World Agency for Advanced Technologies and Existential Risks – WAATER

Author
Michal Danilák

The submission proposes the creation of a new IGO or body of the UN in order to manage global and existential risks and emerging technologies. The organization mission is to analyze, research, monitor and manage global and existential risks and related new technologies. Mandate will be given on risks not covered by other international organizations, at first, and working through incremental increase of said mandate, manpower and resources through international treaties. Funding will be received from member states, sponsors, new insurance funds, licenses and allowances from future technologies such as AI and self-rep, exploitation of space and deep seas, and captured CO2 allowances – to have possibility manage risk of trillions USD impacts. Votes in the organization’s General Assembly will be given to member states per capita.
1. Abstract

SUMMARY
Our proposal is dealing with international cooperation related to the management of the existential and global risks (GaER) based on advanced, disruptive technologies or manageable by them. We are proposing new global organization (or new body of the UN):

World Agency for Advanced Technologies and Existential Risks – WAATER
with future power that is enough to manage these risks.

WAATER mission: Manage global and existential risks using advanced technologies.

Advanced technologies are here in the two roles:
As a tool to manage global and existential risks but also as source of new global and existential risks.

WAATER PRIORITIES
Identify, in depth analyze, classify and monitor potential global and existential risks (GaER). Analyze, assess, propose, prepare, implement and monitor the international regulations related to the new technologies based risks with close cooperation with UN and other bodies. Manage worldwide licenses, allowances and insurance funds related to the potentially dangerous advanced technologies. Research in advanced technologies usable for GaER management. Apply advanced technologies for new approaches mainly to the GaER mitigation. Implement mitigation solutions for the materialized threats impact – which require long term, trillion USD scale, massive preparation (such as 3.5°C or more rise of the global temperature, massive release of methane from permafrost, climatic migration of 1 billion or more people, huge NEO object).

DESIGN OF THE WAATER MODEL TO FULFIL MISSION
The only suitable form for new actor in the global and existential risks management is worldwide supported international organization. So, its members can be only states or other international organizations; supporters also private persons and NGO. Mandate of the WAATER will be based on the International Treaty. There is minimum chance to succeed with new international organizations that is trying to take mandate from other fluent international organization (for example from UN FAO or WHO, WTO, UN Security council). There is some subset of global and existential risks that all national and international actors can agree, that we need their new, better global management because there are not covered by today approaches. In the approach of the new international organization on its beginning will be responsible for new set of activities or risks not covered with today international organizations (For example to start with better WMD control is not reasonable, because strong institutional UN power is behind it, but threats from Industry 4.0 and artificial beings and autonomous weapons are much better). Main body of WAATER will be General Assembly (same function as in the UN). Power to act will be described in the set of the approved “Mandates to Act”, which in the case of risk materialization will be used as a rule to act without necessity of other approval. Real mandate for action cannot be reached in on step, on the beginning of the organization existence. Big bang start has minimum chance to succeed. Smaller, but good manageable scope with quick wins, mid-term results has more chances to succeed than approach “to solve everything”.
BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR BUILDING WAATER
Result of its activities is good of all humankind (for example: Earth protection from space NEO object, open technology for better water desalination solutions, early warning system in the case of tsunami or massive Solar flare, regulations for artificial beings). Solar system bodies are assets for all, so also benefits from them are for all. Respect for the equal value of all human beings with full respect of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Respect for the actual political reality – forms of the states and their political organization. Deep understanding and clear communication, that some risks are manageable only as cooperative activity of all the nation, whole mankind. Not only negative, but also positive risks management – world citizens have direct benefits from the WAATER. Global and existential risk management is not only burden but also opportunity for industry. Realistic, smaller proposal is better than nice all-problems solving utopia. Excellent is sometimes enemy of good and real. Devil is in details, so details must be solved. Step by step: start with analyses, then treaties and regulations and later risk management solutions. Future money and potential incomes are simpler approved then today spendable. Minimize need for Titanic style disaster management (when not all are saved). Use Web 3.0 tools to communicate with people, business, politicians.

2. Description of the model
Description of the model is divided into the phases of the WAATER activities.

PHASE I. – MANDATE, RESOURCES AND POWER TO ACT

Mission for Phase I:
WAATER is established, gets mandate, power and enough resources to start first activities.

