General Assembly

World Health Organization (WHO)

Issue 1: Investigating the Ethical Issues Concerning Genome Editing and CRISPR CAS9

Genome editing, particularly through the revolutionary CRISPR-Cas9 technology, has led to a new era in genetic research and medicine. This powerful tool allows for precise modifications to DNA, offering the potential to correct genetic defects, treat previously untreatable conditions, and unlock groundbreaking scientific discoveries. However, as with any significant advancement, CRISPR-Cas9 raises many ethical dilemmas. One of the primary concerns is the potential for misuse, such as editing the human germline, which would alter the genetic makeup of future generations. Furthermore, the accessibility of these treatments is a critical issue. Will such advanced therapies be available to all, or only the privileged few? Additionally, questions arise around the moral implications of gene editing for non-therapeutic purposes, such as enhancing physical or cognitive traits, thus creating a divide between those who can afford such modifications and those who cannot. As this technology evolves, it is essential to explore how international regulations and ethical standards can balance the pursuit of medical breakthroughs with the preservation of human dignity, equality, and fairness in society. This debate will shape the future of genetics, healthcare, and the ethical boundaries of scientific progress.
What is Genome Editing?
What is CRISPR CAS9?
Ethical Concerns with Genome Editing
WHO Genome Editing

Issue 2: Exploring the Ethical Issues with Imposing the COVID-19 Vaccine

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the critical role of vaccines in controlling global health crises, but it has also sparked intense debate regarding the ethics of mandatory vaccination. On one hand, the widespread vaccination campaign has been hailed as essential for preventing the spread of the virus and protecting vulnerable populations, particularly those who cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons. On the other hand, the question of personal autonomy and the right to refuse medical interventions presents significant ethical challenges. Some argue that the global nature of the pandemic justifies the imposition of vaccine mandates to protect public health, while others contend that forcing individuals to receive a vaccine infringes on their personal freedoms. Moreover, disparities in vaccine access, particularly in low-income countries, have raised questions about equity. Should wealthier nations be held accountable for ensuring equal access to vaccines worldwide? This issue also involves examining the balance between individual rights and collective responsibility, considering the broader societal implications of vaccination policies. As countries navigate these challenges, it is crucial to evaluate the ethical, social, and political dimensions of vaccine mandates in the context of global health.
Effects of Non-Vaccination During COVID
Covid Vaccine Background Information
Mandating the Covid Vaccine

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Issue 1: Combating Child Labor in Developing Economies

Child labor affects millions of children worldwide, particularly in developing economies, where poverty and lack of education often force children into exploitative work conditions. Delegates will explore the causes and consequences of child labor, considering factors like economic inequality, cultural norms, and weak labor laws. The debate will focus on how governments, international organizations, and private sectors can work together to create sustainable solutions. Should immediate relief efforts take precedence, or should long-term social and economic reforms be prioritized? Delegates must propose actionable strategies that uphold children's rights while addressing the socio-economic challenges faced by families and communities. They must also consider the delicate balance between cultural practices and global human rights standards. A successful resolution will require innovative, practical solutions that benefit children while ensuring economic stability for affected regions.

International Labour Organization - Child Labour in Developing Economies

UNICEF - Child Labor

Child labor in relation to poverty

Issue 2: Investigating The Importance Of Children's Mental Health Within Educational Institutes

Children's mental health is a critical yet often overlooked aspect of their overall well-being, especially within educational environments. Delegates will discuss the growing prevalence of mental health challenges in schools, ranging from anxiety to depression, and evaluate the effectiveness of current support systems. How can educational institutions create a safe and nurturing environment that fosters mental well-being while maintaining academic rigor? Delegates will explore the role of governments, teachers, and healthcare providers in ensuring that mental health services are accessible to all students. Additionally, the discussion will delve into how economic disparities and cultural stigmas affect mental health resources, particularly in underserved communities. Delegates must craft solutions that address both short-term interventions and long-term strategies to integrate mental health awareness into global education systems.

Mental Health Problems in Schools

School Benefits to Mental Health

UNICEF promoting and protecting mental health

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Issue 1: Reforming Laws on Illegal Migration

Illegal migration remains a pressing global challenge, with millions crossing borders without proper documentation due to war, poverty, or persecution. Delegates will explore the complexities of reforming migration laws to balance national sovereignty with humanitarian obligations. Discussions will focus on addressing the root causes of illegal migration and the gaps in current international frameworks, such as the challenges posed by the lack of uniformity in migration laws across countries. How can governments ensure security while upholding the rights of undocumented migrants? Delegates must also consider the role of international organizations like the UNHCR in providing assistance to migrants and coordinating global solutions. Proposals should aim to strengthen legal pathways for migration and create fair, enforceable laws that prioritize human dignity and international cooperation.

What is Illegal Migration
International Migration Laws
UNHCR - he Illegal Migration Act

Issue 2: Should refugees that originate to unstable countries at war, be granted immediate residency in a neighboring country?

When conflict erupts, millions of refugees flee to neighboring countries seeking safety, raising urgent questions about their immediate residency rights. Delegates will debate whether such refugees should automatically be granted residency, weighing humanitarian principles against the social, economic, and political strains on host nations. How can neighboring countries provide immediate shelter while managing resource allocation and maintaining stability? Discussions will also explore the responsibilities of the international community in supporting host nations through funding and resource sharing. Delegates must navigate the ethical and practical implications of balancing urgent humanitarian needs with the rights and responsibilities of sovereign nations. A resolution must reflect a comprehensive approach to refugee protection while fostering international solidarity and equitable burden-sharing.

