

2014

# Fermun 2014: Engaging youth in the issue of climate change



## Model United Nations Conference

From 8 to 10 January 2014, the International Telecommunication Union hosted the third FerMUN conference simulated by 500 high school students aged between 15 and 18 years and representing over 80 different nationalities.

In order to grasp the complex mechanisms of global governance and diplomacy, the students work together in advance in small groups, each one representing a country, preparing that country's stance on various given subjects. Playing out their diplomatic role to the full, they study international issues, debate, deliberate, consult and search for solutions to world problems. After these preparatory sessions, "delegations" meet in committees to present and debate their positions and vote on them in the General Assembly, the Security Council, the G20 and the Human Rights Council.

Alongside these young « diplomats », other working groups are coming into play: logistics and administrative staff, press officers, advisers, interpreters and translators prepare to bring the event to life. In keeping with the United Nations system, debates are held in two languages, French and English.

Over a three-day period, all of these students are plunged into the exciting world of international relations. Beyond the fact of providing the opportunity to build on self-confidence through public speaking before a high-level audience, to gain awareness of international issues and to have the wonderful opportunity to communicate with other young people from around the world, these United Nations conferences also give rise to many vocations.

The following report is the result of the fruitful work and achievement of FerMUN 2014. It gathers all passed resolutions and has been entirely written by the students.

At the closing ceremony of FerMUN, Dr Touré, the ITU Secretary General, announced that in recognition of the outstanding efforts of the students, he will take this report in person to the UN Climate Change Summit in September 2014, and will present it to Ban Ki-moon himself, as a vital input to the global summit.

Florence BAUDRY  
MUN Director  
FerMUN

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

What is this conference?	3
Why this topic?	4
Conference proceedings	5
- DAY 1	5
- DAY 2	7
- DAY 3	9
GA1: Climate and Water	11
GA2: Climate and Health	19
GA3: Climate change and Agriculture	28
GA4: Disarmament Committee	32
G20: Economic Committee	38
HRC: Humans Rights Council	48
SPD: Special Political and Decolonization	57
SC: Security Council	65
Closing Ceremony	68
Thanks	69

## What is this conference?

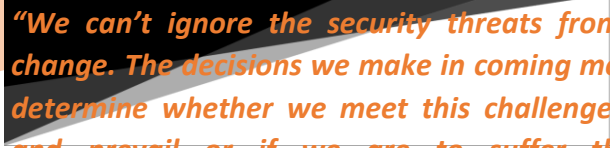
The **Ferney Voltaire Model United Nations Conference** (FerMUN) is an academic simulation of the United Nations during which students participate as delegates in various real United Nations committees. Participants research and formulate political positions based on the actual policies of the countries they represent. The project was designed to involve young people in the contemporary issues and to raise awareness of the world around them. Moreover, it allows students to discuss as well as develop resolutions and introduces them to the world of international diplomatic relations. Model United Nations reinforces certain life skills such as the ability to research, speak publically, debate, write, think critically, work in a team and lead conversations.

Furthermore, FerMUN is a fully bilingual conference in which students are encouraged to develop their language skills. The conference therefore unites Anglophones and Francophones who are permitted to speak the language of their choice since their discourse is simultaneously translated by a team of interpreters composed of students. A translation team translates resolutions, articles so as to enable all participants to comprehend which allows the conference to host a multitude of students, bilingual or not.

Likewise, during the conference, a team of young journalists goes around the committees to observe, interview, film or take picture, to publish a daily journal, and a magazine on the last day of the conference.



## Why this topic?



*"We can't ignore the security threats from climate change. The decisions we make in coming months will determine whether we meet this challenge head-on and prevail or if we are to suffer the worst consequences of a warming planet. This time we have to connect the dots before we face catastrophe."*

*- JOHN KERRY*

The world's population is young, with nearly 2.2 billion people under the age of 18, of which 85 percent are living in developing countries. Children and young people are directly concerned and thus capable of participating in this matter. Their actions, as well as ours, can help our society to change; they have an undeniably important role to play in addressing and manoeuvring the issues of our world starting with climate change. The younger members of society are enthusiastic, imaginative and possess abundant energy, allowing them to undertake local actions and act as effective communicators in their communities which will then involve them in international arenas hence the reason to hold a conference on the issue of climate change. The aim of this conference was to confront the students with issues brought by climate change and make them realise the impact of this phenomenon not only in the developing world but also on their everyday life.

Each of the nine committees held debates revolving around this topic assuring a complete awareness of the imminent danger of climate change. They each had different functions:

- GA1: Water and Climate
- GA2: Climate and Health
- GA3: Climate change and Agriculture
- GA4: Weapons and climate
- G20, SCPD, SC, HRC, Forum all debating topics in relation to climate change too

Each committee consisted of 42 delegates from different backgrounds and divergent visions. With assurance and efficiency, they were seen to make constructive comments on the position of the country they represented and identify specific issues using concrete examples of research and highlighting some problematic areas. From these questions delegates came together to develop ingenious resolutions.

## Conference proceedings:

### DAY 1:

**LOBBYING:** On the first day, the delegates started off by the lobbying, creating together what would become the foundation of future debates over the following days. Students were able to cooperate with one another in order to efficiently produce a resolution by dividing themselves according to the issue they felt more strongly for. These groups brought together complete strangers in an unfamiliar environment and



encouraged them to brainstorm and interact together, enabling them to produce better ideas and clauses. Moreover, this process allowed delegates to create alliances and express their diverse opinions, enabling experienced delegates to incorporate first-timer's ideas into their resolution.

**OPENING CEREMONY:** Held in the prestigious and beautiful Human Right Council Room at the United Nations Palace in Geneva, this environment reflected the cultural diversity and egalitarian concept that FerMUN aspires to fully achieve. As the president of the General Assembly, **Maxime Usimaki**, opened with a speech focusing on the issue and dangers of global warming, he stressed the urgency to find solutions for such a daunting problem. Focused glances from the assembly of over six hundred students translated a sudden realization of the importance of our influence.

An introductory video was then show, reminding us of the dramatic impact of climate change on our planet. As Secretary General **Ban Ki Moon** said, *"we always have a plan B, but not a planet B"*. Moreover, in the FerMUN video, words from Dr Touré, Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union, told us, the youth of today, to *"stop blaming one another, start finding solution and just go for it!"* which not only accentuated the concept of international cooperation and tolerance but also elevated the excitement of delegates who became completely committed to the topic by hearing these words.

**Juliana Rademaker**, Secretary General of the Ferney Model United Nations Conference, supported this advice and called upon the youth to become the next generation of heroes. Heroes who would tackle *"the greatest challenge that humanity is facing today"*, according to the UN Secretary



General. Her speech was a motivation for all students to find solutions in order to avoid haunting diseases, natural disasters, climate refugees and other endless traumas, threatening to destroy the world as we know it.

We then had the honour of hearing speeches delivered by **Mr Michael Moller**, the acting Director-General of the UN office of Geneva, **Mrs Doreen Bogdan**, chief of ITU's Strategic Planning and Membership Department, **Mr Christian Blondin**, director of the Cabinet of the WMO Secretary-General and the head of the WMO External Relations Department.

As the new generation, we don't worry or immediately concern ourselves with the issue of global warming even though we are the ones who will be the most affected by it in our future lives. Such prestigious speakers reminded us of the level of commitment we had to extract from ourselves, encouraging us to not only act during this conference, but also in our everyday life through the habits that could have important implications and consequences on a larger scale.

The school principal, Jean-Paul Brech pointed out in his speech the changes that had already been made in our school to combat global warming such as limiting the waste of our canteen food. However this also illustrated how far we still have to go.

Returning to an atmosphere of diplomacy and serious role play, ambassadors from 10 of the 50 schools participating received the opportunity to stand up at the lectern and share their voice, their thoughts and their experience. It was extremely enriching to listen to various points of view issued from different schools from all over the world as well as comforting to notice we all had the same goal: **make a difference, all together**. Before the official opening and beginning of the conference, a musical improvisation was played by a FerMUN delegate; a perfect way to start the conference, reminding us that youth and passion can produce incredible things.



## DAY 2:

It was during this day that delegates were able to properly engage in the conference through formal debate on the resolutions that had been written the previous day. On this day, students were invited to discuss each resolution, and convince other delegations to propose amendments as well as vote for or against the resolution as a whole. It was an occasion for participants to showcase their oral, persuading and convincing skills as well as their ability to effectively a certain idea or opinion. Due to the general enthusiasm and excitement, the debates were lively and enriching and were an essential demonstration of what diplomacy implicates.

**GA1:** Characterised by its efficiency, motivation and innovation, this committee was a clear example of how alliances are easily created and how solidarity is vital in working together, especially in a friendly atmosphere. The debates revolved around water and climate, evoking socio-political issues simultaneously.

**GA2:** This committee developed the ways in which the impacts of global warming on human health could be conveyed to the world's population through sensitisation. The debate often opposed delegations, especially when the idea of financial and political interventions were mentioned. Their conclusion was that health and sanitary problems affect every country and need to be dealt with urgently.

**GA3:** This group of delegates avidly discussed the increase of desertification, the dividing of precious new agricultural regions in Siberia and Greenland thus implicating certain economic aspects of global warming such as the race for natural resources, in the context of climate change and agriculture.

**GA4:** Focusing their debates around disarmament, this committee essentially discussed the impact of weapon development and war on the environment. Many confrontations were witnessed, especially between North Korea and France since didn't share the same position on the subject of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which contributed to the vivid atmosphere.





**SCPD:** Otherwise known as the Special Committee for Politics and Disarmament, this debate evoked the increasing awareness of climate change amongst youth, the threat of rogue nations or terrorist groups in possession of nuclear weapons and the issue of Taiwanese independence. Brevity was essential in this committee and critics about the way a country uses its wealth in relations to sustainable developing policies were often heard.

**HRC:** The privacy problems concerning CCTV surveillance were often debated, revealing the delegates professionalism and contributing to a lively and cultural discussion, aided by the general motivation.

**Economic Committee:** With concentrated and prepared delegates, the debating level was high, enabling the first time delegates to gain confidence and oral skills whilst intertwining economics with climate change, thus showing its omnipresence.

**SC:** The Security Council discussed the conflict of water control in the Middle-East and the conflict in Syria. The energy and seriousness enables students to apply their knowledge to the chosen issues.

**Forum:** Online bullying and grooming were not in the context of climate change but nonetheless are serious, urgent and relevant topics, affecting today's youth. Thus we thought it necessary for young delegates to be directly confronted and implicated in this topic as it would be a way to motivate them and would teach them certain vital life skills that are still not incorporated in the education system we know today despite the growing omnipresence of ICTs. Moreover, the fact that delegates debated this topic in the surroundings of the ITU enriched this debate and made it more real and concrete.



### **DAY 3:**

On the third and last day, debates continued in some committees whilst for others, the General Assembly was starting. The four GA committees all joined to debate the selected resolutions for this Assembly. Controlling debate time on each resolution was challenging, however at 3.30 PM everyone was preparing themselves for the Closing Ceremony, this time in the ITU Popov room as well as Rooms C1 and C2.

### **GENERAL ASSEMBLY:**

The house was made up of 168 delegates who, over the course of 4 hours, debated a total of four resolutions:

**GA1:** The protection of coastlines from storms/tsunami and organizing an effective warning system to warn populations in danger submitted by Togo. For them the solution is obvious, the state and International Organizations have to work together in order to protect as best as possible the coastal areas and alert the threatened population as soon as a disaster is on its way however they do not neglect the fact that education is the best weapon mankind has to fight this lack of knowledge and preparation. Furthermore the research and development to them is critical, for them today's best isn't quite good enough; failed

**GA2:** The issue of water/ozone depletion leading to human health problems submitted by Brazil. In it the delegation of Brazil encouraged nations to promote education as the key to fight the worsening of the ozone depletion, as well as the development of sustainable transportation and such, for them solidarity between nations is key in the process of making this earth a better world for the next generation; passed

**GA3:** The Increase Of Desertification With The Loss Of Arable Land submitted by Costa Rica, relying on the existing international organizations such as the UN, for the delegates of Costa Rica, NGO's have a major influence and role to play in the upcoming events, they must push Nations to acknowledge the threat of desertification and fight it. Again to them the current technologies and techniques aren't good enough, this is why they encourage the research and development of sustainable development; passed

**GA4:** Land claims in the Arctic; states and aboriginal people submitted by South Africa. This delicate issue of Arctic control is the issue the GA4 committee tackled. For the delegate of South Africa, swift action is needed in order to avoid conflict and a third party should, with the help of concerned nations, prepare a treaty in order to have a peaceful transaction areas claims, create an organization in order to control and regulate this area called the Arctic Treaty Organization (ATO) without forgetting the right of the local populations

Three of the debated resolutions successfully passed.

Moreover the General Assembly interrupted momentarily its usual course of debate to focus on a state of emergency encountered by the Security Council. The chairs of the Security Council had fifteen minutes to explain the situation to the General Assembly. Using a rule in the UN the General Assembly can overrule a veto of the Security Council if and only if the two thirds of the house votes in favour of the abolition of the veto. This rule which has never been used in the actual UN was used here correctly and allowed the Security Council to refuse a veto. This experience placed delegates in a more serious and real context, adding to the excitement of the overall conference.

