

Afghan

Position paper

Delegation: Holdmean high school

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

(SPECPOL) Country: Afghan

Delegate: David Lin, Yuni Hseih

Topic A: Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal

The United Nations Fourth Committee Special Political and Decolonization is one of the six committees of United Nations and was created in 1961 by the General Assembly of the United Nations with the purpose of monitoring implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to make recommendations on its application. The Fourth Committee deals with the issues such as decolonization, Palestinian refugees, human rights, peacekeeping, mine action, outer space, public information, atomic radiation and the University for Peace.

According to World Nuclear Association, Nuclear technology uses the energy released by splitting the atoms of certain elements. It was first developed in the 1940s, and during the Second World War to 1945 research initially focus on producing bombs by splitting the atoms of particular isotopes of either uranium or plutonium. However, its usage is not only limited to military uses. Industrial use of nuclear technology, medical use of nuclear technology, agricultural use of nuclear technology, use of nuclear technology to food, and other use of nuclear technology are also applicable if we use the different isotope of same element. The advantages of nuclear power are: reduction of the amount of energy generated from fossil fuel, less fuel offers enormous energy, the production of energy is continuous; and the disadvantages are: wrong management leads to devastating catastrophe such as accident like Chernobyl nuclear accident, Fukushima nuclear accident and Three Miles Island accident, the difficulty in the management of nuclear waste.

Currently, the usage in nuclear power increase dramatically. There are over 435 commercial nuclear power reactors operable in 31 countries, with over 375,000 MWe of total capacity. About 70 more reactors are under construction. Sixteen countries depend on nuclear power for at least a quarter of their electricity. Afghanistan following this trend signs its first Country Programme Framework (CPF), the frame of reference for the medium-term planning of technical cooperation between a Member State and the IAEA and identifies priority areas where the transfer of nuclear technology and technical cooperation resources will be directed to support national development goals, for 2012-2016. Its seven priority areas are as followed: legislative and regulatory framework, human health ,agriculture and food, water resources management, energy planning, nuclear analytical capability, human capacity building.

To reduce the risk of applying nuclear as the major energy, Afghanistan also develop other ways to generate power. The Afghan National Development Strategy has identified alternative energy, such as wind and solar energy, as a high value power source to develop. Alternative energy projects are already being tested across the country, from wind turbines in Panjshir Province to

micro hydro dams in Badakhshan, to family-size biogas digesters throughout the country. An Afghanistan National Renewable Energy Policy was finalized in November 2014. The purpose of the document is to provide 'thrust and direction' for renewable energy development for the next 20 years. The document can be accessed here: [Afghanistan National Renewable Energy Policy](#).

The delegation of afghan urge every delegation to put as much as emphasis on this energy issue and spare no effort to improve the shortcoming of nuclear power. Thus we can embrace the benefit of cheap, clean and safe energy without worrying when it will cost us a dear again.

Delegation: Holdmean high school
Committee: Special Political and Decolonization
(SPECPOL) Country: Afghan
Delegate: David Lin, Yuni Hseih
Topic B: Dealing with the growth of slum

The United Nations Fourth Committee Special Political and Decolonization is one of the six committees of the United Nations and was created in 1961 by the General Assembly of the United Nations with the purpose of monitoring implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to make recommendations on its application. The Fourth Committee deals with the issues such as decolonization, Palestinian refugees, human rights, peacekeeping, mine action, outer space, public information, atomic radiation and the University for Peace.

According to UN-HABITAT, around 33% of the urban population in the developing world in 2012, or about 863 million people, lived in slums, which is a heavily populated urban informal settlement characterized by substandard housing and squalor. Causes that create and expand slum are various: urbanization, rural-urban migration, poor housing planning, colonization, segregation, poor infrastructure, politic and even war. People living in the slum may suffer from several problems, such as insecure tenure, substandard housing, overcrowding, inadequate or no infrastructure and no sufficient access to education. These problems influence negatively on every country, so as Afghanistan. According to United Nations Development Program (UNDP) "Nearly 75% of the urban population, estimated at close to 5 million, may be living in slums. Afghanistan also has the highest rate of urbanization in Asia, 6% per year, which puts a high burden on the already weak service delivery in urban centers. Only 1 in 3 Afghans in urban areas has access to improved sanitation. In rural areas, only 1 out of 10 Afghans has access to improved sanitation. In rural areas, the focus is on the need for hygiene education and improved latrines; in urban areas there is greater need for increasing access to functioning sewage systems."

Poor living condition of slum dwellers have negative effects on their health. It's proved that poor access to sanitation facility will increase disease and high rate of mortality. The most common disease that will increase with poor sanitation is diarrhea, which is almost faced to death in developing countries. Available data suggest that the Afghan population is greatly affected by infectious diseases, with reports of excess mortality from diarrheal disease (including cholera), respiratory tract infections, and measles [2, 3]. Given the recent population displacement and destruction of infrastructure, it seems likely that the infectious disease situation will worsen before improving; Burning trash as a cheaper fuel is another activity which is mostly done by women. Current research indicates burning trash can increase the risk of heart disease, aggravate respiratory ailments such as asthma and cause headaches.

As a developing country, frequently torn by war, Afghan face a difficulty and require an instant solution to fight against the proliferation of slum. In order to solve this tough problem, Afghan will follow the United Nations goal of "cities without slums". The Afghanistan government will undertake vigorous urban planning, city management, infrastructure development, slum upgrading and poverty reduction by enacting related regulations or laws. Besides, World Urban

Campaign 7 Principles, coordinated with UN-HABITAT, is also the priority of Afghan when considering the resolutions of the slum.

Afghan urges every delegation to take serious concern on this issue, for the world population is soaring and the prevalence of slum will become ubiquitous if the city planning isn't implemented properly. This is an urgent case which need more attention, effort and practice. The delegation of Afghan is willing to join any possible plan to deal with slum and will make every effort to support the country needed assistance.

China

Position Paper

Delegation: Huiwen High School

Committee: Special Political and

Decolonization Country: China

Delegate: Ben Ho

Topic A: Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal

The delegate of China recognizes the importance of nuclear development and would like to maintain its three principles. First, each nation should show responsible for such issue in order to achieve suitable development. Second, recognizes the IAEA as the main character in assisting developing countries regarding any and all nuclear usages. Last, sets the goal of having a safe and peaceful nuclear-friendly society.

Since the first nuclear power plant was constructed in 1954, safety regarding nuclear usage has constantly been challenged. Though with its major advantages regarding the reduce of greenhouse gas emissions, the usage of such technology is still under debate due to both its safety doubts and following disposal concerns. In April 2014, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported that there are approximately 435 nuclear power reactors operating in 31 nations. As nuclear technology is often exported from recognized sources, safety of such usage is usually thought as guaranteed. Levelled by its contained radioactivity, high level nuclear wastes are the main aspect regarding the issue of nuclear waste disposal, but such final disposals are not yet urgent in any logistical sense.

Though the fact that nuclear power is one of the most efficient and environmentally friendly methods accessible is unquestionable, china still believes that it would be more than necessary to have the IAEA to examine every operating nuclear reactor in every five years. Such operation would be passed and serving under the authorities of both the Security Council and the General Assembly. IAEA would evaluate each nuclear power plant regarding both the power plant itself and its plans of waste disposals, and further determine whether deeper inspections are necessary. The delegate of China strongly supports each and every nation's right regarding non-military nuclear development, but maintaining global peace and security in all aspects should always be thought as the first priority.

Delegation: Viator High School
Committee: Special Political and
Decolonization Country: China
Delegate: Vivian Lai
Topic B: Dealing With the Growth of Slums

Slums, a tragic issue happening in some certain countries, is continuously threatening the cities' environment. With the spread of urbanization, the number of slum dwellers have grown bigger. According to UN-Habitat, slum problem happens mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America. We China has started to face the critical situation happening in our cities.

China has the largest population in the world, but looking deep inside to the country, over half of the population gathered in the south-east area. China was once proud to say that they do not have any slums in their own country, however, it all changed when people started to flock into the city looking for jobs or an opportunity to be rich. China has been working hard to illuminate the slum dwellers, but the growth of slums are getting faster. In the big cities, china has methods on preventing slum problems. China government has been working on strategies such as constructing new residents for people and repairing roads. China has been putting lots of effort in urbanization and dealing with its upcoming problems and has been awarded in the 2000s for our past actions in our country. Frankly speaking, slums are domestic issues rather than international ones.

However, China do understand that for some countries, it is hard for them to deal with slum issues, thus China is willing to help and encourages all states to confront this issue and hope that we could all come up with a good solution. Participatory Slum Upgrading Program is a joint effort that has been providing necessary assistance to improve the living conditions of some slum dwellers. China suggests that countries who needs financial help should join this program, especially countries in Asia. Most developing countries suffering from slums were mostly under colonization, thus, developed countries should take responsible and assist those nations.

Canada

CTMUN 2015

Committee : Special Political and Decolonization (SPECPOL)

Topic : Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal (Topic A)

Country : Canada

Delegate's name : Wan-chen Wu

As of October 2012, about 15% of Canada's electricity is produced by nuclear power. All of this is produced in Ontario, except for one reactor in New Brunswick. Canada has reactors for commercial power generation, for research and to produce radioactive isotopes for nuclear medicine.

