

# BayMun XII

## Councils:

### General Assembly Councils:

- Security Council
- UNEP
- ECLAC
- UNICEF
- SOCHUM
- WHO

### Specialized Councils:

- International Atomic Energy Agency
- Voyage to the future
- The Salem Courthouse
- The Supreme Court of the United States
- مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربي
- The British Parliament

## General Assembly Councils:

- **Security Council:**

***Issue 1: Resolving the Third Sudanese Civil War in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.***

*The armed conflict in South Sudan has grown into one of the biggest humanitarian crises of the century. The civil war is a continuation of the conflict between armed opposition and government forces in 2003 following an attempt at a military coup. With a high death toll of innocent civilians, attempts of easing the conflict during the past year have failed to subdue the rising tension and protest from citizens and politicians alike. Delegates of the council united to bring forth a cohesive resolution to this complex and problematic conflict by finding ways to provide humanitarian aid to affected citizens and immigrants, and restore peace once more.*

***Issue 2: Addressing the violent anti-government clashes across Hong Kong concerning the extradition bill.***

*Until 1997, Hong Kong was a British colony. Since then, Britain transferred sovereignty over Hong Kong back to China. Consequently, an agreement was reached that enabled Hong Kong to maintain its autonomy under the principle of 'one country, two systems'. This agreement came in the form of 'The Hong Kong Basic Law' which would grant Hong Kong its common law and capitalist system for 50 years after the handover in 1997.*

*However, there are intensifying alarms that signal the tightening of China's grip over Hong Kong long before this deadline is met. Proposals to allow the extradition bill triggered the first anti-government clashes across Hong Kong. The bill would have allowed criminal suspects from Hong Kong to be handed over to the Chinese mainland and tried according to their law. The public viewed this as a threat to Hong Kong's judicial independence and feared it would give China greater influence over Hong Kong. As a result, a series of pro-democracy protests erupted with hundreds of thousands taking to the streets. Delegates of this council took the task of bringing forth a unanimous solution that aims to re-establish peace and stability in the region. Moreover, they ensured that Hong Kong's authorities are abiding by human rights and the rule of law, thus bringing an end to the fierce unrest in Hong Kong.*

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- **The United Nations Environment Programme UNEP**

**Issue 1: Preventing the contamination of drinking water and marine life with traces of drugs.**

Pharmaceuticals such as antibiotics and opiates that are flushed into the environment through sewage systems and waste disposal are severely threatening marine life, recently showing signs of seeping into drinking water supplies. The effects of certain contaminants such as birth control pills that contain high levels of synthetic estrogen have been tested and found to disrupt entire ecosystems by infiltrating food chains and changing the behaviour of marine animals. In addition, the drug epidemic currently gripping countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom has been exacerbating the situation by causing traces of illegal drugs such as cocaine to be discovered in rivers and water bodies. In the River Thames, for instance, eels living in the river have been observed to demonstrate strange behaviour and migration patterns due to dangerously high levels of cocaine exposure and consumption. Meanwhile, the groundwater supply in the United States has been contaminated in some areas with few measures taken to treat the water before its distribution. As the study of the effects of such contamination is still in its early stages, the full extent of the health and environmental hazards of these drugs have not been fully realized. Therefore, actions were taken by the delegates to control the disposal of drugs and the contamination of waterways and drinking supplies before any permanent damage was done to species and ecosystems, public health ultimately at risk.

**Issue 2: Battling the destruction of the Amazon Rainforest in Brazil**

The Amazon Rainforest is the world's largest tropical rainforest, covering nearly 5.5 million square kilometers. Approximately 60% of the Amazon rainforest is located within northwestern Brazil and extends into other South American countries. It is reputed to have unparalleled biodiversity as it is home to unique species of plants and animals. The Amazon Rainforest produces 20% of the planet's oxygen supply and is commonly referred to as the "Lungs of the Earth". This name has been attributed to the rainforest due to its ability to absorb an extensive amount of the world's carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that when prevalent in large amounts contributes significantly to the global warming dilemma.

