

UNODC

Started in 1997, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime works to make the world safer from drugs, crime, terrorism and corruption. Its aim is to strengthen international co-operation in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice. The network facilitates the exchange of information, research, training and public education. The activities of UNODC are based on three pillars: research and analysis (evidence-based policies); establishment of international norms and standards (UN Conventions); and capacity-building through technical assistance.

UNESCO

UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It seeks to build peace through international cooperation in Education, the Sciences and Culture. UNESCO develops educational tools to help people live as global citizens free of hate and intolerance. UNESCO works so that each child and citizen has access to quality education. By promoting cultural heritage and the equal dignity of all cultures, UNESCO strengthens bonds among nations. UNESCO fosters scientific programmes and policies as platforms for development and cooperation.

WHO

Founded in 1948, WHO is the United Nations agency that connects nations, partners and people to promote health, keep the world safe and serve the vulnerable. WHO's goal is to ensure that a billion more people have universal health coverage, to protect a billion more people from health emergencies, and provide a further billion people with better health and well-being

UNDRR

UNDRR is the lead UN agency for the coordination of disaster risk reduction. The UNDRR is part of the United Nations Secretariat and it supports the implementation and review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted by the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. UNDRR coordinates international efforts in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and it reports on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It convenes the biennial Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction.

World Bank

The World Bank is an international development organization owned by 189 countries. Its role is to reduce poverty by lending money to the governments of its poorer members to improve their economies and to improve the standard of living of their people. The Bank is also one of the world's largest research centers in development. It has specialized departments that use this knowledge to advise countries in areas like health, education, nutrition, finance, justice, law and the environment.

Committee of 24 on Decolonization (C-24)

The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is also known as the Special Committee on Decolonization, or C-24. The C-24 was established in 1961 by the General Assembly, as its subsidiary organ devoted to the issue of decolonization, pursuant to GA resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961.

Conseil UE

Le Conseil de l'Union européenne réunit les ministres des États membres selon le domaine discuté (affaires étrangères, économie, environnement, etc.). Il joue un rôle central dans le processus décisionnel de l'UE : il adopte les lois européennes avec le Parlement et coordonne les politiques entre pays. C'est également l'organe où les États défendent leurs intérêts nationaux tout en recherchant un consensus commun.

UNHRC

The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental 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 making 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 United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG).

H-NATO

The Historical North Atlantic Treaty Organization procedure is significantly different to the normal debate procedure. Firstly, delegates are required to assume the roles of countries in the past and act based on their political climate at that time. Additionally, this committee will have a hybrid crisis debate structure. Do note that, as with the real NATO, unanimous consensus is required from all members of the committee for any resolution or clause to pass.

UNSC

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is charged with ensuring international peace and security, recommending the admission of new UN members to the General Assembly and approving any changes to the UN Charter. Its powers as outlined in the United Nations Charter include establishing peacekeeping operations, enacting international sanctions, and authorizing military action. The UNSC is the only UN body with authority to issue resolutions that are binding on member states.

Interpol

The International Criminal Police Organization, or INTERPOL, is an independent multilateral organization with a general assembly made up of 188 member countries and an executive committee made up of thirteen elected members. As the world's largest international police organization, INTERPOL facilitates police cooperation across borders, even where diplomatic relationships do not exist between countries.

ICJ

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946. The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with

international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.