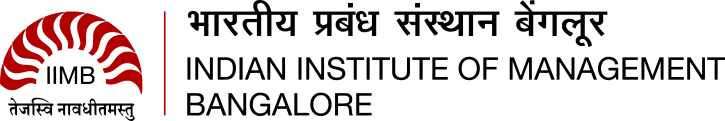
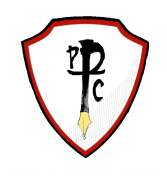
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**About IIMB MUN**

IIMB welcomes you to its first edition of Model United Nations Conference. It is being organized by the Public Policy Club at IIMB as a part of its National Business festival -Vista to be held from 25th to 27th September 2015.

The **IIMB Model United Nations** (MUN) is a humble effort to recreate the spirit of diplomacy that originally defined the United Nations. **The Public Policy Club** at **IIM Bangalore**aims to nurture the global leader in you through its first edition of Model United Nations as part of **Vista 2015**, **the international business fest of IIMB**.

Conforming to the spirit of IIM Bangalore, the organizers of the conference aim to promote intellectual reasoning and professionalism by means of quality debating on global issues and policies.

Change does not take place by itself, it needs simulation and participation at some ground level and that’s exactly what we plan to do. Come join us and be a part of this change.

[](http://www.iimbmun.com/)

The MUN is spread over two days, on the **26th** and **27th** of **September, 2015** to be held at **IIM Bangalore**.

Registrations close on **13th September, 2015**

Visit <http://www.iimbmun.com/> to **register**. You can also visit [www.iimb-vista.com](http://www.iimb-vista.com) to know more about the event.

You can also follow us on our FB page at: <https://www.facebook.com/IIMBMUN>.

In case of queries, kindly contact:

Amit Kumar Sah: 8884000865

Devendra Kumar Meel:  8452940277

**Accommodation Block**

In order to ensure full participation from debating and MUN enthusiasts from across the country, IIMB will be providing on campus accommodation to the out station participants on a first come first serve basis to the extent possible.

As the event approaches, hotel accommodation to the remaining out station students shall be facilitated as well.

# Secretary General‘s Letter

## Name- Suhaas Ema

EB experience-

1. Assistant Director, UNCSW, Harvard MUN

2. Chair-person, UNPBC, London Westminster Rotaract Global Model UN

3. President, Security Council, Belgrade Rotaract Global Model U.N

4. President, Security Council, CJCMUN

5. President, Security Council, CHSMUN

6. Secretary General, CHSMUN

Address to Committees-

As rightly put by Kevin Rudd

*“There are many who criticize the United Nations. And those of u, who know this institution well, know that it is not immune from criticism. But those who argue against the United Nations advance no credible argument as to what should replace it. Whatever its imperfections, the United Nations represents a necessary democracy of states.”*

I am Suhaas Savio Ema and it gives me great honor to welcome you all to the 1st ever IIMB-MUN Bangalore. Bangalore has made a mark for itself in the MUN arena around the nations with a plethora of MUN conferences taking place in Bangalore. However, the convergence between class and dedication to exemplary results can only be found at an institution that delivers it. IIMB MUN promises to be a league above the rest and we promise you an enriching experience alongside some of India’s most intellectually talented people.

It has become very cliché to speak about how MUNs help you grow as an individual and follow the steps of great leaders. We are not the leaders of tomorrow but today. I implore you to not follow the footsteps of others but to make your own steps and do things differently. It’s time that our generation takes the lead on things that require our ideas and innovations. I constantly say that MUNs are crucial for a greater role in world politics. These simulations and conferences will be rendered useless if one does not look at the bigger picture. The end result should not stop at the passing of those resolutions in those walls of your committee. But to get out there and make sure that you implement the solutions you speak of. And that time should start now, in these Model UNs and that should be the reason that you participate. It is an extremely long road ahead but I for one can tell you it isn’t impossible.

On that note I would like to invite you all to join us from the **26th -27th of September at IIM- Bangalore** for a conference that promises to deliver.

