

**CAHSMUN SUMMIT**  
*World Health Organization*  
*International Atomic Energy Agency*  
*World Intellectual Property Organization*

## **World Health Organization**

Resolution 1.0

Topic: “The Access of Water to Child-Bearing Women in Developing Nations”

Sponsors: Belgium, New Zealand, Vietnam, China, Russia, Argentina

Signatories: South Africa, Kenya, Germany, Australia, Japan, Turkey, Austria, Canada, Maldives, Lithuania, Afghanistan, Republic of Korea, Ghana, Chile, Peru, Georgia, Egypt, Sweden, Switzerland, Myanmar, Jordan, Fiji, Austria, Croatia, Philippines, Congo

The World Health Organization,

*Recognizing* the emphasis of childbearing women,

*Fully believing* in making water more accessible for all people,

*Understanding* water must be sanitized before consumption,

*Fully aware* that to make all this possible, there needs to be funding,

*Encouraging* partnerships between non-governmental organizations and hospitals,

*Emphasizing* the need for water technology and infrastructure,

*Desiring* the importance of the use of non-governmental organizations,

*Acknowledging* that countries may not wish for foreign aid, in order to have their sovereignty unopposed,

*Noting with zest* the need of long term and short term solutions,

*Deeply concerned* by the rates of child mortality in developing countries,

*Guided by* the need for education in order to have gender equality in developing countries,

1. Urges all nations to take up generalized education programs that:
  - a. Promote awareness of gender inequality
  - b. Supports water regulation policies;
  - c. Uses the option of Teachers without Borders
  - d. Send teachers based on the population density, literacy rate and human development index
  - e. 6 million USD for education resources
  - f. Implementing education programs for local teachers from Teachers without Borders
2. Strongly suggests the use of self-sustaining domestic resources and water technology to access water and sanitize it in ways such as:
  - a. Wells
  - b. Irrigation systems
  - c. Water pipelines
  - d. Water recycling systems

- e. Water treatment plants
  - f. Water purification technology will come into reality within a 5 year plan
3. Recommends the use of water purification tablets as a short term solution provided by funds
  4. Further reminds all member nations that funding is required, through:
    - a. Willing developed nations who have offered approximately \$3.5 billion in total,
    - b. Non-governmental organizations,
    - c. Bodies of the UN,
    - d. World Bank,
    - e. Using social media to raise awareness,
    - f. International cooperation and trade between countries;
  5. Requests the criteria of countries that will receive funding by:
    - a. Surveying nations conducted by the World Health Organization,
    - b. Prioritizing developing nations with low GDP,
    - c. Deciding by geography, prioritizing:
      - i. Landlocked countries,
      - ii. Desert countries,
      - iii. Countries surrounded by only saltwater;
  6. Calls for a Worldwide Monetary Aid Group, including France, United Kingdom, Russia that:
    - a. Controls the distribution of funds to ensure funds are utilized correctly and efficiently,
    - b. Keeps track of all financials,
    - c. Accepts donations depending on the GDP of a country;
  7. Suggests hospitals and health care centers in areas lacking them, funded by the monetary group mentioned previously, to:
    - a. Distribute clean water,
    - b. Provide water access through infrastructure and technology,
    - c. Give regulated antenatal care

## **International Atomic Energy Agency**

Resolution 1.0

Topic: Improving Global Emergency Preparedness for Nuclear Crisis Situations

Sponsors: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Republic of Korea, Portugal, Russia, USA, Vietnam

Signatories: Brazil, Bulgaria, Chad, China, Egypt, Estonia, Italy, Lithuania, Malaysia, Norway, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Singapore

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

*Emphasizing* the objective of IAEA is to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy throughout the world, not to avoid the usage of nuclear energy,

*Bearing in mind* that nuclear accidents have long-lasting, detrimental effects on a large geographic area,

*Taking into account* that countries that do not prefer nuclear energy do exist,

*Convinced* that nuclear energy will be the gateway to the future of energy in the developed world,

*Alarmed* by the immense loss of life caused by the aftermath of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear crisis in 2011,

*Confident* that nuclear energy is a safe, environmentally friendly and efficient energy production method,

*Recognizing* that both prevention and response are both important aspects associated with this issue,

*Expecting* prevention to be focused on before response,

*Understands* that transparency, and regulations can not be forced, and only suggested with the help of incentives,

1. Recognizes the importance of regulating the nuclear industry worldwide:
  - a. During construction of reactor *and* operation of the plant through the use of incentives:
    - i. Incentives may include but are not limited to cooperative educational programs, shared technical information and furthering atomic technology;
  - b. A global standard of safety will be expected, noting that certain regions will require additional steps to be taken:
    - i. regions prone to seismic activity or natural disasters and nations who have had past nuclear crises,
    - ii. Improve transparency through international cooperation;
2. Requests a more collaborative approach to emergency response:

