

Committee Summary

General Assembly

- **First Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee**
- **Sixth Committee: Legal Committee**
- **UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs**

The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. With every UN nation represented, the GA offers a forum for multilateral discussion of a wealth of international topics and concerns.

Economic and Social Council Committees and Specialized Agencies

- **World Health Organization**
- **International Labor Organization**
- **United Nations Population Fund**

The committees of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and Specialized make up the majority of bodies within the United Nations. One of the six principle organs of the UN, the Council orchestrates the economic and social agendas of the fourteen specialized agencies, functional commissions, and five regional commissions. This year, delegates participating in the ECOSOC organ will address global issues in a more diverse array of committees than ever before.

Crisis Committees

- **Bonaparte Family Dinner**
- **South African Anti-Apartheid Summit**

A distinctive characteristic of ILMUNC India is its capability to consistently yield intelligent and dynamic crisis committees. Each is overseen by a chair, a crisis director, and dedicated staff members who are committed to creating an efficient and thought-provoking simulation. These crises are some of ILMUNC India's most compelling committees; rest assured that each delegate will be challenged and tested by the fast-paced nature of their weekends.

General Assembly

General Assembly 1st Committee - DISEC

- **Topic A: The New Web (Dark Web and Cyberwarfare)**

The surface of the Internet that people interact with in their daily lives is just the tip of the iceberg. A traditional search engine only sees 0.03% of the information that is available on the Internet – the rest is submerged in the so called Deep Web. With such a large portion of the Internet going unmonitored, is there any hope for cybersecurity? Delegates debating this topic will discuss the growing concerns over users seeking anonymity and looking to operate outside the law. Delegates will determine to what extent the United Nations, nation-states can (and should) monitor the hidden portions of the Dark Web to spot upcoming malicious services and activities, while still respecting the right to Internet anonymity.

- **Topic B: Nuclear Policy for the 21st Century**

The future of nuclear policy for the global community remains a volatile arena for countries around the world as nuclear technologies and science continue to develop and energy production remains an important issue in the modern day. Because the technologies for the generation of nuclear energy and the manufacturing of nuclear weapons are similar and the policy decisions linked to nuclear energy hold important significance, delegates debating this topic will have the opportunity to explore potential advantages and ramifications of specific nuclear policy decisions in the global context. Delegates will determine how the role of nuclear power can be managed despite growing fears about nuclear warfare and destruction.

General Assembly 6th Committee - Legal

- **Topic A: Contemporary Law of the Sea**

While waterways and the open ocean have always been a contested space between nations, there have been few instances in recent years of conflict between individual countries. However, attacks such as those conducted by pirates in the Arabian Sea and off the eastern edge of Africa, among other events, have brought to light the importance of law reform pertaining to safety of water travel. Through what groups should the sanctity of waterways be preserved? Where should the funding for protection of international waters, if any, come from? What role do Exclusive Economic Zones play in this decision? Delegates in Legal will be faced with the multiple facets of this problem and seek to address them with both efficacy and efficiency.

- **Topic B: Reforming Peacekeeping**

Given the often complicated and difficult situation into which UN Peacekeepers are placed, it is clear that Peacekeeping missions must be handled quite delicately and with a high degree of diligence. In addition, stagnant amounts of both physical and human capital for these missions are causing them to run into even more problems, and in some cases prevent the UN from sending out certain missions at all. How will the safety of Peacekeepers be ensured, and how can the number of Peacekeepers and their available resources be significantly increased, especially considering the importance the Free Rider problem plays in this issue? As members of UNICEF, it will be crucial to cover these issues and attempt to implement pragmatic solutions to them.