# Committee Name: Human Rights Council

## Chair: Aman Mihir

***About Him:***Quick with his words and always charged with a retort, Aman Mihir is one of the most vibrant debaters in the Bangalore MUN Circuit. After starting his MUN career in Dubai, he has represented Christ Junior College in various conferences locally, nationally and internationally. Aman has won Best Delegate in - Harvard Model United Nations India, Cottons Model United Nations, Bangalore Model United Nations, Sishya MUN Chennai Conference, School of Law Christ University Model United Nations and many more.

He is best known for his logical approach, charming demeanour and his ability to sway large committees. His other interests include watching football, television shows and movies. He is a very easy going person with brilliant speaker skills. Currently studying Law in School of Law Christ University, Aman is truly one of the best in his field.

***About the Committee:*** the Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. It meets at the UN Office at Geneva.

The Council is made up of 47 United Nations Member States which are elected by the UN General Assembly. The Human Rights Council replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

*Agenda:*Children in armed conflict

The presence of children in armed conflicts has been on the rise. In conflict zones such Africa and the Middle East, children have been heavily targeted and are involved as both victims and recruits. In 2014, statistics show that up to 15 million children have been involved in armed conflicts around the world. The problem of armed conflict is sometimes one that cannot be avoided, however what can be done in such situations is to understand the rights of the people immediately affected by the armed conflict- the civilians. As children constitute a large number of these civilians, they're also targeted by parties to the armed conflict, often for the purpose of recruitment. Hence, it is absolutely imperative that the international community address this issue, and for that purpose, this committee will especially analyse human rights violations against children due to the presence of armed conflict and the impact that this has on society.

# Committee name: Economic and Financial Committee- GA-2

## Chair: Ankur Kumar Chaudhary

***About him:*** Ankur is a third year B.Com Hons student from Shri Ram College of Commerce .He is not just a good debater but his intellectual acumen varies to different spheres of business and finance. His experience of working with the finest minds of the country can never be confined to few quantified number of MUNs. Having said that he has chaired MUNs of prestigious institutions like SRCC, IITD, MGIT, DSE, and NUS. His wit and humour is something which we all have loved to watch since his debut to 5 years in the circuit. He interned with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. A true humble human being, we are indeed delighted to have him on board.

***About the committee:*** During the session, it will deal with issues relating to economic growth and development such as macroeconomic policy questions (including international trade, international financial system, and external debt sustainability), financing for development, sustainable development, human settlements, poverty eradication, globalization and interdependence, operational activities for development, and information and communication technologies for development. The Committee will also consider issues related to groups of countries in special situations - such as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). It will also consider the item on permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

**Agenda:**

Agenda- 1: The impact of economic sanctions corresponding geopolitical conflicts in context of Russia and the European Union.

Agenda 2: Possibility of alternate internal currencies by 2030 with special emphasis on zonal unification.

# Committee Name: United Nations Global Compact

## Chair: Shashank Shekhar Jha

***About him:*** Shashank is one of the most prominent debaters in the Dehradun MUN circuit. Founder and Secretary General of Global Indian MUN; he has won and chaired many prestigious conferences such as IIT(BHU) MUN, UPES International MUN, Indian International MUN Raipur. He strongly believes that MUN provides everyone the platform to interact and come up with new innovative ideas. Known for his sharp legal acumen, excellent oratory skills and out-of-box thinking, he can debate over almost any topic in the world. His preferred committees, true to his passion, range from Indian, UN and crisis committees. He has a zest for researching and endeavoring places and has an inclination towards human rights and society. Apart from debating and MUN his other interests include learning new languages, writing articles on political issues, playing chess and reading.

We look forward to seeing him at work.

***About the committee:*** The United Nations Global Compact brings together a broad spectrum of stakeholders in the global community—ranging from UN agencies, national governments, and businesses to academic institutions, municipal governments, and civil groups. The goal of the UN Global Compact is to catalyze grassroots change through the passing of self-enforcing (read: non-binding) resolutions. Under the UN Global Compact, stakeholders commit to promotion of a broad framework 10 business principles, which can be found on the UN Global Compact website, as well the Millennium Development Goals. At IIM Bangalore MUN, the United Nations Global Compact will discuss two topics: (a) Business and government responsibilities in conflict zones and (b) Cultural heritage and the spoils of war.