After Fukushima nuclear disaster, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission reexamine the security status of all nuclear facilities in Canada, and a routine practice to prevent the occurrence of nuclear accidents. During Japan's Fukushima nuclear disaster, CNSC monitored the development of events in Japan, and worked with international partners, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA) to identify and learn from experience to apply properly on facilities in Canada.

The Government of Canada has supported the given nuclear program since September 2011. Especially in Ontario, the province is continuing to update nuclear power program, and the establishment of new nuclear power plants.

About the waste disposal of the nuclear power, all OPG waste management facilities are licensed and regulated by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission(CNSC). The CNSC regulates the use of nuclear energy and materials to safeguard health and the environment, to insure safety and security, and to respect Canada's international commitments on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

According to the National Nuclear Attitude Survey in Canada in 2012, more than 50% of Canadians opposed to nuclear energy, and do not think it is an economical, clean and affordable energy, only more than 55% of Ontario residents recognized nuclear power. On the other hand, over 66% of Canadians believe that Fukushima nuclear crisis accident is likely to occur in Canada, and this is their greatest concern.

To relieve many Canadians' doubt and anxiety but also meet the need of electricity, what worth the government taking is adopting hydroelectric power. Since there are abundant water resources, its hydroelectric power production accounts for about two-thirds in 2012, followed by nuclear power and coal, accounting for about 15% of all. It's good to see that the hydroelectric power can replace the nuclear one in future.

Denmark

Position Paper

Delegation: Hsin-Chu Municipal Chien-Kung High

School Committee: Special Political and

Decolonization Country: Denmark

Delegates: Cassandra Chen, Eva Liou

Topic A: Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal

Since the industrial revolution, countries have been in eager of purchasing Power and energy to develop their economy, the amount of coals and fossil fuel usages have been increasing year by year, which led to the lack of these natural resources. Nowadays, countries are all in eager of finding alternative energy such as nuclear power, although nuclear power's energy conversion rate and its cost is really a worthwhile option from the shoe of economy development, its safety concerns are still under debate.

For Denmark, under the regulation of Danish parliament, Denmark does not produce nuclear energy. This resolution was affected by the Danish physicist Niels Bohr, who serviced in the investigation of the structure of atoms and of the radiation emanating from them. Then, Bohr established the Institute for theoretical Physics, where nuclear fission was verified experimentally for the first time in early 1939. Denmark once put nuclear on the forefront of the country's development policy and planned to build nuclear power plants. About 2/3 of the country's electricity usages are coals and hydro. Denmark imports a certain amount of energy from Sweden and Germany. There is almost half nuclear and half hydro power from Sweden. As for Germany, brown coal and nuclear power is largely exported to Denmark.

Denmark is one of the members of Nordic Nuclear Safety Research, which is a platform for Nordic cooperation and competence for nuclear issues. Nordic Nuclear Safety Research was found by countries in north Europe based on preventing the same nuclear accident Fukushima once struggled through. The purpose of this organization is to connect each country to take immediate action when an unpredictable disaster happens.

Toward this topic, Denmark insists that it is necessary to consider every factor when using nuclear resources as a raw material to produce electricity. According to various data and scientific proofs, Denmark determines not to put nuclear energy as a part of our electricity sources. In the future, Denmark is going to put into more attention and effort in studying more feasible safety procedures.

Position Paper

Delegation: Hsin-Chu Municipal Chien-Kung High

School Committee: Special Political and

Decolonization Country: Denmark

Delegates: Cassandra Chen, Eva Liou

**Topic B: Dealing with the Growth of
Slum**

Denmark Modernism was introduced after the adoption of the first modern body of laws about urban development in 1938-1939. In the 1940s, Denmark had a clearance of slum and urban renewal, Copenhagen was once a residential area for the elite in royal era though as time goes by the city turn into a slum area. The government thus carried out plans and policy to renewal the city such as houses rebuilt. Copenhagen witnessed the breakthrough of international modernist architecture in Denmark. From decades to decades, Denmark put effort in both clearance of slum as well as urban renewal and the achievement of it is seen by all of the citizens.

Christiania, a special part in Denmark's capital Copenhagen, has their own flag and laws just like their own society. Some people see Christiania as a slum which is the home of drug addicts, alcoholics and criminals but some people love this place because of their free culture. Upon these reasons, travelers all around the world consider Christiania a must-see attraction while visiting Copenhagen. Denmark thinks that it is also a good method to leave these slums alone, it's better for them to live in these places rather than just sleeping on the streets.

Homeless and refugees are spreading into Europe, this may result in the potential possibility of slum founding in different country. Denmark called for attention on this issue and is willing to assist any country using Denmark's experience

on clearance of slums and urban renewal. Denmark's extensive social welfare system succeeded in that there is virtually no poverty. Because of Danes' long-standing preoccupation with economic equality, there is less of a difference between Denmark's high-in-come and lowest-income citizens than in the United States or many other countries. Since that Denmark is willing to provide medical cares and sanitation improvement to other countries.

Slum in those developing countries should be put under controlled by the government. Also in Europe, slum is a problem every country should come up with a solution together because slums aren't just an internal issue, it could effects the continent.

Egypt

Delegation : National Central University

Committee : Special Political and

Decolonization Country : Egypt

Delegates : Sean Liu

Topic A : Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal

Nuclear energy can be effective to supply the human life, but also it has a high risk potential . But face other energy sources actual damage caused to the environment , let nuclear's use or not use , often causing distress for many countries .In 1986 , Soviet Union Chernobyl nuclear disaster , this accident leaked a large of radioactive material . Almost one hundred thousands of local residents were forced to evacuate。 After several accidents , developed countries started to looking for alternative energy sources . How about Egypt ? Actually Egypt does not have any nuclear power plant .

Egypt attach the development of the nuclear . In October 2007, the former president of Egypt *Mubarak* announced plans for the peaceful use of nuclear energy . It plans to invest from 1.5 to 1.8 billion US dollars, to construct several nuclear power plants . Egypt and Australia Worley Parsons company signed a contract . Contract content is the Australia Worley Parsons company responsible for the construction of Egypt's first nuclear power plant . The International Atomic Energy Agency is support to the Egypt's nuclear power plant . The agency plans to send experts to Egypt to help.

Under current international trends , no nuclear homeland this opinion is accepted by more and more people . If Egypt can't develop the nuclear power, Egypt can develop alternative sources of energy . For example , Wind power , Solar Power . But Egypt still has a serious problem of population and economy . Egypt has 87 million people now . As a result of expert's study . Egypt will have 137 million people in 2050 . Originally Egyptian have some problem in water, energy and the shortage of wheat .For Egypt is a lack of foreign exchange reserves country , they unable to import more resources . For Egypt, the people's livelihood problems is more important than nuclear problem .

I hope to find a solution for the nuclear issue through meetings with various countries . For developing countries , nuclear energy is a good solution to solve the energy problem。 Hope it will be a nice meeting .

Delegation : National Central University
Committee : Special Political and
Decolonization Country : Egypt
Delegates : Sean Liu
Topic B : Dealing with the Growth of Slums

Many develop rapidly countries have a great problem of slums . Such as India and Brazil . Cairo, the biggest city of Egypt is not in addition . Cairo has 16 million population . In recent years economic growth rate have a pretty brisk performance . Cairo's rapid grown let this city became the proud of the Egyptian. In the south-east of Cairo has a hillside with dirty old cabin on it where has a big contrast with Cairo . That's really living in the most advanced city and do the cheapest thing . They are really live in the bottom . According to the expert's forecast . In 2030,2 billion of people in the world will live in ghetto . At that time the problem of crime, drugs, illegal construction, junk, water and disease

Egypt has recently opened the new Suez canalreconstruction , the new Suez Canal will have double transportation . It's mean, the government of Egypt will have double tax then before . Can bring more jobs to the young people . This might be the economic miracle in Egypt .In Egypt official forecast , the new Suez Canal Revenue is expected from this year of about \$ 5.3 billion, in 2023 to approximately \$ 13.2 billion.

For Egypt the biggest problem still is livelihood economic. Egypt's the overall GDP is about 9,4305.2 billions US dollar. Rank 25 . But because of 87 billions of people , the GDP per capita only 10,877 US dollar. Rank 99 . There are many problems caused by population. For instance, food .There are only 50 million acres of arable land in Egypt , its only three percent land area for the Egypt. Domestic production of food only can feed half of the population in Egypt . What worse? Lack of food demand can only be purchased from the international market . So Egypt have to import 900 tons of wheat every year . Because of this. Egypt is almost the world biggest food import country.

The slum has become an international problem . Every country in the united nations should help each other . Poor problem will drag down the economy of a country . How to solve it ? Expect to find a solution during meetings.

Germany

Delegation: Ginling Girls' High School

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Committee Country: Germany

Delegates: Monica Su

Topic A: Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal

Regarding the topic *Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal*, Germany would like to first remind the participants of this conference of the importance of this subject. For nuclear usages and disposal in the world have affected and will affect every individual on earth, in both living conditions, ecology and health aspects. Germany is putting effort into creating a nuclear-free environment, which would likely be complete in 2022.

Although certain advantages in using nuclear power may help improve our living standards and global warming, we still think that the risks it might lead to aren't worth humans taking. Germany strongly believes that the world should turn to alternative powers, such as renewable energy, and gradually decrease the dependence on nuclear power. Different issues would inevitably emerge along with this decisive step, but choosing to overcome them would be our choice to not threaten the livings on earth and the world we live in.

