most serious economic and national security		
2	challenges in today's time, and			
3				
4	MIND	FUL that Cyberspace touches nearly every part of our daily lives. It's the broadband		
5		ks beneath us and the wireless signals around us, the local networks in our schools and		
6	hospita	als and businesses, and the massive grids that power our nation. Also the World Wide Web		
7	that ha	s made us more interconnected than at any time in human history, and		
8				
9	<u>NOTI</u>	NG that it is the classified military and intelligence networks that keep us safe, and		
10				
11		NG WITH APPROVAL the advancement in Cybernetic Security to help stop those who		
12	would	take advantage of others, and		
13	TT A 3.737	NG REGARDED some nations' step forward to help end the threat in Cybernetic Security,		
14 15	and	NO REGARDED some nations step forward to help end the uncat in Cybernetic Security,		
16	anu			
17				
18	1.	STRESSES the importance of improving our resilience to cyber incidents by hardening		
19	,	our digital infrastructure to be more resistant to penetration and disruption;		
20		The state of the s		
21	2.	<u>URGES</u> to reduce the Cyber threat by nations working together on international norms of		
22		acceptable behavior in cyberspace;		
23				
24				
25	3.	<u>DRAWS ATTENTION TO</u> the need of strengthening the law enforcement capabilities		
26		against cybercrime;		
27				
28	4.	NOTES WITH INTEREST the need to prevent potential adversaries from taking		
29		advantage of our remaining vulnerabilities.		



Submitted To: Science and Technology Topic: Cyber Security Submitted By: Chile

1	In Response To not only the attack on Chile by the group "Anonymous" at the end of 2011
2	which resulted in the loss of the government website for nearly an hour, but also the attack of
3	individual businesses attacked by groups of cyber terrorists in protest, and
4	
5	Coming to the Realization that there is a lack of knowledge of cyber security in both rural and
6	urban areas of Chile, and
7	
8	<u>In Regards</u> to threat of cyber-attack by countries around Chile has become greater in recent times
9	the ability to attack through the internet another country has countries worried, and
10	
11	Emphasizing That Chilean government is worried about the cyber virus Stuxnet released by the
12	U.S. and the Israeli governments in the middle east to find and break down nuclear centrifuge
13	technology but the virus might have leaked online.
14	
15	In Light of Chile has loose laws on cyber-crime and against cyber terrorists, and
16	
17	<u>In Regards</u> to education in Chile could be handled by education in vital areas, Chile needs
18	more internet education in areas with high risk of cyber-crime that needs to be dealt with
19	but lacks the educational funding to do so;
20	
21	Coming to the Realization Chile's cyber security is flawed and needs to be handled the
22	threat of terrorism is significant, and
23	
24	Emphasizing the threat of Stuxnet is a threat to security for any country and we believe
25	that the program should be dealt with by the people that started the virus.