Science & Technology

1. Global Water Crisis
2. Safeguards for Nuclear Energy
3. Cyber Security
AWARE that more water is generated and dispersed today than at any other time in the history of our planet, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that population size puts stress upon this available water, causing the Global Water Crisis, and

CONCERNED that the lack of management of this vital resource has escalated the crisis, and

REALIZING that water stress does not directly affect all countries, and

BELIEVING that lessening the crisis in high stress areas will help in achieving the first Millennium Development Goal,

GREVIED that more than one in six people lack access to safe drinking water

1.) CALLS UPON well developed nations to enact water conservation laws and make water management a priority;

2.) ENOURAGES countries to support projects that create wells and other sanitary water sources for areas with water stress;

3.) RECOMMENDS further research in technology like desalinization and drip irrigation, and also studies to ensure that implemented technologies are not damaging ecosystems;

4.) SUGGESTS a board be formed to oversee Treaties dealing with the rights to water source that cross boundaries, and that sharing of such water resources be based on need.
EMPHASIZING the need for greater water equality in order for further economic development,
greater life expectancy, lower infant mortality rates, and to rise above the poverty line, and

STRESSING the fact that without a solution to the global water crisis, impoverished and
underdeveloped countries will never be able to raise themselves out of poverty, and that more
developed countries must help provide those resources, and

ACCEPTING the fact that other developed countries have made substantial efforts in improving
the water crisis, and that with a downturn in the global economy, not all other nations have the
resources to put into underdeveloped countries, and

HIGHLIGHTING the fact that with greater communication between the underdeveloped nations
seeking assistance, and the devolved nations providing the assistance, more measures could be
taken to improve water equality, and these actions could be performed much faster with greater
cooperation, and

ENCOURAGING further action in the fight against the global water crisis, one of the greatest
sources of pain in underdeveloped nations, and what is holding them back from reaching their
full potential, and

SUGGESTING that greater attention be paid to the global water crisis by the delegates of the
UN, because by eradicating the water crisis will save millions of lives every year, and help
poverty ridden nations rise up to the level of those countries that seek to help them
ALARMED that almost 5.6 billion people live in areas with threats to water security (leaving over 884 million people without access to safe drinking water), and

MINDFUL that unclean drinking water contributes to the spread of waterborne diseases, and

NOTING that this issue affects not only people, but is also detrimental to wildlife and the environment, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the many different techniques and procedures for the production of usable water (including those currently being researched and developed in order to aid those without clean water), and

PRAISING the charity and hard work of the people and organizations trying to help and educate those without access to safe drinking water, and

RECOGNIZING that many countries are currently educating their citizens about the proper usage of water resources:

1) URGES that all nations divert more resources towards the development and implementation of new technologies for the production of clean, usable water, and

2) SUGGESTS the education of the general populace about the proper usage and conservation of water resources, so as to prevent further water pollution.
ALARMED 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.) SUPPORTS 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.) ASKS 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.) CALLING 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.
Taking note of the world population of 6.8 billion people, 15% only have access to enough clean water to live a healthy life, and

Mindful 1 in 8 people lack access to safe water supplies, and

Further 71 countries are experiencing stress on blue water resources, and

Understanding why major agricultural goods producers are experiencing the high stress on blue water resources, and

Realizing the doubling of prices on agricultural goods if the water crisis is not addressed, and

Further reminds us that since 1900, more half of the world’s wetlands have disappeared, and

Solemnly affirms the decline in freshwater and marine species since 1970 to 2007 by 10%, and

Alarmed over 50% of all water projects fail in the first three years, and

Congratulates foundations that aim to improve the availability to clean water to struggling areas;

1) Welcomes the European Environment Agency and their tackling of the global water crisis to be a model for other nations;

2) Trusts the involvement of these foundations (ex. Global Water) and their intentions and goals;

3) Approves the national funding to encourage these organizations;

4) Urges fellow European countries to continue in cooperating with the Clean Water Act, while increasing funding by 0.4% than their current rate.
Affirming the fact that due to increasing populations and the resulting demands on resources the global water crisis is becoming an increasing problem that needs to be addressed, and

Alarmed that 10,000 children around the world, under five years old, die every day because of water-related illnesses, and that when children do have access to water, the water is being polluted by companies who dump waste and sewage into rivers, lakes, and wells, and

Noting with grave concern the fact that 20 percent of the world’s population, or 1.1 billion people do not have the opportunity to obtain safe water to drink, and

Conscious of the fact that by 2050, if this continues to be an issue, there will be at most 7 billion people in 60 different countries that will have serious trouble being able to obtain purified, safe water, and

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 sharing the same water source;

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.
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

ACKNOWLEDGING 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

MINDFUL 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) ENDORSES 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) APPROVES 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) SUPPORTS any endeavors of research on desalination, water conservation, and lessening the effects of droughts, pollution, and disease in water.
Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Global Water Crisis
Submitted By: Indonesia

1 ALARMED that as many as five million people, mainly children die each year due to
preventable, water related diseases, over one billion people have little or no clean drinking
water, and more than two billion people lack access to clean drinking water, and

