

**Topics discussed in the General Assembly:**  
***1- Protection of human rights and fundamental freedom while countering terrorism***

Following the horrors of World War II, many governments realized that a concept of state sovereignty that allowed states to treat citizens as they pleased within their borders was obsolete. Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, international standards of human rights, painstakingly developed by governments, activists of national governmental organizations over the course of several decades have met their biggest challenge in the actions of national governments that have sought to deter and prevent further acts of international terrorism. Around the world, countries have scaled back fundamental rights and freedoms. This risks exacerbating the problem of terrorism by feeding its root causes, which the High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change identified as “despair, humiliation, poverty, political oppression and human rights abuse.” Also relevant to the discussion of human rights and terrorism are the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), and the Human Rights Council (HRC). The Office of the UNHCHR was established based on the recommendation of the Vienna Declaration and Program Action in 1993 and its acts as a “focal point for the promotion of human rights” by providing advisory services, system wide coordination and strengthening of UN human rights machinery. The Human Rights Council established in 2006 following the recommendation to the Secretary General Kofi Annan. The purpose of the HRC is to promote respect of human rights, recommend new treaties and norms, periodically review compliance by all member states and directly address serious human rights violations. The UN is a logical player in fight against terrorism because it is a universal organization and can provide legitimacy for state action. The committee mission is to underscore the need for all states to respect human rights and promote the rule of law while fighting terrorism.

***2- Elimination of barriers to justice for women***

Women’s human rights groups have fought for decades to bring domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment and discrimination into the public sphere. The UN has made women’s issues a priority through its structure, programs and initiatives in order to fulfill its purpose of promoting and encouraging respect of human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all. Efforts have been made to reform judicial systems at local, national and international levels. The creation of women specific organizations such as the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), continues the commitment of the UN and its partners to promote and achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women. In recent

decades, the the nature of war has shifted away from the traditional interstate warfare towards intrastate warfare. These intrastate conflicts have been sparked by internal political, ethnic and economic unrest; consequently changing the warfront in which these types of conflicts are conducted. Thus, civilian casualties have become more common in warfare, particularly amongst women and children. Sexual violence has been present throughout historical wars and conflicts. The committees' mission is to reconstruct of a formal and stable judicial system to prosecute those who have violated national laws, such as the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Congo, and former Yugoslavia.

**Topics discussed in Economic Social Council (ECOSOC):**  
***1- Prevention of youth crime and the rehabilitation and reintegration of youth offenders***

Children, youth and crime have been at the forefront of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Program since 1947. There are four distinctive areas developed by the UN with respect to juvenile justice, namely the administration, prevention, non –custodial measures, and protection of incarcerated youth. The United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, also known as the Riyadh Guidelines, reflect a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and child-oriented approach to offsetting conditions. The Guidelines focus on early preventive intervention and aim at promoting, with intensive determination, a positive potential of mass media and the community, as well as youth. According to the norms set by article 13.5 of Beijing Rules, imprisoned juveniles should be prepared for their post incarceration social reintegration and “shall receive care, protection and all necessary individual assistance – social, educational, vocational, psychological, medical and physical – that they may require in view of their age, sex and personality. United Nations Rules for Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty charges each States' competent authorities to provide services to assist juveniles in housing, employment and other sufficient means indispensable upon release in order to facilitate successful reintegration. The committee mission should address the following issues:

A..How should the juveniles who commit criminal acts during the time of war be treated?

B..Should there be a mandatory universal minimum age of criminal responsibility be set?

C..Should criminal records of youth offenders be cleared upon completion of the sentence and reaching adulthood?

## ***2- Protecting children rights in legal conflicts***

It is estimated that throughout the world, 1 million children are deprived of their liberty, due to being in a position of conflict with the law. Children who come into conflict with the law face increased poverty, social ostracism and are in some places, at higher risk of contracting HIV.

A child in conflict with the law is anyone under the age of 18 who comes into contact with the justice system after being suspected or accused of committing an offense. Diversion is understood as “directing children away from judicial proceedings and towards community solutions.” Restorative justice promotes reconciliation, restitution and responsibility through the involvement of the child, family members, victims and communities; whilst alternatives to custodial sentencing include counseling, probation, and community service. On November 1989, 30 years after its Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the rights of the Child (CRC). It was subsequently signed by 140 nations and came into force on September 2, 1990. The Convention requires that states act in the best interests of the child, prohibiting the imposition of the death penalty and sentences of life imprisonment for offenses committed by persons under the age of 18. In May 2, 2000, the optional protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography was into force. The committees’ mission is to identify the violent crimes committed by children in poor urban communities and to seek solutions.

## **Topics discussed in the Security Council: *1- The Current situation in the Middle East, specifically the Gulf States***

Developments in the Middle Eastern countries on our southern borders are highly relevant. Of primary interest is the question of whether the region and the countries located there offers an additional threat to Russia’s national interests, stability and security, and whether countries that are our potential military-strategic rivals are increasingly in strength. In addition, military spending by countries in the region has been high. The recent youth revolution in Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya has replicated the threat for foreign intervention in the Gulf States such as the Kingdom of Bahrain. In the Gulf States, the growth of opposition from Shiites has been controlled by broad measures to orchestrate a coup. The main enemy today is extremist terrorist organizations such as Hezboallah, harbored by Iran.

Dangerous new “interfaces” between the Middle East and other regions have recently emerged. The developing conflict between a number of Arab Muslim countries and Sub Saharan Africa are particularly risky. One element that could provoke Afro-Arab strife is the situation in Somalia. Serious differences can be seen in the positions of the Arab and African countries regarding the strategy and specific methods for stabilization of the situation in that state. Stabilization in the Middle East is in the West’s interest. That primarily means progress in settling the Arab-Israeli conflict. The committees’ mission is to seek peaceful resolutions to the current Middle East crisis.

## ***2- Climate Change and international security***

Climate change has been a topic of discussion within the United Nations for a decade. In 1992, the UN established the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC). THE UNFCCC defines climate change as “a change of climate which attributed directly or indirectly human activity over comparable time periods. Having already debated the legality of putting climate change on the agenda, the Security Council now must further the discussion and consider climate change’s implications on international security. Developing countries, specifically those on the list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), if struck by conflict or disasters have more difficulty adapting to climate change and its negative effects because of greater weakness in governance and infrastructure. The committees’ concern is to discuss the effect of climate change on health, economic growth, and reducing poverty and other new conflict.

## **Topics discussed in International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): *1- Nuclear security as the "fourth pillar" of the NPT***

As the peaceful use of nuclear technology for energy production increases throughout the world, two distinct yet somewhat related threats increase just as well: the spread of nuclear weapons technologies amongst States and the threat that non-state actors may acquire nuclear materials and build a nuclear weapon. Intelligence agencies and some analysts have been persistent in warning that large, well organized and global terrorist organizations have been strategically seeking a nuclear capability. IAEA defines nuclear security as the prevention and detection of and response to theft, sabotage, unauthorized access, illegal transfer or other malicious acts involving nuclear material, other radioactive substances or their associated facilities. The committees’ mission is to understand how nuclear security and the underlying terrorism threat can be addressed in the NPT context.

## ***2- The usage of Nuclear programs for peaceful purposes***

In spirit of cooperation forged in the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) to avoid the catastrophic consequences of unbridled proliferation of nuclear technology it is urgent that all remaining Member States join the NPT. Reaffirming Article II of the International Atomic Energy (IAEA) status, which states “The Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, technology and prosperity throughout the world. The committee’s mission is to seek and to identify nuclear programs for peaceful purposes.