- a. Education of the general populace,
  - b. Early warning:
    - i. better monitoring,
    - ii. quicker evacuation;
  - c. Calls for increased collaboration between NGOs and government organizations to increase efficiency when responding to an emergency,
  - d. Supports the assisted actions of neighbouring countries with the involvement of helping in nuclear crisis situations:
3. Stresses incentives as a method of ensuring stability in nuclear power:
- a. a coalition of countries:
    - i. Those that join agree to follow certain guidelines, and if they do so, will get help from rest of coalition in the event of a nuclear disaster,
      - 1. Moderate transparency will be necessary,
      - 2. Necessary impeding the involvement of privatized corporations in the development of nuclear technology;
    - ii. Those that join will make a joint effort to advance technology; only countries consenting to regulation shall receive these benefits,
    - iii. Use of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to help countries develop safe and efficient nuclear technologies;
  - b. Incentivize private sector to advance and maintain nuclear power:
    - i. Reward plants for maintaining specific standards,
    - ii. Subsidize efforts to advance technology by the private sector;
4. Strongly Emphasizes education and proper training in emergency situations:
- a. Citizens must know exactly what to do in the event of a nuclear disaster:
    - i. Citizen awareness can be promoted through extensive organization, periodic evacuation drills and procedural handbooks for civilians in a residing in a designated zone;
      - 1. Civilians should be aware of nearby shelters, proper decontamination techniques and evacuation procedure;
    - ii. Organized and efficient evacuations,
    - iii. Proper decontamination techniques,
    - iv. How to properly protect themselves from direct radioactive material,
    - v. nearby shelters, etc.;
  - b. Workers at the Nuclear plants must be more educated on all aspects of emergency situations:
    - i. Ability to identify early signals of a potential nuclear disaster,
    - ii. Workers should be trained to contain a radioactive leak,
    - iii. Strongly urges that nuclear security emphasized as an international priority,
    - iv. Must understand all functions and abilities of the nuclear plant,

- v. Knows how to correctly notify others, both public and government;
  - c. Nuclear waste, as well as equipment that can be tampered with should be monitored regularly;
- 5. Increase use and implementation of nuclear energy worldwide with a focus on energy diversity in the long term
  - a. Understanding that the only way nuclear energy will become safer and cheaper is by
    - i. The increased use of nuclear power plants
    - ii. Reevaluation and reopening of unfairly sanctioned nuclear power plants
    - iii. The increased funding by the international community, funded by:
      - 1. Use of NGOs
      - 2. Use of IMF/ The World bank,
      - 3. An insurance fee annually by member countries;
    - iv. The increased cooperation of nations to regulate nuclear power.

## **World Intellectual Property Organization**

Draft Resolution 1.0

Topic: Using Counterfeit Pharmaceuticals in Developing Nations

Sponsors: Peru, France, Algeria, Ireland, Afghanistan

Signatories: Poland, Mexico, South Korea, Austria, Italy, United States of America, Ukraine, Jordan, Bulgaria, Australia, Canada, Latvia, Finland, Hungary, Afghanistan, Spain, Denmark, Iceland, Turkey, Norway, India

The World Intellectual Property Organization,

*Deeply concerned* with the lack of accessible pharmaceuticals in many developing countries,

*Emphasizing* that the provision of pharmaceuticals to citizens should be one of each nation's top concerns,

*Identifies* the importance of respecting international intellectual property law,

*Respecting* each country's sovereignty,

*Recognizing* that making legal pharmaceuticals accessible should be a long term goal for many nations

*Noting* that awareness of counterfeit drugs is important in underdeveloped nations,

*Understanding* that the counterfeit pharmaceutical market is difficult to find, track, and directly combats

*Condemning* pharmaceutical companies which abuse their copyright of medicines, and thereby denying the right to life of poor people who cannot afford the medicines,

*Welcoming* support from Non-Governmental Organizations:

1. Endorses the creation of a universal method for the determination of counterfeit pharmaceuticals for easy identification of legal pharmaceuticals and prevention of falsification through:
  - a. Data Matrix Identification Systems,
    - i. a two-dimensional barcode printed on shipped boxes that contains traceability information: product code (CIP code), batch number and expiration date that are read when drugs are dispensed, improving traceability and enabling the automatic detection of falsified or expired products,
    - ii. working towards the mass serialization and systematic controls at the time of dispensing by pharmacies and hospitals.
  - b. Tamper Evident Packaging,

2. Encourages the establishment of an international coalition in order to:
  - a. Establish international standards concerning the criminality of counterfeit pharmaceuticals,
  - b. Further invite national criminal justice systems to unite behind the fight against counterfeits,
  - c. Deplore border control and import/export control between countries,
  - d. Maintain inter-country cooperation;
3. Promotes the raising of awareness on counterfeit pharmaceuticals in both developed and developing nations by:
  - a. Transmitting awareness campaigns through television, radio, pamphlets, posters, etc. in developed nations via pharmaceutical companies such as Sanofi, Pfizer, Glaxosmithkline, etc.
  - b. Trusting NGOs such as Doctors without Borders, OxFam, Red Cross, etc to educate on indefinability of packaging systems;
4. Calls upon a partnership between the aforementioned resource wealthy international pharmaceutical companies and developing nations in order to:
  - a. Move into areas proliferated with fake pharmaceuticals,
  - b. Regain market lost to counterfeits,
  - c. Encourage government subsidies to lower production cost,
  - d. Implement aforementioned track technologies;
5. Acknowledging that some counterfeit pharmaceuticals are just as effective but more affordable compared to their patented counterparts,
  - a. Encourages that small generic pharmaceutical companies apply for patent licenses from patent owners to,
    - i. ensure respect of intellectual property,
    - ii. ensure that generic and effective brands have identification and tracking systems so they can be differentiate from harmful counterfeits,
    - iii. Further reminds that “generic” brand will be considered criminal counterfeiters and treated by the international community as such unless patent licenses are pursued;
6. Condemns pharmaceutical companies which abuse their copyright of medicines, and thereby denying the right to life of poor people or smaller pharmaceutical companies to get access to life-saving medications;
7. Further invites international cooperation with other organizations with similar goals such as the World Customs Organization (WCO), the World Trade Organization (WTO), INTERPOL, EUROPOL, Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers & Associations (IFPMA), the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA), the Pharmaceutical Security Institute (PSI), and associated national organizations;\



8. Proposes the implementation of a seven-year monopoly for companies that develop new drugs in order to allow:
  - a. The developers to use the 7 years to make profit from their creation
  - b. After 7 years, smaller companies will be able to apply for a license
  - c. These companies would use the copied drug and compete for customers, thus lowering the price of the drug after 7 years.