4 EMPHASIZING water shortages threaten to reduce the supply of global food while the world’s
population 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 AWARE 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

12 CONCERNED 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

15 EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN millions of towns and villages are along the rivers
17that are polluted with waste that carries diseases in which they use for their everyday needs,

18 STRESSING that the average developing country uses 2.64 gallons of water a day while the
20average American person uses between 100 to 175 gallons of water per day;

21 1) SUPPORTS the making of underground water storage for storing fresh water
that can be used for drinking, cleaning, animals or whenever needed;

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2) RECOMMENDS the idea to capture rainfall to provide either drinking water,
water for livestock, irrigation, crops, and any other uses as doing so will help
make a contribution to reducing the need for more water;

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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.
CONCERNED with the growing amount of countries with a more limited amount of water, and

RECOGNIZING The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and other organizations working to assist the water epidemic in many countries across the globe, and

EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN that over 780 million people lack access to clean water, and

STRESSING that 3.4 million people die every year from water related causes, and

CONSIDERING these statistics, the United Nations (UN) should help bring water purification systems to these parts of the world;

1) CALLS UPON organizations such as UNICEF to continue sending water purification systems to these countries;

2) INVITES other countries such as the United States to continue to improve their ability to help other countries who are in need of water;

3) RECOMMENDS the UN continues its work on helping countries that are in dire need of water;

4) REQUESTS that the UN create a large group of ambassadors from wealthy countries to help set of water purification systems in Africa, and any country in need of drinking water;

5) CONFIRMS that droughts can cause water loss and that some rain is poisonous and can pollute the water;

6) SUGGESTS that countries that are even moderately wealthy assist the countries that are having severe droughts or have a problem with acid rain;

7) APPRECIATES the work of World Vision and other organizations working 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 have good drinking water.
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 ample 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

Furthermore, 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) Suggesting 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.
Reaffirming 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

Concerned 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

Further recognizing 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) Stresses 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) Encourages the improvement of country policy environments for the development of water resources, both in investment and management;

3) Implores 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.
Emphasizing that clean water is not only the most important element for survival, but it is also vital for the economy, farming, transportation, religious rituals, and energy, and

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, and economic collapse within the near future if no further preventative steps are taken, and

Noting with grave concern that one third of the world’s population is already suffering from lack of clean water and over 1.5 million children under five die each year due to contaminated water, and

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, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) which aims to cut the number of people without clean drinking water in half by 2015, and

Taking into account that no one nation has the power or financial ability to avert this global crisis when acting alone, therefore; needing the aid of the United Nations, and

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 fresh water;

2) Suggests innovative ideas, such as water desalination, be further looked into, in order to create a cost efficient way to have an unlimited supply of clean drinking water;

3) Draws attention to the large amounts of contaminated drinking water due to fecal material which could easily be prevented by providing out houses or by using grants to encourage the creation of a new toilet design that could be used in affected areas;

4) Urges nations to implement water conservation laws in order to decrease the amount of water wasted.
Emphasizing the fact that one third of the international population is enduring a form of water shortage and/or lack of sanitary water, and

Considering that more than two-thirds of those without clean water survive on less than two dollars a day, and

Noting with grave concern that four-thousand four hundred children under the age of five perish daily due to the aforementioned global scarcity of water and unsanitary water, and

Bearing in mind that one out of every 6 people have no access to clean water within a kilometer of their homes, and

Reaffirming that those most affected by unsanitary or shortage of water are those who lack sufficient funds to help the problem, and

Alarmed that if nothing is done to change the way water is used, the amount needed for the rapidly growing global population will double within the next fifty years, and

Noting the past efforts the UN has done in order to help solve the water crisis, such as the Human Rights Council Resolution, the World Health Assembly Resolution, and the appointment of an individual expert, and

1) Approves the work done by organizations such as WaterAid and The Water Project that help to fund clean water projects around the world;

2) Promotes the construction and restoration of wells and rain catchment systems done by the aforementioned groups;

3) Encourages the education of hygiene throughout communities affected by contaminated water in order to prevent future contamination;

4) Invites more developed countries to help aid other countries heavily affected by the water shortage and contamination, in order to decrease the negative effects of this crisis.
Stressing 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) Urges 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) Recommends 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;

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

4) Invites 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.
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;

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.
Stressing that approximately 3.41 million people die from water sanitation causes each year and that 780 million people have no way to improve their water source, and

Concerned that fresh water is wasted daily in well-off nation states while the need for usable water grows in poor nation states, and these poor nation states have shown no progress in creating new ways of sanitizing their water, and

Emphasizes that as the world’s population increases, the need for clean water will increase as well, and

Keeping in mind that the United Nations have already estimated a cost of 30 billion dollars to provide safe water to the entire planet, and

Seeking help from the United Nations to come up with new ideas to solve the global water crisis, and

1) **Calls upon** the United Nations along with all nation states to alarm the community of the growing water crisis around the world;

2) **Urges** richer nation states to get communities involved to not hoard clean water sources while other nations struggle to stay alive;