Rights and Duty of Refugees
Protecting Refugees
UNHCR - Asylum and Migration

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Issue 1: Promoting Media Literacy and Combating Misinformation

Today's society has a growing concern regarding raising media literacy and fighting against misinformation. Delegates should be compelled to learn holistic approaches to improving people's capacity to question what they see, hear, feel, or experience and to negotiate the internet environment better. To achieve this, delegates shall propose initiatives to facilitate the incorporation of MIL (media and information literacy) into all levels of education curricula so that students have the necessary means to differentiate credible information from misinformation. Moreover, delegates should promote public awareness campaigns that inform people about the threats of misinformation and the need for media literacy, aimed at multiple populations, from the youth to marginalized society members. By working with technology companies to ensure transparency in algorithms and content moderation practices, we can make this space safer. In addition, delegates should point out collaboration amongst nations and the sharing of experiences amongst member states to form the best practices and resources for successful MIL programs.

Media and Information Literacy

How media and information literacy can fight disinformation

UNRIC Library Backgrounder: Combat Misinformation – Selected Online Resources on Information Integrity, Misinformation, Disinformation and Hate Speech

Issue 2: Protecting Cultural Heritage in Conflict Zones

Cultural heritage is a pillar to the human identity and to the history of societies worldwide, encompassing monuments, artifacts, and traditions that shape collective memory and foster global understanding. Without cultural heritage, societies will be indistinguishable from each other, losing their sense of identity. In conflict zones, cultural heritage is often deliberately targeted and destroyed, undermining the culture of affected nations and the global community. UNESCO plays a critical role in safeguarding these invaluable assets, yet the ongoing destruction of heritage sites in war-torn regions calls for stronger international cooperation. This council will explore the challenges and potential strategies UNESCO and its member states can consider to address the protection of cultural heritage during armed conflicts, balancing preservation efforts with broader humanitarian and geopolitical concerns.

Resource 1

Resource 2

Journal

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Issue 1: Enforcing prescription-based distribution of psychedelics and narcotics

With increasing research highlighting the medical benefits of psychedelics and narcotics, there is a growing need to establish strict regulations for their prescription-based use. This issue examines the risks of misuse, addiction, and illegal distribution that arise from improper control of these substances. Delegates will debate how to balance the therapeutic potential of psychedelics with the dangers of recreational abuse. How can governments create frameworks that ensure only authorized individuals access these drugs while preventing black-market distribution? Discussions will also explore the role of international cooperation in monitoring cross-border trafficking of these substances. Delegates must propose innovative policies to regulate these substances while safeguarding public health and addressing the stigma surrounding medical use. Furthermore, the issue raises questions about how to align legislation across countries to prevent loopholes in drug trafficking. Striking this balance will determine how societies utilize these substances for health while minimizing harm.

The Use of Drugs in the Health Sector

The Use of Psychedelics in the Treatment of Medical Conditions

Drug policy provisions from the international drug control Conventions - UNODC

Issue 2: Should drug-dealing teenagers be tried as adults with maximum punishment?

The rise of teenage involvement in drug trafficking poses complex legal and ethical challenges. Delegates will debate whether minors engaged in drug-dealing activities should face adult-level punishment or if rehabilitation-focused approaches are more appropriate. Should the justice system prioritize retribution or rehabilitation when dealing with young offenders? Delegates will also discuss how socioeconomic factors, such as poverty and peer pressure, contribute to youth involvement in the drug trade. This issue challenges delegates to find a balance between deterring crime and providing opportunities for young offenders to reform. Furthermore, the debate will focus on whether adult-level punishments disproportionately harm minors' futures and perpetuate cycles of poverty and crime. Delegates must explore long-term, multifaceted solutions to both deter criminal behavior and address systemic inequalities.

judicial response to substance abuse - UNODC

Prosecuting Teenage Drug Charges in Adult Courts Case

European Union (EU)

Issue 1: Addressing the repatriation of artifacts post colonialism

During the age of exploration, European colonialists would enter new countries, control them, and then exploit their resources and artifacts. These artifacts are then placed in museums throughout Europe for public display. As a result, the countries from which these artifacts originate lose a piece of their culture. Delegates will discuss key issues such as the historical context of artifact acquisition, the development of standardized EU guidelines for repatriation, and the potential establishment of collaborative partnerships with countries requesting the return of their cultural heritage. The council must also explore how repatriation efforts intersect with broader goals of reconciliation and historical accountability.

OP-ED 1

Resource 1

Issue 2: Should the EU continue to support Ukraine?

The EU has provided Ukraine with substantial financial, military, and humanitarian aid during its ongoing war with Russia. While this assistance has been vital for Ukraine's defense and civilian relief, the prolonged conflict presents mounting economic and political pressures for EU member states. With Ukraine not being an EU member, questions arise about the sustainability and scope of continued support. Delegates must weigh the benefits of aiding Ukraine in upholding democratic values and countering aggression against the strain on EU resources and internal unity. The debate will also address the geopolitical consequences, including EU-Russia relations and regional stability. The council's decisions will define the EU's role in global security, its commitment to shared values, and its capacity to manage prolonged crises.

Resource 1

Resource 2

OP-ED

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

Issue 1: Establishing International Protocols for Policing Transnational Organized Crime

Interpol faces mounting pressure to tackle transnational organized crime networks that exploit jurisdictional loopholes and weak international enforcement mechanisms. Should member states adopt standardized international protocols, or would such measures infringe on their sovereignty and legal autonomy? Delegates will debate strategies to address challenges such as jurisdictional conflicts, varying legal systems, and systemic corruption within certain member states. How can Interpol foster trust and collaboration among nations with differing priorities and political landscapes? This issue delves into the need for a unified global approach to dismantling criminal syndicates while respecting national interests. Delegates will explore the feasibility of creating shared databases, cross-border task forces, and capacity-building initiatives to empower nations with fewer resources. Furthermore, discussions will address the ethical dilemmas surrounding surveillance, intelligence sharing, and the potential misuse of international law enforcement powers. Delegates must craft solutions that balance the urgency of combating organized crime with the need for equitable justice and sustainable cooperation.

Transnational Crime: Challenges & Cooperation

Organized Crime - Interpol

Interpol Global Policing goals

Issue 2: Should Artificial intelligence be used in Global Law Enforcement?

