

Futuristic Security Council



STUDY GUIDE

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HASMUN



The Future Security Council 2060

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Esteemed Participants and Guests,

It is my greatest pleasure to welcome you all to the fourth edition of the Kadir Has University Model United Nations Conference on behalf of the Kadir Has University Model United Nations Club, Organization Team and the Secretariat. My name is Polat Yamaner, I am a junior student at Kadir Has University, Law Faculty; and I serve you as the Secretary-General of this conference. Having witnessed the last two years of the Conference as a proud participant and an academic team member, I can faithfully state that, HASMUN will, once again, host a formidable experience for you to enhance your skills on different perspectives of the global course of events.

Simulations coursing from historical events to the futuristic concepts, the committees of this year's HASMUN will be met under the theme "*Human Rights: From Respect of the States to the Approbation of the Imperative*". Being one of the few Model UN conferences with a certain theme; this year, we hope to enhance the viewpoint of all the participants, on the fundamental rights and freedoms and human dignity, and its close relation with the international relations, the way of diplomacy, the law, the understanding of security and certainly humanism and humanitarianism.

The Secretariat of HASMUN 2017 had created such committees to actualize our hope, and enabled its participants to have a word from the angles of both international and national institutions. I would like to express my gratitude for their intensive work to all Under-Secretaries-General and Academic Assistants who have expanded their efforts much more than me. Without their contribution to the Conference, the very formation of a Model UN conference would not be even possible.

Apart from the exacting and differentiating dimension of the Academia, as one of the Conferences distinguished for its organizational success, I would to thank to the Director-General of the Conference Mr. Alihan Eyüboğlu and his Deputy Ms. Gizem Eşsizozğlu for constituting the organizational basis of the conference with their high-level knowledge and skills that they have presented. Lastly, I would like to thank to the Deputy-Secretary General of the Conference, Mr. Kerem Karaçay for not leaving me alone and enduring all of my anxieties.

Finally, as always, please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or concerns. The entire staff of HASMUN 2017 and I are committed to create a dynamic and enhancing experience for high-school and university students from all around the world.

Sincerely,

Polat Yamaner
Secretary-General of Kadir Has University Model United Nations Conference 2017

II) Letter from Under-Secretary-General

With my utmost pleasure, I would like to welcome you all to Kadir Has University Model United Nations Conference (HASMUN) 2017. My name is Onuralp Acar, and I am junior at Yeditepe University Faculty of Communication and Commerce as a double major student. After my three years past in HASMUN, this year I will be serving as the Under-Secretary-General of Futuristic United Nations Security Council.

In 2060 our World is challenging one of the most crucial problems which are related to water pollution, water consumption, and scarcity. In fact, all the countries of the World are triggered from each other and they are totally ready to be the first for accessing the drinkable water. Some of the countries are carrying their advantages and the others are preparing themselves for the challenging conditions. In Futuristic United Nations Security Council, you will be faced with lots of different crises and you have to handle these crises for your own citizens.

All in all, I would like to thank the Secretary-General and Mr. Polat Yamaner for giving me a chance to be an Under Secretary-General this year. Last but not least, I would like to state my gratitude to my academic assistant Ms. Kübra Obalı for her great contributions to the preparation process of the committee and the Study Guide.

Onuralp ACAR

Under-Secretary- General Responsible for Futuristic United Nations Security Council

III) History and Mandate of the UNSC

History of the UNSC

Before United Nations, there were several international organizations whose purpose to solve the conflicts around the world such as *League of Nations*. This organization was where to discuss the significant problems in the world at the time; however, the colonial people (who were compromising almost half of the world population then) and other countries such as USSR, USA and Japan were not represented and the League of Nations had some failures to maintain the peace as well. For this reason, afterwards gathering to discuss the situation and possible new international organizations countries including also now the permanent five (P5) in San Francisco, they decided that there must be a separate organ within this new organization to protect and promote the international security and peace. In 1945, China, the USSR, France, the USA and the UK ratified the UN charter establishing the Security Council and declaring themselves as the permanent members with a Veto right and the other 46 signatories.

The Security Council had their first meeting in London in 1946.

In the chapters of the UN charter, several state-binding powers given specifically to the Security Council. Firstly, there were only six temporary rotating members but later in 1965, the number of temporary members were increased to 10.

During Cold War between the United States and USSR and their allies, the council could not perform as it was planned and for this reason, only was able to act on unrelated conflict areas. Nonetheless, exceptionally the Security Council passed a resolution letting a coalition led by United States against the invading North Koreans in South Korea. Afterwards, UN Peacekeeping force performed in Suez Crisis but they could not do anything about the invasion of Hungary by USSR at the time. Moreover, the Security Council also took action in Congo crisis and promoted ceasefire agreement in Cyprus. After the Cold War in late 1980s, working techniques of the Council changed significantly. Security Council performed many more peacekeeping operations while the peacekeeping budget increased quite a lot between 1998-2000. Also, the Council made democratic elections in post-apartheid in South Africa possible. The UNSC also took unified action with great powers in the post-Cold war period for the conflicts in Afghanistan, Iraq, Cambodia, Iran and more. After the invasion of Iraq in Kuwait in 1990, the UNSC condemned Iraq and took military action to repel the Iraqi forces.