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;

4) **Congratulates** the World Water Council for creating awareness around the globe and promoting co-operation between nations using the transboundary watercourses, and UNICEF for successfully funding projects to improve tap water sources throughout the world.
RECOGNIZING 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

HAVING CONSIDERED 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

REALIZING 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

CONSIDERING 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) DECLARES that more money should be donated for the creating of adequate solutions to unsanitary water supplies;

2) STRESSES 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) RECOMMENDS 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) SUGGESTS the development of water conservation programs such as the Soil and Water Conservation Society and the Environmental Protection Agency;

5) REAFFIRMS the crisis must be addressed and dealt with immediately to avert a large-scale devastation of the global population.
Considering that 884 million people lack access to clean water facilities and 2.5 billion lack proper sanitation facilities,

Realizing that more than 5 million people die each year from diseases caused by unsafe drinking water, lack of sanitation, and in sufficient water for hygiene and,

Concerned about the fact that about 80 million people are born each year which means more people will need access to clean water in years to come and,

Alarmed by the fact that multiple countries are sharing only 260 water basins and about 20% of the world’s population lacks access to clean drinking water and,

Aware that rivers containing waste which carries diseases that children die from everyday is being used for drinking, bathing, cooking, and holds the fish and other sources of food from the water in it and,

Stressing that it is still necessary for the governments to try to provide water for the people in needs, even if it means cutting back in some other financial needs and,

Recognizing the need for safe drinking water in sufficient quantities and more access to decent sewage systems in all areas;

1) Stresses the importance of building water pumps to increase the supplies of water;

2) Invites suggestions to help orchestrate a global relief effort;

3) Requests the rehabilitation of existing water infrastructures and the restoration of hygiene conditions;

4) Insists that citizens of all countries educate themselves about the importance of clean water sources and water scarcities.
Realizes that clean, drinkable water is needed for a human to be able to survive, and

Bearing in mind that 3.6 million people die each year from water related diseases, and

Concerned that more people die each year from dehydration or water related diseases then people do in war, and

Appalled that one child dies every 20 seconds from not having enough clean water or from water related diseases, and

Emphasizing that many countries everywhere waste too much water which has caused our clean water sources to run low, and

1. Encouraging that people in other countries waste less water in order to preserve what is left of our clean water supply;

2. Applauds the countries that are already taking action and conserving as much of their water supply as they can and not wasting a huge amount of what they have;

Promotes the research of ways to conserve as much clean water as possible for each country;

3. Suggests that countries with plenty in their clean water supply might send some of that to the countries around the world who are having obvious trouble supplying clean water to their citizens.
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 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;

1. Urging 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;

2. Stressing 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;

3. Suggesting 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.
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.

CONCERNED 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,

TAKING NOTE of the fact that developing, desert, and large countries will require more water
to satisfy the people of said country and,

STRESSING the need of removal of pollution from the water, such as oil, radiation, and sand,

1. RECOMMENDS 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,

2. REQUESTING 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. URGES that the WWC(world water council) to divide water as it sees fit, in
accordance with the standards precisely stated.
BEARING IN MIND that 84% water is for agriculture, and 14% is irrigated, agricultural water use contributes to some water pollution, and

RECOGNIZING Desert and developing countries are very dependent on agriculture for the help it gives not only for food, but for live stock, and

CONSIDERING the agriculture plays a big part in providing for a lot of the world with food for people and animals, and

EMPHASIZING that poverty deepens greatly from the lack of water and food, causing illness to not only adults and greatly to children, but especially to unborn children and people who are already sick, and

CONCERNED that underground water reserves are almost exhausted and possibly unsanitary, lots of developing countries are reliant on irrigated agriculture which could only cause more poverty from the concerning problem, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the water crisis is made up of extreme pollution that can cause illness and death, or even unsafe places, the water crisis also is made up of droughts that have been going on for some time, and has the possibility of not improving depending on solutions and conditions;

1) SUGGESTS changes needed in purification systems, in desert areas, and developing countries whether it may be in-home or controlled by the state, it can improve the water’s condition of being polluted to improving into safe water;

2) ACKNOWLEDGES droughts are causing problems of poverty to worsen, showing that drought may involve finding a better irrigation method;

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;

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;

5) CALLS UPON the loss of children from water being unsanitary which causes many illnesses towards anyone, and is less immune towards children.
Defines the global water crisis deprivation of potable, unpolluted within a region within a region is less than that region's demand, and

Aware that over 1.1 billion people across the globe, which is one-sixth of the world's population lack access to safe, clean, and drinkable water, and

Noting with grace concern that 2.6 billion people live without basic sanitation, and

Bearing in mind that 88 percent of all diseases are caused by unsafe water, inadequate sanitation, or insufficient hygiene, and

Recognizing that many countries, especially those that are located in Africa, have very little water that can be used for daily necessities, such as cleaning, cooking, and drinking;

1. Commends the efforts of organizations such as DIGDEEP, which establishes councils in developing towns to assist in the creation of potable water sources, H₂O For Life, which partners schools in the United States with schools in developing countries to aid with the water crisis, and UNICEF, which supplies struggling countries with the necessary tools to create sustainable water sources;