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in global law enforcement presents opportunities to enhance efficiency but raises concerns about privacy, bias, and abuse of power. Delegates will debate whether the benefits of AI, such as predictive policing and faster data analysis, outweigh the risks of potential misuse. Can AI systems be designed to ensure fairness and accountability, or do they pose an inherent threat to human rights? The discussion will also address the global disparities in access to AI technologies and their implications for international collaboration. Delegates must propose frameworks to regulate AI use while ensuring its application aligns with ethical and legal standards. This issue challenges delegates to navigate the intersection of technological advancement and the preservation of civil liberties in law enforcement.

Artificial Intelligence Toolkit - Interpol

How AI can strengthen law enforcement

UN-Women (UNW)

Issue 1: Bridging the gender pay gap

Urging decisions to be made immediately is one way to close the gender pay gap, the one that pays women globally 77 cents to every dollar paid to men. Delegates can address the gender pay gap when they are discussing equal pay for equal work; they should be actively campaigning for quick means and results to elevate women to equal counterparts. They should suggest implementing minimum living wages that are compensated with the cost of living. All workers, especially women in low-wage employment, should be compensated fairly for their work, and this must be dealt with accordingly. Strengthening social protection systems is important, and it would allow women, particularly those in the informal labor market, to have maternity leave, childcare services, and unemployment benefits. Delegates should also promote gender equality in business practices by encouraging the adoption of the Women's Empowerment Principles, which include implementing transparent pay practices and conducting regular pay audits. Additionally, promoting awareness of the gender wage gap in public and rallying supporters to participate in campaigns to close that gap can facilitate change. Ultimately, international collaboration to exchange best practices and resources across nations will help to ensure that efforts to overcome this disparity are coordinated and efficient. Through these broad measures, delegates can help to ensure that pay is equal for both genders and enhance the economic futures of women around the world.

Equal pay for work of equal value
Tackling the gender pay gap: From individual choices to institutional change
Everything you need to know about pushing for pay equity

Issue 2: Addressing the affordability of gender-specific healthcare

Access to affordable healthcare is a critical issue for women worldwide, with significant disparities in the affordability and availability of services tailored to their specific health needs. While many argue that reducing financial barriers to essential healthcare, such as reproductive health services, maternal care, and treatment for gender-specific conditions, is necessary to ensure women's well-being, others raise concerns about the potential economic burden on healthcare systems and governments. This council will examine the diverse perspectives surrounding the affordability of female healthcare, weighing the need for equitable access against the challenges of maintaining the financial sustainability of healthcare infrastructures. Delegates will explore policy solutions aimed at improving affordability, and ensuring women's healthcare needs are met while considering the broader implications for healthcare systems and economic resources.

Resource 1
Resource 2

United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)

Issue 1: Enforcing International Climate Agreements

Climate change is a global crisis that requires unified action from all countries, yet many international climate agreements struggle to ensure compliance. This issue focuses on the effectiveness of existing international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, and explores ways to enforce commitments made by countries. Delegates will discuss the challenges countries face in adhering to these agreements, particularly in balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability. How can the international community ensure accountability while fostering cooperation among developed and developing nations? The debate will examine possible penalties for non-compliance and the role of international organizations like UNEP in monitoring progress. Delegates must consider how to create a robust framework that guarantees long-term commitment to climate goals and promotes global cooperation. Tensions between economic interests and environmental responsibility often hinder real progress, and delegates will be tasked with finding solutions that transcend national priorities. Ultimately, this issue challenges delegates to create a globally supported approach to climate action that balances equity and effectiveness.

The Climate Emergency - UNEP

Global Climate Agreements: Successes and Failures

Impacts of Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Issue 2: Should there be a carbon tax on individuals?

As governments and industries focus on reducing emissions, the idea of imposing a carbon tax on individuals is gaining traction as a potential solution. This issue delves into the effectiveness and fairness of carbon taxes as a way to incentivize individuals to reduce their carbon footprints. Delegates will debate whether individuals should bear the financial burden of contributing to climate change mitigation, especially in relation to their consumption patterns and lifestyle choices. Is a carbon tax a fair way to tackle emissions, or does it disproportionately affect lower-income populations? The conversation will also explore alternative strategies for reducing individual carbon footprints and whether there are more equitable solutions. Delegates must find a balance between motivating personal responsibility and ensuring that solutions do not harm vulnerable populations. The implementation of such a tax could spark a global shift in how individuals approach sustainability, but its success will depend on balancing fairness with long-term environmental goals. This issue will challenge delegates to weigh the moral responsibility of individuals against the global impact of their choices, creating an opportunity for innovative policy solutions.

What is a Carbon Tax

Carbon Tax Pros and Cons

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

Issue 1: Limiting the use of nuclear and chemical weaponry during global conflict

The use of nuclear and chemical weapons in warfare poses grave threats to international peace and security, with devastating consequences for human life, ecosystems, and global stability. While international treaties such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) aim to limit and eliminate the use of these weapons, violations and challenges to enforcement persist. This council will explore measures to further strengthen global efforts to prevent the use of nuclear and chemical weaponry during global conflicts, considering existing frameworks, the role of disarmament, and the implications of technological advancements in warfare. Delegates will discuss diplomatic strategies, non-proliferation initiatives, and the ethical dimensions of limiting these weapons while balancing national security concerns.

Resource 1

Background Information

Issue 2: Enforcing regulations on private military contractors

In free market countries with little to no business regulations like the U.S, private military contractors act as a main source of weapons to the governmentsThe growing reliance on private military contractors (PMCs) in modern conflicts raises significant concerns regarding accountability, transparency, and compliance with international laws. While PMCs often provide essential support in security operations, their actions can sometimes blur the lines of responsibility, leading to human rights violations, unregulated arms trade, and challenges to state sovereignty. This council will explore strategies to enforce regulations on PMCs, focusing on strengthening international legal frameworks, enhancing oversight mechanisms, and addressing the ethical and political implications of privatized military operations. Delegates will discuss balancing the operational benefits of PMCs with the need for stringent regulation to prevent abuses and ensure adherence to international standards of conduct in conflict zones.

