General Assembly:

Topic 1: The role of Start ups, Fintech and Entrepreneurs contribution in building the economy

 Community of entrepreneurs are creating positive impacts on local economies. When they establish new businesses and innovate across industries, they bring about economic growth and employment. Entrepreneurs are generally drawn to cities because of their available resources and networks, specifically access to knowledge and sector-specific needs, and the exchange of information that occurs when an entrepreneurial community is brought together. Central to these ecosystems are creative community spaces (CCSs)—a range of physical spaces that enable innovation by creating a convening point for a community of entrepreneurs and start-ups. CCSs serve to anchor entrepreneurial communities and influence the urban economic and physical landscape. How has CCSs contribute to building a community that is sustainable and entrepreneurial and/or is helping advance an industry-specific or sectoral community.

CCSs have showcased inspiring examples and models being implemented in diverse environments across the world. They would provide innovation practitioners and private investors a better understanding of these spaces and how to leverage them effectively.

The role of the committee is to address the economic empowerment of each member states by focusing its effort on developing a conducive eco-system. What are each country's effort   in developing start-ups, fintechs and unleashing entrepreneurship to achieve sustainability and growth?

Reference: UN General Assembly , 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Topic 2: Smart Cities and bridging the dimensions of technology and urban planning

A smart city is an urban development vision to integrate information and communication technology (ICT) in a secure fashion to manage a city's assets. These assets include local departments' information systems, schools, libraries, transportation systems, hospitals, power plants, water supply networks, waste management, law enforcement, and other community services. A smart city is promoted to use urban informatics and technology to improve the efficiency of services. ICT allows city officials to interact directly with the community and the city infrastructure and to monitor what is happening in the city, how the city is evolving, and how to enable a better quality of life.

During the latest years, smart city projects have been more and more popular and widespread all over the world. The continuous increasing of city''s population and the complexity of city management drive local governments towards the strong use of technologies to support a higher quality of urban spaces and a better offering of public services. The fascination of smart cities, able to link high technology, green environment and well-being for citizens, interests all the municipalities, independently on their dimensions, geographical area or culture. Several experiences all over the world show that cities define themselves as smart, but the meaning attributed to this word is different each time. Smart city concept has been growing from empirical experience, therefore a systemic theoretical study about this phenomenon still lacks.

The committee goal is to engage members on their support for smart city projects. What are their local governments and public administrations doing in effective towards smart city implementation, and to be able to create public value and well being for citizens and environmental sustainability in the urban space?

Reference: United Nations Development Program (UNDP) publication, Smart Cities 2016

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Nuclear power has been a contentious and controversial topic. It has the ability to produce electricity with zero carbon emissions, and therefore it is considered as a solution to the global energy problem. However, it also entails several risks, including weapons development, meltdown, and hazards of its waste products.

Topic 1: The Viability of Alternative Nuclear Reactors

Until now, the most common resource for generating nuclear power was uranium. However, scientists have found an alternative means: thorium. Thorium has several potential advantages over uranium, including much greater abundance on earth, superior physical and nuclear fuel properties, reduced nuclear waste, and lack of potential for being used as a weapon. However, there are several disadvantages as well compared to uranium, including significantly high start-up costs and the development of breeder reactors (nuclear reactors capable of generating more fissile material than it consumes). Since 2008, nuclear energy experts have become more interested in thorium over uranium to generate nuclear power. There are projects already going on by several developed and developing nations regarding it. There have been a number of scientific conferences regarding the matter as well.

The job of this committee is to determine if thorium is a good alternative to replace uranium as a generator of nuclear power. Once this has been debated, ways of encouraging nations of different economic, geographic, and political situations to cooperate as well as policies regarding nuclear power need to be discussed.

Topic 2: International Nuclear Disarmament Safeguards

International nuclear disarmament safeguards are a concern for rival countries if a state develops a nuclear weapon. This has been a critical factor in the creation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). There also have been recent conflicts between countries that develop nuclear powers, weaponized or not, and other threatened states, including Iran having gone under pressure for its nuclear power source, and North Korea developing its own nuclear weapons.

Despite the small number of states that do possess weaponized nuclear capabilities, it is still the general interest of the international community that nuclear capabilities should not be proliferated, and thus occurred the NPT. However, with the current situation of state relations, some states would not feel comfortable disarming themselves from nuclear capabilities. Depending on the political situation, there are many ways to disarm nuclear capabilities. Mainly, there are two methods: forced and reciprocity. Forced disarmament means a state or group of states compels another state or group of states by threats or sanctions. On the other hand, reciprocity disarmament means that a state or group of states disarm their nuclear capabilities as a mutual cooperation with other states in the non-proliferation process. Both methods will be discussed in committee. Whichever is safe, however, is a matter to be discussed.

The goal of this committee is to discuss and determine how countries can disarm their nuclear facilities in a way that is safe, monitored, and efficient. After that, based on the political situation, the committee must find a way to convince other countries to disarm their capabilities based on safeguards.