A record number of wildfire fires have ravaged the Amazon Rainforest last year, raising massive concern for the planet's natural life support systems. French

President, Emmanuel Macron, recently hosted a G7 summit session aimed at finding solutions to this detrimental issue. The group offered a \$20 million aid package that would be made immediately available to Brazil and other countries in the region to help tackle the Amazon rainforest fires. However, their offer was turned down by The Brazilian government which claims that foreign money would destabilize the country's sovereignty. Jair Bolsonaro, Brazil's far-right president, has been publicly criticized for his reluctant approach at mismanaging the issue. Internal reports claim that Bolsonaro had planned unpermitted development projects on indigenous people's land reserves in the Amazon region, leading to further deforestation. Global condemnation is brewing as international corporations have taken a step back from investing and buying Brazilian raw materials and meats further pressuring Brazil's economy. It remains unclear how the Brazilian government and military will respond to this environmental crisis and the extent of the damage.

Delegates were required to work together and find a logical solution to this pressing issue with the aim of saving the Amazon Rainforest while maintaining international stability.

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- **The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean- ECLAC**

**Issue 1: Overcoming the socio-economic recession in Latin America.**

At the start of the 21st century, Latin America was flourishing both economically and socially for a period of time. However, after 2011, and particularly following the Lava Jato corruption scandal in Brazil, a large number of Latin American countries such as Argentina, Uruguay and Bolivia have witnessed a severe socio-economic recession causing a plummet in GDP, a significant rise in unemployment rates and even the collapse of the Argentine Peso. This recession has subsequently led to a resonating impact on other areas such as education and crime rates.

In addition, Latin America's economy has suffered significantly due to the lack of wealth inequality which is primarily caused by poor taxation policies, reforms, and the exploitation of tax havens. In an attempt to ease the disparity, much of the action taken by countries such as Argentina and Ecuador relied on boosting the economy through providing subsidies financed through mining and

exporting natural resources. However, although Latin America is known for being rich in resources, the rate at which they are depleting is rendering them an increasingly unreliable source of income, therefore calling for a more sustainable long-term approach towards the redistribution of wealth. Carrying the title of the most unequal region in the world, Latin America and the Caribbean is at a critical state requiring both local and foreign reinforcement in order to prevent the social structure from collapsing and leading to conflicts.

Therefore, with the addition of the crisis in Venezuela and the migration of Venezuelan refugees exacerbating the situation, delegates had to join forces to combat this crisis before its effects spread to neighboring Latin American countries, potentially trapping the region's economy and causing mass social unrest.

## ***Issue 2: Combatting the lack of climate-resilient infrastructure and reforms in Caribbean countries.***

As climate change continues to threaten the economic and environmental integrity of countries around the world, the development of sustainable climate resilient infrastructures has become an imperative part of future reforms and goals. In its fundamental form, climate resilience refers to the ability of various ecological systems and entities to be able to sustain themselves in the face of external issues such as natural hazards. Therefore, implementing climate-resilient agendas and infrastructures can significantly aid in protecting and safeguarding the environment while simultaneously aiding in the development of a country from an economical standpoint, as they can develop effective strategies towards mediating the overall impact on the country.

Due to its geographical location, the Caribbean is prone to many extreme climatic conditions, and has faced a consistent struggle in both safeguarding against and recovering from the damage caused by violent hurricanes and earthquakes. As a result, the total Caribbean debt has reached a staggering 52 billion dollars, which is more than 70% of its GDP, making evident how the lack of climate-resilient infrastructure can be detrimental towards a country's development. In response to these alarming figures, organizations and funds such as the Caribbean Resilience Fund (CRF) and the Caribbean Climate-Smart Coalition have been established in recent years with the aim of combatting the deteriorating state of the Caribbean economy and environment. By investing in long-term financial and structural green innovation, the future of the Caribbean can be better preserved, and the severe debt under which it has been buried can be relieved.

To that end, the delegates of this council had to collaborate to overcome the various technical and financial obstacles that hinder their path, devising sustainable and efficient reforms that can combat this impending crisis.