While there was some hesitation from some delegates to talk and some overconfidence from others, the debating was mostly constructive and efficient. However, despite our best efforts, the General Assembly was disturbed several times due to delegates talking and misbehaving. The podium was made up of 5 chairs, **Donald Halloway**, **Charlotte Cattaneo**, **Freddie Smith**, **Linus Heckemann** and **Maxime Usimaki** as well as the head of translation, **Magda Bialas**. Each chair had a different role in order to keep the debate as smooth as possible.

Thanks to the ITU's equipment, delegates were able to interact across the room and the possibility of projecting the resolutions twice, one in English and one in French, allowed every delegate, regardless of sitting place or language, to follow the debate.

With no schedule delays the General Assembly finished on time with 3 passed resolutions. The efficiency of the debate was greatly enabled by the admins who were in charge of note passing and handing out printed resolutions. Moreover, the ITU retro projection and acoustic facilities allowed a fluid bilingual debate which was object to a simultaneous interpretation done by FerMUN participants.



## GA1: Climate and Water

- How to secure coastal areas from severe storms/tsunamis and organize an efficient emergency communication system to inform threatened populations.
- The issue of the melting Arctic Ocean and rising water levels: consequences on ecosystems and on the local human communities.
- Assessment of global water resources. The lack of a comprehensive assessment of global water supply and demand, development of redistribution systems of water for human consumption and irrigation.





**FORUM:** GA1 -> Climate and Water

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Togo

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Indonesia, Guatemala, Rwanda, South Korea, Ukraine, Cameroun, Germany; France, Costa Rica, China, Japan; Netherlands, Malaysia, Italy, Spain, Turkey, DPRK, Iran

**QUESTION OF:** Protection of coastlines from storms/tsunami and organizing a performing warning system to warn populations in danger

General Assembly,

*Recalling* the preceding resolutions on climate change, in particular theses following resolutions 63/280 (2009), which states: “reaffirming that the framework convention of the United Nations on climate change is the key tool of research of the solutions on climate changes”, 64/350 “climate changes and their eventual consequences on security”, 64/200 (2009) in which the General Assembly decided to designate the 13<sup>th</sup> of October as the commemoration date of the International Day for Disasters Reduction,

*Reminding* Rio declaration on environment the development, the action program for the sustainable development of small insular states in development, the Millennium declaration, and the UN Framework Convention on the law of the sea provides the general framework within which activities related to oceans knowing that the problems of space are closely interrelated and must be considered as a whole, the Convention concerning Wetlands of international importance, the Convention on the conservation on the protection, on the management and enhancement of marine and coastal areas, and the organization of the United Nations educational, Scientific and Cultural organization and the United Nations Food and Agriculture,

*Reminding* it's annual resolutions on oceans and the right of the sea in the resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2008, it's resolution 64/73 of 7 December 2009 concerning the protection of global climate for present and future generations, its resolution 64 / 203 of 21 December 2009 on the Convention on Biological Diversity and its resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009 and other relevant resolutions,

*Reminding* the importance of the patrimonial value and the ecology of coastal areas that provide many economic benefits to human populations highlighted by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment,

*Aware* of the condition of coastal and marine whose safety is essential for the well being of population and sustainable development,

*Alarmed* by the increase in current threats to coastal areas,

*Expressing* concern that 40% of the world population lives on fragile coastlines exposed to severe climate disasters, taking for example the situation of meeting multiple defense system against weather therefore insufficient to protect this island suffered damage but also human

*Expressing* grave concern at the damage caused by natural disasters in recent years in addition to being destructive it leave a deep trauma in the memories of today's society,

*Welcoming* regional initiatives reading the implementation of an integrated strategic approach to coastal zone management as the recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council of



30 May 2002 , which is the first international treaty on integrated coastal zone management that can be used a model for other regional seas convention ,

*Affirming* the need to strengthen the integrated management of coastal zones is actually to promote a comprehensive and consistent approach to coastal ecosystems,

*Deploring* the fact that the consequences of several climatic disasters are still not under control such as Japan Tsunami 2011 causing the explosion of reactors at Fukushima that, in addition to rejecting a very important side of plutonium and other radioactive substances in nature, caused degradation of wildlife and the flower of the field,

*Welcoming* the efforts made by the United Nations in the field of the protection of marine biodiversity and, in particular, coral reefs and their ecosystems,

*Stressing* the fact that the proportion of the population living in flood basins increased by 114 percent over the last 30 years and those who live on the coast cyclone are exposed to 192 percent after this year's edition of UNISDR global Assessment Report,

*Noting also* the decisions taken by the Green Climate Fund, whose headquarters have been designated at Songdo (South Korea) in accordance with the agreement signed in Copenhagen (Denmark) in 2009, which aims to support developing countries to cope with climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, should receive \$ 100 billion per year from 2020: developed countries are committed to the supply from public and private funds,

1. Invites states, in areas under the jurisdiction and international organizations competent in the framework of their mandate, given the imperative need to act, to take all practical dispositions at all levels to protect coastal areas engaging immediate action is coordinated at global, regional , and local levels to address problems and fight against the adverse effects of natural disasters, including through measures to mitigate these problems by using several techniques of France against the weather as the introduction of stone blocks with a concrete shell monolayer created by a French company named Xbloc that the Guatemalan delegation salutes for its initiative that will permit the protection of population living in coastal areas;

2. Urges the international community to develop, adopt and implement strategies involved and overall management of coastal areas under its jurisdiction;

3. Promotes international cooperation in accordance with international law regarding contracts is risk in this regard, with development partners (include here the states participating in the project) to support its efforts in developing countries including capacity building by transferring environmentally sound technologies rational in deciding common agreement as well as exchanging scientific information, and socio-economic Techniques to enable the developing countries to better protect their coastal areas;

4. Calls upon all coastal states, particularly small islands to define and put in place a policy of integrated management of coastal eons including:

a) appropriately qualified tools on land-based maritime spaces,

b) tools for monitoring and evaluation of the state of coastal environments

c) governance bodies to ensure the participation of stakeholders in the management of coastal zones parties;

5. Requests The Government to establish an environmental tax that could take the form of a carbon tax from existing energy (given that 2% of GDP is spent on "green" investments) including the climate-energy contribution (such as project PLF Act 2014 France)

a. thanks to this income Establish a " Rapid Alert System " or early warning: following the SIPC , it is the set of capabilities necessary to produce and disseminate appropriate and timely warning bulletins allowing individuals, communities and threatened by a hazard to prepare organizations and act appropriately and timely to reduce their risk of damage and loss , there are two levels: under the National , in other words the warning to communities at risk (the principle of intergovernmental organizations is very clear: the responsibility to alert the population is that of the U.S.) , however , which is treated at the ocean basin can be coordinated by an international organization, so there has strict separation between national responsibility and international liability , I. for the dissemination of alerts, there are global activities, such as fine coastal bathymetry and modeling of flooding , while a group of activities is supported primarily in the system tsunamis by IOC, the World Meteorological Organization global and common group called JCOMM, which guarantees technical collection, data dissemination and production of alert, all this could be funded by a portion of the budget of green funds scheduled for 2020;

6. Encourages offers at camp or summer internships funded by the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on disaster management, the Thai Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, the ASEAN Secretariat, or the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Asia -Pacific UNISDR regional Office, to show the vital role that children can play in reducing the impact of disasters role;

7. Approves the project prototypes OLEV in Gumi, a town in the south of the city of South Korea, which began testing " electric road " that allows electric public bus to be powered or recharge their batteries from underground cables while driving, the best Korean science and technology Institute ( KAIST ), which developed the system , is going to test a path of 24 km, however, it is necessary that there is less price allocated (told AFP Park Jong- Han , who runs the company ) in order for this project to be accessible in many cities ,it is also necessary to try to enter in partnership with highly developed countries nearby such as Japan or Australia who could consider introducing this project in other cities of the world and thus reduce the price of this one;

8. Proposes the establishment of a drainage system on the example of Mose Project at Venice in Italy where the population would be evacuated to buildings in earthquake and tsunamis that would protect while under water, and when tsunami and other hazards, these buildings benefit from a rise out of the water system to protect the city against floods;

**COMMITTEE:** GA1 Climate and Water Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Assessment of global water resources; the lack of a comprehensive global water supply and demand assessment; the development of redistribution systems of water for human consumption and irrigation.

**SUBMITTED BY:** South Africa

**SIGNATORIES:** Luxembourg, Thailand, China, India, Togo, Finland, UK, Turkey, Algeria

General Assembly,

*Drawing attention* to the urgent need for integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources,

*Confirming* that by 2025, 1.8 billion people will be living in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity,

*Emphasizing* the Millennium Development Goals such as G7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability and G8: Global Partnership for Development,

*Taking note* of the remarkable previous works such as Clean Water Act, UN World Water Development Report, New York City Water Supply System, The Bellagio Statement,

*Bearing in mind* that water is a necessity in our life and is the basis of our living and existence,

*Emphasizing* that only clean water can assure the existence of healthy ecosystems and living beings,

*Recognizing* that shortages of water jeopardize our well-being,

*Understanding* that water is not an endless resource and that ground water regenerates itself, therefore if this fragile circle of renewal is disrupted, it causes negative effects for the surrounding environment, people and future generations,

*Realizing* that the source of life has to be protected in a comprehensible and sustainable way, it is necessary to monitor the water continuously to ensure that misuse, pollution and water related diseases are prevented,

*Noting further* that an international cooperation is important to protect the international water sources,

*Acknowledging* that cooperation between effected parties has to evolve on a basis of equality among the parties so that the water sources can be optimally used and protected,

*Affirming* the UN Watercourses Convention,

1. Encourages governments to regulate the existing law on water in order to maintain a more capable governance of the water pollution,
2. Declares that penalties for polluters such as industries or agriculture should be levied, the proceeds will go back into the water monitoring and management programs
3. Requests the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Water Education (UNESCO-IHE) to establish

mobile and immobile education centers in impoverished rural areas in order to provide an adequate education of, including but not limited to:

- a. Innovative agricultural systems which manages rainwater;
  - b. Agriculture techniques where minimum amount of water is used in order to decrease the water efficiency
  - c. Utilization of water sources without exploitation,
  - d. Water sanitation
4. Calls upon an urban public awareness campaign which will focus on increasing the knowledge about water management, sustainable water and social projects concerning water by using mass media organs,
5. Endorses the protection of water resources by effective filtering systems to improve the quality of water and reduce and eliminate the hazardous pollutants which flow into watercourses;
6. Requires UN Standards for measurement of pollution levels;
7. Reaffirms the urgent need to stop the current unsustainable exploitation of water resources and develop integrated management strategies at all levels.
  - a. Ensure that privatized services do not adopt approaches which result in human right violation and also to ensure that national minimum standards
    - i. Requires an adequate regulatory framework, accountability mechanisms, and pricing schemes that ensure affordability
    - ii. Safeguards such as public participation and the involvement of local communities to ensure non-discriminatory access.
  - b. Domestic legal frameworks must guarantee access to water and sanitation, including a “basic minimum” for human consumption provided at affordable costs for all
  - c. Re-examine and revise current legal framework where necessary to ensure consistency with human rights standards and principles.
8. Encourages special measures to be taken in LEDCs in order to meet the basic water needs of the poor
  - a. Encourages governments to create a special “Division of Sanitation” in slums or areas inhabited by those leaving below the poverty line which will identify the needs of the poor, discuss plans of action and implement them with the targeted populations.
  - b. Develop a participatory budgeting mechanism, “conference mechanism” which promotes popular decision making at all levels of the government,

- i. A process which takes place first in municipalities, then in states and finally at the national level.
    - ii. When water and sanitation are concerned, all relevant decisions such as national plans on water resources must be taken with respect for the decisions adopted through the conference mechanism.
  - c. Abolish private ownership of water resources, if necessary, to prevent exploitation of water resources.
  - d. Establish “Social Fund for Water” which is funded by taxes and assists low-income people with their water bills.
  - e. Diversify the water mix by, for example increasing the reuse of effluent and desalination (sea water and acid mine drainage), and developing more sustainable management of groundwater resources, in particular for rural areas.
  - f. Adopt “Free Basic Water Policy” that guarantees each household an amount of water deemed necessary to meet the basic needs.
    - i. Above this basic amount, rates paid for water are adjusted according to the use of water and the user’s socio-economic status.
    - ii. Prices rise as more water is withdrawn, with especially steep tariffs applied to luxury water use, large landowners and industry.
    - iii. Assign water conservation target to companies so that they will actively seek ways to reduce their water footprint.
    - iv. Countries can establish a “Water Code” that defines the extent of the rights and obligation of water users. Water users who use water beyond domestic purposes need to acquire a water permit which is granted by the relevant authorities in the various countries
  - g. Encourage countries with transnational water resources to work together to ensure the implementation of water management strategies
9. Encourages developed countries to help developing countries meet there water demand by,
- a. Establishing a donation that will be used to provide financial and technical support to developing countries working on water projects.
  - b. Help finance water conservation technologies
10. Calls upon GWP to revise its definition of the IRWM so that it can be applied in practical situations. These revisions can be divided into 4 categories.