Special Session on Drugs

- **Topic A: Narcotics Trade and Smuggling**
- **Topic B: Legalization of Addictive Substances**

ECOSOC

World Health Organization

- **Topic A: Attacks on Healthcare Workers**

Healthcare services are most necessary in conflict situations but are also most vulnerable to attack in such situations. Millions of people around the world are restricted from adequate access to health services by violence and threats against healthcare facilities and workers. Targeted attacks on doctors, nurses, ambulance drivers, paramedics, and other medical personnel by both state and non-state militant actors severely undermine and sometimes destroy health infrastructure in already unstable areas. These disruptions cut off entire communities from receiving essential services, such as vaccinations and maternity care, as healthcare workers are forced to flee the areas where they are most needed. In recent years, attacks on and interference with healthcare have been increasingly condemned as violations of the right to health, yet impunity for attacks still remains the status quo in many cases. Therefore, violence against healthcare workers, facilities, and vehicles is an issue with widespread and long-term implications that needs to be addressed at the international level.

- **Topic B: Pollution in the Developing World**

The 2015 Paris conference has been a rather isolated success in the realm of international coordination efforts regarding climate change and pollution. From Kyoto to Copenhagen, fundamental differences between the developed countries and the developing countries have prevented substantial efforts to improve air quality. At the core of these arguments lies a disagreement over how to view history; the developed countries point fingers at developing countries for their enormous carbon emissions, whereas the developing countries claim that pollution is a necessary part of industrialization, and that developed countries should be retroactively held accountable for their past pollution levels. There are arguments that pollution is inevitable in developing countries, which presents many challenges when attempting to discern the best course of action. Moreover, policymakers have little incentive to pass environmental regulations, since they attract little support. Laws that restrict pollution can be extremely costly without providing tangible benefits. Many are calling for a technological revolution to create more sustainable pollution levels. A dramatic reduction in pollution across borders will certainly require multilateral action from all developing countries, supported by developed countries.

International Labor Organization

- **Topic A: Child Labor**

According to the Human Development Report 2015, there are 168 million children worldwide trapped in childhood labor, accounting for over 11% of the overall child

population. The ILO has made strides in significantly decreasing the actual number of children plagued by this harm. Yet many of the problems which contribute to childhood labor are ones that could be easily rectified by making structural changes in one's local environment. This topic will seek to uncover both short- and long-term ways to mitigate the problem of childhood labor, both on the local and international level. Drawing on the UN Convention on the Rights of a Child and many other international frameworks, it will be up to delegates to form cooperative, creative solutions to combat childhood labor and contribute to the achievement of several Millennium Development Goals.

- **Topic B: A Case Study: Gender Wage Gap in Latin America**
This topic will look at international standards and laws of women's rights and economic equality. This will allow delegates who are not representing Latin American countries to be able to build a position. For example, women's rights and human rights often get a poor reputation for being pushed on developing and non-super power countries by the US and allies. The background guide will set up discussion on issues of whether there should be a universal standard, how the global community can help with the gender gap in South America, and what solutions the international community can contribute to. It will then look at Latin America and compare policies in different countries. In the background guide, we will discuss various countries and current events that impact inequality. For example, a lot of information is available on Brazil, so that would definitely be something to cover. The goal of the background guide will be to set up a comparative background that allows delegates to understand the specific problems facing each country and other problems that are more regional. This will allow delegates to better understand the scope of the issue. We hope this will allow the debate to not only tackle issues facing Latin America in the present but also create a framework for continuing improvement going forward.

United Nations Population Fund

- **Topic A: Child Marriage and Adolescent Pregnancy**
This first topic is a hybrid of some of the issues UNFPA addresses. While this may seem specific, the problems of child marriage and adolescent pregnancy call for reexamining traditional institutions of marriage and understanding how current laws reinforce inequality and problematic family structures. Child marriage and adolescent pregnancy are a both result of an absence of choices -- they are consequences of of access to education, information, and health care. Both child marriage and adolescent pregnancy drastically change the course of women's lives in terms of education, job prospects, and overall health. The UNFPA works to address this by supporting comprehensive health and sexuality education, and advocates for empowering women to return to school after pregnancy. The UNFPA also promotes legislation targeted towards ending child marriage, as well as evidence-based, women-centered initiatives that empower girls with the information and skills they need for a successful transition into adulthood. UNFPA

also works to support the needs of married girls, particularly in family planning and maternal health.