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- **The United Nations Children's Fund – UNICEF**

**Issue 1: Addressing the issue of child soldiers.**

Children in nations at war and armed conflict are affected in an extensive number of damaging ways, their childhood robbed of them as they are forced into acknowledging the cruelty of reality. These children, in some instances, may be forced to flee their homes and countries, face physical and mental harm inflicted upon them or their loved ones, and miss out on their childhoods which many take for granted. The recruitment of children as soldiers is an issue that, despite its depravity, remains to be prevalent in conflict zones across the world. In 2007, the United Nations Children's Fund defined a child soldier as "any person below 18 years of age who is, or who has been recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity." Children exploited as soldiers are spiking in number, their roles including cooking, carrying supplies and ammunition, spying, conveying messages, and fighting directly in areas of conflict. In war zones, such as Syria, Iraq, South Sudan, and Yemen, a deeply troubling breakdown in humanity and a decreasing respect for human life and dignity is underway.

Hence, the delegates had to join forces to maintain strong monitoring and reporting on violations against children as a prerequisite to informed action in rectifying the issue at hand and bringing about its end.

**Issue 2: Addressing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in tourism.**

The exploitation of children and youth in tourism is an ongoing commercial act which involves people traveling to different locations to engage in sexual acts with minors. In some cases, the child prostitutes themselves travel to other locations with their exploiters. These exploiters are often third persons or even the parents of children who force children and adolescents to perform such acts in return for money. Other cases known as "survival sex" entail children volunteering themselves to the industry in exchange for money, food, shelter, clothes or even drugs. This primarily takes place in second or third world countries and targets street children who are poor or orphans, most cases going unnoticed. Thus far, the issue stems from

*various reasons and conditions that require thorough investigation and regulatory actions that address all aspects of the issue. Although tourism boosts the economies and societies of countries, actions must be taken from both sides involved, the sending and receiving countries — especially those who have relaxed their border controls — in order to completely resolve the issue.*

*Thus, the delegates were expected to delve into the roots of the issue and provide a series of solutions or actions that must be taken to protect and provide for those children who are at a risk of the industry, rehabilitate those being exploited and abused, and prevent future exploitations from taking place by prohibiting and prosecuting exploiters.*

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## **● Social Cultural and Humanitarian Committee – SOCHUM**

***Issue 1: Addressing the increasing self-censorship in journalism and media outlets.***

*An increasing number of journalists, media outlets, and influencers are under strict self-imposed ideological and political censorship, hindering the industry's objective of delivering a holistic and unfiltered account on topics and news. This does not only challenge the right for freedom of expression, but also the integrity of the information broadcasted by media outlets, such as that currently being experienced by Pakistani journalists and print media.*

*However, whilst keeping in mind the threats posed by complete uncensorship such as giving way to political subversion, propaganda or severe criticism of the publisher, the delegates were urged to take the necessary measures that would both protect the public's right to know as well as fulfil the media's role of propagating unmanipulated news and content.*

***Issue 2: Tackling the issue of emergency climate displacement of communities.***

*The unpredictable shift in weather patterns and sea levels caused by climate change has led to droughts, floods, and storms so severe that entire populations are increasingly under the threat of potential displacement to more habitable safety zones. Instances of such have already been witnessed in countries such as North*

*Korea and Somalia, along with the recently proposed plan to relocate the capital of Indonesia, Jakarta, due to expected submergence of the city by the year 2050.*

*As the process of displacement is highly costly and logistically complex, the delegates had to unite to devise a comprehensive plan for both preparing for and handling future climate displacement threats, as well as devising plans to smoothly relocate those in critical conditions.*

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## ● **The World Health Organization (WHO)**

### **Issue 1: Battling the rise of the United States' opioid and drug-trafficking epidemic.**

*The United States is grappling with one of its worst drug crises to date. Declared as a public health crisis that plagues the land, the cases of opioid addiction and illegal drug-trafficking have brought about devastating consequences. Opioids, primarily a class of drugs derived from the opium poppy plant, are divided into two broad categories: legally manufactured medications and illicit narcotics. The increased prescription of opioid medications has led to the widespread misuse of both prescription and non-prescription opioids, these aforementioned medications becoming highly addictive. Analysts have pinned the epidemic as a result of the overprescription of legal pain medications, such as oxycodone, the influx of cheap heroin and synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, supplied by foreign-based drug cartels adding onto the negative toll of the epidemic which poses a threat to national health.*

*In an effort to lower of the increasing death rates as a result of the administration of synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, which is especially lethal, delegates had to propose a list of solutions and initiatives to tackle the dire consequences of the overflow of opioid supply through the epidemic that thrives from illegal drug-trafficking.*