2. Calls upon developing countries to work to create sustainable sources of water that can provide sufficient water to sustain a village;

3. Recommends technologically-advanced countries with expendable resources to send aid to developing nation that are feeling the full effects of the global water crisis;

4. Welcomes nations to continue their research of more efficient and sustainable water sources, and the improvement of previously-existing systems.
Considering the world's population tripled in the 20th century, and

Accepting that there is not enough water for increase in population, and

Realizing that waterborne illness is one of the leading causes of death in the world, and

Bearing in mind the lack of sanitation in many areas of the world, and

Alarmed by lack of drinkable water and other water resources for Agricultural and
Environmental uses, and

Recognizing that large corporations are dumping waste into clean water resources, and

Realizing that improving trans-boundary cooperation will help neighboring countries with the
World Water Crisis, and

Working towards a way to improve the situation, and addressing water pollution involves
educating local people on proper waste management, and

Improving irrigation and agricultural practices, saving water resources, and improving
distribution infrastructure, and

Improving distribution infrastructure while and enacting better policies and regulations

Noting that there is a need to improve drinking water around the world;

1) Stresses the need of a body to organize efforts of non-governmental organizations to
improve the situation by education on sanitation, agricultural, and environmental
practices;

2) Recommends the decentralization of responsibility for water;

3) Encourages the monitoring of water resources and guaranteeing the rights of all
people to water sources by an non-biased organization.
ALARMED 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 water, and

RECOGNIZING the efforts put forth by charitable groups and organizations, not only in China, but also around the world, to help diminish the growing problem of a lack of drinkable, sanitary water available to people in need of it, and

AWARE of the fact that, the water crisis isn't a result only of a shortage of water, but also poor placement, usage, and management of the water that the countries of the world have power over, and

EXPRESSING WITH DEEP CONCERN that illnesses contracted through water are the main reason for death and sickness in the human race all around the globe; 2.2 million people in 3rd-World countries die each year from illnesses or conditions related to water consumption, or the lack thereof, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that, although crops such as corn, beans, rice, and grain, are important parts of not only survival, but also the economy, irrigation may take up as much as 90% of a single country's water supply, and

REALIZING that, in order for the water crisis to show a slight sign of turning around, billions of dollars will have to be spent by the UN and the world to improve conditions and amounts of drinking water available to the people;

1) STRESSES that water management and consumption be monitored and regulated by the UN to prevent wasteful and irresponsible behaviors related to water usage,

2) INSTRUCTS the UN to help improve cooperation between countries so that they may both reach agreements on the usage of shared rivers, and help each other in the solving of this problem,

3) RECOMMENDS that government agencies are set up to raise awareness of this problem,

4) DECLARES that well developed and wealthier nations should send aid in the form of natural resources or money to any and all nations that are experiencing this problem severely, so that we, as a world, may solve to this problem together.
Recognizing that water shortages are becoming a global problem affecting not only third-world, but also several first-world countries as well, and

Stressing that water is key to the continuation of the growing agricultural process as Bosnia continues to recover from securing independence, and

Acknowledging that local mineral mining has caused several environmental issues, including poisonous chemicals and materials being found in wells, lakes and ground water, and

Convinced that in order to effectively expand the urban population in terms of both health and sustainability, and

Fully aware that current regulations for chemical and mechanical harvesting of minerals to maintain the security of purified drinking water are not up to date in terms of both efficiency and environmental impact, and

1) Invites those with the knowledge and will to aid in the development of more efficient water purification plants for the people of Bosnia as well as any other countries facing shortage problems;

2) Notes with appreciation the involvement of several Europeans nations in the improvement in water systems, specifically that of Germany and the European Union;

3) Condemns corporations that illegally cut corners in order to save on waste management, who pollute local and foreign waters;

4) Suggests that a reevaluation of the standards, specifically those that apply to industrial mining, to the management and distribution of fresh drinking water to promote a long-term and sustainable supply for years to come;

5) Requests any information that will lead to higher technological developments that will lead to a safer environment as well as water supply and management techniques.
Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy
Submitted By: Russia
Date: September 13, 2012