Nuclear decommissioning is a long-term achievement which would take a lot of time and full-devotion of both the government and the people of the countries, also a goal that may seem impossible to achieve, however proven possible by Germany. Thus, we would genuinely be willing to provide relevant support, from our experience, and help create a world safe from hazardous nuclear waste.

Germany is open to ideas, willing to listen, discuss and cooperate with fellow countries to reach convention, and sincerely hopes to come up with a win-win solution after this conference that benefits all.

Delegation: Ginling Girls' High School

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Committee Country: Germany

Delegates: Monica Su

Topic B: Dealing with the Growth of Slums

Regarding the topic *Dealing with the Growth of Slums*, Germany would like to state that the problem is less severe in our country. However, in many less developed countries and developing countries, the situation of growing slums has become a serious issue for many different reasons, which has to change. Also, there are still less developed areas in Germany with high unemployment and low quality housing, which has room for improvement. Thus by discussing this topic, Germany hopes to see a feasible solution to help all the participants of the conference.

There are already existing organizations and programs that have been trying to deal with the growth of slums. We believe that they have the experience and knowledge in this specific area, so by cooperating with them, we would save a lot of time and resource during the process. Cooperation is not only useful between these organizations, but also essential between countries. Germany thinks that to improve the people's living qualities in slums, many of the ways would include help, also what Germany is willing to provide.

With limited amount, and under the circumstances of organized planning, Germany is willing, and most importantly, able to give finance support to the countries dealing with slums. We sincerely hope to come up with a good solution for all to deal with the growth of slums in the world, and also see progress afterwards.

Hungary

Delegation: Ginling Girls' high school
Committee: Special Political and
Decolonization Country: Hungary
Delegate: Elva Chen, Ginny Wu
Topic: Nuclear usage and waste disposal

In the early 1960s, they views nuclear power as a safe, clean, cheap, and abundant source of energy that would end society's dependence on fossil fuels. Nowadays, nuclear power is often considered being a hazardous power because of the large amounts of radioactive material that could be released into the environment during an accident. However, Nuclear power has been the major power supply in all countries. Over sixteen countries depend on nuclear power for at least a quarter of their electricity. Therefore, it's barely possible for us living without using nuclear power.

In order to ensure the proper protection of people and the environment, United Nations have put the greatest efforts on this issue. According to *The Convention on Nuclear Safety* the obligations of the Parties cover siting, design, construction, operation, the availability of adequate financial and human resources, the assessment and verification of safety, quality assurance and emergency preparedness.

The delegations of Hungary sincerely hope to come up with a solution that fully considers every situation, potential possibility and benefits every country.

Delegation: Ginling Girls' high school
Committee: Special Political and
Decolonization Country: Hungary
Delegate: Elva Chen, Ginny Wu
Topic: Dealing with the growth of slums

4 million people live in one so-called mega slum in Mexico. The population of Hungary is about 10 million this means that two fifths of Hungary's population could be contained in one slum; this is a problem that desperately needs to be addressed. The problem is stemming from the lack of money and trickles down into health care, and then to population where the process starts all over again. This is a cycle that needs to be stopped otherwise slums will continue to grow and grow. By facing this problem today we save generations from falling into the cycle of the slums.

The main reason for the existence of slums is to hold those members of a cities population whom cannot afford to reside anywhere else. The negative cash flow problem to slum dwellers is only increased by the overpriced rents that are often paid by these dwellers. About one point three billion people in the world live in absolute poverty, which is defined as about 1 dollar US per day; this equates to less than four hundred dollars a year income. These people almost definitely reside within slums. The lack of funds percent in these communities is evident in all aspects of their daily lives.

The lack of money in these areas leads to a prioritization of where that money goes, for many this means that health gets put on a back burner. This leads to slums having high rates of curable disease that are still killing people. Diseases like Malaria, Tuberculoses, and polio, which have been virtually, eliminated form many parts of the world run rampant in these areas. This is not only a threat to those with in the slums but the whole world because if these diseases are given a chance to evolve they have the possibility to become immune to the drugs that we have to fight them. Another disease problem in these slums is that of diseases which reside within human excrement such as E. coli. The slums have very few sewer systems, which means that excrement is allowed to rest in the streets and fester. This also draws flea-carrying rats to the slums, which historically has had destructive side effects; in Europe when this same situation arose in the late 1300's causing the loss of 30 to 60 percent of Europe's population to be killed by the year 1400. Imagine now what the effects of this could be if it hit these slums with millions of people living in them. Along with these diseases the rate of STD infection is also highest in the slum areas; HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis are almost as common in these areas as the common cold is in the winter. All this contributes to a morality rate that is higher than anywhere in the world.

Though the mortality rates are high, the populations of these slums are still increasing exponentially. People try to get money by having their kids work wherever they can get a job. This means that people have as many kids as they can in order to make money to support themselves. But because of the extra mouth to feed often just puts them in a more precarious position and they are stuck in the cycle. This cycle-of birth, struggling for money, and often an early death- needs to be stopped if we are to ever solve the problems that these slums present. The world must work together to fix the problem that is slums. The way the world can act on this problem is to bring education, and an inexpensive health care. Programs like the Peace Corps that can help educate people in these slums so they can get better job, and with better jobs comes more money. The second part of the solution is better health care to extend

the lives in these slums. When this happens fewer children will be needed so there will be more money for the family. All this extra money will allow the family to move out of the slums and forever fix the problems of slums.

Indonesia

Position Paper

Delegation: National Central University

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Country: Indonesia

Delegates: Anny Chang, Ching Hao Chiu

Topic A: Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal

Indonesia, a vast polyglot nation, has weathered the global financial crisis relatively smoothly because of its heavy reliance on domestic consumption as the driver of economic growth. Increasing investment by both local and foreign investors is also supporting solid growth. Currently the energy can only provide 80 percent of the area and the management problem and outdated facility of old power plants which are mainly coal and diesel power generation. In 2015, many power plants will not be operation; therefore, Indonesia plans to use a vast of funds to build nuclear power plant. We plants to build the first nuclear power plant in next decade.

With the national development, Indonesia needs a lot of electricity, coal, natural gas, petroleum, geothermal and other resources are very limited. We think we must keep an open mind not to excluded building a nuclear reactor. Nuclear power is the most affordable energy and is also the key of Indonesia's progressing. In order to boost national development plans, offering affordable and clean energy is necessary and it is also the good solution for the rising prices and the falling production of coal and oil. Additionally saving 30 million tons of coal and 7,000 million barrels of oil and reducing emissions 20% per year are also the benefits of using nuclear energy. Although Indonesia is located in "Circum-Pacific Seismic Zone ", some parts like Bangka and Kalimantan are the safe areas, recorded no avalanches or earthquakes. According to the investigation, 76.5% respondents agreed to develop nuclear technology and 60.4% respondents support to construct nuclear power plants. To reaffirm our position, we consider it is worthwhile taking the risk of potential devastation to developing nuclear power.

It may lead a lot of problem, especially energy shortage. Nuclear power provides 12% of the world energy. Currently, fossil fuel is the primary way to generate electricity. However, the consumption of fuels such as coal or oil is increasing, so nuclear energy is a proper alternative to fossil fuel which can reduce coal and oil consumption benefits the situation of global warming and global climate change. Nuclear power does not depend on natural aspects. It's a solution for main disadvantage of renewable energy, such as solar energy or Eolic energy. Generally speaking, Indonesia needs nuclear.

Delegation: National Central University
Committee: Special Political and Decolonization
Country: Indonesia
Delegates: Anny Chang, Ching Hao Chiu
Topic B: Dealing with the Growth of Slum

Nowadays, owing to many of the developing countries start to progress, there are more and more career opportunities provided in urban, bringing about countless of problems. One of these is Slum, which extremely bothers our country. According to data, there are 28,431 slums located in all around our nation, meaning the government we must have taken some measures to deal with this tricky problem.

We consider that preventing new slums constructing is the most crucial thing than eliminating them. Therefore, we list some of the methods: 1. Balancing the development of all parts of our country. Indonesia government will take actions to use policies, making each part can have equal employment opportunities. This can prevent great numbers of populations from entering to specific city providing much more jobs. 2. Constructing public buildings for the poor with a little rent. 3. Controlling populations in a place. Through these methods, we Indonesia believe that we can manage slums more effectively.

To tell the truth, we have to acknowledge our living condition is not very well. In order to increase resident's welfare, Indonesia government has granted 4 types of cards collectively called KKS. Each of the cards has its different functions, including guaranteeing social welfare, saving with E-money, helping children accepting education, and promoting the insurance of health. Another policy Indonesia government conduct is "Kota Tanpa Kawasan Kumuh", planning to make cities have no slums with two trillion IDR. We deal with the slums with 7 aspects including environment, drainage system, trash, polluted water, cleaning water, the condition of architecture, and the management of fireworks. We are optimistically to see the achievement.

The last issue our country would like to discuss is improving the living quality where those people lives. 1. Coping with Drainage System. 2. Improving environmental health. 3. Providing children with good education.

Tackling the problems slums cause is a long-term fight. The best way to eliminate slums completely is make residents have good economic conditions. We hope after being dedicated to this issue, Indonesia can become better and better.