United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)

Issue 1: Addressing the Threat of Outer Space Militarization

As nations continue to develop cutting-edge space technologies, the possibility of outer space transforming into a theater for military conflict looms larger than ever. Should the international community rally behind a comprehensive treaty to ban the deployment of weapons in space, or is the militarization of space an inevitable step in the pursuit of national security? Delegates will dive into the profound implications of weaponizing the final frontier, exploring how such actions could spark an arms race, destabilize global power structures, and increase the risk of catastrophic conflicts. The debate will also focus on the logistical and political challenges of enforcing compliance, including the development of monitoring mechanisms and penalizing violators effectively. Additionally, the role of private aerospace companies in advancing military capabilities complicates the issue, raising concerns about accountability in an increasingly privatized domain. Could the lack of universal regulation lead to unchecked militarization, or is cooperation still possible in preserving space as a domain for peace and exploration? Delegates must grapple with balancing the pursuit of security with the imperative to prevent space from becoming a lawless battleground. The decisions made in this council will define humanity's approach to space governance for generations to come.
Outer Space Militarization
Outer Space Treaty - UNOOSA
Space Militarization and Its Impact

Issue 2: Regulation of Private Sector Activities in Space

As private companies increasingly dominate space exploration and exploitation, questions about regulation and accountability arise. This issue explores the challenges of balancing innovation with legal and ethical oversight of private sector activities in space. Should governments impose stricter regulations to prevent monopolization and ensure equitable access to space resources? Delegates will discuss how to address concerns such as space debris, resource exploitation, and the militarization of space. This issue also examines the role of international treaties, like the Outer Space Treaty, in governing private entities operating in space. Delegates must propose solutions that promote sustainable exploration while ensuring that the benefits of space activities are shared globally. The debate will also address how to manage conflicts between private companies and state interests in space operations. As space becomes the new frontier, the discussions will define its role as a shared resource for all humankind.
The Private Sector's Assessment of U.S. Space Policy and Law
Private companies are exploiting outer space, but the law is struggling to catch up

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Issue 1: Addressing the divide between developed and developing nations through tariffs

Tariffs play a critical role in shaping global trade dynamics and often highlight the economic divide between developed and developing nations. Developed nations frequently advocate for free trade and the reduction of tariffs, citing the benefits of economic efficiency and increased market access. Conversely, developing nations emphasize the importance of maintaining protective tariffs to shield emerging industries, promote domestic growth, and achieve economic stability. The imposition and reduction of tariffs have far-reaching implications, influencing industrial growth, poverty reduction, and the ability of developing nations to compete in global markets. This council will examine the complexities of tariff policies, exploring how they exacerbate or mitigate inequalities in international trade. Delegates will analyze the role of tariffs in fostering sustainable economic development, balancing the interests of developed and developing nations, and ensuring that global trade policies are equitable, inclusive, and conducive to long-term prosperity for all member states.

Background Information

Resource 1

Resource 2

Issue 2: Reconsidering the Petrodollar

The global reliance on the petrodollar system, in which oil is predominantly traded in U.S. dollars, has long influenced international financial systems and geopolitical relationships. While this framework provides stability for oil-exporting nations and strengthens the global position of the U.S. dollar, it also perpetuates economic dependencies and vulnerabilities for many countries. Critics argue that the petrodollar system undermines the financial sovereignty of nations, particularly those heavily reliant on oil exports, while limiting opportunities for trade diversification and monetary independence. This council will evaluate the implications of the petrodollar on global economic equity, exploring its role in maintaining imbalances between oil-producing and oil-consuming nations. Delegates will consider alternatives, such as diversifying currency options in energy trade or transitioning to renewable energy systems, while addressing the challenges and potential consequences of disrupting this deeply entrenched financial arrangement.

Background Information

Resource 1

Resource 2

International Atomic Agency (IAEA)

Issue 1: Advocating for transparency and trust-building measures among nations with nuclear capabilities.

When addressing the issue of possessing nuclear technology, they should become more open and work on building trust with each other. In their IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) resolutions, delegates can draw on several key pieces of evidence to support their resolutions.

The historical context of transparency in nuclear communications has been shaped by past nuclear accidents, such as Fukushima and Chernobyl, which underscored the necessity for honest communication regarding nuclear issues, establishing transparency as a norm across the nuclear sector. The IAEA's safeguards system plays a crucial role in building confidence among nations by providing credible assurances that states are complying with their commitments to refrain from acquiring nuclear weapons. Furthermore, the IAEA promotes international cooperation through initiatives that facilitate dialogue among member states, allowing them to share information about their nuclear programs and intentions, thereby reducing misunderstandings. Implementing confidence-building measures, such as joint exercises and collaborative research initiatives, has proven effective in enhancing trust among nations, creating opportunities for direct engagement. Furthermore, the participation of non-nuclear states in dialogues concerning nuclear disarmament is a very necessary part of the process that the U.S., states, and all others that wield atomic power must entertain to reach a general agreement. By leveraging this evidence, delegates can craft resolutions that prioritize transparency, verification, and inclusive dialogue, ultimately contributing to a safer global environment and reducing the risks associated with nuclear weapons.

The Emergence of Transparency

IAEA Safeguards Overview

Existence of Nuclear Weapons Creates Temptation, Risk of Use, First Committee Hears as It Unpacks Assumptions about Complex Path to Peace

Issue 2: Promoting the accessibility of nuclear energy to developing countries

To promote the accessibility of nuclear energy to developing countries, delegates at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), should write a resolution addressing obstacles and improving the accessibility of nuclear energy to developing countries. First, they should push for programs in capacity building that provide technical assistance and training to guarantee that the developing world will be able to maintain nuclear energy projects safely. Also, resolutions must urge that there be monetary assistance programs set up, such as grants or low-rate loans, for such countries to be able to afford the nuclear infrastructure needed. The expansion of the IAEA's Milestones Approach will assist countries through the nuclear power program development process to ensure that they are ready at each step. Additionally, delegates can stress international cooperation, possibly by proposing measures to help member states share ideas concurrently so that countries can learn from one another's mistakes in the field of nuclear energy development. Moreover, public awareness campaigns can be done to inform citizens of the benefits of nuclear power to resolve misunderstandings and garner public approval. Finally, it is important to emphasize that strong safety and security must follow international requirements, while the IAEA should continue to be utilized to ensure strong safety measures are in place.