7 APPRECIATING the fact that there were no further nuclear disasters since the Chernobyl has
8 brought the country of Russia a cloak of protection, and
9
10 EMPHASIZING the importance of the Nuclear Safety Agency to prevent nuclear-related
11 dangers to Russia (and other parts of the world) by regulating Russia's nuclear plants at a daily
12 basis as to ensure the nuclear reactors are working accurately to repress a nuclear meltdown, and
13
14 CONCERNED of how organized the Nuclear Safety Agency handles dangerous procedures to
15 keep the nuclear systems in-check at a daily, perhaps hourly basis, and
16
17 HAVING REVIEWED as of 01.01.2010, the life extension efforts were completed for 14
18 nuclear units in Russia, including that Russia is the sixth biggest nuclear producer in the world
19 making Russia a questionable place for first-time residents, and
20
21 FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of every nuclear power plant's stability and
22 energy 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
24 body;
25
1) CONSIDERS in the case of immediate action, Russian nuclear plants be able to
26 prepare emergency procedures, especially for those who are frequently associated
27 with radioactive energy;
28
29
2) EXPRESSES IN APPRECIATION since the Chernobyl incident, Russian
30 nuclear power plants have been desperately informing the Russian bodies of
31 nuclear power and its well-known dangers, which include mutations and
32 poisoning issues;
33
34
3) SUGGESTS international moderators inspect power plants more frequently as to
35 ensure the radioactivity of every nuclear power plant remains stabilized, and that
36 the international nuclear plants should perform the same duties as the Russian
37 counterparts;
38
39
4) RECOMMENDS every man and woman on Earth should take note of nuclear
40 energy and its importance, including the dangerous setbacks;
41
42
5) DEPLORES the use of nuclear technology for the use of new, stabilized
43 weaponry as there seems to be no evidence of imminent wars.
Cognizant 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

Considering the option national governments have of creating agreements with the IAEA so as to verify to the international community that they are safely and successfully utilizing nuclear materials, and

Endorsing the practice of nuclear material accounting through the aforementioned agreements by the IAEA, a process by which the agency monitors countries to provide accurate details of what nuclear materials in the country are being used for, and

Welcoming the types of inspections that are performed in countries with agreements with the IAEA that address the structural design of nuclear energy facilities in order to assure no equipment has been altered in a counter-productive manner, the account of all nuclear materials used in order to see to all nuclear materials produced in a country, and other circumstances included within agreements varying from country to country, and

Taking into account that not all countries have agreements with the IAEA and do not have to, as national sovereignty is not to be infringed upon;

1.) invites all nations who have not yet created a nuclear safeguard agreement with the IAEA to do so;

2.) calls upon all nations that have signed an agreement or intend to sign an agreement to allow the IAEA to thoroughly inspect their countries nuclear facilities each year through the means already discussed or any new means imposed;

3.) suggests that nuclear facilities in nations with agreements be required to employ a IAEA agent to preside at the facility year round in addition to the 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.
EMPHASIZING the following issues regarding the implementation of safeguards upon nuclear energy, and

TAKING NOTE of the Director Generals report on the implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) safeguards agreement of the United Nations Security Council resolutions in The Islamic Republic of Iran on August 30th 2012, and

CONCERNED with the United Nations response to The Islamic Republic of Iran’s want of privacy within the nation, instead of declaring everything going on within the borders of said nation as if the world was a social network, and

RECALLING previous statements of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) such as “... Iran continues to defy the requirements and obligations contained in the relevant IAEA board of Governors and UN Security Council Resolutions...”, and

CONCIOUS of any and all beliefs of The Islamic Republic of Iran’s plans for the already owned nuclear material, facilities, and ones to come within the near future;

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;

2) CALLS UPON 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;

3) EXPRESSES the much needed support towards any and all nations to help debate this conflict in a diplomatic way;

4) DECIDES to remain seized of the matter.
Emphasizing the fact that, nuclear power has become a dangerous and powerful contribution to society in weaponry and energy, advancements need to be put in order to limit the stockpiling of nuclear waste and plutonium in the world, and

Stressing the fact that, in order for this to happen, the United Nations must regulate the abilities of the countries privileged to produce and possess these materials, and

Fully acknowledging the efforts which have already been enforced, such as controlling nuclear power plants with security, and

Noting with deep concern, however, that the world lacks a secure and substantial base and borderline in which countries can manufacture their own nuclear resources, for the issue has grown out of hand in the sense that too many nations have plants to produce these types of materials, and

Emphasizing further that the increased use of nuclear resources has become a problem, and suggesting that the United Nations intervenes and delegates certain countries to the management and distribution of these products, and

1) Stresses the importance of maintaining a balance of power throughout the world by dividing up the nuclear resources and establishing certain plants around the earth to produce the energy and power for countries desiring these products;

2) Promotes the advantages of having only a select few countries to have these resources and privileges available to them because they are a stable nation and can be trusted with such power;

3) Implores the cooperation of the United Nations and many other countries concerned with the issue of nuclear technology and its proficiency in the economy;

4) Encourages strongly cooperation between countries with these availabilities and those without to create a stronger economy through the process of purchasing and manufacturing these goods to cater to the individual needs of the countries;

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 economy and safety of the world and the crisis at hand.
Concerned with the future of nuclear energy due to disasters in recent years, including the
Chernobyl and Fukushima disasters, which pose a question of protocol 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 been exposed to high levels of radioactive iodine, and

Emphasizing 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) Urges 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;

2) 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.
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 needed 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 pursue only peaceful nuclear intentions and goals;

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

2) URGES 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) IMPLORSE 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) DIRECTS attention to the positive aspects of nuclear power on a nation's HDI and how human development could be increased in Iran and North Korea by supplying power to more of the public;

5) STRONGLY SUGGESTS 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.
Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Cyber Risks
Submitted by: Georgia

