



Inspiring youth
to
create a better world

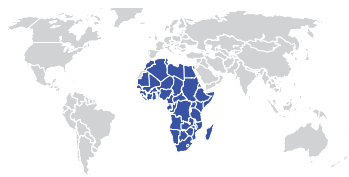
ONLINE CONFERENCE FEBRUARY 2021 UPPER ELEMENTARY



MATRIX, COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

MATRIX

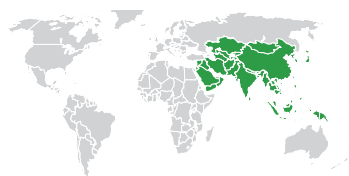
AFRICAN GROUP



UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)

UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)	COMMITTEES							
	Number of Delegates per Committee							
	DISEC	ECOFIN	ECOSOC	FAO	SOCHUM	UNODC	UN WOMEN	Max UE Delegates
Angola	2	2	2	2	2		2	12
Burundi					2	2	2	6
Cameroon					2	2	2	6
Côte d'Ivoire			2				2	4
Djibouti			2			2		4
Egypt		2		2	2		2	8
Ethiopia	2					2		4
Gambia		2		2				4
Kenya	2	2	2	2	2			10
Morocco							2	2
Namibia						2	2	4
Rwanda	2	2		2			2	8
Seychelles							2	2
South Africa	2		2	2			2	8
Uganda	2	2		2			2	8

ASIA-PACIFIC GROUP



UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)

UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)	COMMITTEES							
	Number of Delegates per Committee							
	DISEC	ECOFIN	ECOSOC	FAO	SOCHUM	UNODC	UN WOMEN	Max UE Delegates
Bhutan		2			2	2		6
Cambodia				2	2		2	6
China	2	2	2	2	2		2	12
Fiji					2	2		4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2	2	2					6
Iraq					2		2	4
Kuwait			2			2	2	6
Malaysia						2	2	4
Mongolia		2		2				4
Saudi Arabia	2		2					4
South Korea (Republic of Korea)	2	2	2	2				8
Sri Lanka						2		2

* Online committee sizes are limited to 40 UE and 50 MS. Please note that UE & MS delegates may sometimes be placed together, depending on number of participants.

EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP



UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)

	COMMITTEES							
	Number of Delegates per Committee							
	DISEC	ECOFIN	ECOSOC	FAO	SOCHUM	UNODC	UN WOMEN	Max UE Delegates
Albania					2	2		4
Armenia	2	2	2	2	2			10
Bosnia and Herzegovina			2				2	4
Croatia				2			2	4
Poland	2	2						4
Republic of Macedonia			2			2		4
Russia		2		2	2		2	8
Serbia						2		2

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GROUP (GRULAC)

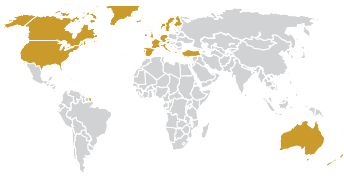


UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)

	COMMITTEES							
	Number of Delegates per Committee							
	DISEC	ECOFIN	ECOSOC	FAO	SOCHUM	UNODC	UN WOMEN	Max UE Delegates
Argentina					2			2
Brazil	2	2		2	2	2		10
Costa Rica		2	2		2			6
Dominican Republic						2		2
El Salvador	2	2				2		6
Mexico	2	2	2	2				8
Uruguay			2					2

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WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)



	COMMITTEES							
	Number of Delegates per Committee							
	DISEC	ECOFIN	ECOSOC	FAO	SOCHUM	UNODC	UN WOMEN	Max UE Delegates
UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)								
Australia		2						2
Canada	2		2			2		6
France	2			2				4
Germany						2		2
Iceland					2		2	4
Israel	2		2	2	2			8
Turkey						2		2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2		2		2			6
United States of America		2		2				4

OBSERVER STATES



	COMMITTEES							
	Number of Delegates per Committee							
	DISEC	ECOFIN	ECOSOC	FAO	SOCHUM	UNODC	UN WOMEN	Max UE Delegates
UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)								
Holy See			2	2				4
Palestine	2				2	2		6

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COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

First Committee Disarmament and International Security DISEC

This committee aims to create a more peaceful world. Talks in this committee center around reducing weapons in the world. It also identifies threats to peace and finds solutions to international security.

This committee believes the world can become stable through cooperation. Countries can protect their people better if they work together for peace. For example, this committee might discuss how to keep weapons from terrorists. Or, how less weapons can make the world safer. Also, countries talk about policing weapons and finding ways to reduce the weapons they have.