Malaysia

Position Paper Delegation :
National Central University Committee : Special
Political and Decolonization Country : Malaysia
Delegates : James Jhan, Claire Chang
Topic A : Nuclear Usages And Waste Disposal

Malaysia which is a federal constitutional monarchy located in Southeast Asia. We have its origins in the Malay kingdoms present in the area which from the 18th century became subject to the British Empire. The first British territories were known as the Straits Settlements whose establishment was followed by the Malay kingdoms becoming British protectorates. With a population of over 30 millions we became the 43rd most populous country in the world. Our capital city is Kuala Lumpur which is the most prosperous area in Malaysia.

Since the sufficient sunshine because of the tropical region, the delegates of Malaysia think we don't need to establish the Nuclear Power Plant to develop the nuclear electric power. Malaysia can generate the electric power by the solar energy, furthermore, solar energy's have more advantages than the nuclear electric power. For instance, the nuclear waste still have the high radiation which will cause extremely serious damage to citizen's health. In addition, the safety problems are also a big issue need to discuss and contemplate. Furthermore, the prime cost of the sophisticated nuclear facilities are much more expensive than the solar energy.

Delegation : National Central University
Committee : Special Political and Decolonization
Country : Malaysia
Delegates : James Jhan, Claire Chang
Topic A : Dealing with the growth of slums

The delegates of Malaysia know that slum's circumstances are not only necessary but also substantial to solve. In order to clear up immediately, the delegates of Malaysia would like to institute some draft solutions. For instance, the government should establish some official charities and demand social workers to support slums more goods and materials. For them to have basic adequate clothings and food. To institute the equal welfares for slum's residents are also an immediate plans need to execute. The allowance should be provide properly the financial support like medical, daily necessities and education. are the steps to keep out the growth of slums.

Nicaragua

Position Paper

Delegation: National Central University

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Country: Nicaragua

Delegate: Allen Maddux(CHEN SIAO-YAN)

Topic A: Nuclear usages and waste disposal

Nuclear electricity generation has been used commonly in many countries after World War II. Undoubtedly, it is nearly the cheapest and the most efficient way to generate electricity through nuclear power; nevertheless, the subsequent process of nuclear waste disposal is still a big challenge for all of us. Thus, Nicaragua is deeply interested in thoroughly discussing the necessity of nuclear power and the issue of nuclear waste management.

In reality, nuclear power was never a portion of Nicaraguan policies. Besides, we intend to have 94% of our electricity come from renewable energy by 2017, yet Nicaragua urges foreign leaders to take a more vested interest in the long term global impacts caused by the use of nuclear energy and possible health concerns, such as those seen in Fukushima, Japan. The leaking of radioactive waste has adversely affected the environment. We remain supportive of our friends in Japan who face the potential ill health effects caused by long term exposure to radiation. From the perspective of this incident, Nicaragua strives to increase global research into the effects of nuclear waste on human health and the proper way to manage it. Nuclear waste is a global issue and all countries with nuclear capability will benefit from scientific research into this matter. As such, we strongly request the cooperation of the United Nations in dealing with this grave issue before further disasters occur.

While Nicaragua considers nuclear power a dominant resource under the present circumstances, Nicaragua does have the concern about its risk of potential devastation. Therefore Nicaragua encourages all states to research further into alternative energy before all the nuclear-related states approve the safety and viability of 'Deep Geological Disposal' and realistically start building repositories. On the other hand, Nicaragua also reminds all states that, once we comprehensively stop utilizing nuclear energy, we might face a hyperinflation due to electricity shortages. As a possible solution, Nicaragua strongly recommends all states to reference the processing nuclear waste repository in Forsmark, Sweden, it is an extraordinary example of 'Deep Geological Disposal'. Nicaragua calls UN to recommend using 'Deep Geological Disposal' as the official policy for nuclear waste to all the nuclear-related member states and promote the reliability of 'Deep Geological Disposal' more extensively in order to advocate public understanding of it.

Last but not least, in this conference, Nicaragua wishes to have a full discussion with every delegate to find out effective solutions, and is also willing to cooperate with all the countries which have similar goals, in order to work towards a safer and waste-free global community.

Delegation: National Central University
Committee: Special Political and Decolonization
Country: Nicaragua
Delegate: Allen Maddux(CHEN SIAO-YAN)
Topic B: Dealing with the growth of slums

According to UN report, poverty under rapid urbanization is the main factor of slums. Nicaragua considers education the most effective and lasting way to eradicate poverty. Thus, during the time we are working on dealing with slums, we can neither ignore nor neglect the education of our next generation. Otherwise, slums will be formed again by this vicious circle. In this conference, Nicaragua is greatly interested in discussing how education will decrease the amount of slums.

Issues of slums are serious in Nicaragua due to the extreme poverty. For the purpose of achieving poverty reduction, Nicaragua has strived for a long period on strengthening macroeconomic stability. However, with the second lowest per capita income in the Western Hemisphere and other poor indicators, Nicaragua is facing formidable challenges of achieving higher growth to reduce poverty while addressing fiscal and external vulnerabilities.

Lately, a UK charity is working on the Earth Education Project (EEP) in Nicaragua, in which they aim to help Nicaraguan women living in slums. It provides education programs and job skill training in order to help women achieve full-time employment with a secure income. The ultimate goal is to break the cycle of poverty which leads to the formation of slums.

As possible solutions, Nicaragua reminds all states not to underestimate the effect from the contribution of NGOs. We believe that the cooperation between governments and NGOs can realistically ameliorate the conditions of slums. Nicaragua also promotes the mutual cooperation between countries. For example: We have received many agricultural technology helps from Taiwan. In particular, they improved the agricultural conditions in Nicaragua, which provide many considerable full-time employments and indirectly reduce the overgrowth of urbanization.

In a nutshell, the delegate of Nicaragua hopes to deliberate on this issue comprehensively with every single delegate, so that we can figure out the best solutions for such dehumanizing problem.

Netherlands

Position Paper

Delegation: Changhua Senior High School of Commerce

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Country: Netherlands

Delegates: Ya-Ling Chiu, Ying-Jie Lin

Topic A: Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal

Netherlands, a country which its nuclear power only accounts for 0.4 percentages on the sources of energy, sets up the law to make Borssele, the only nuclear power plant in Netherlands, keep operating until 2003 in 1994. The policy was overthrown by the Netherlands' parliament in 2003 and made the shutdown postponed until 2013 and until 2034 again, though. However, the nuclear crisis, happening in 2013 in Japan, made the great impact on the majority of Netherlanders. Thus, the citizens in Netherlands started to call on the government for no more nuclear power plant.

Although the second nuclear reactor, Pallas, will operate in 2022 as the schedule goes, the government clarified this has just been the temporary approach to cut down the usages of fossil fuel since 1973 when the first oil crisis occurred. This might be more worthwhile for Netherlanders to take the risk of potential devastation nuclear power may lead to than the consequence, such as 1000-time or more earthquakes and land subsidence, that over exploiting the large number of natural gas from the north city in Netherlands, Groningen, made.

In order to decommission the nuclear universally in the near future, the Netherlands' government promotes green energy resources such hydraulic power, wind power and solar power as alternative energy. Though it will bring a lot of disadvantages, like the rise of electric charge, the restriction of electricity use and the pollution caused from making solar panel, it will bring the global citizens a better environment to live without the danger of nuclear. Yet, before the complete green alternative power systems are developed, each country in the world need to think of some methods to deal with radioactive waste.

Take Netherlands as an example, the low-level and medium-level wastes are displayed in the museum for tourists to visit. As for high-level radioactive wastes, they should be buried in the deep underground repository at a depth greater than 1000m. Furthermore, the UN should give assistance to those countries without great technology of deep geological disposal. The countries with great skills to dispose nuclear waste can do some help with the developing or undeveloped countries. Therefore, there will be no more potential risks of nuclear in the near future.

Position Paper

Delegation: Changhua Senior High School of Commerce

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Country: Netherlands

Delegates: Ya-Ling Chiu, Ying-Jie Lin

Topic B: Dealing with the Growth of Slum

Concerning about the problems of the growth of slum, the Netherlands' government has made efforts to implement some related long-term care insurance plans since 1968. For instance, the government not only pays attention on the topic of welfare but also establishes the system of social housing for abolishing poverty and the population of slums. Though there are still some slum villages existing in Netherlands, such as Melkweg, Jeruzalem and Kattenburg in Amsterdam, the system of social housing, which the government and NPO (Non Profit Organization) associate together to publish, significantly reduces the number of slums and provide those who cannot afford to buy a house, like victims, new migrants and low-income households, with financial assistances and a place to settle free of charge or with low rent.

The increasing population of slums is not a new phenomenon. According to the data, there are still more than one billion people in the world living in slums today. And there're few resolutions to deal with the growth of slums in the world. Yet, Netherlands has already offered some creative solutions to it. Aside from the governmental social housing, which occupies almost 40 percentages in homeownership rates and prevents the sharp private rise of house price, the Netherlands' government also successfully improves the condition of Jordaan, where used to be a slums in 19 century in Amsterdam, and transforms there as a wonderful artistic and folkish place by upgrading its constructions, water quality and traffic system, giving financial assistances to them and educating the citizens with the knowledge of hygiene and sanitation.

However, the government not only concerns about Netherlands but also assists the Dutch artists, Jeroen Koolhaas and Dre Urhahn to give aids to Vila Cruzeiro, the slums in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to improve their living quality with Favela Painting, a series of community artwork in 2006. They altered its appearance, making it as a world-renowned village. This project of Favela Painting doesn't decrease the crimes here, but changes the impression of it on others' mind for something other than drug trafficking. Yet, this is just one of the steps to reduce the growth of slums, but these do not just exist in developing countries.