ALARMED BY the fact that the world has many cyber problems, and

FURTHER ALARMED that there are many cyber terrorist groups in the world that are
trying to do harm the innocent people trying to use the internet, and

CONCERNED BY at the sheer number of nations that are affected by the cyber attacks
and how many have already taken place in the world today, and

STUNNED that the UN has done almost nothing to stop these cyber attacks against them,
and

ANXIOUS to see if the UN can help prevent these cyber threats that can potentially give
away nations’ secrets to people who can abuse them;

1) STRESSES how important it is to the world today to stop cyber
attacks everywhere;

2) NOTES WITH CONCERN that we need to make laws and enforce
them so that horrible things like this don’t happen;

3) SUGGESTS that the UN will make a cyber hunting unit to stop all
international cyber crimes.
Submitted To: Science and Technology  
Topic: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy  
Submitted By: Norway

RECOGNIZING that nuclear energy is the use of contained nuclear fission to create electricity and heat, and

REALIZING 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

REALIZING that opponents believe that nuclear power poses many threats to people and the environment, and

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

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;

1) SUGGESTS that additional research on how to secure the nuclear waste be made before any more nuclear plants are made;

2) INVITES the use of less radioactive material for the sake of the surrounding environment and population;

3) CONSIDERS 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.
Alarmed that the risk of a nuclear accident is very prevalent in today’s increasingly nuclear world, and

Understanding that many of the countries in possession of nuclear energy not only feel that they should not have to undergo monitoring, but also that being forced to do so violates their national sovereignty, and

Conscious that nuclear events, either accidental or purposeful, can greatly affect all nations in areas of political stability, environmental and agricultural fallout, economics, and health, and

Noting with grave concern that not all countries in possession of nuclear assets are using those resources strictly for energy production, and

Appreciating the difficulties involved in the international inspection and enforcement of monitoring policies;

1) Stresses the necessity of a policy outlining accepted standards for safety and routine monitoring of both power generation and waste disposal;

2) Directs priority funding and focus to facilitate research development of efficient technologies for safe handling of all nuclear materials during all phases of processing;

3) Suggests that stringent accountability procedures be required documenting the disposition of all nuclear materials from the beginning to end of the process;

4) Applauds all those nations whose efforts towards safe, effective and environmentally sound nuclear energy production have allowed the science to advance to the level seen today.
Emphasizing that global demands for energy is growing and to successfully meet demands for
clean and renewable forms of energy, the use of nuclear energy as a clean and renewable source
of energy should be encouraged, and

Concerned that nuclear proliferation and safety are concerns for the future of nuclear energy and
that various downsides to nuclear power such as radiation, waste, and public safety must be dealt
with promptly and efficiently, and

Recognizing 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

Mindful 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;

1. Requests the United Nations to coordinate a set of guidelines and safety standards for
   all nuclear plant;

2. Promotes 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;

4. Calls upon 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

**AWARE** that Venezuela has announced plans to develop nuclear technology and its recent agreements with Russia and Iran, and

**RECOGNIZING** that one problem to building a nuclear power reactor that costs an insane 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

**TAKING INTO ACCOUNT** 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) **CREATING** 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.
RECOGNIZING that nuclear technology may be used with the wrong intentions,

REALIZING nuclear technology may be too dangerous for some countries trying to achieve nuclear ability,

1. CALLS UPON the United Nations to organize a worldwide coalition of nuclear experts to be sent to every country trying to achieve, or currently has nuclear technology there they would determine if each country is not using this technology as a weapon and that each country is not endangering their citizens by researching nuclear technology;

2. SUGGESTS the members of this coalition be made up of citizens of countries from around the world;

3. RECOMMENDS if countries fail to open all nuclear technology and facilities to inspection they will face economic sanctions;

4. FURTHER REQUESTS that a committee be created to oversee this coalition.
Subject: Safeguards for Nuclear Energy
Submitted to: Science and Technology
Sponsored by: Denmark

1) **Taking into account** that safeguards were designed to prevent the use of nuclear energy for malicious purposes, and
3) ...
4) **Mindful** that the International Safeguards System has expanded its control since 1970 to assist with preventing nuclear weapons and restricting unpronounced nuclear activities, and
7) ...
8) **Considering** the countries who illegally work with and abuse nuclear power to threaten other countries’ national security, and
10) ...
11) **Realizing** the potential danger nuclear energy poses on a country as seen in the Chernobyl accident which spread radioactive material for 63,000 square miles, and
13) ...
14) **Cognizant** of the political and economic measures made by many countries around the 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, and gas;
19) ...
20) 2. **Instructs** other countries to increase security measures to avoid nuclear disasters such as Chernobyl;
22) ...
23) 3. **Directs** countries to join organizations that regularly check on the security systems of the nuclear power plants;
25) ...
26) 4. **Recommends** more research to improve the security and productivity of nuclear power plants around the world;
28) ...
29) 5. **Stresses** the importance of safeguards to be made to prevent countries from creating nuclear weapons and causing devastation and destruction to innocent countries.
RECOGNIZING that Colombia currently does not produce any nuclear energy, and
RECALLING the tragic accidents at Chernobyl, Idaho Falls, Jaslovske Bohunice, Ibaraki
Prefecture, Fukui Prefecture, and Fukushima, which each caused numerous deaths, and
Cognizant of the detrimental impact the nuclear accident that occurred at Chernobyl had on
dozens of surrounding countries, and
MINDFUL that many accidents have occurred where, although no deaths happened, immense
sums of money were spent attempting to fix the situations, and
FEARING that certain countries will use nuclear energy as a cover-up to develop other nuclear
technology that could be used as harmful weapons, and
NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that terrorists could potentially threaten a country by
manipulating their nuclear power plants, and
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that nuclear energy produces 13.5% of the world’s energy with 430
commercial power plants operating in 31 countries, and
AFFIRMING that sources such as coal and oil will ultimately be exhausted, while nuclear
energy will not;