- a. Institutional-Effective water governance is crucial for the implementation of IWRM plans. In the case of IWRM, institutional reform is needed: correct policies, viable political institutions, workable financing arrangements, self-governing and self-supporting local systems, etc.
- b. Evidence of success- In practice, the IWRM concept has not structurally demonstrated its ability to increase the sustainability of water resources management. It will be important to identify the essential elements for IWRM, while avoiding rigid prescriptions and allowing for vast differences among countries.
- c. Ambiguity of definition-The most used definition of IWRM by the GWP gives very limited practical guidance to present and future water management practices. Besides the GWP definition, there are several other definitions that all differ from each other in one or more facets or dimensions.
- d. Complexity, cost, and risk-IWRM takes into account relationships and dynamic interactions between human and natural systems, land and water systems, and key stakeholder agencies and groups. This interconnectedness on different scales and levels makes it very complex to translate the IWRM concept into practice.

**11. Recommends countries, especially LEDCs, to form partnerships with WRG**

- a. Enabling countries to access best practice economics, projects and policies in water management from public, private and civil society sectors around the world, enabling officials to field-test and replicate actions for implementation domestically.
- b. Enabling countries to act on the suggestions in clause 2 in an economical way.

**12. Endorses the protection of water resources, such as international watercourses and lakes, must be insured by:**

- a. Surveillance stations to check and ensure the quality of water; the collected data will be sent to a newly appointed UN regulatory body; the body will use the data to determine if all parties are compliant;

**13. Considers that water resources should be used more effectively by promoting more efficient usage and transport of water by putting in place canalizations where water would not risk being degraded;**

**14. Proclaims need of polluters to be held accountable for clean-up measures.**

## GA2: Climate and Health Diseases

- The issue of the rise of waterborne diseases due to climate change.
- The effects of global warming on human health.
- The issue of water/ozone depletion leading to human health problems.



**Student Officers: Claire POUMEROL, Linus HECKEMANN, Aytekin SATIROGLU**

The General Assembly's Second Committee developed resolutions focusing on health issues related to global warming: **1) the issue of water and ozone depletion leading to human health problems, 2) the effects of global warming on health and 3) the issue of rise of water borne diseases due to climate change.** Climate change may affect health through a range of pathways, for example as a result of increased frequency and intensity of heat waves, reduction in old related deaths, increased floods and droughts, changes in the distribution of vector-borne diseases and effects on the risk of disasters and malnutrition. The overall balance of effects on health is likely to be negative and populations in low income countries are likely to be particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects. The experience of the 2003 heat wave in Europe shows that high-income countries may also be adversely affected. Adaptation to climate change requires public health strategies and improved surveillance. Mitigation of climate change by reducing the use of fossil fuels and increasing a number of uses of the renewable energy technologies should improve health in the near-term by reducing exposure to air pollution.

The debates were sustained and lively thanks to the motivated delegates, whose many different origins added interesting perspective and nuance to our discussions.

The first resolution was submitted by the delegation of Brazil and concentrated on remedying health issues that were a consequence of water and ozone depletion. Even though the necessary well-being of citizens wasn't a very controversial topic, water on the other hand was. Indeed, water is a precious resource that is the spring of many tensions mostly in warmer and dryer countries. This was the main source of debate between the Members of the Committee over this specific resolution. The resolution finally narrowly passed.

The second resolution we debated was focused on the effects of global warming on human health and submitted by the delegation of Pakistan. It was occasionally difficult for some delegates to conform to procedures and remember that only the Security Council can give out direct orders. Nevertheless, when reminded by this, the members persisted in modifying through amendments the resolution to assure the satisfaction of as many member nations as possible and the resolution passed with a great majority.

Our final discussion was around the resolution submitted by the delegation of the United States of America over the issue of the rise of waterborne diseases due to climate change. Here the delegates mainly discussed the different ways in which to assure the best sanitation of water possible and sensibilization of citizens. After a number of amendements the resolution passed with an important majority.

On the whole, GA2's debates were prolific and remarkable. While remaining productive our delegates enjoyed themselves, and this great atmosphere contributed greatly to our interesting discussions.

**General Assembly Second Committee,**

**SPONSORS:** Brazil,

**SIGNATORIES:** Togo, Sweden, Thailand, South Korea, Netherlands, Guatemala, Argentina, Spain, Mexico, Costa Rica, Algeria, Nigeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Canada, Italy, South Africa, China, Bulgaria

**TOPIC:** “The issue of water/ozone depletion leading to human health problems”

The General Assembly,

*Reminding* all nations where the root of this problem stems from, which is that of water depletion; much of the LEDCs (least economically developed countries) lack access to clean, fresh water and therefore are more at risk of human health problems,

*Recognizing* all nations are responsible in the wellbeing of its people and that, as global citizens, we should help others that may be in the greatest need of support,

*Recalling* the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change known as the EarthJaneiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, and the Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC)

*Noting further* the agreements of the Montreal Protocol which included an international agreement on the protection of the ozone layer,

*Noting* with deep concern that the scale of our actions is still insufficient to limit global temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius, the point where the most dangerous impacts of climate change are expected to take hold,

*Confident* that global demand for clean energy continues to rise very sharply and that clean energy investment has quadrupled over the last decade,

*Noting with deep concern* that 3.2 million people die annually because of waterborne infectious diseases and these diseases represent about 6% of deaths worldwide along with the fact that 135 million people will die of diseases transmitted by water between 2002 and 2020 if no specific measures are taken,

*Further recalling* the establishment of the The Green Climate Fund during the 2010 Conference in Cancun,

1. Strongly urges countries to spread awareness upon the issues of water/ozone depletion and its effect on the environment (especially those with limited education) by encouraging,
  - a. schools to implement a course designed to be taught to students (throughout the secondary level) about recent excursions related to the environment,
  - b. the promotion of advertisements informing people about ways to cut down their carbon emissions and use water resources responsibly ,
  - c. the invention of more environmental volunteer projects for the public such as,
    - i. Let’s Do It! World,
    - ii. World Cleanup 2012,
    - iii. Ecologists Without Borders;
2. Emphasizes the implementation of efficient transportation in countries (in terms of emission) by,
  - a. Revision and development of the public transportation sector,
  - b. Recommending the use of one fuel run car per household,

- c. Implementation of a car pool lane, such as in Canada,
  - d. Enforcing taxes on private vehicles as Sweden and the Netherlands have previously done;
- 3. Draws attention to the ideas of the UN REDD Programme (United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries) and VANTAGE (Valuation and Accounting of Natural Capital for Green Economy);
- 4. Suggests that developed countries donate equipment to nations with the majority of the population lacking access to clean water, especially those in Africa, to
  - a. purify water used in public facilities,
  - b. store large amounts of water;
- 5. Asks that governments of developing countries take further precautions in relation to health by,
  - a. Keeping up with records for immunizations ,
  - b. having regular checkups on sanitation levels in public areas,
  - c. inspecting to make sure of proper drainage, sewer systems and conditions of waste water treatment plants,
  - d. installing filters such carbon nanotubes in factories,
  - e. enforcing penance to factories/organizations that are found to be factors, influencing the pollution of water resources;
- 6. Calls for the support of countries such as Sweden, the US, UK, Japan and Germany, as they were the top five donors for humanitarian assistance in 2011 (as well as other developed nations), through
  - a. reinforcing ideas of other clauses in this resolution
  - b. helping to develop clean water supplies in LEDCs by helping to provide necessary and adequate equipment;
- 7. Urges countries with agricultural communities to research and introduce climate-smart agriculture by,
  - a. exploring the use of beneficial plants such as the arenga sugar palm to reduce wildfires,
  - b. investing in water efficient irrigation system such as,
    - i. drip irrigation,
    - ii. vertical farming,
  - c. studying sustainable farming practices like,
    - i. Crop rotation,
    - ii. Crop diversity,
    - iii. Integrated pest management,
  - d. studying crop alteration and biotechnology;
- 8. Requests that countries address the problem of deforestation (relating to ozone depletion) within their boundaries through,
  - a. Setting up protected areas such as national parks,
  - b. Enforcing land use regulations by,
    - i. issuing fines to those who go against regulations,
    - ii. surveilling forested areas at all times,
  - c. managing grazing and cattle production,
  - d. better communication between indigenous tribes and its people living in the forested areas of interest;



9. Recommends further exploration in the field of renewable energy, such as, but not limited to,
- a. Hydro,
  - b. Solar,
  - c. Wind,
  - d. Tidal,
  - e. Geo-thermal;
10. Hopes that countries will support the interests of the public by,
- a. Subsidizing individuals who use renewable sources of energy and put it into the grid
  - b. , investing in new ideas such as but not limited to,
    - i. catalytic clothing,
    - ii. Ecodesign appliances;
11. Invites MEDCs' aids to train the populations in need in order to be able to become self-sufficient and for this aid to remain in the receiving country to ensure its well-being.
-

**FORUM:** General assembly second committee Health and Climate change

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Pakistan

**CO-SUBMITTER:** France, Spain, Canada, Italy, North Korea, Japan, Mexico, China, South Africa, Bulgaria, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Indonesia , Turkey, Tunisia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Iran

**TOPIC:** The issue of rise of water borne diseases due to climate change,

The General Assembly

*Having* adopted the access to clean water and sanitation as a Human right on July 2010,

*Reminding* the members of the tenth Millennium Development goal that calls to: « Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation»,

*Expressing its satisfaction* towards the fact that more than 2 billion people have gained to improved water drinking sources since 1990, thus exceeding the original target,

*Recognizing* the implementation of initiatives and partnerships of governments, donors, civil society and multilateral organisations aiming to ensure that all people have access to basic sanitation and safe drinking water such as the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education, supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Sanitation and water for all,

*Concerned* by the important rural-urban gaps when it comes to accessing clean drinking water as eighty-three per cent of the population (636 million people) without access to an improved drinking water source live in rural communities,

*Drawing attention* to the difficulty for LEDC's to balance economic growth and development with environmental sustainability;

*Affirming* that access to safe drinking water and sanitation is essential to the health of the population and plays a vital role in the well being and economic development of countries;

1. Encourages countries to work in perpetual collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies especially the World Health Organisation;
2. Calls upon developed countries with a high percentage of population having access to safe drinking water to not only provide assistance to LEDC's that are affected by water-borne diseases by sponsoring international initiatives such as Sanitation and Water for all but also national health programs carried out by governments but also water supplies for the zones where there is lack of water;
3. Expresses its hope in the creation of new initiative in collaboration with the Water Sanitation and Health program (WASH): the Water Sanitation and Health Education program (WASH-ED) in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO);
4. Considers that cooperation between ministries of health, environment and education is essential to create a strong link between environmental issues due to climate change and health;
5. Trusts that the WASH-ED programme will reduce the proliferation of waterborne diseases in

LEDC's by doing the following:

- a) rooting environmental knowledge in the school curriculums and emphasizing a better notion of hygiene;
  - b) distributing environmental awareness through media;
  - c) campaigning waterborne disease prevention with a picture based approach targeted at the illiterate population,
  - d) creating awareness on the effect of climate change on health;
6. Asks that international organisations (including the WHO and WASH) cooperate and focus on combatting water-borne and vector-borne diseases by means such as but not limited to:
- a) increased attention to the treatment of water and construction of purification facilities,
  - b) focus on training surveillance personnel to ensure that cross-contamination is limited,
  - c) construction of sewer systems in all inhabited regions and renovation every 5 years,
  - d) Tracking of water-borne/vector-borne problems to be reported to the organisations so that they may be combated immediately.
-

**COMMITTEE: GA2**

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** USA

**QUESTION:** The effects of global warming on health

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Finland, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Cameroon, Luxembourg, Russia, Ukraine, Germany, France, South Africa, China, Mexico, Saudia Arabia, Mauritius, Morocco, Tunisia

The General Assembly,

*Aware* of the contaminations due to insects and microorganisms,

*Considering* the fact that every year more than 5 million people die of water related diseases and every 8 seconds a child succumbs to an infection due to contaminated water,

*Deploring* the minacious harms of greenhouse effect on climate,

*Reminding* the significant increase in human population and limited quantity of natural resources,

*Expressing* its regret towards the increase of the CO2 emissions in the last century,

*Acknowledging* the lack of water as one of the major problems in several countries,

1. Encourages that all member states elaborate a decisive and elaborate plan for the 2015 Paris summit, including:
  - a) a course of action to move their state towards use of renewable energy;
  - b) proof that the state has already started putting this plan into action or development as:
    - a) statistics showing the decrease of CO2 emissions,
    - b) statistics showing the increase in usage of renewable energies,
2. Calls for WHO's need to increase international health support to populations by:
  - a) elaborating a priority list to ensure support comes to those most in need,
  - b) encouraging volunteer health organisations to collaborate with governments calling for more assistance,
3. Invites WHO to increase the awareness about the global warming and diseases in order to:
  - a) reduce diseases due to usage of contaminated water,
  - b) create public consciousness about global warming health problems due to it by
    - a) televisions
    - b) billboards
    - c) social media communications etc...
4. Emphasizes that countries should report their current situations to the UN, with councils who would provide appropriate solutions, regarding,
  - a) diseases that could occur or are occurring due to climate change,
  - b) any possible natural disaster within their territory,
  - c) harmful quantities of polluting gases,

5. Suggests the creation of an international climate change health relief organisation “ICHO”, embodied to the UN and with the goal of:
    - a) providing medical help and support to areas affected by natural disasters, increasing in frequency due to global warming with the help of;
      - a) Doctors Without Borders
      - b) World medical Association (WMA)
      - c) any other health and medical associations that want to collaborate,
    - b) leading international research teams into finding new ways to prevent human health aggravation due to climate change, in the most viable means for all member states;
  6. Confirms funding from the UN to improve infrastructures in developing countries to;
    - a) prevent the usage of polluted water due to the lack of clean water,
    - b) allow the technology to be shared all over the area,
  7. Decides to establish special facilities called “Hives” in the countryside, which would;
    - a) attract carrying-disease insects and keeping them outside the cities by;
      - a) secretions taken from particular plants,
      - b) wax that would prevent them from leaving,
      - c) Also have nets to prevent bigger animals to get inside.
-



## GA3: Climate change and agriculture

- New agricultural regions such as Greenland/ Siberian regions: development of new crops in regions affected by climate change.
- The proposal to use runoff water from collecting rainfall in cities.
- Increase of desertification with the loss of arable land.



