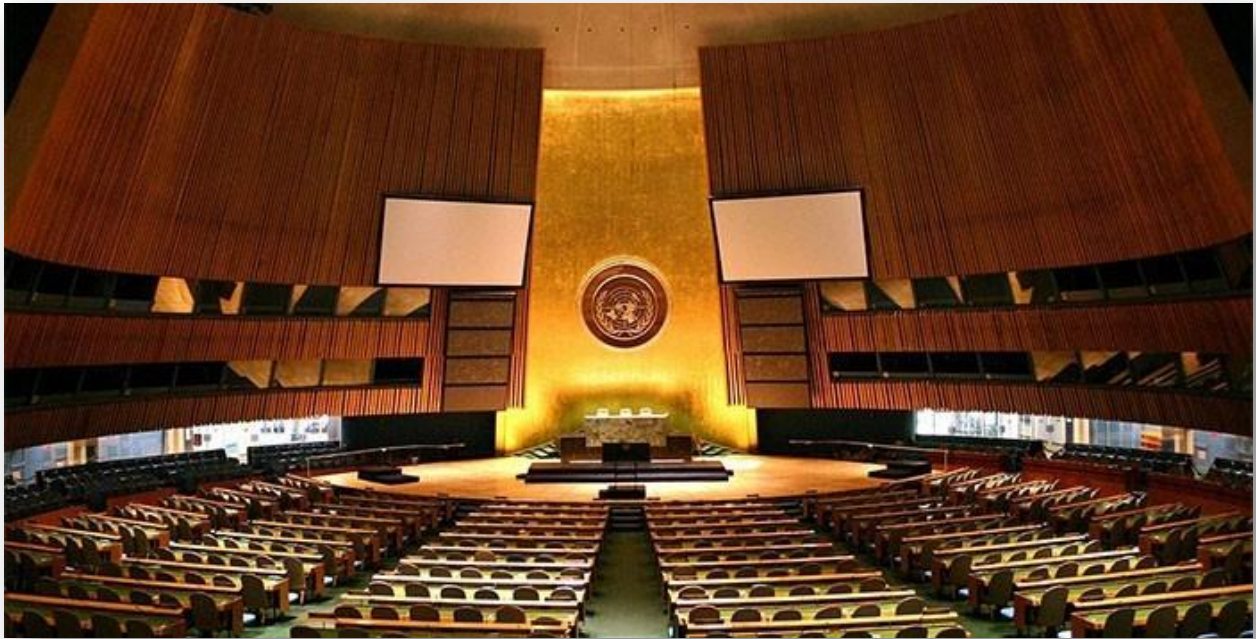




UTOPIA MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2019

United Nations General Assembly



Agenda: Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula

The United Nations General Assembly is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN), the only one in which all member nations have equal representation, and the main deliberative, policy-making, and representative organ of the UN. Its powers are to oversee the budget of the UN, appoint the nonpermanent members to the Security Council, appoint the Secretary General of the United Nations, receive reports from other parts of the UN, and make recommendations in the form of General Assembly Resolutions. It has also established numerous subsidiary organs.

All 193 members of the United Nations are members of the General Assembly, with the addition of Holy See and Palestine as observer states. Further, the United Nations General Assembly may grant observer status to an international organization or entity, which entitles the entity to participate in the work of the United Nations General Assembly, though with limitations.

United Nations Human Rights Council



Agenda: Condition of Religious Minorities with special emphasis on Xinjiang

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC; French: Conseil des droits de l'homme des Nations unies, CDH) is a United Nations body whose mission is to promote and protect human rights around the world. The UNHRC has 47 members elected for staggered three -year terms on a regional group basis. The 38th session of the UNHRC began June 18, 2018. It ended on July 7, 2018. The headquarters of UNHRC is in Geneva, Switzerland.