First steps
• Strategic plan for WAATER establishing.
• High level analyses and overview of today and emerging top challenges and risks for mankind that needs better approaches then today.
• Strong declaration of needs to look for better approaches important for many states or all mankind and successful worldwide PR of this needs.
• Confidentiality for future activities based on properly proposed principles,
• Charter, financing, decision making, priorities.
• Support from important stakeholders.
• Special support of the strong international bodies and private influencers.

Later
Worldwide respect for the organization because of its first positive results. Mandate extension based on approved International treaties.

DECISION MAKING
There are some open issues how to organize voting or distribute influence on WAATER. There is no the only rightful solution, but some are commonly used.
Contribution: per state GDP / per capita?
We prefer contribution per GDP. In case of “per capita” poor countries haven’t money for WAATER. Half of the votes for decisions will be from this stream.

Votes per capita / per states?
We prefer global, planetary view – votes per capita. In the case “per states” group of coordinated small states have too much power. Small states can group and use international organization for WAATER (example: EU).

Benefits distribution: per capita / modified per capita?
We prefer benefits distribution based on modified per capita income – it means per capita income distribution with modifiers for people from poor countries.

Power to act
For some risks quick reaction can be required, where is no time for long decision-making. Approach of WAATER is to prepare set of “Mandates to Act”. These mandates are approved and in the case of risk materialization no other approval is required.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR WAATER
There are some different sources of money for WAATER:

Contributions from member states (start)
State donors (for example: planned 100 billion USD for climatic impacts mitigation for poor countries, UN estimated need is up to 300 billion)
Sponsors and supporters (start)
Special funds (later)
Licensing and Allowances (later)

We all know, that spending existing money on the international organization is not very popular in these days across the governments and growing nationalism.

Our idea is, that main source or contribution for WAATER economic power will be from today non-existing money. Seems silly? It will be the money from future technologies, internationally developed, licensed and controlled. Chance to agree on these money is much bigger.

Special funds
International insurance fund for adverse impacts of the:

climatic change (for Impact mitigation and disaster recovery in case of climatic severe adverse events such as long-term drought) – analogue as reinsurance funds for insurance companies.
artificial beings (for Impact mitigation and disaster recovery in case of global severe adverse events) – analogue as reinsurance funds for insurance companies.
self-replicating technologies (for Impact mitigation and disaster recovery in case of global severe adverse events from self-rep).

Licenses and allowances
- Income from licensing commercial activities from international deep-sea bed. We believe that it is wealth of whole mankind. So, companies planning to exploit deep sea bed will buy licenses for these activities from WAATER (for example for mining precious metals).
• **Income from licensing commercial activities from our Solar system bodies.** We believe that space bodies of our Solar system are the wealth of whole mankind. So, companies planning to exploit space bodies will buy licenses for these activities from WAATER.

• **Income from licensing technologies for semi-replicating factories**[1](for example use factories based on the solar power stations on 10% surface of Sahara for water desalination, green gases catching and electricity production).

• **Income from allowances for carbon dioxide production** – WAATER will be investor / co-owner of the semi-replicating factories with proactive CO2 and other green gases catching from atmosphere. And some portion of the caught gases will be the base for allowances for carbon dioxide producers. Income from huge international research projects (size of ITER project on thermonuclear fusion) such as semi-replicating factories for Earth and space applications.

**PHASE II. – BUILD RISK MANAGEMENT KNOWLEDGEBASE**

Mission for Phase II:

**WAATER will be responsible for knowledgebase related to the existential and global risks.**

Success in knowledgebase establishment and models produced is the key to the mandate for next WAATER mission – managing priority risks.

**Main steps in building knowledge base**

**Risks**
Identify all today and future existential and global risks (long list – more than 100 risks). Broad scientific discussion is required to complete long list. For all risks from long list provide high-level analyses including BIA. Global PR is done for long list of risks. Choose the set of priority risks for management (short list, Top 10) Broad scientific, social and political discussion across the world is required to complete priority list. Global PR is done for priority list of risks. Prepare systematic registry for risks.

**Regulations** (as special case of risk management interventions)

Identify all legal documents containing risks regulations. International – such as international Treaties and related regulatory documents. National – key regulations from biggest countries. Identify all today regulations and interventions related to the global risk management in documents (long list – based on semantic decomposition of the documents). Identify, proposed, planned or mentioned regulations. Choose the most important regulations (short list). Prepare registry for regulations.