**Student Officers: Oğün KARGIN, Juliette BELOUD, Leletta ACAL**

Climate change and agriculture are interrelated processes, both of which take place on a global scale. Global warming is projected to have significant impacts on conditions affecting agriculture, including temperature, carbon dioxide, glacial run-off, precipitation and the interaction of these elements. These conditions determine the carrying capacity of the biosphere to produce enough food for the human population and domesticated animals. The overall effect of climate change on agriculture will depend on the balance of these effects. Assessment of the effects of global climate changes on agriculture might help to properly anticipate and adapt farming to maximize agricultural production.

At the same time, agriculture has been shown to produce significant effects on climate change, primarily through the production and release of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, but also by altering the Earth's land cover, which can change its ability to absorb or reflect heat and light, thus contributing to radiative forcing. Land use change such as deforestation and desertification, together with use of fossil fuels, are the major anthropogenic sources of carbon dioxide; agriculture itself is the major contributor to increasing methane and nitrous oxide concentrations in Earth's atmosphere.

The GA3 committee (Climate Change and Agriculture), was a perfect accomplishment for both the delegates and the Chairs. Delegates were rushed to write minimum 4 resolutions, but finally, at the end of 4 straining hours, we were able to receive six resolutions written in English, which were then immediately given to translation.

The delegates were motivated to make debates run smoothly and successfully with constant speeches made by the delegates and many points of information were granted as such.

Our first resolution to be debated was submitted by Costa Rica on Desertification, made up of 9 clauses and three amendments were passed. Debate took off right away and we were pleased that every delegation took part. Smaller delegations, such as Nigeria and Costa Rica were seemingly the most invested into taking the floor frequently, nonetheless, other delegations such as DPRK were very much for the striking and adding of amendments which non passed. The resolution ended with a clear majority in the room.

When our third resolution finally came, debating was put back into order, nevertheless, due to time constraint we had to shorten down debating times for each resolution to 40 minutes each so as to finish all of them by the end of the day. It was in a rush that we were able to finish the last resolution right when the clock ticked 17:00. To end our last GA3 committee session, we announced that the resolution that would be debated the next day in General Assembly was the first resolution on desertification submitted by Costa Rica.

**FORUM:** GA3

**QUESTION OF:** New Agricultural Regions Greenland/Siberia: Development Of New Crops In Areas Affected By Climate Change

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** France

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Costa Rica, Tunisia, Algeria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nigeria, South Africa, Ukraine, Cameroon, Iran, Italy, Brazil, Argentina

**THE THIRD COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

*Noting* that the increase in temperature in Siberia and Greenland is making the regions conducive for agriculture,

*Aware* of the fact that climate-based agricultural production increased significantly in Siberia,

*Respecting* the sovereignty of states and the people affected by this change,

*Concerned* about the environmental effects of the introduction of new species of crops on current ecosystems and their biodiversity,

*Noting* that Greenland may achieve total independence from Denmark as a result of the newly gained agricultural possibilities

*Expressing* the hope that this agriculture potential of these states can be used to alleviate the food shortages in the areas that are affected by climate change and face difficulties in supporting their own agriculture industry,

1. Calls upon all countries affected to carry out scientific surveys on the areas that have the potential to develop new agricultural means to ensure that the existing biodiversity of the area is not damaged;

2. Further calls upon the FAO to point out a Group of Experts (GOE) to conduct these surveys;

3. Endorses all affected states to financially contribute to these researches;

4. Encourages Greenland and Siberia to contribute their new resources to countries who are suffering from food shortages because of climate change |

5. Requests Siberian and Greenlandic educational institutions to promote a new type of agricultural education in order to get the people aware of their new agricultural possibilities;

6. Emphasizes the need for sustainable and effective agricultural practices in these regions and lands such as:

a. The milpa system

b. Drip irrigation

c. Crop rotation

d. Sustainable water transportation methods;

7. Draws attention for Siberia and Greenland to potential danger of diseased plants and the possible role agricultural practices in spreading them, and further requests the authorities of these territories to review the use of these pesticides;

8. Affirms the importance of concerns raised by the indigenous inhabitants of these territories, and proclaims that they should be consulted about any newly introduced practices so that an effective cooperation can be maintained;

9. Considers the potential benefits of the establishment of an international scientific research team to develop new crops suited to growing in the changing ecosystems that are being developed as a result of climate change;

10. Expresses its hope that the Russian and the Danish governments will be able to collaborate with the GOE so as to be able to improve the quality of life in the poorer regions of these affected areas.

## GA4: Disarmament Committee

- The impact of weapon development and war on the environment.
- Land claims in the Arctic: states/aboriginal peoples.
- National claims to the North West and North East Passages / International waterways.



**Student Officers: Natàlia Harajka, Louis Gondy, Freddie Smith**

Themes were interesting as they didn't overstate the theme of environment and global warming. Indeed, war has always had a negative impact on the environment and global climate. The development of chemical or nuclear weapons, and the overproduction of weapons resulting in massive amounts of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) could significantly impact the future of humankind. GA4's debates around the first theme were focused on regulating greenhouse-gas rejections by calling upon polluting countries to reduce their massive weapon productions during wars, defining new laws which advocate environmental respect in war techniques and make ecocides a new kind of crime against humanity.

The second subject also benefited from the delegates' goodwill. With the purpose of representing their countries' values and interests at the UN, many of them participated in the debates on territorial disputes over the Arctic Territory.

The question of Inuits covered numerous themes such as their international rights, their territories' boundaries; scientific contests during Cold War, international waters and right of Self Determination... keen debates took place amongst GA4 delegates on the global issue of territorial dispute. High quality resolutions were submitted.

FerMUN's atmosphere was highly conducive to work and hewed closely to MUN's rules. Only a few breaches were noted and students consider FerMUN to be a highly professional conference thanks to ITU's outstanding support and also to its bilingualism.

Delegates were thankful to FerMUN for this opportunity and were fully committed.

**FORUM:** Disarmament Committee (GA4)

**TOPIC:** Land Claims in the Arctic; states and aboriginal people

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** The Republic of South Africa

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Costa Rica, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Sweden, Nigeria, Morocco, Bulgaria, Pakistan, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Mauritius, Germany, Switzerland

THE FOURTH COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Stating* the fact that no country owns the North Pole or the region of the Arctic Ocean under international law,

*Believing* in the effectiveness of the Arctic Council in contributing and resolving the issue,

*Recalling* the most important documents of the Arctic Council to give basis to this resolution, namely the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS), the 1996 Ottawa Declaration and the 2011 Arctic Search and Rescue Agreement

*Clearly* stating that the Law of the Sea allows states to extend their EEZ (exclusive economic zone, which allows exploitation of resources) if the states can prove that their continental shelf extends beyond the 200 nautical miles limit,

*Further recalling the Antarctic Treaty, the United Nation to the Law of the Sea and the Ilulissat Declaration to give further basis to the resolution and that Arctic borders are unsettled,*

*Realizing* the fact that without having additional researches and having studied them resolving the territorial issues is nearly impossible hence we are lack of information and cannot decide properly which solutions would be fine from the many,

*Alarmed* by the rapid Militarization and Pollution of the Arctic,

*Expressing* its satisfaction of the Antarctic treaty, which was successful in demilitarizing the arctic and settling its land claims,

*Recognizing* that existing agreements/ conferences such as the United Nations Law of the Seas and the yearly Arctic Council are not comprehensive in tackling all the problems,

*Fully aware* that Organized crime, (including arms and drug trafficking) is increasing slowly in the arctic region,

*Fully alarmed by* the fact that the arctic ice is melting at record speeds due to global warming,

*Fully aware that* the large amounts of resources (1/5 of the world's oil and gold) and the strategical value of the arctic (Northwest and Northeast shipping passages) is of utmost importance to the eight arctic nations,

1. Calls for an "Arctic" Treaty System to,
  - a. Regulate arms by,
    - i. Declaring the arctic a Nuclear-Free Zone; free of nuclear material, weapons and waste. This is to ensure the Arctic's fragile environment isn't spoilt due to radioactive material.

- ii. Having a cooperative surveillance system, which allows the arctic nations to work together to help curb arms and drug trafficking, which are on the rise and also protect their borders;
  - iii. Banning military activity with two exceptions.
    - 1. The Cooperative surveillance system
    - 2. For peaceful and sustainable research
- b. Settle land claims by,
  - i. Having nations negotiate and discuss the land claims, through a number of conferences, and settling their borders before the treaty is in action.
  - ii. Having no new claims while the treaty is in force
  - iii. Having all eight nations create a governmental agency to settle land claims with the aboriginal people and to take care of their well fare.
  - iv. Asks the Arctic Treaty to do further research on the Inuits and the area where they live;
- c. Sustainably manage its natural resources by,
  - i. Creating a protocol in which pollution and oil reserves are managed
  - ii. Promoting responsible use of resources
- d. Settle all disputes by having all disputes be settled peacefully by the parties concerned or, ultimately, by the International Court of Justice;
- e. Strongly affirms firm and decisive military action, to a member state which has withdrawn from the treaty without earlier notification

2. Strongly Urges for the creation of a independent organisation called. “Arctic treaty Organisation”. Which is funded by the member nations and aids in administrating issues such as,

- a. The administration of the surveillance system.
- b. Limitation of pollution by
  - i. Setting goals for GHG emissions.
  - ii. Limiting sea routes through environmentally fragile areas.
- c. Settling the land claims of the eight arctic nations.
  - i. Also assisting in the creation of regional government bodies which, settle land claims with the aboriginal people.
- d. Management of resources by placing limitations on the;
  - i. Cutting down of trees and vegetation
  - ii. Drilling of oil
  - iii. Mining of Gold and other metals
- e. General enforcement of the “Arctic Treaty”

3. Recommends the cooperation between the United Nations and the Arctic treaty Organization (ATO) by having,

- a. The Director-General keep the United Nations informed of the routine activities of ATO, and will report on a regular basis.



- b. The ATO function as an independent, autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations.
  - c. The United Nations and ATO cooperate on any matter that may relate to the object and purpose of the organization
  - d. The United Nations and the ATO to cooperate in the field of public information and shall arrange, upon request, for the exchange of information, publications and reports of mutual interest
- 4. Strongly suggests the Arctic Council to expand its role by inclining peace and security in its agenda to improve the council's effectiveness in geopolitical matters;
- 5. Asks the Arctic Council and the involved nations to debate on the concerning issues mentioned in this op clause. Additional research is necessary to provide evidence and to shorten the amount of time spent on debating the issues without coming up with useful solutions. When the issues appear at a UN forum, we also ask the participating nations to contribute in resolving the issues. These issues are the following:
  - a. disputes over several rocks located Greenland and Canada (more concrete details shall be debated at another time, dealing with one or another directly, and not generally as in this sub-clause)
  - b. the dispute between Russia and America on the Bering and Chukchi Seas
  - c. the dispute between Canada and Denmark on Hans Island and the Lincoln Sea
  - d. the question of the Northwest Passage whether it is a Canadian internal waterway or an international waterway
  - e. the territorial dispute over the Lomonosov Ridge affecting Russia, Denmark and Canada
- 6. Strongly Supports of Arctic research by,
  - a. Cooperating with the IARC (International Arctic Research Center), USARC (United States Arctic Research), ArcticNet (Canada) and any other arctic national research organisations
    - i. Also allowing these organisations to be represented in the yearly forums, where issues will be debated and brought up.
    - ii. Assistance shall also be given to these organisations, in any way the ATO is capable of.
- 7. Emphasizes that after having consulted the Inuits and the results of the research of the ATO, we should defend the rights of the Inuits by not letting countries to claim the areas where they live
- 8. Recognizes the local aboriginal people's interests by,
  - a. Giving tribe leaders an advisory role in Arctic Treaty Organisation as key role players
  - b. Having tribe leaders participate in the yearly forums, where issues will be debated and brought up.
- 9. Urges all nations to act with restraint and composure, when dealing with the Arctic.