Therefore, the UN should call the countries, having problem-solving experience, for giving those countries in need a help. In that case, the policies in developing countries would be carried out more effectively and successfully. Thus, the problems of slums most can be solved in our near future.

Protugal

Country: Portugal

Delegate: Shin-Yeah, Huang(黃星燁)

Hsuan-Lin, Sun(孫瑄璘)

School: 明誠中學

Topic A

As we all know, the problems of nuclear energy are agonizing people all around the world. For it could be developed into weapons. However, this is not the biggest problem we have to face now.

Comparing sustainable energy with nuclear energy, such as solar energy, hydroelectric power, and wind power generation. We Portugal like nuclear energy better.

The reason why, is that sustainable energy which many people told us that are the most eco-friendly way to generate electricity.

However, there are few people know that sustainable energy are high polluting industries! What's worse, sustainable energy can only produce little electricity but have to use a lot of field. Take solar energy for example, we could not afford Taipei101 to operate one day even if we use a solar panel which is as huge as the land of the USA.

Portugal support nuclear energy because it produces less environmental pollution and can create lots of economy benefit.

Although Portugal decide to use nuclear energy, according to the accident of Nuclear power plant, we realize that the safety is not enough and also the deal of Nuclear waste are not suitable.

Country: Portugal

Delegate: Shin-Yeah, Huang (黃星燁)

Hsuan-Lin, Sun(孫瑄璘)

school:明誠中學 Topic B

In this world, there are a place with the most horrible things that you cant image, this place can turn in to a heaven or a hell.

Now days, the biggest slums is in Brazil, slums usually cause a lot of security problem, such like: illegal organ trafficking, selling drugs, slave trade and also with Infectious disease.

But, some slums are necessary to be presence, some slums are just don't have high quality living environment. It doesn't means that this environment is not able to live.

So the solution in our country is to reform some slums, we cant just removed it, because it is necessary to be presence for the people that isn't rich. The partice way to solve this problem is not removed slums, but to make it better. People who lives in slums doesn't means they are ignorance, so if we change the environment where they live, they don't have to worry the place they live, then they can spend more time on their carrier. It can also improve the economy.

2010, March, an engineering has been done in Rio de Janeiro, they rebuild a part of slums to make it better, Portugal believes that every slums can be rebuild , it can been change from despair to hope. This shows that the

Pakistan

Position paper

Delegations: GinLing girls High school.QiangShu highschool

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Committee Country: Pakistan

Delegates: Sidney Tsai. Joan Buenaflor

Topic a: Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal

Nuclear power plants stand on the border between humanity's greatest hopes and its fears for the near future. It reduces the use of fossil fuels, which is why many scientists are turning to it in this society where global warming is getting more and more atrocious. Apart from that, it is considered efficient due to the fact that it can provide immediate usage 24/7, whereas energy sources such as wind, solar, and water require patience. Because of these advantages, Pakistan has done its fair share of contribution to the research of nuclear power plants.

Though there are many advantages that come with the usage of nuclear, there is one main disadvantage that harbors humanity's greatest nightmare, which is the threat of endangering humanity. As nuclear power plants come with danger, it is mandatory to handle nuclear waste with much care. Currently, most of the waste is stored in massive concrete structure, and France is eventually planning to store it underground. But there is always a limit and we'll need to take action soon. Therefore, the delegates of Pakistan hope to further discuss this aspect.

Nuclear isn't a renewable energy as it relies on uranium, but uranium is a very scarce resource and only can be found in few countries. Therefore, the delegates of Pakistan feel the need to not only continue with the research of nuclear but also focus on some new alternatives for energy, such as geothermal energy, tidal energy, and even pedestrian energy (Pavegen Tech).

The delegates of Pakistan highly look forward to this upcoming conference, and hope that each delegate will come forth in this conference to come up with a reasonable and realistic resolution to this conflicting topic.

Delegations: GinLing girls High school.QiangShu high school

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Committee Country: Pakistan

Delegates: Sidney Tsai. Joan Buenaflor

Topic b: DEALING WITH THE GROWTH OF SLUMS

For Pakistan, dealing with the growth of slums is a huge problem, how to prevent slums to construct in the industrialization process of those developing countries also is a big issue for all the member states, the delegation of Pakistan thinks that there are basic things a government can do to prevent new slums from developing.

One is to recognise that urbanisation is going to happen. Sometimes governments believe that adopting alternative policies, such as focusing on rural development, will stop urbanisation. but this approach is rarely effective.

As the living conditions of Pakistan, we had poor governance, high unemployment rate, also we're a largely developing country, so dealing with slum also is a big problem for Pakistan, once governments accept the reality of urban growth, the next step is to plan for it, for the benefit of the global citizens, the best way to help the people in slums to improve their living quality is slum upgrading, slum upgrading is a process through which informal areas are gradually improved, formalised and incorporated into the city itself.

Slum upgrading is not simply about water or drainage or housing. It is about putting economic, social, institutional and community activities into this actions.

Thus, the slum upgrading will be a long term plan, the delegation of Pakistan encourage all nations pay more attention for this project, and all the slum in every nation, also the delegation of Pakistan highly look forward to this upcoming conference, and hope that each delegate will come forth in this conference to come up with a suitable resolution to this topic.

Philippines

Delegation: Kang Chiao international school

Committee: special political and decolonization Country: Philippines

Delegates: Willie chen, Vanessa Liu

Topic A: Nuclear usages and waste disposal

Durning the World War II, the U.S. airforce dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima, Japan, nuclear energy immediately became a world known military weapon of horrify power, the mission of nuclear was not merely. Actually, military usage was just a small part of it, they viewed nuclear as a clean, cheap, and abudant source that would help to develop the technology and end society's dependence on fossil fuels. Futhermore the 1950s and early 1960s the U.S. and U.S.S.R. both strive to develop nuclera technology to show the power from other side.

The philippines nuclera problem started in 1958 with the creation of the Philippines Atomic Engery Commission (PAEC). Under a regime of martial law Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, in July 1973 announced the decision to build a nuclear power plant. Construction on the Bataan nuclear power plant(BNPP). But after the three mile island accident in 1979, construction the BNPP was stopped, and then the safety investigation step into the investigation of the plan, which has discovered over 4000 defects. The Bataan nuclear power plant was focal point for anti-nuclear protest in 1980s, the protest focuses on potential threat public health, especially since the plant was located on major earthquake zone.

Philippines government insists on anti-nuclear according to the data, in 1960s because of government corruption, then a nuclear disaster happened to Chernobyl in 1986. After 2000s rapidly developing Philippines government start to consider restarting BNNP.

At last, Philippines government urges about a country's industrial impoverment is that country's right, every country can pursuit it benefit jsut like a human can pursuit he's or her happniess, Philipines is facing a severely shortage of electricity, nowadays as all we can see, nuclear is a fast way to make benefit to both the earth and our own country. If we can use much more strict regulartion to supervise every single step of both building and operating, then the nuclear can deal both employment rate (slum problem) and enverimental problem (decess the carbon dioxide), so for the sake of creating a better future for Philippen and future generation of human being, Philippines delegate expeting a win win situation to both safety and industrail progress.

Delegation: Kang Chiao international school

Committee: special political and decolonization Country: Philippines

Delegates: Willie Chen, Vanessa Liu

Topic B: Dealing with the Growth of Slum

The delegate of Philippines urges the international communities to focus on the growth of slum. According to the data, around 863 million people lived in slums in 2012, however the slum growth is faster than the growth of urbanization. The slum population grows 2% each year. 1.8 million slum dwellers die from disease each year. The delegate of Philippines believes it is an extremely important for the United Nation to develop a useful plan for the slum dwellers.

In Philippines, Manila is one of the biggest slum in the nation. Most of them are collecting recycles for being their main money supply. 30% of them are not spend 1 USD per day. Under those terrible living conditions, the disease rapid spread such as HIV/AIDS. The AIDS patients increase 6 per day, 3 are children. The delegate of Philippine hope the international communities provide aid on the jobs offer and the medical prevent.

Philippines government is also working on the National tenements. It will be 2 thousand and 5 hundred National tenements in the slum area. Although there will be more tenements to live, it still cannot offer all of the slum dwellers. The delegate of Philippines hope it will have the international aid to help Philippines National tenements.

The delegate of Philippines believes one of the long-term solutions for resolving the problem of slum dwellers is to end poverty. Philippines can eliminate poverty within a generation as sustained economic growth in recent years has translated into more jobs and higher incomes. By improving the economic growth, Philippines had successfully increase 7% of their GDP.

At last, the delegate of Philippines call for the international aid supply to keep decreasing the slum dwellers and even end the poverty.

Russian Federation

Position Paper

Delegation: Kaohsiung Municipal Girls Senior High School

Committee: The Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Russian Federation

Delegate: Irene Yen, Potato Yang

Topic: Nuclear usages and waste disposal

In the 1950s attention turned to the peaceful purposes of nuclear fission, notably for power generation. Today, the world produces as much electricity from nuclear energy as it did from all sources combined in the early years of nuclear power. Civil nuclear power now supplies almost 11.5% of global electricity needs, with its contribution to the global final energy consumption is approximately 2.5%, more than the total electric output of global "new renewables", inclusive of wind, solar, biofuel and geothermal power. In fact, through regional grids, many more than those countries depend on nuclear-generated power. France gets around three-quarters of its power from nuclear energy, while Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Switzerland and Ukraine get one-third or more. South Korea gets more than 30% of their power from nuclear energy, while in the USA, Russia, UK and Spain almost one-fifth is from nuclear.