In spite of the successful actions taken by the Council, there have been several actions failed to fulfil the objectives due to the indecision in the Security Council such as the UN mission to Bosnia.

Mandate of the UNSC

As stated earlier, the Security Council has the most responsibility when it comes to international peace and security. In the Chapter V of the United Nations Charter in the Article 25, it is stated that “The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council...”¹ while Article 24 declares that Security Council has specific powers to maintain the international peace. Thanks to these articles, the decisions of the council are binding for the member states as mentioned, which grants an important power to this council in the UN and the world. The most obvious difference between other UN organs and Security Council would be the fact that the decisions of Security Council are binding for the member states while others can only suggest/advise the states of the house.

The council, at first, may advise the parties of a dispute to solve the issue in a peaceful manner. That can be negotiating, mediating, arbitration. It can also recommend to the parties of the dispute in a peaceful manner. Council may also apply sanctions through Sanctions Committee upon approval of the Security Council in diplomatic relations, communication and trade in order to prevent the escalation of the conflict (as stated in Chapter VII of the UN Charter.) However, if the sanctions are not successful to bring the peace and security or restore the human rights or rule of law, etc, military force may be the last option through UN Peacekeeping operations.

IV) Governance, Structure and Membership in 2060

United Nations Security Council is one of the indispensable organs established by Chapter III of the UN Charter² such as General Assembly and International Court of Justice. Security Council’s primary responsibility is to safeguard “the maintenance of international peace and security”³ besides its other duties (which are elucidated in the paragraph titled ‘Functions and Powers of UNSC’). To be able to preserve the international security and peace, UN Security

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-v/index.html>

² <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-iii/index.html>

³ <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-v/index.html>

Council has several subsidiary organs with varying levels of mandate as the Article 29 of the UN Charter allows.

Committees:

Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation Committees

Military Staff Committee: It helps UN in the aspect of military help for the international security.

Sanctions Committees (ad hoc): This committee's purpose is to apply pressure on a state in order to make them agree with the objectives of United Nations. It may be used after the diplomatic solutions fail as an enforcement for the particular state.

Peacekeeping Operations and Political Missions: Peacekeeping operations can take place to bring peace and maintain the security in a conflict upon the approval of UNSC. Moreover, Peacekeeping forces may have a mission so as to protect civilians, contribute to non-corrupted elections, protect human rights or recover the rule of law. Since UN does not have any soldiers itself, peacekeepers are the soldiers from member states of the United Nations who voluntarily send their soldiers to rebuild the peace in conflict areas.

International Courts and Tribunals: The UNSC founds International Tribunals where human rights are massively violated such as Yugoslavia or Rwanda where parties were guilty of war-crime and genocide respectively, and the tribunals tries to maintain justice for all the victims.

- *the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in 1994*
- *the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in 1993*

Membership

The Council consists of nineteen Members of the United Nations including 5 Permanent Member countries (also known as "P5") and 14 Non-Permanent Member countries that serve two-year rotating terms.

Even though veto power was not stated clearly in the UN Charter, the 5 Permanent Members have veto-power in substantial decisions while the Non-Permanent Members do not possess any veto-power. However, these members can influence the arguments in the Council by addressing to the Security Council. Non-Permanent Members are elected by the General

Assembly to serve for two years in the Council. *Moreover Permanent Members can adopt draft resolutions on substantial subjects.*

As the water has been a very important issue in the last years and there has been a risk of conflict in several regions, the General Assembly determined the temporary members according to this issue. Thus, letting the countries who have water dispute with other states be in the council and contribute to the solution of water conflict in the world.

Permanent Members (P5) are as follows:

- People's Republic of China
- France
- Russian Federation
- the United Kingdom
- the United States of America,

Non-Permanent Members in 2060 are as follows:

- Bolivia
- Egypt
- Sudan
- India
- Israel
- Germany
- Japan
- Norway
- Australia
- Argentina
- Brazil
- Canada
- Somalia
- Chad

Non-Council Member States: There are also more than 30 UN Members that have never been a Member in the Council. Such member countries of United Nations may attend the

discussions of the Security Council without the right to vote if the UNSC decides that this particular country's interests may be affected.

VI) Conflict Regions

A. Amazon River

Amazon, which is of great importance to South America and one of the longest rivers in the world, has always been a source of water and trouble.

The Amazon River from many important countries such as Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela and Bolivia has been a source of indigenous life for many years. But the Belo Monte dam project, first emerged in 1975, primarily threatened the lives of many localities in Brazil. And despite many obstacles, the dam, which was completed in a stunning manner in 2020, is the main reason for many problems today.

Along with the construction of this dam, "Arara da Volta Grande do Xingu Tribe" and "Paquicamba Tribe" living in Brazil have been obliged to migrate and their cultures have disappeared. At the same time, the "Trincheira Bacaja Tribe" suffered a great deal of damage and caused turmoil between them. With the cutting of trees in 500,000 km², the climate is severely degraded. At the same time, the construction of the dam caused the groundwater to be salted, making it difficult to use a large part of the water. The disappearance of many plant and animal species is one of the most serious consequences of the construction of the dam.