**FORUM:** Disarmament Committee (GA4)

**QUESTION OF:** The impact of the weapon development and war on the environment

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** France

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Spain, Tunisia, Argentina, Finland and Algeria

The disarmament committee,

*Fully aware* of the of the bad impact of weapon production on the environment,

*Affirming* its will to protect the environment,

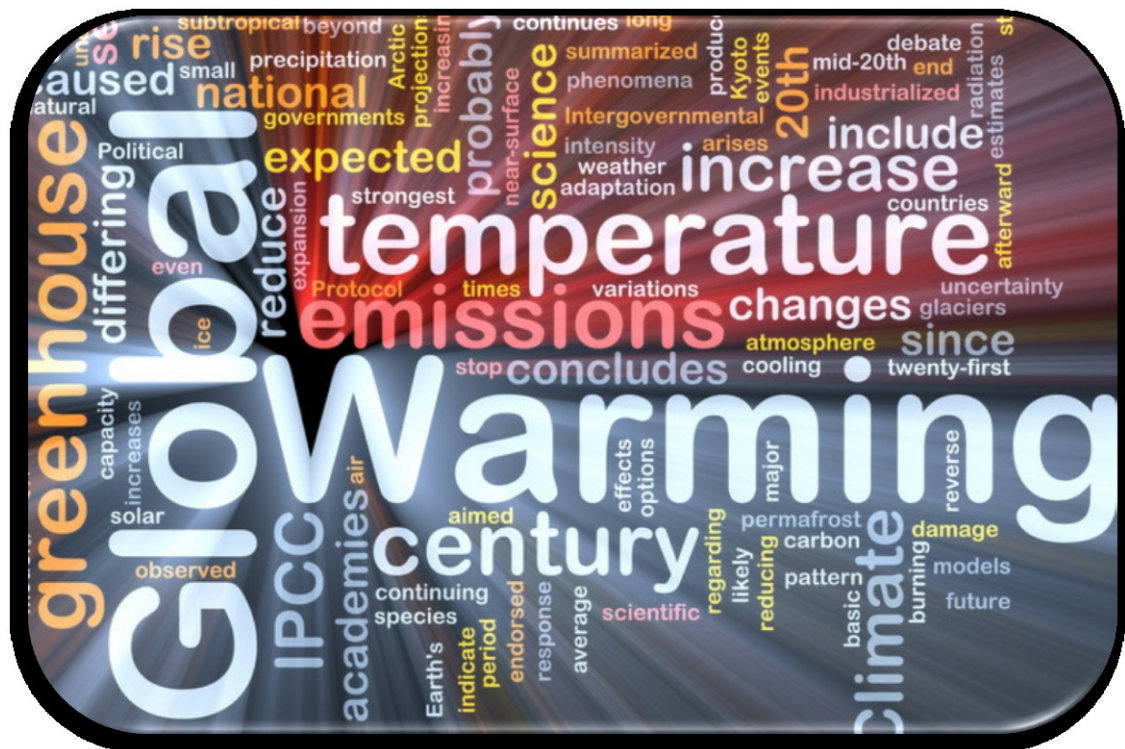
*Bearing in mind* that the secretary general of the UN, Ban Ki Moon, on the occasion of the International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflicts in November 2013, stressed the importance of environmental protection in time of armed conflict, stressing that strong governance of natural resources could contribute lasting peace,

*Recalling* that in 1976 the convention on the prohibition of the use of techniques of environmental modification for military or any other hostile use was adopted by the Committee of the Conference of Disarmament of the United Nations,

- 1) Recommends that only Non-Profiliation Treaty members keep nuclear weaponry until other countries abandon the nuclear bomb;
- 2) Emphasizes that nuclear facilities can only be kept for civilian use;
- 3) Confirms its hope for transparency;
- 4) Further recommends to close down all the nuclear testing facilities;
- 5) Calls to forbid the enrichment of uranium and plutonium for military purposes;
- 6) Confirms itself to the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);
- 7) Emphasizes to include also tactical weapons by those states who have them in means of disarmament;
- 8) Emphasizes to eliminate weapons of mass destruction without harming the environment as in the case for the UN and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in Syria who asked that the destruction of chemical weapons and the production facilities is accompanied by strict measures to prevent contamination.

## G20: Economic Committee

- The issue of negative economic impacts of global warming.
- The issue of developing efficient desalinization technologies for the transformation of sea water to fresh water.
- The issue of relocating telecommunication infrastructures which are vulnerable to weather disasters.



**Student Officers: Anne-Maud Dupuy-Roudel, Ezgi Ercan, Colm Geogheghan**

Over the course of the conference, the G20 economic committee was home to some very lively debate on three different issues:

- 1) The issue of negative economic impacts of global warming,
- 2) The issue of developing efficient desalinisation technologies for the transformation of sea water to fresh water
- 3) The issue of relocating telecommunication infrastructures which are vulnerable to weather disasters.

We began with a resolution written by the United States of America on the negative economic impacts of global warming. This proposal included such measures such as the creation of an international fund to combat global warming, also inviting nations not only to establish more research on global warming itself, but also to better educational programs in an attempt to teach future generations further raising awareness. Despite a healthy debate however, this resolution did not pass.

We proceeded on to Mexico's resolution of the relocation of telecommunication infrastructures. This led to a debate on the effectiveness of public ownership, or the lack thereof, of telecommunication services and their usage in times of natural disasters. Through the debate that ensued, the delegates were able to fashion it to render it most effective with an optimal outcome, this resolution was then voted on and passed. We were then able to move on to a resolution submitted by Germany on the development of efficient desalination techniques. This resolution focused on proposing better funding for desalination research, but also putting in place measures that would ensure maximum efficiency as well as minimal environmental damage; it even recommended the creation of desalination plants belonging to multiple countries. Again, after various minor alterations, the resolution passed.

We ended the conference on the same issue we had started it with, the issue of the negative economic impacts of global warming, this time on a resolution submitted by South Africa. Being a lot more complete, this resolution touched on matters such as deforestation and better forest management, the inclusion of the IPCC in the UN budget, climate refugees, and even a better follow-through with the Kyoto Protocol. A great spur in the debate ensued between the delegates after a proposal to put in a place certain environmental policies on a national level, such as a carbon tax which -among others- was generally agreed upon to be very effective. In the end this resolution also passed.

The delegates of the G20 showed an astounding amount of forward thinking and willingness to adapt; they placed themselves out of their everyday comfort zone and embraced the MUN experience fully. Their cooperation surpassed any social or cultural barrier that may have separated them, and allowed the students to innovate but also transform existing concepts and measures as a way to tackle the issues at hand.

**FORUM:** G20 economic committee

**QUESTION OF:** The issue of developing efficient desalination technologies for the transformation of sea water to fresh water

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Germany

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Turkey, Canada, USA, France, Saudi Arabia, Australia, China, Japan, South Africa, Indonesia

The G20,

*Reminding* that having access to drinkable water is a Fundamental Human Right according to the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Pact,

*Emphasizes* that in the near future fresh water will play a bigger role and therefore all countries should think about the future possibilities to guarantee fresh water access to everyone

*Recalling* that the transformation of salt and waste water to fresh water desalination, known as, consists in removing salt and other minerals that render salt water non-potable,

*Concerned* by the lack of water in some parts of the worlds or country which suffer from severe aridity or have general problems with providing drinkable water for their population(s),

*Bearing* in mind that some of the countries directly concerned by this issue do not have sufficient funds to support the development of efficient desalination by themselves,

*Noting* that in 2010, 1.5% of the world's potable water was produced by the 14 500 desalination plants around the globe and this output was of 68 million cubic meters, supplying nearly 200 million people; and that comparatively in 2006, these figures were of 1%, 12 500 plants, 35 million m3,

*Draws* the attention to the technological advances made in osmosis, providing low-cost alternatives for desalination;

1. Encourages a better cooperation between MEDCs that have access to higher end technology and LEDCs through: existing associations such as the International Desalination Association (IDA), the European Desalination Society (EDS), (...) and leading enterprises in this sector like Deutsche Merwasser Entsalung e.V DME (Germany), Desalitech (USA), Aquatech (USA) All things Ro (USA), Saltwater Tech (Canada), Torishima Pump mfg (Japan), Suez Environment (France), Veolia (France), (...):
  - a. Such enterprises will export their desalinization activities overseas in order to help the struggling countries;
1. Promotes the development of long-term large projects such as the "Mega-ton water system" submitted by Dr. Masaru Kuritara; its advantages being sustainable management of water environment because of its low environmental load, energy conservation, and low cost; but also its high competitiveness through its price, performance, and reliability such that:
  - a. The IDA set up such plants in feasible areas under UN supervision,
  - b. Co-operation between the WHO and UN water enables transportation of water to landlocked countries;
2. Invites member countries to react accordingly to water-crisis like droughts, or excessive pollution by funding emergency simple, portable, low-energy desalination devices that could be rapidly deployed;

3. Recommends to all countries with sufficient funds to help the development of more efficient desalination technologies by financing desalination programs  
With the help of:
  - a) The IMF
  - b) World Bank
  - c) IDA;
4. Urges nations without major water deficiencies or nation using mass desalination should:
  - a. Use sustainable sources of power such as but not limited to:
    - i. Solar power
    - ii. Wind power
    - iii. Hydro power
    - iv. Nuclear power
  - b. Only use these methods in places
    - i. On the coast
    - ii. Extreme drought issues
  - c. Use water from places that do not impact the environment as much as normal sources of water
    - i. Deep sea water
    - ii. Places with a low concentration of organisms;
5. Proposes the creation of desalination industries belonging to one or more countries to give the opportunity to LEDC's wanting industries but that don't have the means. Allows to divide the costs linked to the installation of these.

**FORUM:** G20 economic committee

**Question of:** The relocation of telecommunication infrastructures vulnerable to weather disasters

**Main Submitter:** Mexico

**Co-submitters:** India, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Japan, Indonesia, Brazil, USA, China, Germany, Turkey, South Africa, Australia,

The G20 Economic Committee,

*Bearing in mind* that the cost of the relocation of telecommunication infrastructures is very important and cannot be afforded by every state of the globe, especially Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs),

*Affirming* that telecommunication infrastructure includes all the infrastructure of the telecommunication network and includes any line, equipment, apparatus, tower, antenna, duct, pit or other structure used, in or in connection with a telecommunication network,

*Noting that* telecommunication infrastructures help with the many recovery efforts during the aftermath of natural disasters and loss of these fractures can result in important economic and human loss,

*Bearing in mind* a recently published report from the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI, 2006) estimated that losses from weather events are doubling globally every 12 years,

*Pointing out* that weather disasters include tornados, hurricanes, floods and droughts and that predicted or not they have negatives impacts on humankind. Depending on the range of the disaster, all infrastructure can get harmed,

*Fully alarmed* that during natural disasters, telecommunication infrastructures fail primarily because of three reasons; physical destruction network components, disruption in the supporting network infrastructure or network congestion,

*Noting* that much of the world population has access to telecommunications network, such as in India where 99% of the population has access to these networks,

Further noting that governmental telecom companies generate much more money for the state than the private companies,

*Congratulating* LEDC's, such as Mexico on their major investments into their nations telecommunications industry,

1. Affirming that relocation of the telecommunication infrastructures vulnerable to natural disasters can be made in our century however they have to be planned and funded by:
  - a) Conducting studies to find places exposed to specific natural disasters for example:
    - a) Earthquakes
    - b) Floods
    - c) Storms

- d) Tsunamis
  - b) Prioritizing the development of telecommunication networks by;
    - a) Importance after disaster
    - b) Vulnerability
    - c) Impact from past disasters
    - d) Importance during disasters
    - e) Cost
  - c) Find problems faced by the telecommunication networks in the places vulnerable to the different disasters and present the following solutions:
    - a) Underground networks as opposed to over ground networks
    - b) Replacing cable based networks by wireless alternatives
    - c) Moving as many over ground network sites as possible to safer locations
    - d) The impacts of previous disasters
    - e) Making sure that telecommunications companies ensure that their disaster response structure is verified, inspected and reviewed before and after natural disasters and adapted to the difference disasters affecting the networks;
2. Calls upon efforts in order to:
    - a) Prevent delays in mobile phone texting, such as boosting the capacity of the mail server to upgrade the overall capacity of the network;
    - b) Provide more means for accessing the Internet, such as increasing mobile base stations and satellites channels
  3. Invites the member states to nationalize their private telecommunication companies to generate a much more important amount of money for the government, to be able to conduct works necessary to insure security for the majority of telecommunication infrastructures;
  4. Proposes to the member states that they create public telecom companies;
  5. Asks for a healthy combination of funding from the nations of the world and The World Bank ;
  6. Urges countries to encourage competition in the telecommunication industry which will incite more developed and sophisticated telecommunication networks, this competition should be achieved through means of:
    - a) tax breaks,
    - b) funding;
  7. . Reminds nations that during the difficult times of a natural disaster, countries must collaborate and cooperate to aid on the road to recovery;
  8. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.



