



SEKMUN

General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic 2: Effects of atomic radiation



Welcome letter

Hello, welcome to the GA Fourth Committee meeting! We are Sabela Aguión and Victoria Benito. We will be your authorities for this committee over the SEKMUN meeting. We will be helping you, informing you and instructing you, not only about the topics that we will be tackling, but also about the rules and motions within the committee. Sabela and Victoria have experience of both United Nations models and debate tournaments. Attaining outstanding results and winning prizes. We are delighted to have them as delegates and to be your authorities and to be able to help you. Good luck!

Fourth Committee of the General Assembly

The General Assembly, created in 1945, is the main body of the United Nations for deliberation, adoption of policies and representation. It is made up of the 193 Members of the United Nations and constitutes a forum for multilateral negotiations on international issues.

The following are some of the functions of the General Assembly:

- Examine and approve the UN budget and establish Member States quotas.
- Consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including disarmament, and making recommendations in this regard.
- Recommend measures for the peaceful settlement of any situation that may harm friendly relations between countries.

The General Assembly is divided into six main committees. The Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth Committee) is responsible for dealing with a wide range of issues, including some such as: five issues related to decolonization, the effects of atomic radiation, issues related to public information , a comprehensive review of the issue of peacekeeping operations as well as special political missions, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), Israeli settlement activities affecting the rights of the Palestinian people and other Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, and International Cooperation for the peaceful uses of outer space.

Effects of atomic radiation:

This topic deals with atomic radiation. Remembering how several years ago he reminded the scientific committee about the urgency of dealing with this issue. The concern that exists (especially in the fourth AG commission) about how humans are exposed to high levels of radiation, in addition to the environment being affected.

This committee recommends, given the urgency, the need to have secure and predictable financing, sufficient to carry out efficient management to organize the annual sessions of these committees (AG4 and the scientific committee) and raise awareness and solve problems of ionizing radiation and its effects on human health and the environment. Knowing that we need a high quality of life for future generations.

Knowing that there is support from other committees such as the WHO (World Health Organization) and the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) for the production of more reliable and extensive sources of scientific information on the levels and effects of ionizing radiation.

One of the problems that prevents nations from solving this alarming problem is that they do not hold ordinary sessions in the scientific committee, in order to organise and alert on this problem, and thus create a monetary fund to improve the health of the humans and the environment, and repair the damage caused by atomic radiation in this generation.

This committee appreciates that the strategies already in place to help with this problem are being updated to improve the collection, analysis, and dissemination of radiation exposure data. It also accepts and appreciates the help of the ad hoc working group to help the Scientific Committee support and monitor progress, assess new scientific developments relevant to

the Committee and apply the updated strategies. In addition to the publication of the four substantive scientific reports approved by the Scientific Committee.

Demand to disseminate the conclusions of the updated evaluation. In addition to wanting the continuation of the scientific work and evaluation program on behalf of the General Assembly, on its study and worldwide evaluation of the exposure of the population to ionizing radiation from natural and other sources.

Definitions and key terms relevant to the topic.

Atomic radiation: Also known as ionizing radiation, it is a type of energy released by atoms in the form of electromagnetic waves, being gamma rays or X-rays or alpha and beta particles or neutrons.

Natural sources where the radiation comes from: consequence of the presence of radioactive materials existing in the earth's crust.

Artificial sources where radiation comes from: X-rays and some medical devices.

Environment: Set of circumstances or physical and biological factors (air, temperature, relief, soils and bodies of water, living components, plants, animals and microorganisms) that surround living beings and influence their development and behaviour.

Effects on human health caused by atomic radiation: In the event that radiation doses exceed certain levels, they can have acute effects on health; skin burns or acute radiation syndrome. Low doses of ionizing radiation may increase the risk of long-term effects; cancer.

Links of interest:

UN Resolution on the subject (effects of atomic radiation) <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N22/622/21/PDF/N2262221.pdf?OpenElement>

Effects of radiation (OMS) <https://www.who.int/es/news-room/factsheets/detail/ionizing-radiation-health-effects-and-protective-measures>

Radiation theory

https://rinconeducativo.org/contenidoextra/radiacio/teora_sobre_las_radiaciones.html