**Possible interventions for risk management**
Identify all today applied interventions in the global risks management (long list)Political Legal Organization / administrationTechnical Personal Other
Choose subset of the priority interventions (short list)Prepare registry of possible interventions
Matrix risks / interventions
For every risk are identified all possible interventions for managing that risk (long list of candidate solutions).

Start with existing actors and interventions that are in practice now (for example UN WHO and its interventions in the case of severe pandemics). Choose best practices. Then continue to search for with other possible interventions. For every identified intervention provide high level analyses including BIA, CBA and TCO. Broad scientific discussion is required to complete long list of interventions. Global PR is done for matrix.

Produce matrix of the: risks / possible interventions. Map interconnections and dependencies of the risks and prepare RIM (Risks interconnection maps).

Models for estimating impact of interventions
Describe and classify possible impact of interventions. Start to build models for mankind activities (global economy, social organization, ecology, ...) for modelling impacts of possible interventions. For priority interventions prepare in-depth BIA (Business impact analyses) based on models (existing and prepared by WAATER). Prepare methodology how to derive impact of global risks on the state level – useful for member states of WAATER. Provide support for states in impact analyses of global risks on the state level.

Usage of the knowledgebase
Scope of usage
Knowledgebase and models are usable for states, their specialists, education, politicians and common citizens for free. Lectures, presentations and workshops based on knowledgebase are worldwide provided. - Publications suitable for different stakeholders are produced and distributed. - Knowledgebase is periodically reviewed. Web of cooperating international organizations, universities, research departments is established.

Knowledgebase as baseline for WAATER mandate in the next steps
From short list of priority interventions choose interventions for future management or implementation, where WAATER wants to get mandate for managing them.

Broad scientific, social and political discussion across the world is required to complete priority list. Global PR and support management is done for priority list of interventions. Map of priority risks, priority interventions with their interconnection is the baseline for the scope specification of the WAATER activities and mandate for its existence.

This size of the first steps mission has chance to be realistic, not dystopic.
- Our estimation is that firsts version of knowledgebase requires no more than 20 man-years of work.
- For models and in-depth analyses is our estimation no more than 200 man-years.

Remark
There is no published today in-depth, systematic overview of all global / existential risks with overview of possible interventions for their management. Most

**Examples of answers that we are looking for in the analytic phase:**
What are interventions applicable for some risk in today regulation framework? Is [active carbon dioxide removal good idea][5] and if yes, how to remove 545 billion tons [6] of it from atmosphere? Who will be responsible for adverse global impact of some GMO? Who will be responsible for adverse actions of artificial beings? What to do with potential of massive unemployment because of Industry 4.0 impact? What are possibilities to stop growing inequality when today world’s eight richest people have same wealth as poorest 50% of people [7]? How to help billions of potential migrants in the case of the failure of Paris climatic agreement? Use approach 3D (development, diplomacy, defense)? How to regulate opportunities for solar bodies exploitation or is today regulation enough? How to help control semi-replicating and self-replicating technologies? How we can manage massive methane emissions from melting Siberian permafrost?

Examples from the tree of Knowledge for global risks:
https://www.lewik.org/d/global-and-existential-risks/?lang=en

**POSSIBLE PRIORITY RISKS DOMAINS FOR WATER IN-DEPTH ANALYSES**

**Some important facts**
11 billion people in 2100
• require much more food and water then today (50% more)
• Require much more land for living (less land for agriculture)
• Have potential for total devastation of the Earth environment

Climatic change (A2 scenario)
• has higher probability because of requirements of the 11 billion people
• can cause famine and missing water for 6 billion or more people, parts of the Earth inhabitable – in the case of failure of Paris climatic change
• Means positive feed-back for green gases – based of methane release from permafrost an growing risk for methane clathrate release

Industry 4.0 and 4.1 will provide intelligent autonomous robotics and self-replicating technologies (SRT) with unprecedented technological, political, space and military power.

It has technical potential to give food, water and good life for 11 billion people. But it can also remove most of the people from today work positions. Opportunity window when capital was moving to the development countries because of cheap work power is closing. Self-replicating technologies will make WW3 much more probable. Owners of the industry 4.1 factories don’t need most of the population. Private owners of the SRT will have too much power.

Space colonization and exploitation combined with self-replicating technologies is potential of new, unprecedented levels of disparity.
**Priority domains**

Preparedness for possible severe impact of manageable global and existential risks

3° C or more Earth global temperature growth as one of the possible scenarios – A2 (for example in case of Paris agreement failure). Massive draughts, famine, ... Billion or more of the climatic migrants GMO microorganism with adverse impact and unmanaged proliferation (maybe as result of bio-terrorism). Threats from NEO objects. Threats from super-volcano eruption.