**Forum:** G20 Economic Committee

**Issue:** The negative economic impacts of Global Warming.

**Main Submitter:** South Africa

**Co Submitters:** European Union, Italy, Brazil, South Korea, Argentina, Turkey, USA, Indonesia, UK, Saudi Arabia  
The General Assembly,

*Acknowledging* the United Nation's millennium goal of ensuring environmental sustainability,

*Keeping in mind* that green energy poverty refers to the lack of green technology,

*Acknowledging* that the IPCC is currently not a part of the regular UN Budget,

*Congratulating* the World Food Program on their Disaster Risk Reduction programme;

1. Calls for inclusion of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change under the regular budget of the United Nations, thereby:
  - a) Doing away with the need of Developed Country Parties (Annex II Parties) providing financial resources to assist developing country Parties in implementing the objectives of the UNFCCC,
  - b) Allowing room for increasingly transparent and effective measurement, reporting and verification of climate finance,
  - c) Increasing the currently available pool of funds to aid Research and Development for the reversal of Climate Change;
2. Seeks increased focus on the "Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)" segment of UNFCCC in association with The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) under which:
  - a) Developing Countries around the world should be made subject to greater scrutiny and documentation in order to maintain a balance between,
    - i. Creating Agricultural Land,
    - ii. Preserving Forest Land,
  - b) Pressure for greater regulation should be put on member nations with regards to forest management:
    - i. Request the creation of newly protected areas for reforestation,
    - ii. Asks for a timetable for woodcutting in order to regulate it and avoid deforestation;
3. Strongly recommends firmer imposition of the Kyoto Protocol by the establishment of the "Kyoto Monitor" under the auspices of the IPCC whose duties would include but not be limited to:
  - a) Semi-annual documentation and review of GHG data and Green GDP from signatory nations in order to demand increased accountancy from member states if an increase in emission of greenhouse gases over and above that permitted by the Kyoto Protocol is noted,

- b) Implementation of an internal Carbon Tax within the country when such breach occurs,
  - c) Special consideration for countries which are working towards Green Technology in the long run;
4. Requests that non-signatories of the Kyoto Protocol agree to individually assessed milestones regarding economic and emission stability and suggests:
    - a) they at one point in this process establish a Carbon Tax,
    - b) find other concrete and feasible methods of reaching the individually assessed milestones;
  5. Endorses the establishment of an economic contingency plan under the auspices of the IPCC which will:
    - a) Be brought into action in areas with a case of a natural disaster brought about by climate change,
    - b) Follow after the Disaster Risk Reduction programme of the World Food Programme (WFP) has achieved significant success;
  6. Expresses its hope that the contingency plan, as elucidated by Clause 5, will be designed with the aim in mind to:
    - a) Re-establish livelihood of climate change disaster victims,
    - b) Provide support to suffering industries for revival using,
      - i) Expertise of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) for norm-setting, analysis, and capacity-building by investigation of,
        - 1) Geophysical Risk Exposure of vulnerable nations,
        - 2) Existing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience,
        - 3) Level of Regional Economic Development,
      - ii) Funds from IPCC that are donor, programme and project-specific,
  7. Strongly urges analytical and inter-disciplinary research between UNHCR and UNDESA in order to augment knowledge with regards to the Climate refugees in terms of the following aspects of population movement:
    - a) Scale,
    - b) Nature,
    - c) Patterns, for the determination of,
      - i) National levels of population change,
      - ii) Regional levels of population change,
      - iii) Global levels of population change,
    - d) Potential change in the process and level of Urbanisation due to temperature rise and subsequent loss of land fertility, leading to ruthless competition of,
      - i) Scarce resources,
      - ii) Public services,
      - iii) Food,
      - iv) Energy;

8. Further requests the establishment of a Climate Displacement Mandate under the UNHCR, which should be intended to address the cases that fall beyond the scope of its Statute and the Refugee Convention to prevent:

- a) undermining of the livelihood and security of people concerned,
- b) exacerbation of Income Differentials,
- c) deepening of Inequalities;

9. Suggests the creation of Regional Multilateral Development Finance Institutions (RMDFI) under the World Bank established to contribute to the development of renewable and environmentally friendly energy, especially new green technology progress in countries in order to:

- a) fight green energy poverty in their countries of the respective region through promotion of the investment of public and private capital in research, projects, and programs that are likely to contribute to green and renewable energy development in countries in the bank's region,
- b) Be a financial provider to regional governments and private companies investing in the regional member countries (RMC), with consultation of the signatories of the Caring for Climate initiative;

10. Strongly recommends that MEDC's aid LEDC's in developing renewable energy, this aid should consist of:

- a. A financial aid that is equivalent to approximately 5% of the money spent on fossil fuels by the MEDC,
- b. Qualified expatriate workers to help establish new facilities,
- c. Fundamental education on the topic of climate change for both future and current generations,
- d. Support of Private Sector Investment in LEDC's in this direction;

11. Proposes that further research be undertaken in the area of the negative consequences of Climate Change on health of human resources by an inter-disciplinary operation of the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) , especially keeping in mind:

- a) People living in small island developing states and other coastal regions,
- b) People living in megacities,
- c) People living in mountainous and polar regions,
- d) Children, especially those living in poor countries;

12. Congratulates the World Health Assembly and World Health Organisation on their endorsement of a work plan on climate change and health in 2009, but seeks further work on and execution of the matter in primarily the following four areas:

- a) Advocacy: to raise awareness that climate change is a fundamental threat to human health,
- b) Partnerships: to coordinate with partner agencies within the UN system, and ensure that health is properly represented in the climate change agenda,
- c) Science and evidence: to coordinate reviews of the scientific evidence on the links between climate change and health, and develop a global research agenda,

- d) Health system strengthening: to assist countries to assess their health vulnerabilities and build capacity to reduce health vulnerability to climate change;

13. Strives to remain actively seized upon the matter.

## HRC: Human Right Council

- Should climate refugees be considered as a new category by UNHRC?
- The issue of CC TV surveillance in cities.
- The issue of the surveillance in the transport of information and networking.



**Presidents : Mohid MALIK, Christophe MUFFAT-ES-JACQUES, Victoria STEVENS**

1) Do environmental migrants need to be considered as a whole new category by the UNHCR?

Since some years ago, a new category of refugees has emerged: environmental migrants. The term of “environmental refugees” is used to designate people affected by environmental disasters who need to leave their home to survive.

There are currently many areas of the world impacted by negative environmental trends. The international community has already noticed many vulnerable areas: Floods in Bangladesh and in the Nile Delta; the gradual submersion of the Tuvalu and Kiribati archipelagos; melting of permafrost on Inuits' lands such as in Northern Canada and Greenland, etc. The IOM (International Organization for Migration) lists approximately 20 million environmental migrants all over the world. Its listing takes into account victims of both slow and sudden degradations such as tsunamis, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, etc.

2) The issue of urban video surveillance.

3) The issue of surveillance on global information flow.

First of all, as part of the Human Rights Committee, delegations were given approximately 15 hours to prepare their resolutions, find the greatest amount of countries which agree with them before moving into debating and voting procedures. The Human Rights Committee thus debated 5 resolutions: 4 of them passed while the one about environmental migrants' status submitted by the Mexican delegation was rejected.

As MUN conferences are subject to time restrictions, we sometimes need to modify the UN's regular procedures although we try to respect them as much as possible. Thus the country which submitted the resolution presents its operative clauses and may yield the floor to a delegation which agrees with the resolution. The floor is then left to countries which support or disagree with the resolution. The debate is also interrupted by amendments, which delegations may submit and vote on. This year was surprising as we didn't expect to receive so much enthusiasm and energy from students. Indeed, despite time restrictions FerMUN14's HRC managed to debate 5 resolutions!

**FORUM:** Human Rights Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Should climate refugees be considered as a new category by the UNHRC?

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** South Africa

**SUBMITTER:** Algeria, Guatemala, Finland, Togo, Pakistan

**Signatories:** Sweden, Italy, France, Thailand, Nigeria, Costa Rica

The Human Rights Committee,

*Acknowledging* that more than 15 million of the uprooted are refugees who fled their home countries, while another 27 million are people who remain internally displaced,

*Noting with alarm* the prediction of number of IDPs (Internally Displaced People) will rise to at least 1 billion people by 2050,

*Recognizing* that there are only two United Nations agencies, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), that are responsible for safeguarding the rights and well being of the world's refugees,

*Aware* that the Major refugee populations include Palestine, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Republic of Congo, Myanmar, Colombia, and Sudan,

1. Requests the Assembly reconsider and review the relevance of several resolutions:
  - a. the 1951 Refugee Convention pertaining to the limited scope of the legal definition of refugees as 'persecuted',
  - b. the OAU Convention and Cartagena Declaration regarding their limitation as a preemptive protection;
2. Enforces a new definition of refugees containing climate refugees fleeing due to environmental devastation and declares that they would have the same rights as others defined by the UNHRC;
3. Strongly encourages more analytical inter-disciplinary work is required to improve knowledge and understanding of climate change in regards to and the following impacts of such population movement on distribution:
  - i. Scale,
  - ii. Nature,
  - iii. Patterns;
4. Calls upon actions for adaptations in regards to international cooperation to support urgent implementation actions in context of planning and framework structure:
  - a. In consideration of national adaptations that go beyond current NAPAS,
  - b. To reevaluate the world's condition to properly address modern issues including,
  - c. A revised study of the numbers present and future climate refugees,

- d. A revised study of the present and future risks to the global population,
  - e. 'The Legal Implications of the Disappearance of States and Other Territories for Environmental Reasons, Including the Implications for the Human Rights of their Residents, with Particular Reference to the Rights of Indigenous Peoples';
5. Supports an assessment of humanitarian consequences of climate change in relation to population movements, which should include but are not limited to:
    - i. Gender sensitivity ,
    - ii. Situation of indigenous people,
    - iii. Children;
  6. Recommends financial support at all levels nationally and internationally including but not limited to:
    - i. Disaster risk reduction,
    - ii. Risk management,
    - iii. Humanitarian response;
  7. Urges protection and assistance by the creation of a special service in order to give them decent shelters, food and medical care in accordance with the 1998 guiding principles on internal displacement to persons internally displaced as a result of climate change;
  8. Encourages knowledge sharing of good practices based on countries experiences in addressing cross border and local environment in regards to but not limited to:
    - i. Population movements,
    - ii. Relocation ,
    - iii. Resettlement;
  9. Asks for the implementation of a objective criteria, such as a small number of internationally regained indicators in order to determine who receives broader funding, including but not limited to:
    - c. Economic status,
    - d. Vulnerability to climate impacts,
    - e. Likelihood of migration and displacement;
  10. Endorses the use of durable and ecological solutions to house and sustain the refugees such as, not limited to:
    - a. solar power and cookers,
    - b. wind power,
    - c. geothermal power;



**FORUM:** Human Rights Committee

**QUESTION OF:** The question of CCTV surveillance in cities

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Malaysia

**COMMITTEE:** Human Rights Committee

The General Assembly,

*Acknowledging* that the transmitted signal in CCTV Surveillance (closed-circuit television) is solely transferred to the chosen locations, therefore making CCTV Surveillance a safe technology,

*Deeply conscious* that CCTV Surveillance is used for traffic monitoring, crime prevention, helping in police investigations and deferring terrorist attacks,

*Emphasizing* that video cameras are the least costly and most effective choice for security measures on a 24 hour scale,

*Noting with satisfaction* that CCTV Surveillance is already widely spread across cities such as in banks, train stations, airports, hospitals and casinos,

*Taking into account* the effect of CCTV Surveillance on discouraging illegal activity, such as drug dealing and or prostitution,

*Congratulating* CCTV's ability to successfully identify suspects using facial-recognition software which can detect age, gender and even moods,

*Declaring* that CCTV Surveillance has reduced the number of crimes in the UK by 3% and in the USA by 5%,

*Having examined* studies made by the universities of Cambridge and Northeastern, proving that CCTV Surveillance had a positive impact in the UK where the rate of crimes in public transports declined by 23% and in parking lots by an impressive 51%,

*Recalling* the James Bulger murder (1993) and the Boston bombing (2013) where CCTV Surveillance was proven to be a very reliable and effective technology,

1. Suggests CCTV surveillance archives to be available to national PD (police departments), international organisations such as the UN, in extreme cases (terrorist

attacks for example) and only with the agreement of higher representatives of the law.