Nuclear energy in developing countries

Nuclear Energy Could Hold Key to Sustainable Development Gains, Delegates Tell General Assembly, as It Considers international Atomic Energy Agency Report

Cooperation in Nuclear Power

AI Advisory Body (AIA)

Issue 1: Regulating the Use of AI in Autonomous Vehicles

As these technologies grow, controlling artificial intelligence (AI) in self-driving cars is very important for keeping people safe, dealing with moral questions, and making people trust these cars. To help make rules and good practices for safety, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has made a plan that puts self-driving skills into five groups. Since the Safely Ensuring Lives Future Deployment and Research In Vehicle Evolution Act was approved in 2017, many states have suggested over 80 laws about safety, responsibility, and how to use these cars. Even though self-driving cars can have benefits like fewer mistakes by people and better work, accidents with these cars have caused worries about safety and calls for stricter rules and more testing of AI systems. As technology improves, rules must change to handle new issues like risks from computer hacking and data problems.

AI Regulations for Autonomous Vehicles

AI in self-driving cars

 Research Autonomous vehicles as a "killer app" for AI

Issue 2: Addressing the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Education

Using artificial intelligence (AI) in education involves navigating a landscape that offers many opportunities but faces challenges. AI can change how we teach by automating tasks, providing personalized learning tailored to each student's needs, and offering smart tutoring systems that give individual help. These technologies can make learning more engaging for students and assist teachers with planning lessons and managing classrooms. However, there are significant concerns. Students might misuse AI tools to cheat, which raises serious issues about academic honesty. There are also worries about fairness, as not all age groups may have equal access to AI, potentially widening existing gaps. Additionally, there are privacy concerns related to AI systems collecting student data, which demands strong laws to protect personal data. The importance of different perspectives in AI development is shown by the fact that biased AI algorithms could lead to unfair treatment of certain student groups. Groups like UNESCO advocate for a human-focused approach to AI in education, emphasizing fairness and inclusion to address these issues. Instead of replacing teachers with technology, policymakers are encouraged to support the safe use of AI while reinforcing their role. Ultimately, the successful use of AI in education will depend on its ethical and fair application.

Artificial Intelligence In Education

The Importance of Artificial Intelligence in Education for All Students

AI Isn't the Problem. It's How We Use It, Especially in Schools

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Issue 1: Promoting investment in renewable energy technologies

The issue of encouraging investment in renewable energy technologies to stop and ideally reverse global climate devastation or achieve sustainable development. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) underscores the need for mobilizing financial resources to support renewable energy investment, especially in developing nations, as the world faces the challenge of transitioning to low-carbon energy sources. Investments in renewable energy will help reduce greenhouse gases, improve energy security, create jobs, and stimulate economic growth. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the financing gap for sustainable development is an expected investment of $4.2 trillion per year to accomplish the SDGs, and renewable energy is undoubtedly one of the most crucial transitions to take place in the coming years. The delegates should be called upon to propose ways of providing incentives to the private sector to invest in renewable resources like increased tax benefits, subsidies, and various other public-private partnerships. Additionally, they should promote capacity-building initiatives to enhance the technical skills of local workforces, ensuring that communities can effectively implement and maintain renewable energy projects. By fostering international cooperation and knowledge sharing, delegates can help create a supportive environment for investment in renewable energy technologies, ultimately contributing to a sustainable and resilient future.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Climate Action
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy

Issue 2: Promoting digital literacy programs to empower marginalized populations.

Digital literacy programs that aim to empower marginalized populations. That gap will continue to grow as technology progresses and those who are not computer literate will continue to be excluded. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the poorest, women, rural unemployed, and marginalized in society are often the least able to access the digital resources and skills required. Studies show that about one in three (or even four) people worldwide do not have basic digital skills and that is already enough to inhibit their full participation in society and the economy. Delegates should respond to this problem by lobbying for educational programs in digital literacy to be created and distributed to marginalized communities. This involves working with community partners to develop and present training materials and resources, as well as hands-on workshops that teach them practical computer skills like instant messenger use, how to browse confidently, and what not to do. Delegates should also support policies that provide affordable technology and internet access because access is necessary to develop digital literacy.

Resources for, and Needs of Vulnerable and Marginalized Young People on Digital Literacy, Safety and Participation
Assuring and improving quality public digital learning for all
Department of Economic and Social Affairs Economic Analysis

Human Rights Council (HRC)

Issue 1: Promoting Freedom of Expression and Press Freedom

Freedom of expression and press freedom are cornerstones of democracy but face increasing threats from censorship, authoritarian regimes, and misinformation. Delegates will discuss the responsibilities of governments to protect these freedoms while addressing the challenges posed by hate speech and fake news. How can nations strike a balance between ensuring free speech and maintaining social harmony? The debate will also explore the role of digital platforms in shaping public discourse and their accountability in upholding freedom of expression. Delegates must propose measures to safeguard journalistic integrity while addressing the rise of online disinformation campaigns. This issue also invites delegates to discuss how emerging technologies, like AI and social media algorithms, influence freedom of speech. The ultimate goal is to create a framework that ensures these freedoms are protected in a rapidly changing digital landscape.