### **Issue 2: Preventing the outbreak and spread of zoonoses in rural areas.**

*Animals and humans live in far greater proximity to one another than ever before due to urbanization, deforestation, and climate change. This indicates that diseases are allowed easy access to contact in jumping from animals to humans (zoonoses) and are hence on the rise. Zoonotic diseases are naturally transmissible between animals and humans and make up more than 60% of emerging infectious*



diseases (EIDs) in humans. Diseases that are zoonotic in nature are disproportionately affecting poor societies in low-income countries, posing a growing threat to public health and global food security. The most damaging outbreaks of high impact diseases in recent decades have had an animal-borne association with rural areas growing prone to the spread of the lethal epidemic. The Ebola crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo is a recent lethal outbreak of a zoonotic disease whose source is suspected to be from a zoonotic pathogen acquired from a colony of bats living in a tree.

The delegations of the council had to suggest means by which the UN could improve their capacity to prevent, detect and respond to disease threats and outbreaks of zoonoses within rural areas.

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## Specialized Councils:

- **International Atomic Energy Agency**

A simulation of the nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

### **Background:**

The nuclear annihilation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States did not only ignite the devastating fire of destruction that raged the Japanese mainland, it also gave birth to what is known as “The Arms Race.” The Arms Race was a competition for dominance over nuclear warfare between the United States of America and the Soviet Union in the period distinguishably known as the Cold War.

Delegates in this council are classified in 2 main administrations, one representing the USA, while the other would represent the Soviet Union. They would be referred to as ‘advisors’ of their respective countries. Spies would be privately assigned to stir up controversy and be of help to their respective side. This council will take its “advisors” back in time to the turbulent period of the Arms race focusing primarily on the Cuban Missile Crisis. As tensions are accumulating between the United States and the Soviet Union, Kennedy and Khrushchev will be tasked with directing the course of history that is about to be determined at the

hands of their advisors. The stakes have never been higher and the decisions have never been tougher!

The goal of this council was to reach an understanding through the use of diplomacy and negotiation to avoid nuclear annihilation, thus maintaining peace and stability.

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## ● **Voyage to the future**

**Issue 1: Confronting the tolls of our deteriorating planet as a result of climate change.**

While some places around the world are getting warmer, others are getting colder. The Earth's climate continues to change as time progresses. During the past 35 years, there has been an increase in the emission of carbon dioxide and other human-made emissions into the atmosphere. The past five years have held a record of having the highest global temperature rise, leading to oceans having to absorb the heat. Additionally, both the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have decreased in mass. Between 1993 and 2016, Greenland lost an average of 286 billion tons of ice per year whereas Antarctica lost an average of 127 billion tons of ice per year during the same time period. Furthermore, the Alps, Himalayas, Andes, Rockies, Alaska and Africa have all been affected as glaciers are retreating. During the past five decades, satellites have also noticed a decrease in the amount of spring snow that covers the Northern Hemisphere, showing that snow is in fact melting earlier. Another effect of climate change is the rise in sea levels, and during the past two decades, the global sea level rose about 8 inches. However, the levels continue to accelerate each year. With an increase of about 30% in the acidity of surface ocean water, it is critical to note that climate change is affecting marine life. Modifying the environment in order to fit the needs of society has caused mass extinction, biodiversity loss and ecological collapse.

Hence, delegations had to work together on bringing forth solutions to help reduce and terminate both the causes and long term effects of climate change.

**Issue 2: Addressing Russia's agenda to hand control over Arctic trade routes to a state-run nuclear group.**

The Arctic Northern Sea route is a shipping route that lies within Russia's exclusive economic zone (EEZ). It runs from the Barents Sea, near Russia's border with Norway, to the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska. Russian permission

*needs to be granted to ships sailing through the NSR. Russia benefits economically by acquiring transit fees and providing icebreakers to ease transportation routes. In the past decade, the area used to be void of ice for only two months per year, however, stimulating climate change is melting northern sea ice caps faster than ever before causing the ice sheets to melt by 13% according to NASA. This dramatic ecological change projects remarkable shifts in trade flow between Asia and Europe, giving Russia huge economic advantages by granting the Northern Sea Routes strategic superiority over other routes. Russia plans on handing control over the NSR to a state-run nuclear group called Rosatom to allow year-long access for ships. It aims to become the exclusive administrator of one of the world's fastest surfacing trade routes while upgrading its decommissioned military bases in the Arctic. Rosatom has a nuclear-powered icebreaker fleet and will be given control by the Russian parliament, over the framework, entryway, defense and shipping in the strategic area. However, Russia expects this agenda to be viable in the early 2030s.*