2. Invites all police departments to be adequately equipped with CCTV technology;
3. Asks researchers to develop further ways to increase CCTV precision and accuracy;
4. Requests CCTV surveillance not to be replacing human workforce but to be used as a valuable tool,
5. Demands that laws be set in place to regulate who has access to CCTV devices, where CCTV devices can be placed, and how information collected by CCTV can be used,
6. Encourage the use of CCTV surveillance systems nationwide, so that criminals or terrorists have no loop holes to use, which ensures the safety of the country and due to its low costs and proven efficiency,
7. Encourages covering up CCTV surveillance equipment in cities in order to avoid their degradation whilst informing citizens that they're filmed in public buildings.

**FORUM:** HRC Human Rights

**QUESTION OF:** the CCTV Surveillance in cities

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** South Korea

**CO-SUBMITTER:** Germany, Canada, Switzerland, South Korea, the United States, Australia, Netherlands, Iran, Sweden, India, Brazil, China, North Korea, Thailand, Rwanda, Indonesia, Bulgaria, Spain, Japan, Mauritius, the United Kingdom.

The Human Rights Council,

*Reaffirming* previous resolutions on the issue of the CCTV surveillance in cities,

*Conscious of* the international context scarred by numerous violence and infractions of various kinds,

*Regretting* the emergence of new terrorist groups especially since the September 11 attacks,

*Alarmed by* a necessary security demand in conduct policy on a national scale as well as on a local scale,

*Persuaded* that safety takes priority over political rules of the democracy in case of danger,

*Estimating* that CCTV Surveillance can only have positive impacts on political and public life,

*Congratulating* the rapid technical progress of those last decades which allow the transition from analog to digital technology and therefore ease the use of more reliable CCTV Surveillance system,

1. Calls for the application of a CCTV surveillance system which should respect the fundamental texts protecting the public and private liberties;
2. Encourages to set up CCTV surveillance in cities in order to avoid and reduce violence and city breaches by intimidation to :
  - a. Minimize risks of terrorist attack,
  - b. Reduce crime levels;
3. Recommends the use of CCTV surveillance in order to assure a better management of the urban proximity, a better assistance to people and better regulation of the traffic;
4. Suggests to verify videos by the police under the authority of the State in order to restrict their use for the common good and more precisely as previously mention;
5. Invites governments to forbid access to video extracts to the population and to the private companies in order to avoid all embezzlement;
6. Reminds however the necessity to authorize, in case of threats endangering the national security, NGO to access to images and this in the unique goal to preserve the country, only if it agrees.
7. Encourages authority restrictions of CCTV surveillance for private use;
8. Recommends the preservation of the integral equipments by covering up the cameras because of bad usage and the set-up degradation require quick interventions for some equipments whose may concern millions of people;

**FORUM:** Human Rights Council

**ISSUE OF:** The surveillance of the global flow of information.

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Costa Rica

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Brazil, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, Australia, France, Argentina, Italy, Spain, Japan, Mexico, Luxembourg, Saudi Arabia, China, Pakistan, Iran, Rwanda, DPR Korea, Indonesia; India

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Recalling* all relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council especially the Human Rights Council resolution 12/20 of 29 June 2012 and UN General Assembly resolution sponsored by Germany and Brazil on the issue of the rights to privacy,

*Observing* the Report of the Special Reporter on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression,

*Alarmed* that States are failing to ensure that laws and regulations related to communications surveillance comply with international human rights and adequately protect the rights to privacy and freedom of expression,

*Reaffirming* the universal rights to privacy under which no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his/her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon their honor and reputation as stated in Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Alarmed* that existing human rights laws have not kept up with the modern and changing communications surveillance capabilities of member states,

*Having considered* article 19 of the ICCPR,

*Deeply disturbed* by the quantity of communications data that has been collected on account of national security,

*Criticizing* the surveillance and interception of private communications of leaders in certain sovereign states,

*Reaffirming* that privacy is a fundamental human right and need, and is essential to the maintenance of democratic societies, especially in this digital age,

1. **Calls upon** member States to respect human rights laws especially in the context of digital communication surveillance;
2. **Reaffirms** the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. **Suggests** the amendment of International Human Rights laws and ICCPR by adding explanations of how these apply in the current digital environment;
4. **Further suggests** that international actions be taken to deter the unlawful excessive surveillance programs of governmental agencies that are not in compliance with international law and do not comply with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
5. **Further suggests** the creation of an international oversight mechanism to be called the International Surveillance Watch (ISW), which would be financed by the United Nations General Assembly, with the following responsibilities:
  - a. the monitoring of the observance of international law by member states regarding national security surveillance policies,
  - b. publishing reports about the methods and quantity of communications surveillance per country;
6. **Calls upon** member states:
  - a. to submit about their oversight mechanisms to ISW to ensure transparency of communications surveillance, thus ISW shall have authority to:
    - i. Access all relevant information's about the States surveillance programs,
    - ii. Evaluate whether the state has been transparently and accurately publishing information about the use and scope of communications surveillance techniques and powers,
  - b. Not to oblige service, hardware or software providers to put surveillance or monitoring capabilities into their products purely for state surveillance purposes,
  - c. To ensure that information obtained through communication surveillance is used for the purpose it was collected for and then destroyed,
  - d. To supervise the export of commercially available surveillance equipment that may be used in ways not in accordance with Human Rights laws
7. **Urges** all States to:
  - a. Review the laws concerning the privacy level of metadata,
  - b. Review laws that legalize extraterritorial surveillance and compare them to those that apply to intra-territorial surveillance,
  - c. Facilitate and improve global access to the internet with as little restriction to online content as possible,
8. **Requests** the Office of the United Nations high commissioner for Human Rights to establish a treaty to solidify the statements of the 12 article of the Universal Declaration of Human rights, thus establishing firm international policy for the surveillance of the global flow of information.

## SPD: Special Political and Decolonization

- The issue posed by the threat of by a rogue nation or terrorist group equipped with nuclear weapons.
- The issue of how to improve awareness and knowledge of climate change amongst young people.
- The issue of Taiwanese independence.



**Student officers: Alexandre Thurman, Myah Doxen, Gabriele Buontempo**

As expected of highly motivated delegates, the debates were dynamic and even though there were a fair number of them, all delegates had a chance to input their knowledge and proposals. There were so many ideas that about 60 amendments were sent. Due to the lack of time not all the amendments could be debated. This is an encouraging proof of the willingness of youth to find solutions to our contemporary troubles.

Three topics represented a certain challenge for the delegates who successfully managed to make their research and pushed even farther in their understanding of the present issues in our world. Those three topics dealt with the issue posed by 1) the threat of by a rogue nation or terrorist group equipped with nuclear weapons, 2) the issue of how to improve awareness and knowledge of climate change amongst young people and 3) the issue of Taiwanese independence. Lobbying resulted into making two ideologically opposite resolutions for each topic. A lot of opposition has been encountered towards all the resolution as the countries had very different policies and wishes. Some voting procedures had to be done again because there was no majority. This reflects very well the difficulties of finding an agreement in real conferences. Some delegates tried to find little details which could discredit resolutions so that those resolutions could not be passed; this was in fact a very impressive move. However the submitters always found a way to save their resolution. For the resolutions which dealt with the proliferation of nuclear weapons, there has been an interesting debate on some of the scientifically technical words used in the resolutions. As a final result three resolutions passed and one failed.

The debate was a real success and the presidency is pleased by the investment and the work of the delegates. Everybody stayed fair play and the conference took place in an exemplary ambiance.

**FORUM:** Special Committee for Politics and Decolonization

**TOPIC:** The Threat of rogue nations or terrorist organization in possession of nuclear weapons

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Republic of South Africa

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Federative Republic of Brazil, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Republic of Bulgaria, Italy, France, Germany, Kingdom of Sweden, Canada' Finland , Republic of Cameroon, Tunisia

The Special committee of political and decolonization affairs,

*Pointing out* that since 2006, the United Nations Security Council has imposed four rounds of sanctions against Iran in response to its nuclear program (acting under Chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations*, the Security Council adopted resolutions 1696(31<sup>st</sup> July 2006), 1737 (23<sup>rd</sup> December 2006), 1747 (24<sup>th</sup> March 2007), 1803 (3<sup>rd</sup> March 2008), 1835 (27<sup>th</sup> September 2008), 1929 (9<sup>th</sup> June 2010) and 1984 (8<sup>th</sup> June 2011),

*Recalling* the Statement of its President, S/PRST/2006/15, and relevant resolutions 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), 1835 (2008), and 1887 (2009) which illustrate the active involvement of the International Energy Atomic Agency (IAEA) as an authority force on this issue and reaffirming their provisions,

*Fully alarmed* by rogue nation's non-compliance with the Nuclear Non Proliferation treaty as a threat to international peace and security,

*Noting with concern* how states that pose a threat to International Security and Peace are referred to as rogue states,

*Understanding* that growing energy demands to fuel economic growth and development, climate change concerns and price volatility of fossil fuels, and in consideration of substantially improved safety and performance records of nuclear power plants, some 60 countries have expressed interest in considering, actively planning or expanding nuclear power,

*Bringing* into consideration the issues of nuclear disasters that have taken place in the world, most recently the one at Fukushima,

*Expressing* the United Nation's determination to reinforce the authority of the IAEA, supporting the role of the IAEA Board of Governors, and commending the IAEA for its efforts to resolve outstanding issues relating to some rogue nations nuclear programmes, Iran for example;

*Taking into account* the Hiroshima and Nagasaki catastrophes which were a result of abuse of nuclear power,

*Emphasizing* the importance of diplomatic efforts to find a negotiated solution guaranteeing that rogue nations' nuclear programme is exclusively for peaceful purposes, and noting that such a solution would benefit nuclear non-proliferation elsewhere,

*Concerned* by the proliferation of risks presented by the Iranian nuclear programme and mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security;



*Fully aware* that any attack on rogue nation's nuclear facilities may lead to it withdraw from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty,

*Reaffirming* its commitment to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and recalling the right of States Party, in conformity with Articles I and II of that Treaty, to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination,

*Further noting* the resolution of the IAEA Board of Governors (GOV/2009/82), which urges various rogue nations to suspend immediately construction at Qom, and to clarify the facility's purpose, chronology of design and construction, and calls upon Iran to confirm, as requested by the IAEA, that it has not taken a decision to construct, or authorize construction of, any other nuclear facility which has as yet not been declared to the IAEA,

*Noting* that in 2013 Iran intended to install the more powerful machines, prompting warnings from Western governments that Teheran is moving rapidly toward a nuclear-weapons capability,

*Strongly believing* that various rogue nation's nuclear program should be supported if it is used to produce electricity only,

*Condemning* Iran's reluctance and resistance to stop producing nuclear weapons despite the sanctions imposed on it,

*Keeping in mind* that these sanctions seek to make it more difficult for Iran to acquire equipment, technology and finance to support its nuclear activities,

1. Encourages interested member countries to initiate a forum to tackle the issue of rogue nation's nuclear program by means, such as, but not limited to:
  - a) launching a new multilateral forum in the dispute to address all sides' political, security, and economic concerns by means, such as, but not limited to:
    - i. airing the long-standing sources of all animosity
    - ii. agreeing on steps to strengthen collective security in the Persian Gulf
    - iii. restarting talks on a new trade pact
    - iv. assuring that rogue nations will not be attacked or threatened as long as it complies with the nuclear agreements initiated and does not commit or sponsor aggression
    - v. discussing the conditional lifting of current sanctions on rogue nations as the regulation of the rogue nuclear program progresses
2. Suggests the formation of a transparent sub division in the Department of Nuclear Energy in the International Atomic Agency (IAEA) to be named the Nuclear Investigation Unit (NIU), for purposes such as, but not limited to, ensuring that all rogue nation nuclear programs are not relevant to the development of nuclear weapons in ways such as, but not limited to:
  - a) Investigating all nuclear programs in every power plants semi-annually without delay by experts
  - b) Garnering knowledge about the location of all nuclear plants from all involved governments

- c) Ensuring that the rogue nations uranium enrichment program does not reach weapons grade
  - d) Monitoring semi- energy output from all future and current nuclear reactors
  - e) Sending semi-annual reports to the IAEA regarding all details of the nuclear programme, including information about:
    - i. Safety framework adopted by the specific nuclear power plant
    - ii. All nuclear resources entering or leaving every involved country
    - iii. All economics transactions within power plants
    - iv. All shipment must be approved by the IAEA
    - v. Potential enrichment plants being constructed
    - vi. Areas with above average radiation
  - f) Providing volunteer experts in non-nuclear energy production to aid in development of alternative energy source infrastructure appropriate to rogue nations' needs;
3. Recommends that means targeted at regulating the nuclear programme be undertaken, such as, but not limited to:
- a) Establishing a joint-venture enrichment plant in (meeting the desire for enrichment in their country):
    - i. employ an international staff on-duty round the clock, and using efficient European centrifuges enclosed in "black boxes"
    - ii. Rogue nations and all interested member countries would jointly own the plant making any attempt to shift it to weapons work also a seizure of other nations' property
    - iii. Manage it jointly, both by scientists from rogue nations and countries with which it has established joint venture plant, under continuous and intensive international inspection
4. Requests the international community to accept various nations production of enriched uranium under the condition that countries complies with Security council resolutions 1696(31<sup>st</sup> July 2006), 1737 (23<sup>rd</sup> December 2006), 1747 (24<sup>th</sup> March 2007), 1803 (3<sup>rd</sup> March 2008), 1835 (27<sup>th</sup> September 2008), 1929 (9<sup>th</sup> June 2010) and 1984 (8<sup>th</sup> June 2011),
5. Suggests the introduction of an economical protection in order to restrain trade between states if the state of rogue nations were not to comply with the aforementioned clauses through methods such as, but not limited to:
- a) Tariffs on imported goods
  - b) Restricted quotas
  - c) Other government regulations designed to allow fair competition among imports and goods and services produced domestically;

6. Encourages rogue nations to be transparent in its nuclear programme by measures such as, but limited to:
- a) Limiting enrichment to 25% U-235
  - b) Affording the IAEA and INIU access to sites, personnel, and data to permit it to conclude whether the rogue nations nuclear program is, in its judgment, dedicated to peaceful use only
  - c) Actively participating in the abovementioned joint-venture enrichment plant
  - d) rectifying the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NNPT) by Iran at an early date as decided in the abovementioned forum;
7. Wishes to remain actively involved in the matter.