Freedom of Expression and Media Freedom

Freedom of expression and opinion - HRC

Press Freedom - HRC

Issue 2: Bridging the Gap Between Digital Privacy and National Security

In an era where digital interactions shape much of our lives, governments are increasingly turning to surveillance to safeguard national security. However, the growing intersection of state power and personal privacy raises fundamental questions: how can we strike a balance between protecting citizens' right to privacy and ensuring the security of nations against evolving digital threats? Delegates will explore the complexities of mass surveillance programs, questioning whether state monitoring infringes upon civil liberties or is a necessary response to emerging global threats. The debate will examine issues such as data collection, the right to be forgotten, and whether individuals should have control over their digital presence. In this discussion, delegates will address the role of international human rights in the digital age, considering how states can respect privacy while addressing security challenges. How can we find an ethical and practical middle ground that protects individual freedoms without compromising safety in our increasingly connected world? The tension between national security and personal freedoms highlights deep ethical and legal dilemmas, including how to balance transparency with security concerns. This debate is crucial as governments and corporations gain unprecedented access to personal data, raising questions about accountability and oversight in a hyper-connected global society.

Digital Privacy and Human Rights - HRC

Human Rights in the Digital Age

Privacy vs. National Security in the Digital Age cases

Arabic Councils

القمة العربية
الموضوع الأول: التخفيف من آثار التطرف في المنطقة العربية
التطرف في المنطقة العربية أصبح من أبرز القضايا التي تهدد الاستقرار الاجتماعي والسياسي، حيث يترتب على انتشاره آثار عميقة في المجتمعات. يعيش بعض الأفراد تحت تأثير أفكار متطرفة تؤدي إلى العنف وتؤثر على نسيج المجتمعات العربية بشكل عام. ينتشر هذا الفكر في بعض الأحيان بسبب عوامل اقتصادية، اجتماعية، وسياسية معقدة، وتستغل بعض الجماعات هذه العوامل لترويج أيديولوجيا تهم. على الرغم من الجهود الكبيرة التي تبذلها الحكومات والمنظمات الدولية لمكافحة التطرف، إلا أن هناك تحديات كبيرة في مواجهة هذه الظاهرة مثل قلة الوعي، الفقر، والفراغ الفكري. تحاول العديد من الدول العربية إدخال برامج للتعليم، التنشئة الاجتماعية، وإعادة تأهيل الشباب لتعزيز التسامح والاعتدال، ولكن لا تزال هناك حاجة إلى استراتيجيات فعالة للحد من تطور الفكر المتطرف.   الوضع الحالي ومستقبل جهود منع التطرف العنيف في المنطقة العربية
الموضوع الثاني: مواجهة القيود الثقافية في المجتمعات العربية
في العديد من المجتمعات العربية، تواجه الأفراد تحديات كبيرة نتيجة للقيود الثقافية التي تقيد حرية التعبير والفرص المتاحة لهم. تشهد بعض الدول العربية ممارسات ثقافية وقانونية تحجم من قدرة الأفراد على ممارسة حقوقهم الشخصية بحرية، مثل حقوق المرأة أو حقوق الأقليات. هذه القيود قد تؤدي إلى تضييق الفرص التعليمية والمهنية وتقليص الحريات الفردية في بعض الأحيان. كما أن هذه القيود تتفاوت من بلد لآخر، حيث تواجه بعض الدول العربية تحديات أكبر في تحقيق التوازن بين الحفاظ على الهوية الثقافية وتعزيز الحريات المدنية. لذلك، يحتاج المجتمع العربي إلى إيجاد حلول توازن بين القيم الثقافية التقليدية وتطوير البيئة التي تسمح بالأفراد بالتعبير عن أنفسهم بحرية، والمشاركة في الحياة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية.   الثقافة العربية   أزمة الثقافة العربية

جامعة الدول العربية
الموضوع الأول: تعزيز التكامل الاقتصادي بين الدول العربية:
رغم المحاولات العديدة لتعزيز التكامل الاقتصادي بين الدول العربية، لا يزال التعاون ضعيفًا مقارنة بالتكتلات الاقتصادية العالمية. تعليق الحواجز الجمركية، اختلاف القوانين، وضعف البنية التحتية تحقيق سوق عربية مشتركة. يمكن تعزيز التكامل عبر توحيد السياسات المالية، تسهيل التجارة البينية، والاستثمار في مشاريع إقليمية كبرى. كما أن دعم الابتكار وريادة الأعمال يساهم في تنويع الاقتصادات العربية وتقليل البطالة. التعاون الفعّال في هذه المجالات سيؤدي إلى تحقيق تنمية مستدامة، تعزيز الاستقرار الاقتصادي، وتقليل الاعتماد على الأسواق الخارجية، مما يفتح آفاقًا جديدة للنمو والازدهار في العالم العربي
الموضوع الثاني مستقبل الشباب العربي: التعليم، البطالة، وريادة الأعمال:
يواجه الشباب العربي تحديات كبرى، أبرزها ضعف جودة التعليم وارتفاع معدلات البطالة، مما يدفع الكثيرين للهجرة أو العمل في وظائف غير مستقرة. لتجاوز هذه الأزمة، يجب ربط التعليم بسوق العمل، عبر تطوير المهارات الرقمية والتقنية وتعزيز التدريب المهني. كما أن دعم ريادة الأعمال، من خلال توفير حاضنات أعمال وتمويل المشروعات الناشئة، يسهم في خلق فرص اقتصادية جديدة. تحتاج الدول العربية إلى سياسات فعالة لتمكين الشباب، إذ يمثلون القوة الدافعة للتنمية. الاستثمار فيهم يضمن اقتصادًا أكثر استقرارًا ونموًا مستدامًا، ويحد من التحديات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية في المستقبل.

Special Councils

Hogwarts Chamber of Unity (HCU)

Bloodline Relations within Hogwarts:

Bloodline relations within Hogwarts have been shaped by generations of bias, fueled by societal beliefs in the superiority of Pure-bloods over Muggle-borns and Half-bloods. This divide has manifested in daily life at Hogwarts, influencing attitudes within houses, friendships, and even how students perceive each other's magical abilities. Pure-blood families, often valuing their heritage, have traditionally held significant power in magical society, while Muggle-borns frequently face prejudice. The result is a deeply rooted, systemic hierarchy, which, despite Voldemort's defeat, continues to affect the social structure of the wizarding world. These biases not only affect personal relationships but also create barriers to academic and career opportunities, further marginalizing Muggle-borns. This entrenched hierarchy is a constant reminder of the inequality that persists, even as the magical world tries to move past its darker history.

