

# 1

FORUM: Environment Commission  
QUESTION OF: Legal responsibility of multinational corporations for environmental damage  
SUBMITTED BY: Brazil  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Greece, Denmark, Chile, Lebanon, Qatar, Libya, Argentina, Venezuela

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Acknowledging* the past efforts of UN global initiatives to encourage corporations to adopt sustainable and social responsible policies,

*Approving* the action of particular governments in updating their environmental protection laws to punish multinational corporations (MNCs) for abusing the environment,

*Noting with deep concern* that many other corporations around the world have ignored the terms and principles of such environmental regulations,

1. Urges all member states of the United Nations, especially those harshly affected by the multinational exploitation of their country's raw materials, to make MNCs provide compensation for:
  - a) Environmental destruction of the host country,
  - b) Social implications this damage may have on the inhabitants of the affected area,
  - c) Full financial costs to compensate unnecessary environmental damage such as:
    - i. Leaking oil,
    - ii. Collapsed mines;
2. Stresses the urgent need for a treaty to be signed in agreement amongst all member states to limit excessive resource exploitation and enforce principles of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
3. Stresses the need for a treaty to be signed in agreement urgently amongst all member states to limit energy consumption and the burning of fossil fuels by:
  - a) Prohibiting any company or corporation to dump waste which may contain materials toxic to wildlife or ecosystems,
  - b) Requiring catalytic converters in every MNCs factory to enable chemical reactions to take place at a faster rate, without requiring an increased energy input or additional resources to function,
  - c) Calling for the distribution of UN representatives to the top MNCs whom are currently the worst offenders of environmental sustainability for a set period to monitor these activities;
4. Urges all member states to encourage national environmental protection groups to set up educational campaigns to inform citizens of the damage MNCs can cause so they can help to prevent it. The damage of MNCs can be caused by for example:
  - a) The usage of large amounts of non-renewable energy resources which deplete the environmental resources of the member state,

- b) The extensive deforestation of woodlands without replanting new trees and plants,
  - c) By polluting water with harmful substances and objects;
5. Insists that all MNCs should publicly recognize environmental damage committed and inflicted through the publication of annual reports which states possible environmental damage they have caused, such as, but not limited, the corporation's carbon emissions.

#2

FORUM: Economic and Social Council  
QUESTION OF: Water security in the Middle East  
SUBMITTED BY: Japan  
CO-SUBMITTERS: None submitted.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Viewing with appreciation* all the help received from the Japanese government to countries of the Middle East region to help improve and reduce the problem of water security it has been facing,

*Expressing its satisfaction* towards the Japanese government's immense concern about the issue,

*Deeply disturbed* by the failure of many goals that were set to embrace the conflict with help of the Japanese government and the governments of the other countries and organisations that were part of the process on a global point of view,

1. Urges building dams in Mediterranean countries to store rain water during winter that may be used during summer in touristic, agricultural and domestic fields when desertification hits the area;
2. Calls upon the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to help improve the natural research management and conservation practices in the Middle East;
3. Encourages the use of solar powered water purifiers;
4. Proposes the use of virtual water and regulate this by means of but not limited to:
  - a) All nations being supportive and not abuse the dependence of the Middle Eastern countries,
  - b) Encourage dialogue between importing countries and exporting countries,
  - c) Nations dividing their import over different countries in order to create a multi-dependence;
5. Insists on importing water intensive commodities so water can be saved;
6. Requests the renovation of pipelines in the Middle East to stop water infection with the aid of the United Nations;
7. Urges member states to impose regulations on how waste products are discarded;
8. Urges serious improvements in the efficiency of irrigation to ensure there is no waste of water, which in return can be used to reduce the insecurity of water in the Middle East;

9. Stresses all governments that are affected to control the desalination of water in cooperation with the UN by means of, but not limited to:
  - a) Geothermal desalination,
  - b) Distillation,
  - c) Seawater greenhouse;
  
10. Suggests investment of money, by means of, but not limited to:
  - a) Building dams,
  - b) Solar powered water purifiers;
  
11. Proposes the building of a pipeline system which can safely transport water to be executed by NGO's or any other willing organisation;

#3

FORUM: General Assembly 4: Special Political and Decolonisation  
QUESTION OF: Climate change refugees  
SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Kiribati  
CO-SUBMITTERS: China, Cuba, Brazil, Syria, Cyprus, Lebanese Republic, Marshall Islands, Canada, DPR of Korea, Afghanistan, Laos

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FOURTH COMMITTEE,

*Noting with regret* that the climate is changing partly as a result of human activities,

*Deeply concerned* that people are not safe anymore in their countries as a result of these climate changes,

*Aware* that each year millions of people need to leave their houses due to earthquakes, floods and storms,

*Realising* that it is too late to stop climate change completely, but meanwhile realising that the UN should do as much as possible to avoid the climate from changing more in the wrong direction,

*Taking into consideration* that there is no clear definition for climate change refugees, which could be abbreviated as CCRs, based on the 1951 Refugee Convention,

*Further realising* that the inhabitants of countries in Africa, Latin America and island states are the most susceptible to become climate change refugees,

*Taking into consideration* that there is not a UN body that focuses completely on climate change refugees,