The UNHRC investigates allegations of breaches of human rights in UN member states, and addresses important thematic human rights issues such as freedom of association and assembly, freedom of expression, freedom of belief and religion, women's rights, LGBT rights, and the rights of racial and ethnic minorities.

The UN General Assembly established the UNHRC on March 15, 2006 (by resolution A/RES/60/251) to replace the UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR, herein CHR) that had been strongly criticized for allowing countries with poor human rights records to be members.

United Nations Security Council



Agenda: Examining The Venezuelan Crisis

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN), charged with ensuring international peace and security, accepting new members to the United Nations and approving any changes to its charter. Its powers include the establishment of peacekeeping operations and international sanctions as well as the authorization of military actions through resolutions - it is the only body of the United Nations with the authority to issue binding resolutions to member states. The council held its first session on 17 January 1946.

Like the UN as a whole, the Security Council was created following World War II to address the failings of a previous international organization, the League of Nations, in maintaining world peace. In its early decades, the Security Council was largely paralyzed by the Cold War division between the US and USSR and their respective allies, though it authorized interventions in the Korean War and the Congo Crisis and peacekeeping missions in the Suez Crisis, Cyprus, and West New Guinea.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Agenda: Illicit Drug Trafficking and Money Laundering

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a United Nations office that was established in 1997 as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention by combining the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division in the United Nations Office at Vienna. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group and was renamed the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2002.

UNODC was established to assist the UN in better addressing a coordinated, comprehensive response to the interrelated issues of illicit trafficking in and abuse of drugs, crime prevention and criminal justice, international terrorism, and political corruption. These goals are pursued through three primary functions: research, guidance and support to governments in the adoption and implementation of various crime, drug, terrorism, and corruption - related conventions, treaties and protocols, as well as technical/financial assistance to said governments to face their respective situations and challenges in these fields.

United Nations Development Programme



Agenda: Reviewing the Progress of Agenda 2030 with special emphasis on Goals 10-17.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations' global development network. It advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life for everyone. It provides expert advice, training and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries. It promotes technical and investment cooperation among nations.

The organization operates in 177 countries, where it works with local governments to meet development challenges and develop local capacity. It works internationally to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To accomplish the SDGs and encourage global development, UNDP focuses on poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, energy and environment, social development, and crisis prevention and recovery. The UNDP Human Development Report Office also publishes an annual Human Development Report, in addition to regional, national, and local Human Development Reports to measure progress in the development sphere.

Operation Opera



Agenda: Classified

Operation Opera was a surprise [REDACTED] carried out [REDACTED] which destroyed an [REDACTED] under construction 17 kilometers (10.5 miles) southeast of [REDACTED]. The operation came after [REDACTED] operation had caused minor damage to the same [REDACTED] the previous year, the damage having been subsequently repaired by [REDACTED]

In [REDACTED] purchased an [REDACTED] from [REDACTED]. While [REDACTED] maintained that the [REDACTED] named [REDACTED] by the [REDACTED], was intended for peaceful scientific research, the [REDACTED] viewed the [REDACTED] with suspicion, believing it was designed to make [REDACTED]. On [REDACTED], a flight of [REDACTED] Air Force [REDACTED] fighter aircraft, with an escort of [REDACTED], bombed and heavily damaged the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] called the operation an act of self-defense said that the [REDACTED] had "less than a month to go" before "it might have become critical."

All India Political Parties Meet



Agenda: Review of the functioning of the Election Commission in General Elections 2019

The All India Political Parties Meet is a non-technical yet powerful committee introduced in order to emulate political realities by bringing to light various layers of polity and governance in India. It helps participants grasp the multilayered processes that go behind policy-making and governance in India, providing them with a hands-on approach to the impediments and challenges that confront political parties in modern times.

Parliamentary committee reports are usually accepted valid reports, and also reports issued by the government and all its organs can be considered authentic.

Committee time is divided into private and public sessions. Memorandums also form a part of committee proceedings. The end document is usually a communiqué, which serves as an advisory document that is typically not binding in nature.