The idea behind the council:

The Hogwarts Chamber of Unity (HCU) was established to address and dismantle the systemic discrimination rooted in blood status within the wizarding community. Inspired by a need for healing after Voldemort's divisive regime, the council's mission is to foster understanding, inclusivity, and equality among wizards of all backgrounds. By providing a platform for policy-making, the council aims to create meaningful reforms, ultimately paving the way for a world where blood status no longer defines one's opportunities or self-worth. The council also seeks to educate future generations, hoping that increased awareness will prevent the resurgence of harmful biases. Through ongoing dialogue and community engagement, the HCU aspires to reshape the magical world into one built on mutual respect and shared values.

The issues:

Issue 1: The Blood Status Divide: Unveiling Systemic Discrimination

After Voldemort's fall, the wizarding world is left to confront a deeply ingrained social divide between Muggle-borns, Half-bloods, and Pure-bloods. This blood-status discrimination runs through every aspect of magical society, influencing everything from Hogwarts House Sorting to employment opportunities and political representation within the Ministry of Magic. Generations of wizards and witches have been raised with these biases, which reinforce a sense of superiority among Pure-bloods

and foster prejudice against Muggle-borns, often leading to social exclusion and limited advancement for those deemed "lesser" by blood. The consequences of this systematic hierarchy are vast, affecting magical education, career trajectories, and even social interactions within the wizarding world. Delegates in this session will explore the historical roots of blood-status prejudice, examine its current manifestations, and discuss how deeply it impacts every aspect of magical life. Understanding these complexities is essential to begin the process of dismantling discrimination and envisioning a more unified future.

Issue 2: Reforms for Equality: Bridging the Blood Status Divide
In this session, delegates will propose and debate potential reforms aimed at promoting equality within the wizarding world, moving beyond the historical biases rooted in blood status. The aftermath of Voldemort's reign has revealed an urgent need for systemic change, as magical society strives to heal the rifts caused by blood-status prejudice. Delegates will focus on reshaping policies, revising outdated laws, and exploring practical solutions that could help dismantle these longstanding biases. This includes examining Hogwarts' Sorting system, reviewing Ministry hiring practices, and considering public education initiatives to foster inclusivity and awareness. The goal of this discussion is to build a framework that encourages a more inclusive society, where one's blood status no longer dictates opportunities, rights, or respect within the wizarding community. By laying the groundwork for change, this council aims to set an example for future generations and make the wizarding world a place where all magical beings are valued equally.

The procedure:
- Delegates will form groups of 2 or 3 based on their characters' blood status and relationships

- Each group will write resolutions for the two issues, staying true to their characters' values and personalities.

- Delegates must fully immerse themselves in their characters, using their unique traits and backstories to shape their arguments and ideas.

- Delegates are encouraged to participate in unmoderated debates.

- Groups will present their resolutions to the council.

- A final vote will determine which resolutions are adopted, with delegates forming alliances to gain support and bridging the divide.

The Concert of Europe

What is the Napoleonic Era:

The Napoleonic Era (1799–1815) was a pivotal period in European history dominated by Napoleon Bonaparte, a French military leader who rose to power after the French Revolution. Napoleon's ambition to expand France's influence across Europe led to the Napoleonic Wars, which involved most of Europe and reshaped borders. His reforms, such as the Napoleonic Code, spread revolutionary ideals of equality, legal rights, and secular governance. However, his aggressive campaigns resulted in immense destruction and high casualties. The era concluded with Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo in 1815, marking the end of French imperial dominance. In response, the Congress of Vienna was convened to redraw Europe's map and restore peace, laying the groundwork for the Concert of Europe to ensure stability and prevent future wars.

The idea behind the council:

This council immerses delegates in the post-Napoleonic era, where European powers sought to restore order and peace after years of conflict. Delegates will represent key figures from the Congress of Vienna, working to address territorial disputes and the rise of nationalist movements that emerged after Napoleon's downfall. The focus is on diplomatic negotiations, where delegates will seek to find compromise over competing interests and historical grievances. Much like the real-life Congress, delegates must balance national ambitions with the collective goal of maintaining European stability. The council aims to test how well delegates can manage conflicting egos and create lasting peace through cooperation. The discussions will also explore themes of power dynamics, leadership, and the diplomatic strategies used to manage international relations in a time of upheaval. Through this process, delegates will learn about the challenges of peacebuilding and the complexities of shaping a continent's future.

The issues:

Issue 1: Re-shaping the map of Europe through the divide of land among the European powers.

The year is 1815, and Europe is at a turning point. Napoleon Bonaparte's defeat at Waterloo left the French Empire in ruins, offering the victorious coalition—Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia—a chance to reshape the continent. As the Congress of Vienna convenes, delegates face the challenge of dividing French territories and restoring balance to Europe.

Key decisions must address territorial disputes, pre-Napoleonic claims, and the rise of nationalist sentiments. Should lost territories be returned to their original rulers, or should new states emerge? How can peace be maintained while ensuring each power's security and influence? This council aims to answer these questions as they convene in long and detailed discussions pertaining to the origins of lost lands. In the conclusion of this issue, the leaders of Europe must have drawn a new map of Europe that receives a majority vote. This will highlight a new outline of the future of Europe and serve as a keystone in maintaining balance, peace, and satisfaction within the European powers while disabling the ability of the French Empire to return to its power.

Issue 2: The Congress of Paris

The year is 1856, and Europe seeks to rebuild after the Crimean War, a conflict that shattered alliances and exposed vulnerabilities in the balance of power. The Congress of Paris convenes with representatives of the major European powers to forge a framework for peace and stability. Delegates face the task of drafting principles to address pressing issues: territorial disputes, military aggression, and the growing influence of nationalism. They must find an answer to a question that has prevailed in communities of citizens: How can peace be preserved while respecting the interests of competing powers? Through negotiation and compromise, delegates must create policies that prevent future conflicts and promote cooperation. The decisions made here will shape Europe's diplomatic landscape for years to come, balancing the pursuit of national interests with the shared goal of lasting peace and prosperity.