*Delegates traveled back in time to consider the effects of this drastic shift in strategic power that undoubtedly reshaped trade flows around the globe. The question that was posed was whether this polar-power agenda is for the betterment of all or whether it is another way of pleasing Russia's thirst for global superiority. Upon considering this vital question, delegates had to construct resolutions with the aim of supporting or preventing this agenda from escalating and reaching its fullest potential.*

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## ● **The Salem Courthouse**

### **Re-prosecuting the Salem Witches.**

*Between February 1692 and May 1693, the notorious Salem Witch Trials began after a group of young girls in Salem Village, Massachusetts, were accused of witchcraft. An outburst of agitation took hold of colonial Massachusetts as community leaders intended to build a conservative society heavily influenced by pure religious beliefs. As a result, a special Court of Oyer (to hear) and Terminer (to decide) was set up to prosecute these witchcraft cases. The court handed down its convictions and 19 people were sentenced to death by hanging, a man was crushed to death, and many more died in jail. The Salem Witch Trials go down in history as one of the deadliest witch hunts in North America. Delegates of this council travelled back in time to this dim and eerie period with the aim of critically analyzing the authenticity of these claims, ruling out any other possibilities that might give an*

alternative explanation to the “witches” odd behavior, thus devising logical solutions to the issue at hand.

#### **Case 1: Bridget Bishop**

*Bridget Bishop was the first victim of the Salem Witch Trials. Ten years after she was acquitted of being one, she was accused once more. She fit the profile of a “witch” in every aspect, a poor old widow who happened to be extremely argumentative. She was seen to be an easy choice by the prosecutor, and that she was. Ten of her neighbours testified against her, with the verdict being death by hanging, marking the start of the Salem Witch Trials.*

#### **Case 2: Sussanah Martin**

*A common misconception of the Salem Witch Trials is that all of the accused were from Salem, but that is not the case. Sussanah Martin, unlike the other victims, was actually from Amesbury. There she had been previously tried for being a witch, yet there wasn't enough evidence. Now, she goes to trial once more as four afflicted girls had “Spectral Evidence” against her. The girls did not even have to recognize her, all they needed was her name.*

#### **Case 3: Martha Cory**

*A devoted churchgoer and an upstanding member of the community. Despite that, Martha was still suspected of being a witch since she stopped her husband from going to the trials by hiding his saddle. Knowing this, one of the afflicted girls blamed her for blinding her using magic, putting her on trial and in the limelight of the church.*

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## **● The Supreme Court of the United States– SCOTUS**

#### **Case 1: Abortion**

*Despite being ruled as a constitutional right by the US Supreme Court in the 1973 Roe v. Wade case, abortion has yet again become a topic of immense legal controversy. Certain states have recently passed bills that limit or even completely outlaw the initial ruling of The Supreme Court. For example, on May 14, 2019, the state of Alabama issued the most restrictive abortion law that prohibits the procedure with very few exceptions, while numerous other states have passed “Heartbeat Bills” that illegalize abortion following the fetus’s heartbeat detection.*

Moreover, a controversial Texas bill will allow for not only a ban on abortions, but will also consider them as a form of homicide that can warrant for a death sentence. Meanwhile, states such as New York and Vermont have adhered to the precedent law of legal abortions and claim to continue doing so. These varying laws and decisions have stirred unrest within the public, leading to numerous protests and campaigns supporting both parties.

To that end, the justices of The Supreme must hence unite to make a final decision that would ensure the protection of human rights and uphold the American Bill of Rights.

### **Case 2: Gun Control**

The United States is one of only three countries in the world that have an established right to bear and keep arms, as stated in The Constitution under The Second Amendment. The amendment, however, has been interpreted differently by each state, causing a disparity between laws and a debate over the extent and scope of the right. Furthermore, this discussion has been exemplified by the recent rise in mass shootings in the U.S, with a whopping count of 289 shootings occurring during 2019. While some argue that the shootings only confirm the importance of armed protection for civilians, others advocate the gun control movement that strives to restrict or even prohibit arms. Compromises have been proposed such as legally increasing the age restriction to 21, or deploying more armed police in areas prone to attacks.