1) REAFFIRMS its belief that nuclear energy provides a vast, renewable amount of
energy globally and should therefore be continued to be used;

2) RECOMMENDS a list of criteria be created that each country must abide by in order
to be able to use nuclear technology;

   a. These policies should cover topics such as testing for equipment failure,
      ensuring proper use of nuclear technology, measuring radio activity levels,
      creating safe waste disposal methods, etc;

3) REQUESTS that a committee be formed that will ensure that each country follows
these rules.
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

MINDFUL 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

CONSCIOUS 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) CALLS UPON 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) SUGGESTS 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) CALLS UPON all states to adopt the IAEA protocols as the new standard and safeguards to ensure the safety and security of states;

5) WELCOMES 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.
CONSCIOUS that fossil fuel usage has grown exponentially over the past 50 years, and

TAking INTO ACCOUNT 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

WISHING 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) DIRECTS 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;

2) ACKNOWLEDGES the role of the international agencies and established nuclear
powers in providing training and technical assistance to countries in developing
nuclear energy programs;

3) INSTRUCTS 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) URGES 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) DECLARES 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

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

Realizing the error involving the terrorist destruction on machines fatal to the safety of everyone in the surrounding area

Noting with deep concern that the area damaged if problems occur is a very significant amount of destruction, and

Stressing the amount of radiation that effects the environment for many years in the future, and

Aware that an estimated 44,000 people are located within the danger zone of explosion if something is to happen, and

1) **Urges** all countries to have the highest level of security possible around and within the nuclear plants, including human and machine security;

2) **Stresses** every country to research and figure out ways to compress the radius of area that is damaged if an accident, attack, or malfunction is to occur;

3) **Recommends** civilians to be aware of any radiation problems if they live near a nuclear energy plant so they can evacuate the area if the conditions get to an uncontrollable, dangerous level;

4) **Suggests** clearing the areas surrounding all nuclear plants in order to insure minimal civilian casualties.
Realizing that biotechnology is becoming increasingly prevalent in the lives of every person is a fact that should not be overlooked and understanding that certain regulations should be set in place as to govern proper usage of such technologies is a necessity, and

Recognizing that the advancement of science in general, not specifically only pertaining to biotechnology, will continue regardless of the absence of regulations put upon it, and

Stressing that regulations must be set in place before ethics become distorted is an issue worthy of international attention, and

Taking into account numerous poor countries such as Nicaragua, it should be noted and recognized that not only can wealthy first world countries benefit from biotechnology, but also countries desperately in need of answers to dire situations, such as hunger and a dearth of medical aid, and

Reiterating further, it should be noted that not only will discoveries and advancements of first world countries be common throughout the world, but those of developing countries might also take a firsthand role in usage of people around the globe, and

1) Calls upon the possible reconstruction of the current council of bioethics as to consider the needs of more developing countries, and

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

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

4) Invites 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
Submit To: Science and Technology
Topic: Biotechnology
Submitted By: Egypt

Mindful that biotechnology, though still emerging, is used for many beneficial purposes throughout the world, and

Bearing in mind that the world population is more than 6.6 billion people and growing and that meeting the quota amount of food is getting harder to achieve with each new generation, and

Aware of changes in the earth’s climate warming with each year, causing droughts and unusable farming soil, and

Emphasizing The Government of Egypt places great importance on the significant role the agricultural sector plays in the national economy and that Egypt has dealt with biotechnological needs in other regions such as biomedical sector, and

Taking into account that, at this moment, German and Egyptian academics are coming together to upgrade healthcare and scientific research and are enhancing the living standards of other countries, and

1) Suggesting that we put restrictions upon biotechnology in order to assure its ethical use, and

2) Recommends the direction of more funding towards the research and development of new biotechnologies, and

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

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 invited.
AWARE that there is a potential hazard generating electricity from nuclear power, and

WELCOMING the fact that many industries try to minimize the likely cause of any accidents and avoid any human consequences in the long run, and

Grieved that more than 9 countries have produced nuclear weapons, and

Recognizes that over 90 countries have agreed not to make any kind of nuclear weapons

NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN that the global nuclear order faces many challenges that like Iran and Syria's noncompliance with their guidelines, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) under the Nuclear Non-propitiation treaty safeguards many systems, and