Those mentioned above clearly emphasize the dependence all humanities shared on nuclear energy nowadays as well as the inevitable use of it. Despite the challenges it currently faces, nuclear power has specific characteristics that underpin the commitment of some countries to maintain it as a future option. Nuclear plants can contribute to the reliability of the power system where they increase the diversity of power generation technologies in the system. Therefore, we, the Russian Federation here would like to voice our leading policy of the issue: we strongly consider the development of nuclear power as one of the most indispensable ongoing efforts we as well as numerous countries around the globe are making, while the development of renewable energy is not a central priority for us, yet we still recognize and envisage its potential and feasibility. As a result, it is also believed by us that more comprehensive strategies and more stringent standard have to be performed in order to efficiently address the safety concern coming after the popular use of nuclear power.

We are the heir to most of the liabilities arising from the nuclear activities of the Soviet Union, with the waste issue being one of the most critical. No waste management strategy is complete without being able to demonstrate safe disposal of all waste streams/forms; hence, we have long been endeavoring on expediting the repository program, which includes site characterization, performance assessment, and nuclear safety.

The Federal Law "Management of Radioactive Wastes" passed in June 2011 also mandates a registry of all radioactive waste storage facilities on the territory of Russian Federation, a system for classification of radioactive wastes, ownership and responsibility for radioactive waste management, determination of the financial basis for waste management activities, the regulation of the import of radioactive waste, and the national operator for final disposal. In addition, our governmentally authorized atomic power agency, Rosatom and the National Operator for Radioactive Waste Management are now responsible for coordination and execution of works associated with radioactive waste management, notably its disposal. This includes military wastes. The Law establishes time limits for interim radioactive waste storage

and volume limits for waste generators, and defines how they should bring wastes in condition suitable for disposal and transfer it to the national operator along with payment of disposal charges.

The current legal basis for Russia's import of foreign spent fuel includes a number of changes that were made in 2001. These changes included the lifting of a 1991 ban on the import of radioactive material and the establishment of a mechanism to regulate the import of spent fuel. More specifically, Our policy with regard to the import of foreign spent fuel □ Russia's spent nuclear fuel management policy is based on the concept that spent nuclear fuel (SNF) is a valuable secondary feed for producing nuclear fuel components and a number of radioactive isotopes used in medicine, agriculture, and industry. Our plan is therefore to establish arrangements for long-term storage while developing reprocessing technology for recovering plutonium and uranium for use in nuclear fuel. Rosatom views reprocessing as an essential element of its nuclear fuel cycle strategy. It therefore plans to build a new plant for reprocessing spent fuel, to become operational around 2035, to recover plutonium for startup breeder reactor cores, and then begin large-scale construction of breeder reactors. □

Regarding Russian historical path and significant leadership in the global community in the development of nuclear power, it is not difficult to tell how the importance of nuclear energy and its relevant industries is leading our domestic economy fast forward. However, with the safety concern arising and disposal program urgently demanded, the questioning of sustainability of nuclear power is daunting us. The obstacles to the creation of radioactive waste disposal facilities are significant not only in our counties, but also in many others. We, the Russian Federation, as the world's largest energy producer and a reliable energy supplier, only seek to use our position as a major role to enhance global energy security, including the disposal of radioactive waste. To successfully tackle the problem requires not just those energy agencies/sectors' efforts on implementing their programs, but also stable coherence among different administrations, or even between central governments and local governments. Additionally yet most importantly, the multilateral coordination among countries that possess or have planned to possess nuclear energy plant.

Republic of
Korea

Position Paper

Delegation: Ginling Girls' High School
Committee: Special Political and Decolonization
Committee Country: Republic of Korea
Delegates: Mimi Chen, Vivian Chen
Topic A: Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal

Developing nuclear energy always has to face the risk of plants' explosion. Once the nuclear power plants explode, residents' health in the region may be affected since radioactive materials could be released into the environment. Also, nuclear waste disposal has been the biggest problem in every country that develops nuclear power. No country will like to be the place where deposits the nuclear waste. Therefore, to regulate the usage of nuclear power and to find a solution to the nuclear wastes are the issues that we should focus on.

Though Republic of Korea has a late start in nuclear development in comparison with those countries in Europe, it then has a rapid growth. The government of ROK will like to maintain the usage of nuclear power and aim to meet the goal of fifty percent of total electricity is from nuclear power. However, ROK does face the issue of nuclear waste disposal. These high level nuclear wastes still have 94.6% that can be reused and become reusable fuel. Unfortunately, limited to "U.S.-ROK Nuclear Cooperation Negotiations," ROK cannot reuse these nuclear wastes. If the agreement cannot be modified as soon as possible and let ROK reuse those nuclear waste, the storage of nuclear waste will be saturated and will cut down the nuclear power, even cut down the full power.

In addition, to solve the issue of final disposal of nuclear waste, ROK government actively promote the establishment of a radioactive waste disposal sites in some regions, but none of the residents agree that the Government set up nuclear waste treatment plant. Thus, the delegates of ROK expect to get further discussion with US on "U.S.-ROK Nuclear Cooperation Negotiations" and we are willing to hear every country's opinion on this issue during the conference.

Delegation: Ginling Girls' High School
Committee: Special Political and Decolonization
Committee Country: Republic of Korea
Delegates: Mimi Chen, Vivian Chen
Topic B: Dealing with the Growth of Slums

In most major urban centers around the world, there exists a portion of the metropolitan area that is composed of the slums. Slums are one of the phenomena in urbanization. When the economic and political conditions in a city or a town rise in a high-speed, there comes a slum. Both developed and developing countries face this issue, and it's even worse in developing countries.

Republic of Korea, which is a developed country, also faces the problem. In ROK, most of the residents in slums are being casual workers, and some of them are scavengers. Their houses are dilapidated, usually made of plastic, scrap metals, and paperboard. Now, they even don't have electric power and heating equipment. In winter, they have to burn coal for heating. Since their poor living conditions, the government of ROK plans to build thousands of inexpensive houses for those impoverished households and give them subsistence allowance, instead of ignoring and harassing them. Eventually, the last slum in Seoul was set to be removed this summer.

The delegates of ROK believe that this is an important issue that should remain focusing on and soon find a way to deal with it. We think that these ways are feasible and it can effectively help those people who live in slums improve their living quality. We hope that these can get further discussion and then be extended to become more completely during the conference.

Sudan

Delegation: National Central University Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Country: Sudan
Delegate: Veronica Chang
Topic A: Nuclear Power Usages and Waste Disposal

The lack of energy is deemed as a serious issue in the following decades since the energy demand is increasing. Nowadays, the nuclear power is the most efficient way to generate the electricity. However, the pros and cons have been being discussed for years. While nuclear power is a solution for the main disadvantage of [renewable energy](#), like [solar energy](#) or Eolic energy, the disadvantages of it are also being attached importance to, for example the nuclear waste disposal.

Sudan has been making efforts on enhancing the oil output to raise the economic development since being sanctioned by U.S.A in 1997 and the economic hit caused by war in the past few decades. As a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), we started to plan on building the first nuclear power station within our border in 2020, which is the first power station mainly for providing peace electricity use.

The need for electricity in Sudan is increasing rapidly for both industrial and domestic sectors. A previous study, conducted with IAEA support assess the demand for energy and electricity in Sudan and concluded that considering the first nuclear power plant in Sudan is justifiable. So, IAEA and the Government of Sudan have jointly started Project to support Sudan to determine the optimal energy generation mix, including the nuclear power for electricity generation.

The priorities for Sudan regarding nuclear energy system sustainability are: economics, waste management, proliferation resistance, physical protection, environment, safety, infrastructure. Therefore, in the following decades, we Sudan would like to make more efforts to raise the development level within the border. At the same time we'd like to cooperate with other nations on the issue, and eventually come up with feasible solutions that can both benefits to the world.

Delegation: National Central University Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Country: Sudan
Delegate: Veronica Chang
Topic B: Dealing with the Growth of Slum

Slums are not a new phenomenon. They have been part of the history of most cities, particularly in the early years of urbanization and industrialization as populations boomed. Slums are generally the only type of settlement affordable and accessible to the poor in cities, where competition for land and profits is intense. Therefore, there are two main reasons why slums develop: population growth and governance. Countries around the world are urbanizing rapidly as more people migrate from rural areas to the cities and natural population growth continues to occur. Today, more than half the world's population resides in urban areas. More than 90 percent of this urban growth is taking place in the developing world.

Rapid, unorganised, sometimes unauthorised urban growth (urban sprawl) has become a prominent feature of developing countries, and the Sudan is no exception. Environmental degradation, drought and famine, civil war, repression, and sharp deterioration in economic and living conditions for the majority of the population are the domestic problems in Sudan. UN-Habitat supports the Government of Sudan in developing a sustainable urbanization strategy by introducing participatory techniques, slum upgrading, and prevention and land conflict management through community involvement.