Set of Industry 4.0 risks related to AI, autonomous devices and artificial beings.

Technological risks of advanced autonomy of artificial devices and beings. Massive unemployment and taxing of artificial beings. Potential for growing inequality of wealth distribution. Military risks (new class of WMD)....

Set of Industry 4.0 risks related to the semi-replicating and self-replicating technologies.

Dangerous GMO microorganisms (biological WMD, uncontrolled proliferation). Licensing genomes and artificial organisms. Impact of semi-replicated technologies in the Earth applications and space exploitation / colonization. Impact of the semi-replicated technologies in the military (new class of WMD)...

Preparedness for some threats cannot be done within months or few years, requires not billions, but trillions of USD – level of the geoengineering.

**Examples of risks, where long term preparation is important**

- Billion or more of climatic migrants start to move because of draught, famine
- Massive methane release from Siberia permafrost has started
- New microorganism without natural enemy is spreading worldwide
- AI beings take control over the Internet
- Some NEO has been found with certain collision with Earth within few months

If we have not prepared technology to change NEO orbit or destroy it, it is hard to be prepared.

**PHASE III. – TIME FOR REGULATIONS**

Mission III: **WAATER will propose international treaties novels, new treaties and other regulations related to the better management of the global and existential risks**

Key for the global and existential risks management is internationally accepted legal and regulation framework. Main parts of this framework are rights and obligations. Both rights and obligations are tightly connected. For example, if you have right for clean water, to implement this right you need some set of obligations to the authorities and private sector. It is real virtue to find acceptable level of regulations (too much regulations are killing business; no regulations are dangerous for citizens’ well-being).
Domains for treaties and other regulations

- GEONGINEERING TREATY
- Regulation
- Applications
- Insurance fund and compensations

ARTIFICIAL BEINGS – PRINCIPLES AND TREATIES

- National and international juridical status of artificial beings
- International trade principles including artificial beings
- Global and local taxing of the artificial beings
- Principles of existence and conduction of the artificial beings
- Responsibilities for severe impacts of artificial beings misconducting

SEMI-REPLICATING TECHNOLOGIES TREATIES (non-biological)

- Control of the spreading of replicants
- Licensing technologies
- Space use of semi and self-replication technologies
- Global disaster recovery actions

REPLICATING TECHNOLOGIES TREATIES (biological and combined)

- Control of the spreading of GMO or Artificial Life forms
- Licensing for potentially dangerous technologies
- Space use of replicating technologies
- Global disaster recovery actions

NON-PROLIFERATION TREATIES FOR NEW CLASSES OF WMD

- Intelligent swarms of UAV, UGW, UVV
- Massive cyber attacks

UNITED NATIONS TREATIES AND PRINCIPLES ON OUTER SPACE

- Upgrade Space exploitation
- NEO, LEO, lunar space forces open issues

Remarks

In the future can arise combination GMO and non-biological part in replicants. To propose more detailed scope of treaties is beyond this version of proposal.

Treaties and regulations monitoring

For some treaties or parts of treaties is WAATER responsible for their preparation, signing, implementation, monitoring with strong cooperation of UN bodies.

Build and prepare organization infrastructure, including teams of inspectors. Inspect subjects of regulation. Solve identified non-compliance with regulations.

PHASE IV. – PREVENTION AND MITIGATION PREPAREDNESS

Mission IV:

WAATER is preparing for prevention and mitigating adverse impacts of materialized threats
Scope and size of activity is based on the budget, risk analyses results, new treaties. Priorities WAATER is starting process.

Approach is based on two steps management:

Minimize riskMitigate impacts in the case of the materialized threat

**PRIORITY RISKS FOR PREVENTION AND MITIGATION PREPAREDNESS**

**Missing food**
Food requirement increase in Africa (from 1.24 billion people today, 2.48 billion 2050, 4 billion 2100) [8]Climate change has severe impact on crop yields, particularly in the sub-Saharan Africa. Food reserves for global famine threat are not enough for reasons such as a drought because of climatic change. Use cereals to bio-fuels. Need in 2050: 3 billion tonnes of cereals. Need for arable land which can be destroyed by climatic change impact, urbanization, wars, ...