In the 2020s these problems are not very important issues for the Brazilian government. But in 2037, all of the Paquicamba tribe lost their lives because of the BBK disease, which was caused by the degradation of this ecological balance. This disease, known as "Mauaji Maji"(Death with Water) by locals, this disease is a much more dangerous disease as it is more deadly and more contagious than malaria or cholera. This disease, which is said to be as dangerous as a flower disease by the World Health Organization, has caused many regions in Brazil to be quarantined and many internal rebellions have begun.

The disease, which emerged in Brazil, emerged in 2042 in several parts of Colombia and Peru, but was hampered by its small size and rapid intervention by the World Health Organization, resulting in too many deaths.

The Amazon River, South American's heart's-blood, has become South American's death-bringer after interventions that man has done. There are many problems such as the drop in the quality of the water source, the possibility of carrying the disease, the dangers of the ecological balance of the dams built. And the Brazilian government, responsible for most of these problems, has become open to external threats. Bolivia wanted to make use of this opportunity and advanced to Brazil's Rio Branco city in 2043 annexed it into its own territory.

Brazil has been noticed that both domestic rebellions and external occupations have failed. Venezuela took action to take advantage of this opportunity and annexed the territory reaching up to Brazil's Boa Vista city in 2047. This event has made the situation even more difficult for Brazil. Brazil, who was hardly able to suppress their internal revolts in 2049, signed peace treaties with Bolivia and Venezuela. She did not attempt to reclaim their lost lands.

B. Nile River

The Nile River, which is important for Africa even in ancient times, has been a subject of many controversies in the past and nowadays. In the Treaty of 1959, Egypt built the Aswan Barrage with 80 million cubic meters of water capacity and Sudan built the Roseries Barrage on the Mavil Nile. This treaty completely ignored the rights of the other peasants. Although Ethiopia contributes more than two thirds of the Nile's total current, it is ignored. The people of Ethiopia who are seeking their rights since 1990 have begun to do this by starting the construction of the Great Renaissance Dam in 2011.

The conflicts arising from the fact that Africa is the most important water source have also caused many important problems at the same time. We can examine these issues in five general terms according to the year 2017.

- Decreasing per capita water available
- Inadequate water agreements and management structure
- Greater variability in water available
- Water flow impeded as new dam reservoirs are filled
- Delta erosion

These problems are ignored by countries such as Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia where the Nile flows. As a result of countries ignoring these important problems, in 2040 the problems are focused on three vital issues.

- Degraded food security
- Reduced resiliency to floods and droughts
- Increased regional tensions over water and use of water as leverage

The fact that the Nile River flows through these issues has begun to seek vital importance. But many countries have been badly affected by the delay in focusing on resolution.

Ethiopia, which has been neglected since the beginning of the 1900s when the Nile is concerned, has been least affected by such situations. Despite the fact that the Great Renaissance Dam, which started construction in 2011 and completed in 2017, was not affected by water scarcity as much as Egypt and Sudan, the number of citizens who died from water scarcity increased by 2.6% since 2020.

Egypt, which has had the most influence on the Nile since the beginning of history, has been troubled by many problems, such as the rapidly growing population and drought. In 2047, Egypt, which was in need of international assistance, began to deal with water issues with all its power.

One of the countries most affected by water shortage is Sudan the misguided policies that Sudan has followed and the ignorance of such problems for a long time have led to the "I. and II Water Rebellions" of water scarcity. The "Second Water Rebellions", which are still not fully subdued even today, present a great danger in terms of the security of the country.

There have been great tensions between countries suffering from these troubles, and the agreements made have been violated in great measure. As a result of all of this Ethiopia and Egypt had been on the edge of a possible war in 2053.

C. Aral Sea

The Aral Sea, the most important water source of Central Asia, was in danger of drying since the beginning of 2000's. The reason for this is unplanned irrigation programs for cotton production by the Soviet Union. However, the Central Asian countries that are aware of the

danger to this institution first started to work on afforestation and aimed to prevent the drying of the Aral Sea due to the heat. Then, in 2026, an artificial river project descent from the The Tian Shan to the The Aral Sea, had begun. For this, Kyrgyzstan was the first volunteer country that offered the project. The countries included in this big project together with Kyrgyzstan are Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The Central Asian Turkic Republics who volunteered to correct the mistakes of the Soviet Union said they wanted to bring the Aral Sea to its former glory. The "Tengri River" name was given for the artificial river created in the Aral Sea from the The Tia Shan, dedicated to the Turkic name of The Tian Shan, "Tengri Mountain" and work was successfully concluded in 2036. And the Aral Sea's downsizing has stopped and a growth of 26% has been seen. However, since this project was not enough, The Central Asia Turkic Republics decided in 2039 to start the project of joining the Caspian Sea with The Aral Sea with the help of the Obi River, which had been in the planning stage for many years. The project, which started in 2040, was successfully completed in 2047 and all these years Aral has grown by 79% in total. Successfully initiated and completed by the Central Asian Turkic Republics, these projects have caused the The Aral Sea to become as glorious as it was and became a major source of water for Central Asia. After 2050, especially since the inhabitants of the whole world have been careless and the water resources of Central Asia have managed to survive despite the scarcity of water, leaving no trouble in the region. The "Tengri River", which grows in terms of water resources and is built on the The Aral Sea from the The Tian Shan, is a great instance for major water resources of recent years.