## Agenda:

**Agenda 1-** business and government responsibilities in conflict zones encompasses a wide variety of discussions where commitment of independent businesses and nongovernmental organizations is imperative. Under this topic, delegates will discuss topics such as the business operations in ungoverned spaces, hostage protocol, and industries that fuel and finance conflict groups.

**Agenda 2-** cultural heritage and the spoils of war, considers questions of the rightful ownership of artifact pieces displaced due to either excavation or war. High profile cultural heritage disputes such as the Elgin Marbles, the Koh-I-Noor, Nazi loot, and the Russian Cultural Property Law will be at the center of this discussion.

Overall, both topics explore intersections of security policy and the market. Bringing together a wide variety of stakeholders, the United Nations Global Compact is uniquely equipped to solve the problems at hand.

# Committee Name: United Nations Security Council

## Chair: Nishanth Vasanth Kumar

***About him:***

“*A leader is like a shepherd. He stays behind the flock, letting the most nimble go out ahead, whereupon the others follow, not realizing that all along they are being directed from behind.*” -----Nelson Mandela

This quote describes the chair of the UNSC perfectly. A familiar face in the Bangalore MUN circuit, Nishanth Vasanth is known for his charismatic style of talking, and taking any bull by its horns, without changing his decibel level even by a notch. Having led two NGOs, two student council and numerous MUNs, Nishanth is not just a veteran debator, but also a proven leader. He has chaired and won several conferences including Bangalore MUN, SLMUN Colombo and DHAP ASEAN Singapore.

Nishanth has gone through every level from delegate to best delegate to Chair to Secretary General to a professional MUN trainer. He takes credit for several of the now established names of the circuit, including some on this very EB. Without further ado, we introduce to you one of the most experienced members of the EB – Nishanth Vasanth Kumar.

***About the Committee:*** Established under Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Security Council is the most powerful organ of the UN vested with distinct powers to foster pacific settlement of disputes and neutralize any threats to international peace and prevention of friction amongst states. Under Resolution 1674, it also professes the protection of the global community against several crimes against humanity. The more important paradigm of the UNSC is its ability to impose liability on member states and even non state actors, through imposition of sanctions and through resolutions of the UNSC, an aspect intrinsically important to the agenda at hand. A much larger analysis of the mandate of the UNSC and the relevant clauses will find mention in the background guide.

## *Agenda:*

*Analyzing unilateral and multilateral interventions, in the light of:*

1. *Responsibility to protect and the global war on terror*
2. *Imposing retrospective, present and prospective liabilities*

The discussion of intervention into countries is almost clichéd in the senates of several nations, and the constant discussion of sovereignty *u*tilitarianism is done several times. However, never has the actual question of its legitimacy or imposing liability on countries that have infringed upon the sovereignty of another nation. This committee aims to discuss the imposition of retrospective, present and prospective liabilities on member states. An essential question of infringement of sovereignty from Iraq to Syria to Georgia to Arunachal Pradesh and Tibet could be called into question. An interesting aspect is the inherent link between the International Criminal Court, The Hague Convention and the UN Charter which allows for the Heads of State to be prosecuted for crimes against humanity and acts of aggression. Thus, the hope is to see the best Security Council debate in times to come. Remember, the Security Council always makes active decisions, even when it makes none.

1. Committee name:Economic and Social Council

**Chair:** Gowri Srikanth

***About her:*** She is currently pursuing her BA triple major in Economics, Political Science and Sociology in Christ University. An excellent orator, a voracious reader and a person who scrutinizes every aspect of any issue elaborately, she is someone who can lead any committee seeking to find sound solutions, in the right direction. She has been actively participating in MUN’s for the past 4 years now and has won several awards in prestigious MUN’s like Harvard Model United Nations, Bangalore Model United Nations and Vellore Institute of technology etc. Besides, she also is a state level athlete, President of Christ University Debating Society, adding to the long list of talent she is equipped with. Apart from taking part in parliamentary debates, she loves travelling, a big foodie and is up for a movie at anytime and anyplace. It gives us immense pleasure to present to you, the chairperson of the Economic and Social Council, Gowri Srikanth.