- **Topic B: Global Climate Change**

Global climate change affects everyone, both men and women, and poses large scale questions about the state of the world population. At a more detailed level, those that are poor, vulnerable, and lack the resources to adapt are disproportionately affected, in many cases poor women who bear the responsibilities of food production and water collection in many parts of the world. UNFPA strives to promote sexual and reproductive health, education, and violence prevention to foster resilience among these vulnerable populations. "Access to voluntary family planning, maternal health care and quality education are key ways to empower vulnerable women and young people, making them better equipped to prepare for and respond to climate-related crises."

Crisis

Bonaparte Family Dinner

Committee Summary:

Excerpt from Napoleon's Diary (Translated from French):
January 4th, 1806,

After my glorious victories over Austria, Russia, Italy - pretty much every European nation, I feel I am well on my way to becoming king of the world. Throughout these past few years, I have been working hard to conquer all of these lands and because of my extraordinary ability, I have been doing it all on my own. My advisors have been of little help, and my family has not been that useful, but I have not yet needed their assistance.

However, I am starting to feel like my empire is getting a little bit too large. It pains me to admit it, but it looks like with all these provinces and regions, I am getting distracted from what really matters: expanding my empire. I am worried that if I continue to conquer land while forgetting to maintain the areas that I have already incorporated into my empire, my demise will soon follow. My wife tells me that I need to start delegating, and I suppose it wouldn't hurt, but I don't know who I can trust with my land and my power.

I am having my monthly dinner with my family and advisors soon - I've already sent out invitations to them and several potential candidates. They do not yet suspect the importance of this dinner, but I hope that this gathering will give me a good idea of who is worthy of ruling my land. I hope they don't disappoint.

-Napoleon

South African Anti-Apartheid Summit

Committee Summary:

My name is now 46664. Before it was Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela. But now I am here with you, in this prison, this island where we are secluded from a society we were changing too fast and too brightly. You are my brothers, brave men, who sought to fight the Apartheid regime of South Africa and have been punished for your actions. You have been sentenced to years of prison. You have been beaten. Your communication has been restricted. You have not eaten and not allowed to exercise. You may fear for your life.

But fear not. For we together can rise above our base surroundings. We can craft a movement to change Africa for the better. On this forsaken island we will craft history and defy our

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oppressors. It will not be easy. The prison guards surrounding us will seek to restrict our communication with the outside world. They may even restrict our own internal communication should we outwardly display signs of protest. Thus, our art will be one of subterfuge and education. We will smuggle out messages with family, inside food and footballs, and through more innovative ideas we have yet to craft.

I am a revolutionary, trained in law, who saw the inevitability of violent action when our white oppressors failed to rectify an illegal, unlawful and unrighteous system of segregation. Some of you know me from my days in the African National Congress. Others were my brothers in arms in Umkhonto we Sizwe, and some were my teachers when learning the art of militia and sabotage in Ethiopia, Egypt and Tunis. And a very select few know me from my days in the South African Communist Party, though none dare speak of it.

But we are all together now. We must learn from each other and develop a new plan to either get out of prison, or at least fulfill our goals from inside. I am prepared to die here. But you may not be. Ask yourself whether a country where black and colored people are abused is worth living for. And instead, act to change it through every fiber of your beings.

Over the next few weeks, months, even years, we will develop a common strategy for what to do when we have left prison. We will seek to leverage our friends, the press and the international community to have the prison release us. And we WILL continue our march towards freedom, directing the many organizations you were all central to creating. Here, we will serve with pride. This will not be easy. This will not be expected. But this will be a moment history shall never forget.

Welcome, to Robben Island.