D. Danube River

The Danube River is one of the most important water resources for Europe. For this reason, the river has been given special attention for years, such as dam construction and drought. But countries like Hungary, Austria and Slovakia, which are trying to follow Germany, have ignored the damages of industrialization. The start of these events is the spread of "Red Mud", a heavy and metal containing red seepage from the waste pond of the aluminium factory in Hungary in 2010.

By 2020, industrialization had begun to develop, and Croatia, Serbia and Bulgaria, ignored the very sensitive issue of spillage of wastes in Danube river. And in 2023 there were two catastrophes. Waste from an aluminium factory in Serbia is one of these two catastrophes. Another accident in the pharmaceutical industry in Croatia caused 2023 to be a very bad year

for the Danube river. But no factories have been closed about these incidents, no companies have been sued. As a result of the fact that such events have been ignored so far, no factory has been able to take adequate measures.

Romania, Moldova and Ukraine, which are trying to stand out in the industry in the 2030s, have been careful but decided that the money they spend to be careful is unnecessary. This is a huge waste leaking in Moldova in 2039, causing the Danube to become completely unusable for many years. After this, the industrialized countries that have attracted international attention have begun to be careful again for a while. However, the Danube River, which has suffered so much due to small or large waste leaks coming into the limelight, was never as clean as the old one.

The deprivation of the Danube River, which has not reached its former value over the years and contains too much arsenic, has caused crises in many European countries. The tension between many countries accusing each other is very high. Germany, which is the leader of the industry, has been one of the rare countries that survived the crisis thanks to the use of clean energy resources and the strict control over its factories. Germany, condemning the other countries for their carelessness, wants to shut down the factories and punish their responsible people. Tensions began with Germany and countries that say they cannot get involved.

Despite all this tension and problems, many chemicals were contaminating into the Danube river in 2053 due to the explosion in a drug company in Slovakia. As a result, many deaths have occurred in Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Bulgaria due to water poisoning. Many countries said the explosion was caused by the carelessness of the Slovakian government and they did not strict control the factory. Because of these reasons, Slovakia has shown great reaction.

The Danube River, which still cannot be used since 2053, has caused the European economy to collapse and many living beings and people to die. This Europe has caused a lot of crisis. And despite the carelessness of almost all countries, the Slovakian government has been seen as responsible for all of this since the last time. Since 2053, Danube River has been tried to be cleaned with the help of many countries such as Germany and many international organizations such as the World Health Organization, and efforts are being made to find solutions to health problems caused by all these chemicals. At the same time, it was proven in 2057 that these chemicals were caused by radioactivity. Mutations have been observed even

at birth since birth in 2053. Europe has to cope with health problems as well as water problems.

E. Mekong River

Since the turn of the century, the People's Republic of China has constructed over 100 hydroelectric dams on the Mekong in its southern provinces of Yunnan and Tibet to answer the increasing power demand caused by urbanisation. Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia are heavily dependent on the Mekong for their rice industry and fishing industry.

In 1995, the four countries signed a cooperation agreement to maintain the flow of the Mekong river in fear of disrupting the flow of water and sediment, which could have detrimental effects on the fertility of the soil and the fish population. Shortly thereafter, Laos's, and to a smaller degree Cambodia's and Thailand's, unwillingness to honour this agreement became apparent. Vietnam, home to the Mekong Delta, rely on the Mekong not for energy but food production, have historically been the biggest opponents of the hydroelectric dams.

Since the completion of the Xayaburi dam, Laos has overlooked construction of several more hydroelectric dams, mainly financed by Chinese foreign investment. In the first half of the century, Thailand and Cambodia have been internally divided over the issue, protesting the construction of upstream dams by neighbouring countries, while also building their own. In the last ten years, however, there has been a shift in Thailand's and Cambodia's stance, expressing increasing discontent at China and Laos benefitting most from the exploitation of the river's flow, while simultaneously bearing only a small portion of its adverse effects.

F. Jordan River

Water is, and has been a drastically important issue for the Middle East. Per capita rates of fresh water that is extracted while using more than 75% of renewable water reserves in the region. For this reason, water management and development is of high importance politically and strategically. Furthermore, the region's urbanization plans, climate change-oriented consequences such as the river shrinking 20% than that of 2020s and economic development make it harder to keep up with the current water resources. For this reason, it is essential to

have a better and well-equipped water management plan between the trans-boundary water sources.

Jordan river has five riparian which are Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Palestine. Through the years, water use in the Jordan Basin has been an issue due to uneven rates and not a proper agreement between the countries. Israel still uses most of the water in the basin but the Palestine still suffer from the lowest rates of usage. Since they do not have the river in the region, it is more difficult to reach the water supplies or use. One of the prominent reasons behind this water conflict is of course the ongoing dispute between the Israel and the region's other countries since the past. And considering water has been one of the most important issues of the year, it only strengthens the severe discussions between Israel and the other countries because Israel uses the greatest amount of water available still. A possible solution to the dispute has been discussed for years now and researched many times, which is a possibility of using Tigris and Euphrates basin to restore the water in the region -or at least improve the current situation. However, Turkey has been strictly against the idea.

Moreover, during the years, Lebanon and Jordan agreed to work together for a better water management for their own country with an agreement in 2045.