STRESSING that since most countries have renounced Nuclear Weapons, keeping them would only threaten national security;

1) RECOMMENDS that IAEA make stricter regulations on weapon usage and educate people on the potential dangers of Nuclear warfare;

2) URGES that countries who can afford it fund scientist to find a safer way to generate energy rather than one day depending on nuclear power;

3) SUGGESTS that Iran and Syria follow the guidelines of the Global Nuclear Order to keep down confusion as to not start a war with other countries;

4) SUPPORTS the IAEA undertaking regular inspections of civil nuclear facilities to verify the accuracy;

5) IMPLORES the cooperation of other countries with the IAEA's regulations so that there will be peace among nations;

6) STRONGLY ENCOURAGES that nuclear facilities account for and control their nuclear 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 projects of some member states of the world, and

2) **BRINGING TO ATTENTION** that viruses like ‘Flame’ give every indication of being made by some government, for instance how it was design to not affect civilians or that it was made difficult to decoded it, and

3) **NOTING WITH CONCERN** that this will damage relations with other nations once they relieve who committed the offence, and

4) **BRINGING TO MIND** that countries who technologically advanced can in turn retaliate by reverse engineering the viruses and sending them back to countries they believe are the attackers or their own enemies;

1) **SINCERELY STRESSES** that a treaty should be signed by all nations to not indulge in cyber warfare;

2) **PROMOTES** a summit to discuss the terms of the treaty and what actions should be taken to any country that violates these terms;

3) **ADVISES** that no nation should condone the use of cyber warfare in their government or their fellow nation’s government.
Submitted To: Science and Technology
Topic: Cyber Security
Submitted By: Pakistan

RECOGNIZING the fact that cyber threats are now as prominent as traditional military threats, and should be treated as such, and

EMPHASIZING the fact that smaller, undeveloped countries are not able to provide the 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

FULLY ACKNOWLEDGING the progress that the United Nations has made in attempting to educate and inform countries and their citizens on the effects of cyber crime, and

NOTING, however, that underdeveloped countries that do not have the resources to fight cyber attacks are a threat in of themselves, as they are a place for cyber criminals to take refuge, because of their lack of resources and laws to fight cyber crime, and

STRESSING that the preparation for cyber crime in these underdeveloped countries will protect not only these countries, but the world as a whole;

1) URGES other countries to recognize that cyber crime is growing in popularity every day and must be treated as a top priority;

2) ENCOURAGES the improvement of policies in place to inform and fight against cyber criminals in all nations;

3) IMPLORSES the developed nations with available resources to contribute to fighting cyber crime and to recognize the benefit to themselves of stopping cyber crime worldwide;

4) SUGGESTS that the United Nations hold a conference to inform and evaluate the current global cyber threat, so as to further develop common understanding of these threats and how they affect each country, and to strengthen the global fight against such attacks.
RECOGNIZING that cyber threat is one of the most serious economic and national security challenges in today’s time, and

MINDFUL that Cyberspace touches nearly every part of our daily lives. It’s the broadband networks beneath us and the wireless signals around us, the local networks in our schools and hospitals and businesses, and the massive grids that power our nation. Also the World Wide Web that has made us more interconnected than at any time in human history, and

NOTING that it is the classified military and intelligence networks that keep us safe, and

NOTING WITH APPROVAL the advancement in Cybernetic Security to help stop those who would take advantage of others, and

HAVING REGARDED some nations’ step forward to help end the threat in Cybernetic Security, and

    1. STRESSES the importance of improving our resilience to cyber incidents by hardening our digital infrastructure to be more resistant to penetration and disruption;

    2. URGES to reduce the Cyber threat by nations working together on international norms of acceptable behavior in cyberspace;

    3. DRAWS ATTENTION TO the need of strengthening the law enforcement capabilities against cybercrime;

    4. NOTES WITH INTEREST the need to prevent potential adversaries from taking advantage of our remaining vulnerabilities.
In Response To not only the attack on Chile by the group “Anonymous” at the end of 2011 which resulted in the loss of the government website for nearly an hour, but also the attack of individual businesses attacked by groups of cyber terrorists in protest, and

Coming to the Realization that there is a lack of knowledge of cyber security in both rural and urban areas of Chile, and

In Regards to threat of cyber-attack by countries around Chile has become greater in recent times the ability to attack through the internet another country has countries worried, and

Emphasizing That Chilean government is worried about the cyber virus Stuxnet released by the U.S. and the Israeli governments in the middle east to find and break down nuclear centrifuge technology but the virus might have leaked online.

In Light of Chile has loose laws on cyber-crime and against cyber terrorists, and

In Regards to education in Chile could be handled by education in vital areas, Chile needs more internet education in areas with high risk of cyber-crime that needs to be dealt with but lacks the educational funding to do so;

Coming to the Realization Chile’s cyber security is flawed and needs to be handled the threat of terrorism is significant, and

Emphasizing the threat of Stuxnet is a threat to security for any country and we believe that the program should be dealt with by the people that started the virus.