Practical Action Sudan is using technology in innovative interventions and putting the organizations' mission into practice by translating it into a development approach to reach Sudan's vision: sustainable community-managed development. With the help of the NGOs around the world, there are such feasible methods to help solve the problem one step further. For examples, Sudan's government has ordered the destruction of as many as 10,000 homes in a slum outside the capital, Khartoum, as part of an urban planning program.

The growth of slum is one of the biggest issue in developing countries, including Sudan, therefore, the government of Sudan needs to deal with the basic problems of livelihood first by cooperating with some NGOs in the world. While it is such a long term program to solve the issue, Sudan will make the best use of the domestic resources such as oil to gradually reduce the problem in Sudan. We would also like to come up with the solutions of the issue with other countries in this conference.

South Africa

Delegation: Zhonghe Senior High School
Committee: : Special Political and Decolonization
Country: South Africa
Delegates: Evelyn Chang
Topic A: Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal

Nuclear power plants are efficient power generators nowadays. It can reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and coals which indirectly cause global warming and climate change. However, its sophisticated and complex system can lead to a severe accident. Even though the chance is very tiny. Except, the high level radioactive produced after fuel itself being used is harmful to human bodies. Its pros and cons do raise strong concerns from different aspects.

Electricity consumption in South Africa has increased since the 1980's. For now, the domestic power plants are mostly coal-fired. The only nuclear power plant in Koeberg in South Africa generates about 5% of total South African generation. We need to necessitate a departure from over-reliance on electricity generated on coal. Thus our government think nuclear power is a considerable replacement. Additionally, the uranium potential of South Africa is undeniable. With the growth of nuclear usages in South Africa, facing the worries coming along is inevitable.

Our Government commitment to the future of nuclear energy is strong because we need to necessitate a departure from over-reliance on electricity generated on coal. The South African government established a public company, NECSA, to undertake and promote research and development in the field of [nuclear energy](#) and related technologies. Also, the NESCA works with IAEA to promote peaceful nuclear uses. According to the Deep Geological Repository frame work of South Africa, we plan to work this out by 2065 in order to dispose high level radioactive waste. To accomplish such solution, we think a high isolation area is needed and South Africa has it.

We as a nuclear power developing country has been seeking as many as feasible disposal solutions. The commitment of nuclear power in South Africa will continue. At the same time, looking for safeguards is our main goal, too.

Delegation: Zhonghe Senior High School
Committee: Special Political and Decolonization
Committee Country: South Africa
Delegates: Evelyn Chang
Topic B: Dealing with the Growth of Slum

Slums emerge and are perpetuated by a number of reasons. Among these are increasing urban poverty, inequality, insecure tenure, globalization and etcetera. Recently, slums have become a big problem not only in undeveloped and developing parts of the world, but as well as in developed economies, the urban regions. Because of the opportunities for jobs are mainly provided in urban areas while people from rural regions can't afford the cheapest housing in the cities. This situation has become a new type of slum.

In the past years, our government has made progress in designing progressive policies towards inequality which has been a problem since apartheid and a reason of slum expansion. From 1990 to 2010, the slum population in South Africa dropped from 46.2 percent to 28.7 percent, which represents we have a steady progress towards the problem. South Africa has already reached a high level of urbanization, but at the same time, it is also the main cause of slums.

Our government had recognized that rigid subsidized housing programs of the past were contributing spatially inefficient and unequal to the cities. As a result, recently we launched a \$3 billion investment program that will provide in-situ basic services, tenure security and livelihood support to 400,000 families of shack dwellers. In 2007, South Africa, Brazil and India launched the IBSA Trilateral Agreement, aiming at improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers in the three member countries by 2020. The three countries have continually raised the need to improve knowledge and skills in the area of upgrading settlements and relevant areas to help institutions to design appropriate policies, programs, and corresponding guidelines and institutional arrangements to contribute to their development goals.

South Africa as an influential state among African countries would like to strive our best to cooperate with other nations to solve the growth of slums. We will continuously involve in the IBSA program. We think to eliminate slum existence, the core value is to make sure the urban poor have the same rights to the city they live in as any other citizens by means.

Thailand

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Topic A: Nuclear Usage and Waste Disposal

In Thailand, 75% of Thailand's electrical generation is powered by natural gas in 2014. Coal-fired power plants produce an additional 20% of electricity, with the remainder coming from biomass, hydro, and biogas. We don't have any nuclear power plant, We Thailand are planning to get through the Environmental Impact Assessment, (EIA) which is a formal process used to predict the environmental consequences (positive or negative) of a plan, policy, program, or project prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action.

We also set a plan in 2011 which is Thailand 20-year Energy Efficiency Development plan (EEDP). There are two main objectives of the EEDP: 1. To set the short-term(2011-2015) and long term(2011-2030) energy conservation targets both at the national level and for the specific energy consuming sectors, including industry, transportation commercial and residential sectors. 2. To lay down strategies and guidelines for energy conservation, to establish the planning framework and the work plan and to allocate the tasks to related government agencies. Our plan is to build five nuclear power plants before 2020 comes.

Unfortunately, after the Fukushima disaster, lots of people started to noticed the nuclear power issues, they think that nuclear is such a powerful energy, and we should develop this energy in the first way, the world can't be just using the nuclear energy, can't have nuclear power plants all over the place. There are 72.7% Thai against to construct the nuclear power plants because of its safety, we Thailand government decided to bring down the numbers from five to two. The Thai electricity authority concerned that we won't have enough energy if we don't think of different ways to produce the energy(eg.nuclear power) we'll definitely have energy problems in following ten years, and there will often have power outage in places. We need nuclear power to share the energy usage from the natural gas.

The nuclear power development is needed, the biggest issue of this is the radioactive waste management. This is definitely a hard problem to solved, the countries which have nuclear power plants for a long time such as Belgium, Japan, Russia... there solution of the disposal all have a common, they all have underground laboratory and some of the countries put the disposal on the island which is far away from the main country. We Thailand would keep doing the research to see how those solution work in the other country, use there experience for example. We Thailand would try or best to find a balance way between the nuclear benefits and the safety problem.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization

Topic B: Dealing With the Growth of Slum

We Thailand has a population of 62 million people, 10 percent of whom live in Bangkok. Nearly 20 percent of those live in slums. Other major urban centers such as Pattaya and Chiang Mai also have growing slum populations. Slums are where many poor migrants from the countryside settle when they immigrate to Bangkok and the other large towns in search of work. The slum dwellers are illegally occupying land owned by others as they have no other alternative. They come impoverished to the city and they need a place to live, where they can build a ramshackle shack out of other people's waste material. Bangkok and other towns need low-paid workers and without adequate public housing it is inevitable that these workers and their families will settle in slums, which are affordable places of residence.

In the past, there's some "slum experience trip" held by some luxury hotel and its also turn into a "thing" that used by some company to earned money from the foreigners. This move is definitely a horrible move to the people who lives in the slum, they shouldn't use people's weak point to make money, this is such a shame to them.

We Thailand have such a high percent of slum, so we Thailand government have done some slum upgrade plan to improve the living quality and house secure. Like in 2003 Baan Mankong Program(a housing secure program). This program is based on the provision of housing loans and infrastructure support to communities and networks of communities who then take the lead on managing the upgrading projects themselves. CODI is the public organization that administers the Baan Mankong program and whose goal is to build a strong societal base using the collective power of civil groups and community organizations. This program's goal is to improve the human spirit, increase awareness of the environment and/or address climate change, respond to our growing need for clean water, power, shelter, healthcare, education, build community capacities for self-development, create information sharing networks on local, national and international scale.

We Thailand have learned the lesson from the history, we shouldn't ignore or harass the people who live in slum. We should face the problem and try to do whatever we could help. We should definitely increase slum's housing secure, there's also some NGO that is helping us out. There's a group that held by people who lived in slum, they already rebuild a part of the slum by using everyone's power including the kids. this is such a great thing to heard. We Thailand government will support them as much as we could.

Turkey

Position Paper

Delegation: Gin Ling Girls' high school, Yang Ming Junior High School

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Turkey

Delegates: Kayla Lin, Willy Chen

Topic A: Nuclear Usages and Waste Disposal

Recently, the nuclear usages problem have grabbed the international attention, one of the reason is the earthquake in Japan, caused by the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant nuclear reactors overheating hydrogen leak hydrogen explosion occurred. Nuclear power does not depend on natural aspects so it is a more stable energy than renewable energy but if there is an accident, large amounts of radioactive material could be released into the environment.

Currently, Turkey don't have a nuclear power plant but we started to build the first nuclear power plant in April 2014 and estimated to enable it in 2023. And the other two nuclear power plants estimated to be completed in 2028. We will also build a wind power plant in 2023 and increase renewable energy usage by 30%, including geothermal power, solar energy, hydraulic power , etc.

Turkey hopes to learn more about the usage of nuclear power in this conference and we are willing to cooperate with other countries to find a suitable solution of nuclear waste disposal.

Position Paper

Delegation: Gin Ling Girls' high school, Yang Ming Junior High School

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Turkey

Delegates: Kayla Lin, Willy Chen

Topic B: Dealing With the Growth of Slums

The issue of slums has occurred in lots of countries, such as Thailand, Brazil, Korea, India, etc. The people who live in slum usually don't have clear water, enough food and don't have chance to receive a decent education. Moreover, there are 40% of the global population in the cities live in slums, and the popularity of it is still growing rapidly every year. Therefore, this has been a very serious global issue.