**Missing water (water stress)**
Drinking and technical water (agriculture, industry) for Africa combined with impact of climatic change. Water for irrigation requirements: up to 6,000 cubic km. Drinking water for some Asia countries combined with impact of climatic change.

**Massive migration**
Migration because from Africa (2.5 billion more people in Africa in 2100) – reasons missing food, climatic change, missing agricultural land, wars, ... One billion or more potential migrants in case of impact of climatic change such as severe drought or other reason.

**Other**
NEO threats. Artificial beings or other artifacts with autonomous intelligence and harmful potential. Replicating technologies (biological) and their applications. Semi-replicating technologies (non-biological).

**EXAMPLES OF PREVENTION / PREPAREDNESS (OUTLINE)**

**Risk: collision with big NEO object with threat of global or existential risk**

**Prevention phase (examples)**
Continue in the international cooperation and monitoring of NEO. Expand space based monitoring of NEO. Choose independent technologies (for example gravitational tractor, use of solar wind, object albedo change, rocket collision). Estimates costs.- Find contractors for implementation of each technology. Test prototypes. Test final products. Apply results also for other applications. Periodically test functionality of final products. Apply protection mechanisms in the case of NEO collision real threat.

Later: Build space or lunar forces for NEO protection.

**Mitigation preparedness phase (examples)**
Prepared Earth based rocket forces for NEO destruction in the case of the failure of space forces. Evacuation plans (case of mid-sized object).

**Risk: Missing water (water stress)**

**Prevention phase (examples)**
Build networks of dams and water collectors to collect water from rains.
Efficient recycling of used water. Prepare GMO crops suitable for minimal water requirement. More efficient irrigation of crops. Use of greenhouses with closed water cycle.

**Mitigation preparedness phase (examples)**
Prepare infrastructure for massive desalination based on semi-replicating factories (thousands of cubic kilometers of desalinated water).

**Risk: global famine**

**Prevention phase (examples)**

**Mitigation preparedness phase (examples)**

**Risk: Climatic change**

**Prevention phase (examples)**
Fulfill Paris Climatic change agreement targets. Massive use of green energy. Decrease the need for meat. Geoengineering: Prepare infrastructure for geoengineering (based on massive network of semi-replicating factories). Change Earth albedo: on the parts of the Earth surface (for example cities or deserts); in the atmosphere in the space around Earth (use space mirrors). Use desert lands photovoltaics for active carbon capture from atmosphere. Use bioengineering – GMO with active carbon capture supported by iron distribution in oceans.

**Mitigation preparedness phase (examples)**
Prepare GMO crops suitable for higher temperatures and minimal water requirement. Prepare infrastructure for massive use of water desalination – use deserts photovoltaics.

**PHASE V. – ACTIVE OPERATIONS**

**Mission V:**

**WAATER is leader in active operations relating to the mitigation of the materialized threats**

Scope and size of activity is based on the budget, risk analyses results, new treaties.

Priority of WAATER is starting with simple operations. General Assembly will approve internal regulation related to the “Mandates to Act”. For every operation will be prepared and approved “Mandate to Act”.
Example of the actions:
Distribution of the prepared food in case of global famine. Massive capture of methane from permafrost. Catching dangerous AI being.

Details of the Mission V is too early specify, because it will be result of the teams of expert groups under the General Assembly of WAATER.

The whole model in the form of the Tree of knowledge see: https://www.lewik.org/d/waater-world-agency-for-advanced-technologies-and-existential-risks/?lang=en


### 3. Motivation

#### GENERAL APPROACH TO THE ARGUMENTS.
As we proposed WAATER as international organization based on International Treaty with members – states and internal organizations, with its General Assembly which will be responsible for details of daily Acting of WAATER and “Mandates to Act”; we don’t describe mechanisms in depth – because we know, that it will be result of the groups of experts managed by General Assembly of WAATER.

#### 1. CORE VALUES.
As mentioned above, basic principles for building WAATER include:

Result of its activities is good of all humankind (for example: Earth protection from space NEO object, open technology for better water desalination solutions, early warning system in the case of tsunami or massive Solar flare, regulations for artificial beings). Solar system bodies are assets for all, so also benefits from them are for all. Respect for the equal value of all human beings with full respect of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Not only negative, but also positive risks management – world citizens have direct benefits from the WAATER. We prefer benefits distribution based on modified per capita income – it means per capita income distribution with modifiers for people from poor countries.

