Committee A: SOCHUM

Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Affairs Committee (SOCHUM) is the third committee of UN General Assembly. This committee mainly focuses on human right issues, and discusses problems related to women, children, and refugees. SOCHUM also promotes the prevention of racism and crime. To advocate these core values mentioned above, this committee has urged to prevent racial discrimination, drug abusing, and the inhumane life condition of children, women, and disable elderlies.
SOCHUM also cooperates with United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) by interacting with rapporteurs, independent experts, and chairs from the working group in UNHRC.

Issue: The settlement and Humanitarian Aid for Rohingya Refugees fleeing Persecution

The Rohingya people are Muslim people who live in Myanmar, a country which most of the people there are Buddhists. As a result of the difference of religion, the government of Myanmar hasn't treated this group of Muslim people as its own citizens. They had abused Rohingya people, and burned down their houses. The investigators from the U.N. Human Rights Council reported that Rohingya refugees who had fled Myanmar had testified that a "consistent, methodical pattern of killings, torture, rape and arson is taking place". According to Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there has been over 630,000 Rohingya people who fled from Myanmar to other countries. They had arrived in countries such as Bangladesh and Malaysia, exhausted and undignified. “People are still arriving in the settlements with horrifying accounts of physical and sexual abuse, harassment and murder. All of them fear for family members left behind in Myanmar,” said Andrew Lind, the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Emergency Coordinator. Due to those governments' lack of shelters and aids for them, they have lived in a very poor condition. For instance, the U.N. World Health Organization reported that over 60 percent of water sources in the settlements has E.coli in it. This problem has become more and more urgent for the international society to tackle with, and since the Rohingya issue has became one of the main topic in UN world leaders summit 2017. How to settle those Rohingya refugees who have fled Myanmar and provide them humanitarian aids will be discussed in the conference. Additionally, delegates should try to come up with solutions which also includes aspects of maintaining the culture of Rohingya refugees simultaneously in this conference.

Committee B: UNSC

About the Security Council in 1950
 As stipulated by the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council (SC) possesses the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. It is one of the six main organs of the United Nations, unlike today’s Security Council consisting of 15 Member States with 5 permanent Members and 10 rotating Members, there were only 11 members with 5 permanent Members (Republic of China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and 6 rotating Members, and is the only UN body that formulates legally binding resolutions.
 The Security Council is where the existence of a threat or act of aggression that could potentially disrupt international peace are identified and reviewed. It is equipped with enforcement actions ranging from economic sanction to military intervention to ensure Member States’ compliance with their obligations. It makes recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary General and elects Judges to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) with the General Assembly.
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Issue: Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea

This is June 27, 1950, in Lake Success, New York, an emergency meeting of the Security Council is called to order.
On June 25, 1950, the Security Council adopted its Resolution 82. The resolution demanded North Korea immediately end its invasion of South Korea, the catalyst for the beginning of the Korean War. The measure was adopted by a vote of 9 in favor, none opposed, and one abstention.
 The Korean Peninsula had been divided between occupation forces of the United States and the Soviet Union since the end of World War II along the 38th Parallel. Each government sought to prop up a government on its side of the occupation border, and as the Cold War began, tensions rose between the two Koreas. These culminated in open warfare with the North's invasion of the South on June 25. During this time, the United Nations backed South Korea and considered it the only lawful government which officially is named the Republic of Korea. The resolution called on the North to immediately halt its invasion and to move its troops back to the 38th parallel. Seen as a diplomatic victory for the United States, the resolution was completely ignored by North Korea. This brought the UN and the United States to take further action, setting the state for massive international involvement and the expansion of the Korean War.
 The Soviet Union did not veto the series of resolutions because it had been boycotting the Security Council since January 1950, ostensibly in protest of China's seat at the UN being held by the Republic of China and not the People's Republic of China.
This time we assume that after the adoption of the Council’s Resolution 82, the Soviet Union decided to stop boycotting and present in every meeting of the Council in the future. Will we see different results on the horseshoe-shaped conference table? Here we are waiting for you to make a difference on the situation on the Peninsula.