Reference: IAEA Publication –Nuclear Safety and Security, Safeguards (2010)

Economic and Social Council

Topic 1: Promoting Social and Economic Inclusion of Refugees

Today, the world faces a refugee crisis of proportions unprecedented since the establishment of the United Nations (UN) after World War II. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that there are currently 64.3 million people forcibly displayed worldwide, of which 21.3 million have refugee status.

The UN facilitates three response mechanisms to protect and assist refugees: voluntary repatriation, integration into the host community, or resettlement into another country. Today, there is prevalence of protracted refugee situations, loosely defined by the UNHCR as a refugee situation that extends beyond five years; refugees in these instances are left for years with their basic economic, social and psychological needs unfulfilled.

The UN has advocated for greater social development, urging Member States to adopt people centered development policies that focus on the material as the spiritual needs of individuals to ensure higher living standards Article 16 of the Copenhagen Declaration identifies refugees as being among those vulnerable groups and acknowledges that their displacement has tragic consequences for social development of both their home and host states.

The goal of the council is to discuss the refugees replacement focusing on the following: role of the international system, access to education, access to healthcare, and access to labor market and integration. What social development policies can be recommended?

Reference: UNHCR, Aid to Refugees and Displaced People Worldwide The

Topic 2 : The Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Sustainable Development

The private sector has been an important partner in the promotion of development since the United Nations (UN) was founded in 1945. It greatly contributes to economic growth by funding human capital, developing capacity in the workforce, and creating jobs. With the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016, the private sector has used creativity, finance and innovation to encourage productivity, promote inclusive economic growth, and create jobs.

In the UN's efforts to promote the achievement of the SDGs by fostering partnerships with other important actors of society is represented in Goal 17, partnerships for the goals, which states "a successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between government, the private sector and civil society," Public-private partnership (PPP) allow states to strengthen their infrastructure and implement services by taking advantage of the resources allocated in the industries, financial institutions, infrastructure and utilities.

Further, the UN Global Compact established a series of ten principles for ethical and sustainable business, incorporating key elements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with strategies, policies and mechanisms that the private sector can implement. These principles focus on four key areas: human rights, labor, and environment and anti corruption. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) addresses issues related to productive capacity, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.

The goal of the council is to address significant gaps left by the MDGs build stronger partnerships with the private sector and improve the existing partnerships between the different actors of society to achieve and improve the SDGs goals

Reference: World Summit for Social Development Report 2005

Security Council

Topic 1: The Situation in Libya

Today, Libya lacks a nationwide ceasefire. The post Gaddafi Libya, and after years of civil wars, Jihadist groups benefit from acquiring large stockpiles of arms and ammunition left behind by former regime in the aftermath of the war.

Reconciliation is complicated due to various human rights violations, the country's past and displaced communities. The Security Council plays a crucial role in maintaining peace and security in the country and stabilize the country.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is involved in the institutional process focusing on public administration, accountability, and transparency. UNDP launched the stabilization facility for Libya, which is an initiative to stabilize the new united government through activities such as financing to rebuild public infrastructure and humanitarian assistance with a particular focus on child protection.

The goal of the council is to address the problems facing Libya today in terms of internal tribes political conflict, security challenges, human rights and humanitarian issues.

Reference: Unicef, Libya – Humanitarian Situation Report 2016

Topic 2: The situation in the Korean Peninsula

What is the history of conflict?

After Japan's defeat in World War II, Korea became a divided nation, the capitalist South

supported by the United States and its Western allies and the communist North an ally of the Soviet Union.

Cold War tensions erupted into war 1950, devastating the peninsula and taking the lives of as many as 2 million people. The fighting ended with a truce, not a treaty, and settled little.

Besides the border skirmishes, other incidents also have proved provocative. In 1968, North Korea dispatched commandos in an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate South Korea's president. In 1983, a bombing linked to Pyongyang killed 17 high-level South Korean officials on a visit to Myanmar. In 1987, the North was accused of bombing a South Korean airliner.

Today, Norh Korea threatens the United States. Pyongyang warns US to back off on nuclear war threats.

How will nuclear talks be affected?

Washington accuses Pyongyang of running a secret uranium-based nuclear program. The United States, along with the two Koreas, Russia, Japan and China, have been involved in what is called the Six Party Talks.

But those talks have been slow, arduous and in limbo since 2008. And after the revelation of the North Korean uranium enrichment facility a few days ago, the resumption of talks seemed to be in jeopardy.

Choi Jin-wook, senior researcher at the Korea Institute of National Unification, said the North is "frustrated with Washington's response to their uranium program, and they think that Washington has almost given up on negotiations with North Korea."

The goal of the committee is to address the situation in the Korea peninsula and the constant threat of North Korea on its neighboring countries and the States.

Reference: UN Documents for DPRK (North Korea) – Security Council 2017