



# COMMITTEE DESCRIPTIONS

## **United Nations Astrology Committee**

**Grade:** 10, 11, 12

**Type of Committee:** Regular

**Delegation Type:** Double Delegation

Note: Zodiac Sign Representative – each delegation represents a zodiac sign.

The UNAC, or the United Nations Astrology Committee, was founded on the 22nd of February 2022 as a way to settle conflicts in the astrological field. It has tackled issues such as the stigma against astrology portrayed in the media, the 13th zodiac sign, the existence of cancers... With that, a lot of controversy pertaining to real life villains and their birth charts is occurring at the moment. Would the world be in a different stage if historical figures were born in different moments of time? Or are natal charts unimportant factors of life? If they are leading aspects, which placements are most likely to birth, in this case, dictators?

### **Topic 1: If Hitler's zodiac sign were different, would his regime and plans he initiated have changed?**

One of the most powerful men to ever exist was Adolf Hitler, the leader of the National Socialist Party and dictator of Nazi Germany. Adolf Hitler was born on April 20th, 1889, at Braunau, Austria, at 6:30pm. His Sun sign is Taurus, though his Rising sign of Libra and Capricorn moon are also significant. His natal chart is one of the most studied of all time and has been a topic of debate for years. A closer look helps us understand the forces stirring within him that would contribute to the rise and fall of the most evil regime in history.

### **Topic 2: If Stalin's zodiac sign were different, would his regime and plans he initiated have changed?**

Joseph Stalin was born on December 18<sup>th</sup> of 1878 in Gori, Georgia. He was the son of a poor cobbler who lived in an imperial Russian colony in his birth place. During his early years, Stalin was constantly beaten by his alcoholic father and contrastingly smothered by his mother. The latter made sure her only child received education, so Joseph attended the church school at Gori and learnt Russian. Although Stalin showed intelligence, he was drawn to violence and street life, therefore joining gangs in his youth. At 16, Stalin attended the Tiflis Theological Seminary where he was supposed to become a priest, just as his mother had dreamt for him. He instead read the forbidden works of Karl Marx and lost all religious sentiment, and the newly turned atheist was expelled in 1899, 5 years after his joining.

## **United Nations Security Council**

**Grade:** 10, 11, 12

**Type of Committee:** Crisis

**Delegation Type:** Single Delegation

The primary role for promoting global peace and security rests with the Security Council. It consists of 15 members, each of whom gets one vote. All UN Member States are required to follow the Council's decisions under the Charter of the United Nations.

The Security Council is responsible for determining whether a threat to the peace or an act of aggression emerges. It encourages disputing parties to resolve their differences by peaceful means and suggests methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. To sustain or restore international peace and security, the Security Council may place sanctions or even authorize the use of force under certain circumstances.

### **Topic: Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism**

Terrorism is typically defined as acts of violence directed at civilians in the pursuit of political or ideological goals. Although the international community has yet to develop a comprehensive definition of terrorism, existing declarations, resolutions, and universal "sectoral" treaties addressing certain parts of it identify specific acts and basic features. It can also be referred to as "criminal acts intended or calculated to instill fear in the general public, a group of people, or a single person for political purposes," and such acts "are in any circumstances unjustifiable, regardless of the political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or other considerations invoked to justify them."

# **United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development**

**Grade:** 10, 11, 12

**Type of Committee:** Regular

**Delegation Type:** Single Delegation

The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It is also the United Nations' home for deliberations on science and technology.. Some of the critical matters that need discussion are the technology and life interface, in addition to the governance of the use and development of frontier technologies specifically, big data analytics, biotech and genome editing, the Internet of things (IoT) and artificial intelligence.

**Topic: The lack of technological advancements in third world countries and their impacts on sustainability**

What defines the developments of science and technology are that they are extremely dynamic. Accordingly, these trends strongly reflect the dynamic aspect in society and may be also proclaimed as the causes of dynamism in the public. Hence, this particular feature encourages these changemaker trends to be analyzed accurately for the kind of vitality they will bring in. Likewise, it is mandatory to prevent the misuse of science and technology, to avoid man-made disasters, economic implications, moral issues, ethicality and in general mankind and to protect human existence on the planet. Furthermore, in order to obtain resilience in terms of sustainable growth and development, it is also important to analyze the developmental and implicational questions in future science and technology trends. Thus, its analysis is required to be one which is not selfishly driven and takes into account a wholesome, happy environment for the future generations.

# **United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights**

**Grade:** 7, 8, 9

**Type of Committee:** Regular

**Delegation Type:** Single Delegation

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) was founded on the 20th of December, 1993, making it a relatively recent committee in comparison to the majority of committees which were created before the 1990s and its counterpart, the UN Commission on human rights, which was created in 1946. The OHCHR headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland, and New York City, United States. The office is currently led by Michelle Bachelet of Chile with her position being referred to as the high commissioner of human rights. The OHCHR is currently the leading UN body on human rights and is of utmost importance because the committee represents the world's commitment and perseverance in the protection and promotion of all deemed possible human rights, as well as freedoms that are gained because of the world's declaration of human rights.

## **Topic: Mitigation of Human Trafficking**

Human trafficking is the third largest crime industry in the world and it is a worldwide crime that trades people and exploits or utilizes them for profit. Anyone can be a victim of this crime, ranging from all ages, genders, and backgrounds as it occurs in every region of the world. Traffickers often use violence or fake employment agencies to trick and coerce their victims. Approximately one third of all human trafficking victims around the globe are predicted to be children. A serious issue with this crime is the fact that it is not restricted to less developed countries. Human trafficking has no boundaries or conditions and affects various groups of people. Overall, it is a complex crime which proves it to be difficult to discover and to cease.

## **United Nations Economic and Social Council**

**Grade:** 9, 10, 11, 12

**Type of Committee:** Regular

**Delegation Type:** Single Delegation

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the most complex principal organ out of the 6 that constitute the United Nations. It was established by the UN Charter on the 26th of June, 1945, and consists of 54 member states elected on an annual basis by the General Assembly for 3 overlapping years. These member states each have an equal vote, and are chosen according to their regional groups: African States (14), Asia-Pacific (11), Latin America and the Caribbean (10), East Europe (6), Western Europe and Others (13). The committee has a wide range of agencies that report back to the main body, such as the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

ECOSOC represents the focal point of all global debates, frameworks, and activities related to socio-economic issues and sustainable development. Indeed, the committee works on tackling sustainable development from its 3 main aspects: economically, socially, and environmentally. The council plays an integral role in the UN's efforts to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through drafting frameworks, guidelines, and action plans that guide nations toward achieving the 17 goals of sustainability by 2030. One of the main focuses of the council is the importance of international collaboration and the exchange of expertise to achieve global harmony in the strife towards sustainable development.

### **Topic: Sustainable Consumption and Production**

Among the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals is SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production. This goal is of utmost importance as our planet attempts to balance socioeconomic growth and environmental wellbeing in order to sustain the needs of upcoming generations. Economic and social advances have been accompanied by catastrophic environmental perversion, endangering all future development. Thus, it goes without question that preserving our ecosystems is essential to the earth's continuity. Countries must ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns to resolve this matter.