***About the committee***: The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is charged with the maintenance of international peace and security as well as accepting new members to the United Nations and approving any changes to its United Nations Charter. Its powers include the establishment of peacekeeping operations, the establishment of international sanctions, and the authorization of military action through Security Council resolutions; it is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions to member states.

***Agenda:***

***Agenda 1:*** Ensuring economic stability and development in post conflict nations

Wars have always characterized humankind, conflicts have been occurring for times immemorial. The 20th century was marked out by the two World Wars, after which the whole world hoped not to be confronted with that again. For this reason, article 1 of the UN Charter states: “The purposes of the United Nations are: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means […] adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.” While being its ultimate goal, the UN did not manage, so far, to completely avoid armed conflicts. It is estimated that today there are 10 on-going wars, 8 of which are serious armed conflicts. When a conflict ends, it does not only leave behind thousands of deaths, but also a morally weak population, a broken economy and eventually a destroyed state. 128 conflicts (both internal and external) have occurred between 1989 and 2008.Those countries concerned with post-conflict reconstruction need to start back on solid bases and this is a goal that has been difficult to achieve in the past.

***Agenda 2:*** Preventing the recruitment of foreign fighters for terrorist conflicts abroad

Ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, such as Iraq and Syria, have seen a dramatic increase in transnational war volunteering, i.e. foreign fighters. According to the United Nations al-Qaeda-Taliban Monitoring team, thirteen thousand foreign fighters from more than 80 UN member states have joined the Islamic States (IS), the Al-Nusra Front (ANL) and other affiliates or splinter groups of Al-Qaida. Occurrences like the Charlie Hebdo attack showcase one of the foremost dangers the world is facing today. There is indeed a need to discuss this agenda to throw some light on the ongoing recruitment of people from around the world and what threat the ongoing jihadist movement poses to national security.

# Committee Name: National Security Council (Indian Committee)

## Chair: Amogh Chakravarthy

***About him:*** Known for his brilliant acumen and sharp wit, Ankur is currently pursuing his B.A. at Christ University; having won and chaired many prestigious conferences like Harvard MUN India, Bangalore MUN, Indian International MUN Chennai, he is one of the most prominent speakers in the Bengaluru MUN circuit. He has the ability to sway many a committee towards the way he wants; often stealing the committee away from everyone else in the unmoderated caucuses with his tact and logic, establishing himself as the imperator of the committee. His preferred committees, true to his passion, range from Indian, historic, and economic committees. A pragmatist, he abides by the words of Machiavelli, “The end justifies the means.” Apart from this, he is an avid quizzer, a self-confessed bibliophile, and a biryani connoisseur. Without further ado, it’s an honor to introduce you to Amogh Chakravarthy, and have him on the executive board.

***About the committee:*** The National Security Council (NSC) of India is the apex agency looking into the country's political, economic, energy and strategic security concerns. It was established by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee government on 19 November 1998 with Brajesh Mishra as the first National Security Advisor. It operates within the executive office of the Prime Minister of India, liaising between the government’s executive branch and the intelligence services, advising leadership on intelligence and security issues. It is a three-tiered organization, which comprises the Strategic Policy Group, the National Security Advisory Board and a secretariat from the Joint Intelligence Committee. The National Security Advisor presides over the NSC, and is also the primary advisor to the Prime Minister.

*Agenda:* Formulating a National Security Strategy for India

For this meeting, the committee will comprise of:

\* Strategic Policy Group, consisting of Government experts,

\* National Security Advisory Board, consisting of people of eminence outside the Government with expertise in external security, strategic analysis, foreign affairs, defense, the armed forces, internal security, science and technology and economics

\*Members of the NSC - Ministers of Defence ministry, External Affairs ministry, Home and Finance ministry of the Government of India and the Deputy Chairman of the NITI Aayog

The world is changing very fast. New security challenges have arisen. In the absence of a coherent strategy, the government’s responses will remain ad hoc and partial. This may prove costly. Hence, India needs a National Security Strategy urgently, as there is a need to build a broad political consensus on national security issues. This will help clear confusion over national security matters and consolidate government’s responses.

**Note: This committee is a semi-crisis committee, i.e. even though there’s a set agenda, continuous crisis updates will be introduced.**