*Welcoming* all ideas and suggestions which can improve this resolution,

1. Takes note of the fact that the threat of climate change is a major problem for:
  - a) A part of the population of:
    - i. Island States,
    - ii. Africa,
    - iii. Latin America,
    - iv. Middle East,
  - b) Neighbouring countries of those listed in the previous sub-clause;
2. Stresses the urgent necessity for a preparation of a revised draft of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, for this convention needs to be extended as a matter of international law due to the facts that:
  - a) Refugee Convention of 1951 does not sufficiently reflect the status of refugees of the 21st century,
  - b) Millions of CCRs are internally displaced,
  - c) The problem of the environmental refugees and CCRs grows in strength and rises very sharply in the face of all nations,

- d) The Article 1 of the convention defines a refugee as a “person outside of his or her own country that has a well-founded fear of persecution because of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; and that is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country, or to return there for the reason of the fear of persecution,” and does not cover the CCRs under its definition,
  - e) CCRs should be granted with the same privileges and rights as the refugees defined in the 1951 Convention;
3. Calls upon all member states to work together in this subject in order to help each other during situations such as natural disasters;
  4. Suggests the creation of a new UN body called United Nations Organisation for Climate Change Refugees (UNOCCR) which will be funded by the UN and which would have tasks such as but not limited to:
    - a) Facilitating communication and cooperation between:
      - i. Countries involved,
      - ii. NGOs such as the International Organisation for Migration (IOM),
    - b) Organising special CCRs conferences (CCRC) every year in order to keep all member states as well as the UNOCCR updated about the situation in relevant countries,
    - c) Working together with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in order to set up strategies on how to solve the issue of both climate change as CCRs,
    - d) Ensuring that CCRs would have a special status in case they need to be accepted in other countries but they could not be stated as regular refugee,
    - e) Discussing where CCRs should be reallocated and ensuring that the countries where they would be replaced are MEDCs,
    - f) Ensuring climate change refugees are evacuated from their homes should such a need arrive;
  5. Notes that it is important that potential CCRs should be encouraged to stay within the motherland – as long it is not yet needed to leave it – by:
    - a) Not encouraging inhabitants to leave the country and to become CCR,
    - b) Trying to create solutions within the country before asking the help of neighbouring countries,
    - c) Providing proper information on the situation in the country during critical situations;
  6. Encourages all member states concerned with the issues of CCRs, in cooperation with the UNOCCR, to raise awareness among its population by e.g. educating about:
    - a) Possible threats of climate change,
    - b) Consequences of climate change,
    - c) What they could do to protect themselves at best in case they are to be CCRs;

FORUM: Environment Commission  
QUESTION OF: Sustainable aquaculture production of seafood  
SUBMITTED BY: Japan  
CO-SUBMITTERS: Cameroon, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Norway, DPRK, Sweden, Malaysia, Norway, Russian Federation, Thailand, Brazil, Laos, Dominican Republic, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Argentina, South Africa, Slovenia, Andorra, Poland, Greece

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Recognising* that excessive chemical use of legal and illegal chemicals in seawater affects aquatic life and human health causing many unintended diseases and illnesses,

*Fully aware* that many species have escaped from the farms and are interbreeding with wild species tampering with the genetic coding of the fish,

*Fully alarmed* that the use of excessive food and fish waste causes an increase in the levels of nutrients in the water which has the potential to deprive the water from oxygen deeply disturbing the marine organisms,

*Disturbed* that water pollution has created a grave problem in the aquatic life by: killing millions of fish in farms, and fish farms emit a great deal of water pollution killing its own and a great amount of wild species as well,

*Fully alarmed* by the fact that 28% of fish stocks worldwide are either overfished or nearing extinction,

*Keeping in mind* that the demand for fish is on the rise and that the catch will have to be doubled by 2020 to keep up with it,

*Noting further* that antibiotics and pesticides, used to treat bacterial and viral infection, can have unintended consequences for marine organisms and indirectly human health,

*Pointing out* the danger of mariculture for wild stock because of escaped fish which interbreed with the fish in the sea and therefore spread genetically modified genes and sometimes diseases,

*Reminding* all nations that there are already closed-contained systems and herbivore species, which protect the fish from accidentally escaping and decreasing the excess food and fish waste,

1. Strongly urges governments to financially support sustainable aquacultures characterized by qualities such as, but not limited to:
  - a) Farming of herbivorous or omnivorous fish and other marine organisms which can be sustained without the use of wild fish products,
  - b) Farming of marine organisms in closed-contained systems, that reuse waste produced,
  - c) Farming of marine organisms without the excessive use of antibiotics and pesticides;

2. Calls upon Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and developed countries to further support sustainable aquacultures as characterized in clause 1;
3. Authorises a NGO, supported by the UN as a third party, to ensure international standards:
  - a) List of approved food, chemicals, antibiotics and pesticides that do not have a negative effect on the environment,
  - b) Quantity of the approved food, chemicals, antibiotics and pesticides accordingly,
  - c) Defined quantity of fish per square meter,
  - d) Defining restrictions of the farms by using confining material to not allow the escape of genetically modified species,
  - e) Location of open-net pens away from densely populated and preserved areas so that no damage can be done;
4. Requests the addition of a branch in the mentioned NGO to closely follow the process of the fish farms and its progression, by:
  - a) Inspecting on an irregular basis of the fish farms:
    - i. Water tests for unapproved substances,
    - ii. Fish conditions tests,
  - b) Reporting monthly about the farms;
5. Strongly urges the fining of companies that do not meet the international standards mentioned in clause 3;
6. Encourages companies to change their feeding methods, by:
  - a) Instead of feeding carnivorous fish with wild stock, feed them with the leavings of fish processing,
  - b) Use algae as alternative feeding source for smaller fish;
7. Requests the governments and NGOs to set up awareness campaigns to raise awareness about the effects unsustainable aquacultures have.