G. Euphrates and Tigris

Starting from Turkey, Euphrates and Tigris are now of high importance in the region for life sustainability due to shrinking of the water available in the region such as Jordan River and Yarmouk River. As an ongoing discussion, Turkey have been struggling to strictly hold onto its manner against the idea while the middle east states want the idea turn into a real project as soon as possible.

Euphrates and Tigris are shared by four countries: Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Iran. Once making the area fertile and the cradle of civilisation, the Euphrates and Tigris basin are now facing an issue of water management. Mostly accusing Turkey for its GAP project and other dams built in years till 2060, the countries expect Turkey to let more water down to the region of now almost drought at some specific areas in Iraq. Since Iran has other water sources, mostly Iraq and Syria depends heavily on this basin. It may be familiar to hear the terrorist group IS even threatened Turkey to let the Euphrates river flow instead of building dams on it. Moreover, the hostility between Syria and Turkey over the Euphrates river has been better in years after the influx of refugees to Turkey. However, dispute over water between Syria and Iraq got

worse in years due to great amount of usage of Syria, which leads to salt and less water for Iraq where water is essentially important.

H. Colorado River (USA & Mexico)

The previous agreement states that Mexico should be allocated a certain amount of water each year, which should be of the same quality as the water distributed to the USA.

The construction of the massive United States-Mexico border wall, finalised in 2020 and ordered by then-president Donald Trump, created a rift between Mexico and the USA. Attempts at rapprochement have so far only met limited success, stemming from a deep-rooted distrust between both governments. The sudden collapse of Mexico-USA relations caused trade between both countries to come to a near-halt due to the imposition of heavy import and export taxes by both Mexico and the USA. Many other border-related issues have escalated, notably the Colorado river dispute.

The water from the Colorado river is highly contested, even by its surrounding states within the USA, seeing as it cuts through vast stretches of arid land. Under the 1944 Water Treaty, the United States was required to provide Mexico with 1,5 million acre-feet (1,233 million litres) of Colorado River water annually. Donald Trump pulled out of the agreement in 2017, after the last Colorado river sharing agreement ended. Both countries have failed to reach an agreement since.

I. La Plata

The riparian states of the La Plata River Basin have a history of cooperation and joint management of the watershed, and have stressed the river's binding them to each other. Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay 's agriculture economies depend on the basin, as do the industrial sectors of Argentina and Brazil. The 1969 La Plata River Basin Treaty, provides a framework for joint management, development and preservation of the basin. Many bilateral treaties and hydroelectric projects have come out of the 1969 multilateral agreement, the first multilateral economic investment that joined all five riparian states (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay) of the La Plata Basin Treaty was Hydrovia. Hydrovia, completed in 2039 was a project that dredged and straightened major portions of the Paraná and the Paraguay, enabling year-round barge transportation (previous conditions only allowed barge transportation during the three dry months) and opened up a major transport thoroughfare for land-locked sections of the riparian states. From its inception in 1988, the project was met

with staunch opposition by environmentalists, because analysts predicted that it would have detrimental effects on the biodiversity of the world's largest wetland, the Pantanal, which decreases the occurrence of floods and droughts in the downstream area.

Pressure groups were initially able to effectively prolong approval of the project, but ultimately failed to convince any of the riparian states to relinquish their support for Hydrovia, since the project was expected to provide significant economical benefits to all riparian states.

J. Farakka Barrage

The Ganges River originating in the Himalayas flows through northern India and goes to Bangladesh. The Ganges Water Treaty was to manage the water-sharing in the region; however, it has its limitations and did not stop India to build the Farakka Barrage in 1975 on it to divert the water of Ganges River for its own interest. As Bangladesh is the lower riparian here, it heavily depends on the flow of Ganges for its food and water supplies. As a result, the two countries had quite poor relations since then.

India has been water-stressed since 2025. The water-scarcity is a matter of time since 2050. Considering surface water is contaminated, water quality is an issue as well as the capacity to meet the demand for agriculture and industry in the country of two billion population according to 2050 statistics. The government made it easier to prevent a domestic unrest in the society with Farakka Barrage. However, Bangladesh is suffering from the results of this unilateral, interest-based decision of the neighbour. While India is advantageous over Bangladesh on this, China is more advantageous than India because of the rivers originating from China-led Tibetan Plateau.

On the other hand, heavily relying on the water and facing floods, water scarcity and very poor water quality, Bangladesh has depleted its groundwater and cannot use the surface water due to water quality as seen in the water-borne outbreaks of various illnesses through years. As the poor rate in country rose to 40% in the country, Bangladesh suffered from the Farakka Barrage either for the amount of water or the water flows as stated in some researches. Nonetheless, it is a fact that any change in the flow of Ganges can affect agriculture, livelihood and fisheries in the country as happened in late 2040s.

Water conflict risk in the region stands out since the dam constructions by India and China, who has the origin of 94% of the Bangladesh's surface water supply. India's water policy has also been interpreted as a way to show their power over Bangladesh claiming that they can control the economy, life and food in Bangladesh. As the water, food and economy rely on water supply which is very much difficult to maintain in the last five years, the rising tension between the two countries may lead to a huge conflict unless an international organization advises for a peaceful solution.