The procedure:

Issue 1:
- The council will convene like a General Assembly council.
  - All members of the council will need to write an opening speech stating their intents, preferred outcomes, and position in the divide of land.
  - All members will need to lobby and merge in order to create groups. These groups will work together in drawing a new map of Europe with their interests in mind.
  - All groups will be required to draft up a resolution in the form of a map. This map will illustrate the new borders for a re-shaped Europe. The resolution can, but does not need to, offer incentives for the trade of land with European powers.
  - The resolution (map) with the most votes in favor will pass.
- A map of Europe before any restructuring will be provided in order to give members a starting point of the new map of Europe.

Issue 2:
- The council will convene in the manner of a General Assembly council

- ○ Resolutions would be the new set of policies that the groups created after lobbying and merging have agreed on.
- ○ The set of policies with the most votes in favor will pass.

The Traitor's Election (TE)
Refer to this link for the cabinet members descriptions: The Traitors Election - Candidate Descriptions

The idea behind the council:

The Traitor's Election (TE) embodies a critical scenario where the nation's leadership is in crisis. Following the sudden assassination of both the president *Alexander Montgomery* and vice president *Isabelle Carver*, the cabinet is thrust into the spotlight, tasked with restoring order in a divided and chaotic political state. With citizens growing restless and fears of instability mounting, the cabinet must urgently elect a new leader capable of uniting the nation and preventing widespread unrest. However, the situation takes a darker turn when evidence reveals that one of the cabinet members may have conspired in the assassination, casting doubt and suspicion among them. This council emphasizes the delicate balance between leadership, trust, and investigation, as members navigate the dual pressures of governance and uncovering internal betrayal. Delegates will need to showcase their ability to think critically, form alliances, and make decisive choices under pressure, all while maintaining the integrity of the nation. The council aims to simulate the complexity of decision-making during national emergencies, where time is scarce, trust is fragile, and the stakes are life-changing.

Assassination of the president and vice president:

The assassination occurred during a high-profile international summit broadcasted live, sending the nation into shock. As President *Alexander Montgomery* delivered a keynote speech, a coordinated attack unfolded, where a sniper shot the president, followed by an explosion targeting the convoy that was transporting Vice President *Isabelle Carver*, resulting in her death. The chaos was exacerbated by a deliberate cyberattack, crippling communication networks and delaying the response of emergency services. Panic spread quickly, as widespread misinformation flooded the media, further deepening public distrust and fear. Investigations revealed insider information was shared with the attackers, pointing to a mole within the cabinet. The precise planning and execution have left the nation reeling, and the cabinet in turmoil. With key government officials now suspects in the plot, the cabinet must

find a way to restore control and uncover the truth while preventing further destabilization of the country.

The issues:

Issue 1: Electing a new president
With both the president and vice president assassinated, the cabinet must act swiftly to appoint an interim leader. This is more than a matter of filling a vacant role; the decision will determine the nation's immediate future. Delegates will debate qualifications, leadership qualities, and the ability to unite a divided population. They must consider who can stabilize the government, reassure the public, and lead the nation through this critical period. Personal ambitions, hidden alliances, and ideological divides within the cabinet may complicate the election process. The question is: can the cabinet prioritize the nation's needs over individual interests to select the right leader?

Issue 2: Finding the mole
The revelation of a mole within the cabinet adds a layer of mistrust to an already escalated situation. The CIA has identified inconsistencies in communication logs, travel records, and meeting notes, narrowing the list of suspects to current cabinet members. Delegates must collaborate to conduct investigations, balancing the need for transparency with the risk of escalating internal discord. As tensions rise, members must carefully navigate the delicate line between suspicion and loyalty, as false accusations could weaken the cabinet's ability to govern effectively. The investigation will require meticulous attention to detail, the use of covert methods to protect sensitive information, and a commitment to preserving unity within the cabinet despite the growing threat of internal betrayal. Time is of the essence, as further destabilization could open the door for more attacks or chaos to ensue, further jeopardizing the nation's future.

The procedure:

Prior to the MUN:

- A detailed description of each cabinet member, including their roles, personalities, and backgrounds, will be provided to the delegates to help them immerse themselves in their characters.

- 2-3 days before the MUN, an email will be sent to the delegate whose character is the mole. The mole will secretly act to steer investigations away from themselves.

Day 1: Electing a New President

- After roll call, each delegate will deliver a 2-minute opening speech, emphasizing why their character is suitable to lead or who they believe can unite the nation.

- Delegates will form three groups based on ideologies, alliances, or key objectives.

- Each group will nominate a candidate for the presidency and prepare a brief campaign speech and plan of action for the nation.

- During the council session, nominees will present their vision for the presidency, followed by moderated debates and points of information to evaluate their suitability.

- Delegates will anonymously vote for the interim president. If no candidate secures a majority, the top two nominees will participate in a final debate, followed by a revote.

- The elected president will deliver an acceptance speech and assign preliminary tasks to key cabinet members to address the nation's immediate needs.

Day 2: Finding the Mole

- A surprise file of leaked information about several cabinet members will be distributed, exposing controversial actions or hidden secrets that cast suspicion.

- Delegates will regroup into four investigative teams tasked with analyzing the leaks and narrowing down the suspects to 3-4 possible moles.

- Each team will present their findings, including evidence and logical deductions, to the council for debate.

- Suspected moles will defend themselves in 2-minute rebuttals, after which all delegates, including the suspects, will anonymously vote on who they believe the mole is.

- If a tie occurs, the tied suspects will each deliver a final 1-minute speech, followed by a final vote.

- At the end of Day 2, the mole will reveal themselves, explain their motives, and deliver a final reflection.