In Istanbul a significant portion of the city is composed of "gecekondu" (literally "built overnight"), referring to illegally constructed squatter buildings, which similar with slums. At present, some gecekondu areas are being gradually demolished and replaced by modern mass-housing compounds. Moreover, large scale gentrification and urban renewal projects have been taking place, such as the one in Tarlabası.

Turkey is willing to discuss the issue with other countries and sincerely hope that through this conference, we can improve the growth of slums.

United States of
America

Position Paper

Delegation: Concordia Middle School
Committee: Special Political and Decolonization
Committee

Country: United States of America

Delegates: Webber Chiang, Winnie Tsai

Topic A: Nuclear Usage and Waste Disposal

Nuclear power is considered the most powerful and valuable energy in the world. Millions of people around the world do not have electricity. Research has shown that within the safety policy, creating electricity with nuclear plants are the most efficient and payable way. Though nations are now strongly recommend people to use green energy, the technology of making it become the principle source of making power is still a big challenge. However, nuclear power had been used as a powerful and threatening weapons throughout the years, which had already destroyed tons of dwellings and harming human lives. Thus, according to Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the usage of nuclear must be limited with legitimate policy.

The delegate of the USA believes nuclear is now the most adequate power in the world, hence it got brought into play widely in this generation. Moreover, the tense situation of global warming might get slack off if nuclear power can replace the thermal power. Despite of these facts, there are still problems that need to be solve about nuclear power. The major issue of using nuclear might be the disposal of nuclear waste. IAEA recommends and authorizes countries to build the facilities to bury the waste. Almost all of the low radioactive waste will decay as time past. The delegate of the USA thinks that a much better solution for long-term storage of high-level radioactive waste is to bury it deep under the seabed in a region free of earthquake where sediment is being deposited and the seafloor getting thicker. Bury the wastes underseas has been projected since 1988 by Sweden, what made this project work is that burying the toxic and harmful wastes underseas no longer harm the soil and the whole environment of the landfill.

Overall, the government of the United States of America has no excuse to stop the usage of the power until a better substitute energy. No matter standing on the eco-friendly perspective or the profitable perspective, all nations should all look forward to the most environmental friendly and the most profitable solution due to this issue. The delegate of USA are also looking forward to discuss more about the issue to make our only homeland, the earth, live more longer and quit the annoyance of related problems.

Position Paper

Delegation: Concordia Middle School

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: United States of America

Delegates: Webber Chiang, Winnie Tsai

Topic B: Dealing With the Growth of Slums

The so-called tumor of the city, the slums, which may bring a large variety of society problems. If the government can't deal with the problems the slums may bring positively, the society may end up facing a huge chaos. For instance, the first problem which effects the public interest most would be the criminal action. Slums dwellers search for any kinds of opportunity to earn any extra money, which make the percentage of the crime no stopping to increase. Therefore, theft, drug dealers or even robbery would appear nationwide. Secondly, the sanitation issue is also not to be neglect. People living in the slums have no time to take care of the environment where they are living in, which would make the whole environment dirty and unendurable. Moreover, messy environment is the breeding ground of most diseases, which would cause a lot of society costs once it bursts out. However, the society has to bear this consequences together because poverty and the lack of compassion is the main reason which made the slums increased rather than decrease.

The phenomenon of rapid urbanization in conjunction with industrialization has resulted in the growth of slums. According to the report by Anushri Kapur, three main reasons that simply cause the growth of slums might be the shortage of developed land for housing, the high prices of land beyond the reach of urban poor, a large influx of rural migrants to the cities in search of jobs. The agricultural land of the village is put to urban land use, whereas the inhabited area of the village is left intact without the infrastructure facilities. In comparison to other areas, the rent and cost of living in these areas would remain low, resulting in overcrowding. The slums developed in one area of the city, where the poor live get deteriorated in course of time. The area gets congested and overcrowded and in the absence of adequate municipal services, slum conditions increase. A slum develops as a result of the squatting of poor migrants. Majority of the migrants that come to the city are unskilled workers, who come to the city in search of better living conditions. Their dream usually will not work out and they end up in some low-paid jobs. As these low paid workers are too poor to rent a house and pay for the urban infrastructure and facilities, such as water, sewerage and drainage, they squat on the vacant public land near the places of work, erect huts and use public facilities.

The delegate of the USA believes that the major cause of the growth of the slums might be the lack of employment opportunity, thus, the authority service of assuring employments must be carried out necessarily. For instance, nations should establish related association to bring up a practical skill to people who need a work. Furthermore, in order to improve the environment of the slums, appropriate allowance will be definitely essential; hence, the delegate of the USA believes that collecting taxes from the rich people then use the money to support people living in the slum could better the recent situation. Countries in need could look for help from the PSUP(Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme) to strengthen the capacity of local, central, and regional institutions and key stakeholders in settlement and slum improvement through the use of good governance and management approaches. Last but not least, all nations to work together to advance economy and make the world more prosper than before and let the people walk out of the dark side of the bright city, as the people say, the slums.

United Kingdom

Position Paper

Delegation: Concordia Middle School

**Committee: Special Political and Decolonization
Committee**

Country: United Kingdom

Topic A: Nuclear Usage and Waste Disposal

Nowadays, nuclear has multiple uses, such as nuclear weapon, radioactive medical technology, especially generate electricity. There is a great advantage to use nuclear power, that is, it can reduce carbon emissions. According to the report of World Nuclear Association, there is about 30 countries are using nuclear power to generate electricity. Some of the countries extremely depend on nuclear power, like Belgium and Hungary, the ratio of the nuclear that they use to produce electricity are more than 50 percent, even France are more than 70 percent. However, nuclear plant always produce large amount of radioactive waste, which will cause the serious problem of health. Thus, the management of radioactive waste is the big problem that every country should pay attention on.

In January 2008, UK government had published the energy policy. It emphasize that nuclear is the best way to replace carbon energy. In June 2008, UK government had published the regulation on final disposal of radioactive waste and safety management of the facilities; it was for the problem of the management of place the radioactive waste in deep geological. Moreover, there are the Office of Nuclear Regulation, ONR and Environment Agency responsible for the assessment of UK nuclear electricity's safety.

On the other hand, nuclear disposal had cost United Kingdom billions of dollars to manage it every year, but there are still tons of nuclear wastes for United Kingdom to deal with. In the UK, the total amount of radioactive waste is about 4.7 million cubic-meter, or around 5 million tons. So far, about 1 million cubic-meters have already been disposed. About 94% of the UK's total radioactive waste which is about 4.4 million cubic-meters, falls into the low-level radioactive waste category. About 6% is in the intermediate-level radioactive waste category, and less than 0.1% is classified as high-level waste. Although the volume of HLW is relatively small, it contains about 95% of the total inventory of radioactivity.

Nuclear waste must be out of sight, but not out of mind. The storage soon will be filled, and when the time comes, it'll be too late. United Kingdom is proposing two most possible way to deal with the issue: 1. buried it under the seabed. 2. Sent it to outer space. United Kingdom believed that these two ways can be achieved easily by any country. These two options not only can make sure the radiation doesn't leak out, but also away from people populations. At the meantime, United Kingdom will keep on using nuclear power to generate electricity, and looking for a better energy at the same time

Delegation: Concordia Middle School
Committee: Special Political and Decolonization
Committee

Country: United Kingdom

Topic B: Dealing With The Growth of Slums

Slum is a heavily populated urban informal settlement characterized by substandard housing and squalor. According to UN-HABITAT, around 33% of the urban population in the developing world in 2012, or about 863 million people, lived in slums. Among individual countries, the proportion of urban residents living in slum areas in 2009 was highest in the Central African Republic, and the world's largest slum city is in Mexico City. However, there has many reasons about why the growth of slums are so fast, like a combination of demographic, social, economic, and political reasons. Furthermore, common causes include rapid rural-to-urban migration, economic stagnation and depression, poverty, high unemployment, natural disasters and social conflicts.

Slums are often associated with Victorian Britain, particularly in industrial, northern English towns, lowland Scottish towns and Dublin City in Ireland. In Victorian period, the industrialization and urbanization of Britain attracted large amount of people came into the cities. It brought not only enormous pressure to the housing problem of the lower classes of London, but also when those people who have no job would decided to settle down in only affordable slums. At last, those people who had lived in slums rally still inhabited until the 1940s, when the government started slum clearance and built new council houses.

The United Kingdom is a developed country with a large income differences. One in five of the UK population live below the official poverty line, and the proportion of poverty had increased from 14% to 33% in the past 30 years. British expert predicts that between 2009 and 2015 the number of children in relative poverty will rise by 300,000, taking the proportion to 22.2 per cent. Rising from 2.6 million in 2009/10 to 2.9 million in 2015/16 and 3.3 million by 2020/21; the number of adults of working age in relative poverty is predicted to rise by 700,000 in the same period, which is from 5.7 million in 2009/10 to 6.5 million in 2015/16 and 7.5 million by 2020/21. The levels of poverty are also expected to continue to rise between 2015 and 2020.

The rapid growth of poverty can damage United Kingdom's economy badly. In order to deal with the problem, The British government had already come up with few solutions and some of them are currently being used, including giving more people to work and providing aids to the needed. United Kingdom believes these ways can and will be the most possible solutions to the problem, and if the world can do the same, the problem of poverty can be solved in the near future.