First Committee works closely with **United Nations Disarmament Commission** and **Conference on Disarmament**. They have passed resolutions on ammunition, military spending, and missiles.

Topic 1 - Cybersecurity

The topic encompasses the current state of technology, the measures that can be taken to improve the monitoring of cyberspace, and the need for accountability for misuse or malicious uses of cyber technology.



Topic 2 - Reduction of Military Budgets

The topic considers the current military expenditures around the world along with the positive and negative outcomes of investment in the military from various perspectives, as nations cooperate in their efforts to establish peace and stability.



Second Committee Economic and Financial ECOFIN

This committee works to improve the world economy in support of the least developed countries with citizens in poverty.

The members discuss how national, regional and international economies affect the world. They find ways for nations to improve their economies and obtain access to financial resources.

Topic 1 - Protection of Global Climate for Future Generations

This topic promotes discussion about ways that countries might cooperate to protect the world from the dangers of climate change, reduce its effects where possible, and adapt to the changes that climate change might bring about.



Topic 2 - Sustainable Development Disaster Risk Reduction

The topic focuses on developing an understanding of the impact of natural hazards on communities, while proposing ways to reduce risk with preparation, efforts to minimize the effects, and effective response to disastrous situations.



ECOSOC
Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council is at the heart of the United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. It is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals. It is also responsible for the follow-up to major UN conferences and summits.

The UN Charter established ECOSOC in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations.

Topic 1 - Increasing Access to Information

The topic will enable exploration of the different uses of technology today, its increasing value in society, the implications of its inequitable availability, and related costs that should be taken into consideration to propose solutions for these concerns.



Topic 2 - Access to Clean Water

The topic surrounds effective water policies, strategies for achieving universal access to water, management of water and waste, scarcity in geographical areas, and what means are necessary for implementing improvements.



FAO
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO - The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.

Their main goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active healthy lives. The organization is focused on helping countries develop strong policies to support stable, sustainable agriculture.

The most important functions of the FAO are to:

- Promote the common welfare and raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the people around the world
- Improving the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products
- Improving the condition of rural populations
- Contributing to an expanding world economy
- Ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger

Topic 1 - Food Security

The topic enables an examination of food supply, circumstances that can affect the supply, and the crisis of undernourishment, particularly in developing countries, in an effort to create solutions that will promote food production stability in the future.



Topic 2 - Fair Trade Policies

The topic examines trade-related policies, treaties, and agreements that affect agricultural production worldwide in an effort to create and develop trade agreements that will be fair to everyone while taking into consideration economic and social inequalities.



Third Committee

Social, Humanitarian & Cultural

SOCHUM

This Committee relates to a range of social, humanitarian affairs and human rights issues that affect people all over the world. An important part of the work of the Committee will focus on the examination of human rights questions. The Committee will hear and interact with special rapporteurs, independent experts, and chairs of working groups as mandated by the Human Rights Council.

The Committee discusses questions relating to the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination. The Committee also addresses important social development questions such as issues related to youth, family, aging, persons with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control.

Topic 1 - Elimination of Racism

The topic looks at racism and intolerance as an obstruction to the enjoyment of human rights, and opens the door for solutions for preventing and eliminating discrimination while encouraging countries to treat all people fairly.



Topic 2 - Prevention of Substance Abuse

The topic will enable discussions about the root causes behind the prevalence of substance abuse in the world today, while also promoting solutions that will educate and promote good health.



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC - United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices. UNODC relies on voluntary contributions, mainly from Governments, for 90 percent of its budget.

UNODC is mandated to assist the Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism.

The three pillars of the UNODC work program are:

- Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism,
- Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions,
- Normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies.

Topic 1 - Cybercrime Protect Election Legitimacy

The topic opens discussion about the use of technology in establishing fair elections and ways to improve electronic security and oversight of voting processes around the world.



Topic 2 - Preventing the Distribution of Fake Medicine

The topic explores the issues related to counterfeit and substandard medical products which can cause harm to individuals, and the regulations or agreements that are in place or could be established to support legitimacy.



UN Women

UN Women works to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, particularly in their ability to participate equally in leadership roles, work in reliable positions, earn an independent living, and exist freely without violence.

Topic 1 - Political Gender Equality

The topic offers an opportunity to examine the need for political equality to achieve equal representation along with the social and cultural influences which affect the opportunities for women to participate in government.



Topic 2 - Economic Gender Equality

The topic will promote learning and discussion on economic gender equality as a means to transform the lives of women and society by prompting solutions that will specifically assist with creating more economic opportunities for women to succeed.