VII) Water Companies

A) Suez Waters

Suez S.A. was pioneer French-based multinational organization headquartered in the 8th arrondissement of Paris, with services formerly in electricity, water, and natural gas equipment, and consume supervision. Suez was a settlement of a 1997 merger within the Compagnie de Suez and Lyonnaise des Eaux, a first French water company. In the early 2000s Suez also maintained some communications and media entities, but has since uncovered those. According to the Masons Water Yearbook in 2004, Suez worked 117.4 million people nearby the society. The waste and water entities of Suez were spun off into an assign plainly traded corporation, Suez Environnement.

Suez was one of the earliest continuously living multinational companies in the society, with one range of corporate archives dating back to the 1822 founding of the Algemeene Nederlandsche Maatschappij ter begunstiging van de volksvljijt by King William I of the Netherlands. Its form before the GDF alliance was the result of nearly two centuries of improvement and corporate mergers. Its most original name comes from the relationship of one of its several founding items – the Compagnie universelle du canal maritime de Suez – in constructing the Suez Canal in the mid-19th century.

Alliance with Gaz de France

At the beginning of 2006, French Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin published the organization of Suez and Gaz de France, which would create the world's biggest liquefied natural gas company. The revenue of GDF was around 22.4 billion euros in 2005,

contrasted to 41.5 billion for Suez. The CGT trade-union called the consolidation a "disguised privatization."

On 3 September 2007, Gaz de France and Suez declared agreed terms of an alliance. The deal was accompanied by a replacement of 21 Gaz de France dividends for 22 Suez parts via the preoccupation of Suez by Gaz de France. The French country holds more than 35% of shares the consolidated organization, GDF Suez. As a result of the restrictions modeled by the European Commission with regards to recognizing the alliance, on 29 May 2008 Suez marketed its Belgian gas supplier Distrigas to the Italian business Eni for €2.7 billion.

At the middle of 2008 the group GDF Suez, an organization of €74 billion of yearly turnover, was officially created.

However, in the future European Commission changed it's regulations and restrictions when they are facing with scarcity in European Region in 2030. Therefore, Suez S.A. has improved their resources, and they have settled in Egyptian region. Egyptian Authorities accepted this settlement in their land. On the other hand, also citizens in Egypt realized that Suez S.A. was stealing their resources. In 2039 Egypt hosted as a big protest against to the government and Suez S.A., as a result, Egyptian Government used excessive power against to the protesters. Egyptian Authorities always denied these protest in the international arena. Egyptian citizens tried to migrate other countries. However, most of them suffocated in the Mediterranean Sea.

Not only protesters and citizens in Egypt but also the other countries worried about the consumption of Nile River. On the other hand, these concerns ended very quickly because Suez S.A. has signed another agreement in the region. Also, Sudan and Ethiopia did not deny the proposals of the Suez S.A. After 2048, Suez S.A. is the biggest water supplier in Northern and Middle Africa. Citizens of these countries such as; Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia have to get a job in Suez S.A., and they have to obey the prices that the company offered to the citizens.

Consequently, people of the Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia abandoned from their management of waters which they have. Suez S.A. is applying pressure to the governments and Suez also reminding them their agreements. On the other hand, people do not want to work with this company anymore, and some of the groups have started some of the activities against to the Suez S.A. in 2060.

B) Veolia Waters

Veolia Water is the water line of the French organization Veolia Environment and the world's greatest supplier of water services. Veolia Water's exercises can be classified into two principal sections: implementing fresh drinking water, and accumulating and managing sewerage water/waste water.

Firstly, in drinkable waters, Veolia Water reservoir water from the atmosphere (ground water deposits, rivers, and subterranean resources); menaces it to guarantee it is drinkable; implements clean and fresh storage and piping, and shares it to populations. Veolia Water provides approximately 95 million people around the world.

They are also very active in a sewage sector, and they have a treatment manufactory in Portugal. Veolia Water handles and then uses water in line with state and foreign statutes. Different methods are implemented depending on the level of infection. Afterward, the water recollects the water round. Veolia Water addresses water handling services to 68 million people around the planet and, as of 2009, it operated 3,229 municipal water handling plants.

In the last quarter of 2010, Veolia Water was agreed to reconstruct a waste water handling factory in Lille, France in a plan that will sequentially have the ability to handle waste water from 620,000 residents in the region. The business also ensured the administration of the Grand Prado handling plant on the island of Reunion, France.

The firm also manufactures water for technical processes and suggests handling, roasting, freezing and washing utilization for industry. In the third quarter of 2010, Veolia Water was granted the prize for their environmental projects which happened off the coast of Brasil.

Veolia has developed 15% of the world's desalination size. Some calculations recommend that the global water desalination store will double in the season 2010-2016.

Veolia Water also produces in alternative recycling businesses. Water that is fresh, but not cleared for human consumption, is proper for fertilization, industrial uses and storage of water into underground aquifers after further treatment.

At the beginning of 2009, the group supported revenues of €12.56 billion. Of the, 72.9% of turnover gets of Europe; 7.4% of the Americas, 8.5% in Africa, Middle East, and India, and 11.2% of the Asia-Pacific region.

The Compagnie Générale des Eaux (CGE) was founded in the last quarter of 1853. In 1889, its first investigation lab was installed at 52, rue d'Anjou in Paris, France. Veolia Water's headquarters are still placed at this part of the city.