#### 2. DECISION-MAKING CAPACITY.
As, mentioned decision making processes will be included in the International Treaty for WAATER and another proposed International Treaties related to the proposed risks.
Operational decision making is based on the voting in the “peace time” for mandate to act in the case of global or existential risk is materialized. Approach of WAATER is to prepare set of “Mandates to Act”. These mandates are approved and in the case of risk materialization is no other aprovement reuired.

3. EFFECTIVENESS.
The governance model must be capable of handling the global challenges and risks and include means to ensure implementation of decisions – this requirement needs legal framework (International Treaty on WAATER, mechanisms to act, konwoledge to act – as is described in the Phase II, money and human resources.

Details will be proposed in the internal documents of the WAATER approved by General Assembly of the WAATER. So for us seems not meaningful to work with details which will be approved by members of the WAATER.

4. RESOURCES AND FINANCING.
The governance model must have sufficient human and material resources at its disposal, and these resources must be financed in an equitable manner. The power of mandate is based on the scope of manageable resources. Nice example are today limits of UN ($ 5.4 billion budget).

For some existential risks maybe trillion sized budget will be required.

So we proposed not only standard sources of finance, but some special which can later be in the size of the trillions of USD.

Contributions from member states (start)State donors (for example: planned 100 billion USD for climatic impacts mitigation for poor countries, UN estimated need is up to 300 billion)Sponsors and supporters (start)Special funds (later)Licensing and Allowances (later)

Special funds
International insurance fund for adverse impacts of the:

climatic change (for Impact mitigation and disaster recovery in case of climatic severe adverse events such as long-term drought) – analogue as reinsurance funds for insurance companies.artificial beings (for Impact mitigation and disaster recovery in case of global severe adverse events) – analogue as reinsurance funds for insurance companies.self-replicating technologies (for Impact mitigation and disaster recovery in case of global severe adverse events from self-rep).

Licenses and allowances
Income from licensing commercial activities from international deep-sea bed. We believe that it is wealth of whole mankind. So, companies planning to exploit deep sea bed will buy licenses for these activities from WAATER (for example for mining precious metals). Income from licensing commercial activities from our Solar system bodies. We believe that space bodies of our Solar system are the wealth of whole mankind. So, companies planning to exploit space bodies will buy licenses for these activities from WAATER. Income from licensing technologies for semi-replicating factories[1] (for example use factories based on the solar power stations on 10 % surface of Sahara for water desalination, green gases catching and electricity production). Income from
allowances for carbon dioxide production – WAATER will be investor / co-owner of the semi-replicating factories with proactive CO2 and other green gases catching from atmosphere. And some portion of the caught gases will be the base for allowances for carbon dioxide producers. Income from huge international research projects (size of ITER project on thermonuclear fusion) such as semi-replicating factories for Earth and space applications.

5. TRUST AND INSIGHT.
The trust enjoyed by a successful governance model and its institutions relies on transparency and considerable insight into power structures and decision-making:

First level of trust will be based on the International Treaty on WAATER. Second level of trust will be based of the set of “Mandates to Act” approved on General Assembly of the WAATER. Decision-making process is based also on voting system, that we have proposed above –

**Votes per capita / per states**

We prefer global, planetary view – votes per capita. In the case “per states” group of coordinated small states have too much power. Small states can group and use international organization for WAATER (example: EU).

6. FLEXIBILITY.

As we mentioned tools of flexibility will be the “Mandates to Act”, which can be improved in the “peace-time” and reviewed after the missions.

Details of flexibility will be specified in the internal Acts of WAATER approved by its General Assembly.

7. PROTECTION AGAINST THE ABUSE OF POWER.

In general protection against the abuse of Power will be included in the International Treaty of WAATER. Approvals for missions and operations will be done by General Assembly of the WAATER (see also Voting mechanisms description). Then mechanisms of protection will be described in the internal regulations related to the “Mandates to Act”. In these regulations also protection against abuse of power will be in depth described.

8. ACCOUNTABILITY.

Details of the accountability will be described in the internal regulation of the WAATER, and will be near same as is used in today bodies of UN such as WHO or FAO, or UN peacekeepers (Blue Helmets). So we don’t need to invent some new mechanisms. Level of application of accountability is based on the will of General Assembly of WAATER. Because proposed members of WAATER are all states as in the case of UN, practical accountability of their management and actions will be near same as in the case of UN.