**FORUM:** Special politic and decolonization

**QUESTION:** The question of the improvements of the awareness likewise climate change knowledge among teenagers.

**SUBMITTER:** China

**CO-SUBMITTER:** USA, Turkey, Spain, Finland, UK, Thailand, Algeria, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia

**SPONSORS:** Australia, India, Russia

The special politic and decolonization's Committee,

*Reasserting* the previous resolutions about the teenagers' sensitization, especially the article n°6 of the UNFCCC, regarding education, traineeship and the sensitizing of climate change,

*Greeting* the accomplished progress during this last decade in teenagers' education about climate change, thanks to the collaboration between school establishments, NGOs and ministries of environment of the concerned countries ; likewise the incident interdisciplinary approach, integrant the "ECCDD" in some subjects already existing such as life sciences and earth, geography, civic education and education for human rights,

*Emphasizing* UNESCO's important role regarding the promotion of education for sustainable development as well as the preparation for the future generations to climate change,

*Emphasizing* also the participation of independent and non-governmental organizations in teenagers' sensitization to the environmental issues and the construction of an eco-citizenship across community work to safeguard the local fragile environments,

*Reminding* that awareness and climate change knowledge among teenagers is still incomplete and that the expected implication of those still minimal in several countries,

1. Decides to provide a quality resources as well as a support in some countries to train teachers to the "ECCDD", but also to a reflection for new school books and curriculums including in different subjects the environmental issues,
2. Asks for the integration of climate change in the curriculums of primary school and high school, in teaching, the technical and professionals traineeship by using new educational and innovative methods,
3. Asks for the introduction of a meritocratic and school involvement system to obtain a greater degree ; in other words, the recovery of deserving students who had participated to some projects and initiatives to protect the environment,
4. Asks for the setting up of exams and case studies to sensitize more and more every student ; this step should be proper to every country,
5. Expresses his desire to education ministries of member countries to establish optional modules regarding the climate inside the education, especially in 4 spinnerets : climatology, climate change, ethics and social and human dimension, natural catastrophes and solution research,

6. Expresses his support to school volunteers, students, teachers and school directors to work together to improve and protect the spaces around them,
7. Emphasizes the importance of spreading short movies, educative games and illustrated books where the target are the teenagers, to inculcate everyday gestures in a fun and educational way,
8. Emphasizes the importance to support the countries who can't participate to this educative action, through educative material exchange, the distribution of projectors to show the everyday gestures and sharing teaching techniques,
9. Promotes the websites that shows how the teenagers' lifestyle and consumption is contributing to climate change (for example : YouthXchange Climate and Lifestyles Guidebook)
10. Calls upon the strengthening the governments awareness of the issue of climate change by implementing methodologies to train local leaders by taking actions such as but not limited to;
  - a) Calling experts from abroad to have lessons,
  - b) Providing practice areas for training as well;
11. Put into place these following measures in countries which possess the means to do so:
  - a) Interventions in school from scientists who are studying the effects of climate change
  - b) Educational classes within youth detention centers
12. Calls upon all member states
  - a) which are considered to be developed by the IMF to unconditionally support education-system programs in LEDCs by at least one of the followings:
    - i, supporting them financially,
    - ii, supporting them with the necessary equipment,
    - iii, providing education experts,
    - iv, providing highly-qualified teachers
  - b) to support the creation of an international youth climate change exchange program which would give an opportunity for elementary school and secondary school aged children to share their thoughts with each other in the framework of a conference where they would also be prepared to serve as the young ambassadors of climate change in their regions,
  - c) to include a one semester long class which would be designed by a newly established UNESCO workgroup, helped by local experts thus be able to specify the classes for different regions, with the task of the improvement of knowledge on climate change and environmental sustainability in their elementary and secondary school curricula.

## SC: Security Council

- Conflict over water control in the Middle-East.
- Resolution of the conflict in Syria.



**Student Officers: Luisari Tommaso, Boudin Christophe, Harajka Natalie**

The Security Council of FerMUN's fourth conference was a great success. The delegates were of mixed experience concerning the number of conference they attended but the discussions were fruitful and of high level, and the countries' respective policies were always respected. The procedure adopted was the so-called "ad-hoc" procedure, which seemed most appropriate to the Council. The delegates were confronted with two main issues on the agenda, both of which were debated with enthusiasm and passion: the resolution of the conflict in Syria and a crisis situation within the Middle East.

With regards to the former, the Council came up with a six-clause resolution (Appendix 1) which aims to significantly improve the humanitarian situation in and around the Syrian territory, as the approval of any political solution lacked the unanimity of the five permanent members. The debates were lively, productive but occasionally deadlocked, with opposing parties often accusing each other of not contributing to the peace effort: this was especially true of the delegates of China and the United Kingdom. Scores of so-called "P5 meetings" were called in order to discuss the resolution, and more specifically clause four which referred the parties involved in the conflict to the International Criminal Court. Approval was never found between the permanent members but the expert delegations of the United Kingdom and of the United States of America evoked the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 377, thereby transforming the debate into an Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly – never before such a hazardous move was attempted at a FerMUN conference, since it implies an important reconsideration of schedule. The result was encouraging: after a very short briefing, the General Assembly voted with a relative majority of 2/3 to abolish veto power – to be precise, the vote recommended to the five permanent members not to "veto" the resolution, therefore suggesting an abstention. This paved the way for a majoritarian vote within the Council, who approved the resolution with twelve votes in favour and three abstentions.

The second issue discussed by the Council was a simulated crisis situation which involved an escalation of tensions in the Middle East (Appendix 2). The delegations, caught by surprise as they were not aware of such issue being on the agenda, reacted professionally to attempt to solve the crisis, only to produce a resolution which was not approved by the permanent members. The debate was however severely restricted by time constraints, as only four hours of debate were consecrated to the matter.

Overall, the Security Council was a success from all perspectives, and the presidency was extremely pleased to see delegates perform a standing ovation at the closing of the debate in order to congratulate each other of the brilliant work.

## APPENDIX 1

**COMMITTEE:** Security Council

**TOPIC:** The resolution of the conflict in Syria

The Security Council,

*Noting with deep concern*, that Al-Qaida forces help the insurgents and progress in Syria, which means that the support sent to the rebels helps Al-Qaida forces,

*Noting with regrets*, the lack of criminal justice regarding the Syrian conflict

*Bearing in mind*, the responsibility to Protect Treaty (R2P) signed by all nations,

1. *Demands* for more financial aid from UN countries by creating a international monetary fund controlled by the UNHCR in order to fund refugee camps and neighboring countries affected by large amounts of refugees from Syria;
2. *Acknowledges* the need for more medical personnel and material necessities in Syria and neighbouring countries and therefore *invites* NGOs and member countries to contribute to this humanitarian aid;
3. *Demands* that inspectors from politically neutral countries supervise the 2014 presidential election, that the aforementioned election take place before the 1st of September 2014 and that votes from Syrians abroad be registered, accepting that Bashar-al-Assad remains in power until the election, to which the Bath party may present itself, takes place;
4. *Expresses* the need for more medical personnel and medical equipment in Syria and its neighbouring countries and therefore *invites* ONGs and member countries to contribute to the humanitarian effort by creating demilitarised buffer zones within the zones of conflict;
5. *Reminding* that Syria is not a signatory of the Statute of Rome and cannot therefore be brought before the International Criminal Court unless the Security Council brings the question of Syria before it, *demands* to bring the Syrian question before the aforementioned court so that it can re-examine the situation, judging the government as well as the opposition equally. The court will have as a role to judge the individuals suspected of committing crimes against humanity or other crimes, regardless of the party which will prevail in the conflict;
6. *Proposes* the creation of an independent council composed of the leaders of internationally recognized parties whose role will be to advise the Syrian Government on possible solutions and remind the international community the demands of the Government in question;
7. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.

Approved by the Security Council on the 10<sup>th</sup> of January 2014 with twelve votes in favour and three votes against.



## **APPENDIX 2: The Scenario of the crisis over water control in the Middle East**

The Security Council has just been informed of a violent confrontation in the Middle East, specifically in the Syrian towns of Tel Abyad and Aleppo nearby the most important reservoir of water in the region. Free Syrian Army soldiers have attacked the Syrian Army base there and the fighting has spread to include the nearby refugee camps which house 15000 men, women and children.

Iran and Hezbollah are shipping arms to Bashir El Assad's Syrian Army.

Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar are shipping arms to the Free Syrian Army.

Israel has gone on full military alert and moved its forces to invasion positions.

The US 6th fleet has approached the Mediterranean the Israeli coast, which includes the aircraft carrier USS George Washington.

Russia has announced its support for the Assad government and has placed under alert 200 military aircraft.

## CLOSING CEREMONY:

The closing ceremony, always on a lighter note is however nonetheless important. One after the other, the chairs of our 9 committees summed up their fruitfulness and achievements of the past three days, showing us once again that FerMUN is not only about fun.

They were followed by members of the board. Translation, interpretation, press, housing, admins, communication, action and delegate training teams aligned one after the other, demonstrating the phenomenal teamwork that had led to form such a conference. It reminded us that every aspect of logistic made behind the scenes is crucial in the organisation of such events. It was an emotional moment for all, as we realized how far a group of teenagers, supported by an exceptional crew of teachers, had come.



The closing ceremony continued, as our Deputy Secretary General, **Pauline Gordon**, read out a personalized message from the UN Secretary General's Envoy on Youth, **Ahmed Alhendawi**. His enthusiasm towards our FerMUN conference was a refreshing motivation for us and it foremostly acknowledged the fact that we were being heard. By anchoring the importance of climate change in society, he mentioned the global climate summit, a platform to build a solid foundation towards reaching a global change agreement. He directly implicated us, pointing out that ***"we need you, the youngest generation the world has ever know to partner with us in our work"***. This followed the announcement in a Skype Conference with **Dr Touré**, that our resolutions, the fruit of our conference, would be brought and read to the global climate change summit. All delegates went crazy with joy and euphoria. It was a beautiful moment for everyone in the room, as we believed it was the start of real progress and real involvement for us young diplomats.

After three days of unforgettable experiences for everyone, his message only encouraged us to continue, inviting us to ***"join forces with like-minded people and groups to generate positive change"*** which is exactly what we hope to achieve.

These wonderful three days ended with brief words from our MUN directors and a video portraying **Nelson Mandela**. This legend was and remains for us a symbol of diplomacy and progress through political negotiation but most of all a depiction of determination and involvement. As the model of tenacity and freedom once said; ***"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world"***. FerMUN is truly part of an educational system, a system aiming to teach youth to change the world especially through the harshest of times that we have to endure. Every delegate left this conference with hope and joy in their eyes, as well as true knowledge and skills newly acquired and ready to use!

# THANK YOU!

We'd like to express our gratitude to:

**Dr Touré**, the International Telecommunication Union Secretary General, for making this conference possible, through the facilities, the willing staff,

especially **Ms Parkes** and **Ms Bonet**.

**Mr Møller**, Acting Director of the United Nations Office in Geneva who allowed us to use The Human Rights and Alliance of Civilizations Room for our opening ceremony which served as an inspiration to all present delegates,

especially **Ms Velluci** who helped coordinate.

To our dear MUN directors:

**Florence Baudry**, who has given all her heart and energy for this project and is a great inspiration,

**Philippe Launay**, for his investment and making this conference bilingual,

**Franck Macharinow**, for his special organizational skills,

**Doug Sammons**, for setting up the club and his incredible knowledge of the issues,

**Lucy Howen**, for her daily good humour and for the housing,

**Anissa Bey**, for her fresh ideas and dynamism

To our sponsors who were the foundation of our conference, who have shown constant support and without who none of this would have been possible;

Julianna Rademaker, Secretary General of FerMUN 2014

Pauline Gordon, Deputy Secretary General of FerMUN 2014

Maxime Usimaki, President of the General Assembly of FerMUN 2014

Charlotte Cattaneo, Deputy President of the General Assembly of FerMUN 2014