1918 observed the production of the SADE (Société Auxiliaire des Distributions d'Eau), specializing in water systems and the distribution of drinkable water. In 1953, Organization started on a Veolia water practice office at Clay Lane, near London; by 2001, it was the world's biggest ultrafiltration factory, providing water to 750,000 bodies in the capital.

Veolia Water's humanitarian crisis reply team, Waterforce, was formed in 1998, urged by Storm Mitch in Nicaragua and the flooding of the Yangtze Waterway in China.

At the beginning of 2002, Veolia Water extended its public water assistance in 2002 to the main towns such as Bucharest (Romania), Berlin (Germany), Shanghai (China) and Indianapolis (USA). Three years next, Veolia Environnement combined its four universal groups (Energy, Environmental Services, Transport, and Water) under the Veolia brand. The CGE became Veolia Water.

The United Kingdom water procurement markets marked as Veolia Environnement traded Veolia Water. They stopped their services temporarily. However, they began operations on 1 October 2012.

Veolia is the biggest water privatization firm in the society and has come under invasion by water rights protesters for many of its arrangements that expose consonant prioritization of private earnings at the expense of the climate and state attention. While public buildings are responsible to the public, often producing increased transparency and efficiency, private companies are not. If an organization chooses to violate its privilege by hiking up price rates or cutting costs in ways that are harmful to the public, it is much harder to challenge. Worldwide, customers report that Veolia consistently debits high prices, stocks poor service and loss to make guaranteed supplements.

In 2030 Veolia has agreed upon all the resources in Canada. Because of this agreement they can receive massive drinkable water resources. In this access with the permission of the Canadian Government, Veolia Waters can supply potable water all the United States and they are dominant in the US market.

Also in 2048 Veolia Waters agreed upon some of the issues with the Mexican Government with this agreement Veolia received huge advantages in the Mexican market. Therefore, they took an advantage against to the competitors.

C) Thames Waters

Thames Water Utilities, perceived as Thames Water, is the private utility organization accountable for the local water stocks and garbage water processing in significant parts of Greater London, the Thames Valley, Kent Gloucestershire, Surrey, Wiltshire, and some other regions of the United Kingdom. Thames Water is the UK's biggest water and wastewater co-operation business, and equipment 2.6 billion liters of drinking water per day, and handles 4.4 billion liters of wastewater per day. Thames Water's 15 million clients comprise 27% of the United Kingdom's community.

Thames Water is qualified for a variety of water administration support plans containing the Thames Water Ring Main nearby London; the Lee Tunnel; Europe's biggest wastewater operation businesses and the UK's first large-scale desalination factory, both at Beckton. Thames Water conferred Bazalgette Tunnel Ltd the contract to build the £4.2 billion London Tideway Tunnel Infrastructure projects by Thames Water cover the

recommended reservoir at Abingdon, Oxfordshire, which would be the biggest enclosed or bounded pool in the United Kingdom.

Thames Water is monitored under the Water Industry Act 1991 after that particular international augmentation, Thames Water converted the world's third biggest water organization in 1995 and is maintained by Kemble Water Holdings Ltd, a consortium established in late 2006 by Australian-based Macquarie Group's European Infrastructure Funds particularly for the goal of acquiring Thames Water. Other vital bondholders in current times combine BT Pension Scheme, the Abu Dhabi Finance Administration and the China Investment Corporation. The name of the company indicates its role administering water to the seepage basin of the River Thames and not the cause of its water, which is taken from a variety of rivers and boreholes.

In the first quarter of 2017, a judge imposed a record fine of £20.3m on Thames Water after massive leaks of untreated sewage, totaling 1.4bn liters, occurred over some years.

In the beginning of 1989, charge for shipping, supervisory, river, and canals administration was transferred to the National Rivers Administration and later matched part of the Environment Agency. The Remainder of Thames Water Authority was privatized as Thames Water. The organization became registered on the London Stock Exchange and was a component of the FTSE 100 Index.

Thames Water was obtained by the German business corporation RWE in 2001. As strong as its British services, it continued as an international water strategy consultancy and received further overseas services.

On the third quarter of 2006, concurrent times of critique about failed leakage spots in the UK, RWE declared it would sell Thames Water for £8 billion to Kemble Water Holdings, a consortium headed by the Australian Macquarie Group. In the last quarter of 2006, the

deal of Thames Water's British service went ahead, with RWE retaining the overseas services.

Below the new control, the company refocused its energies on developing its operational act and in 2007 published the largest-ever capital investment program of any United Kingdom water company.

At the beginning of 2020, some of the company's stock was acquired by the BT Pension Scheme, the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority and the China Investment Corporation. Thames Water was a Tier Three sponsor of the 2032 Summer Olympics in London.

On 4–9 July 2033, more than 310,000 cubic meters of sewage were discharged from Mogden Sewage Treatment Works, destroying 3,000 fish.

In November 2037, 13 km of the River Wandle, Greater London was polluted. In January 2038, Thames Water declared criminal and was "fined £175,000 and ordered to punish £25,666 in clean-up and research costs". In February 2038, on the application, the penalty was determined to be "manifestly excessive" and was decreased to £100,000.