Nevertheless, the cases of violence are rapidly increasing and it is the justices' duty to combat this epidemic whilst conserving civil rights and protecting the public.

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## **● The British Parliament**

### **Issue 1: Devising a solution to the Northern Ireland and Ireland border following Brexit.**

In 1921, after 2 years of Irish movements for independence, the Republic of Ireland was created. This put a border through Ireland creating the Republic and Northern Ireland. The latter had a majority of unionists (Ulsters), therefore remained part of what was at the time, the British Empire. This border sparked major turmoil in Northern Ireland as the Irish Republican Army (IRA) sought independence. Trade was blocked, borders became locked, and checkpoints arose all over. This further escalated tension in Northern Ireland

with the IRA violently opposing the border alongside British rule. In 1993 all custom posts were removed under the EU's Single Market. In 2006 the last British watchtower was dismantled and now there is much less tension as there is no longer a physical border in the Irish Island. However, with Brexit incoming, the United Kingdom has a difficult choice to make. The UK wants to have no ties with the EU, therefore a border must be set up in Ireland. This, in turn, would spark up the 20th century's tensions once more. The representatives of the council had to decide on the most appropriate approach to resolving this issue while avoiding sparking conflict in Ireland.

## **Issue 2: Addressing the challenges faced by the British National Health Services.**

The National Health Service (NHS) is a medical and health service in the United Kingdom. It is funded by taxation leading to free public healthcare by the government. However, like most public services, many issues arise. The NHS is greatly underfunded and needs a new budget to meet the new demands as it is projected to be 30 million Pounds underfunded by the year 2020. There are not enough doctors and many are undertrained, especially with the ageing British population. The ageing population also leads to overcrowding in hospitals and not enough hospital beds for patients to stay at since the older people will require more attention. The paperwork load is too much for the nurses and many tend to spend most of their time filling them out rather than dealing with patients. The delegates of this council had to come together to find a solution to the NHS, one that would be most beneficial in ridding the United Kingdom of the burden imposed by the service's shortcomings. Delegates worked to provide innovative means by which the issue had to be dealt with.

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## ● مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربي

الموضوع الأول: تحديد قوانين الضرائب بصورة تتناسب مع عامة الشعب واختلاف مدخولهم.

أخذت معظم دول مجلس التعاون للخليج العربي القرار في فرض الضرائب على مواطنيها في الآونة الأخيرة. فإن غرس هذا القانون قد أدى إلى إعاقة توازن حياة المواطنين بشكل يومي من ناحية وفرتهم للمستلزمات الأساسية، وذلك بسبب رواتب الشعوب المنخفضة. لذا، على المجلس أن يحدد قوانين صارمة على الضرائب بشكل لا يؤثر على ذوي الدخل العالي

ويدعم ذوي الدخل المحدود، حيث سينعكس ذلك بشكل إيجابي على دول مجلس التعاون وحكوماتها وستقل الأضرار على المواطنين.

### **الموضوع الثاني: وضع آلية وخطة عمل لعمليات الردم بما يحافظ على الثروة البحرية والسكنية.**

شهدت دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربي تطوراً فائقاً من ناحية المشاريع العمرانية أثناء السنين الماضية. وما زالت هذه الدول توسع مساحاتها وتنمي عمراتها وفقاً لازدياد الكثافة السكانية ومتطلباتها، فقد تطرقت بعض الدول مثل البحرين والإمارات العربية المتحدة إلى الاعتماد على عمليات ردم البحر لكي تزيد من الأراضي المتوفرة للسكان، أما لتوفير وحدات سكنية لذوي الدخل المحدود أو لإنشاء المشاريع التجارية للمستثمرين. ومن الملاحظ أن عملية الردم المعتمد عليها تسلط الضوء على العديد من الأضرار مثل تدهور الثروة البحرية والسكنية. لذا، على المندوبين أن ينتجوا ويضعوا خطة عمل وعدة قوانين لدول الخليج العربي التي ستمنحهم فرصة في تطوير البلاد دون انعكاس المؤثرات السلبية على البحار وكنائنها.