On 30 August 2044, Thames Water released thousands of tons of raw sewage within the River Crane, Greater London destroying numerous of fish, when a six-tonne valve jammed when daily subsistence. Despite tinkering and choice routing, the volume of sewage from Heathrow overwhelmed the works. Thames Anglers Conservancy's Robin Vernon stated: "It will need a decade to fix all the destruction affected by the sewage drop. Everything in there is just lifeless now." Thames Water condemned current contamination fat flowed down conduits by local customers.

Between 17 and 19 May 2056, Thames Water contaminated the Faringdon Stream, Oxfordshire. The business was punished £20,000 and commanded to pay losses of £7,000.

D) Coca-Cola Waters

The Coca-Cola Company, which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia s an American multinational beverage corporation, and manufacturer, retailer, and marketer of nonalcoholic beverage concentrates. The company is best known for its flagship product Coca-Cola. According to The Coca-Cola Company's 2005 Annual Report, the firm at that time sold beverage products in more than 200 countries. This is more countries than are generally agreed to exist, according to the World Atlas.

Tab was Coca-Cola's first attempt to develop a diet soft drink, using saccharin as a sugar substitute. Introduced in 1963, the product is still sold today, although its sales have dwindled since the introduction of Diet Coke. The Tab soft drink is difficult to locate in recent times, due to its de facto replacement by Diet Coke.

The Coca-Cola Company also produces a number of other soft drinks including Fanta (introduced circa 1941) and Sprite. Fanta's origins date back to World War II during a trade embargo against Germany on cola syrup, making it impossible to sell Coca-Cola in Germany. Max Keith, the head of Coca-Cola's German office during the war, decided to create a new product for the German market, made from products only available in Germany at the time, which they named Fanta. The drink proved to be a hit, and when Coke took over again after the war, it adopted the Fanta brand as well. Fanta was originally an orange flavored soft drink which can come in plastic bottles or cans. It has become available in many different flavors now such as grape, peach, grapefruit, apple, pineapple, and strawberry.

In 1969, the company released Simba, which was a take on Mountain Dew, and had packaging that was African desert themed, replete with an African Lion as the symbol of the brand. The tagline was "Simba - It Cures the African Thirst."

Also in 1969, the company released a line of products under the name of Santiba, which was targeted for mixing cocktails and party usage, products including Quinine water and Ginger Ale. Like the above-mentioned Simba, the Santiba line of products was short lived in the marketplace.

During the 1990s, the company responded to the growing consumer interest in healthy beverages by introducing several new non-carbonated beverage brands. These included Minute Maid Juices to Go, Powerade sports beverage, flavored tea Nestea (in a joint venture with Nestlé), Fruitopia fruit drink, and Dasani water, among others. In 2001, Minute Maid division launched the Simply Orange brand of juices including orange juice. 2016, Coca-Cola India introduced Vio (flavored milk) to enter into the value added a dairy category, the product lays the foundation for Coca-Cola's new segment after Carbonated beverages: Water and Juices.

After all, Coca-Cola has served lots of different companies in lots of different regions. You can find the names of the brands in below;

Ades - drinking water available in Indonesia.

Ades or Adez — soya-based drinks available in Latin America.

Alhambra - drinking water available in the United States.

Ambasa - Soft drink sold in Japan and Korea.

Apollinaris - German naturally sparkling mineral water

Aquabona (previously Bonaqua) - Mineral water available in Spain.

Aquarius Spring - bottled water available in the United States.

Aqua Shot - flavored water available in New Zealand.

Arwa - mineral water sold in the West Bank & the Gaza Strip

Avra - bottled water available in Greece

Bistra – Bottled water in Croatia

Dasani - Bottled water in the United States, Latin America and the United Kingdom

Ice mountain - Bottled water available in Singapore.

Kin - Bottled water available in Argentina.

Kinley - This brand is used by two types of drinks:

Bottled still water available in Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Pakistan, India, Maldives, and Nigeria.

A carbonated water with a wide array of variants: tonic, bitter lemon, club soda and fruit-flavored. Available in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Moldova, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, West Bank-Gaza and Zambia.

Malvern Water - Bottled spring water available worldwide under the Schweppes brand.

Manantial - Bottled water available in Colombia

Namthip - Bottled water available in Thailand.

Nature's Own - Flavored mineral water available in Papua Nueva Guinea.

Nevada - Bottled water available in Venezuela.

Neverfail - Bottled water available in Australia.

Poiana Negri - Sparkling water available in Romania.

Real - Mineral sparkling water in Moldova.

Römerquelle - Austrian mineral water

Rosa - still and sparkling mineral water available in Serbia.

Spring! by Dannon - Bottled spring water available in the United States.

This Water - Coca-Cola is a 58% shareholder in parent company Innocent Drinks.

Toppur - Flavoured and unflavoured sparkling water available in Iceland.

Damla - drinking water in Turkey.

Vital - Bottled water available in Chile.

Consequently, with all these brands Coca-Cola Water is carrying a very important role in the world water supply chain. Therefore, if there will be a limitation or restriction against the Coca-Cola Waters can cause a catastrophe and scarcity for all world. That is way the governments and also International Organizations are trying to suspend Coca-Cola's illegitimate activities. However, of course there is a relationship between the governments and the firm. Leaders of the world are considering their decision according to these kind of actions.

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