

# TOPICS

CCBMUN XXII



# COMMITTEES CCBMUN XXII 2024



MIDDLE  
MIXED  
UPPER

☐

DISEC

☐

ECOSOC

☐

GLS

☐

HRC

☐

SC

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SOCHUM

☐

UNCSTD

UNCSW

☐

UNESCO

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UNEP

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HoC

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UNICEF

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UNODC

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UNOOSA

☐

WHO

☐



## MIDDLE SCHOOL

### GRADES 6-9

(5-8 hasta grado 11  
6-9 hasta grado 12)

ECOSOC

HRC

UNESCO

UNEP

UNICEF

UNOOSA

## MIXED SCHOOL

### GRADES 6-12

(5-11 hasta grado 11  
6-12 hasta grado 12)

DISEC

SC

SOCHUM

UNCSTD

UNCSW

UNODC

WHO

## UPPER SCHOOL

### GRADES 10-12

(9-11 hasta grado 11  
10-12 hasta grado 12)

GLS

HoC



# MIDDLE





# ECOSOC

**Economic and Social Council**

María José Morales & Sebastián Figueredo



# ECOSOC SIMULATION

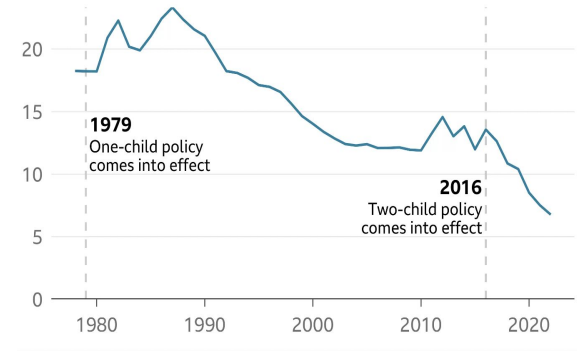
The economic and social  
impacts of low fertility  
rates in East Asia

# ECOSOC Simulation Context

- Nations such as China, Japan and South Korea are facing a big decline in their birth rates. 30% of Japan's population is over 65 years of age. China is seeing a population fall for the first time in 60 years.
- Last year, Asia's fourth-largest economy saw more deaths than births, making it the third year in a row to happen.
- South Korea's birth rate has fallen to an average of 0.78 of children per woman, last year the rate was 0.81 and it needs to be at least 2.1 to maintain natural population growth in the nation.
- Some reasons why women have stopped having children are: the financial strain of raising children in a competitive society, astronomical housing costs; and women increasingly prioritizing work over family.
- Some effects that this could bring in the future are: fewer workers; fewer consumers; the majority of the population being elders; a decline in overall wealth in a country.

## China's birth rate has fallen in recent years

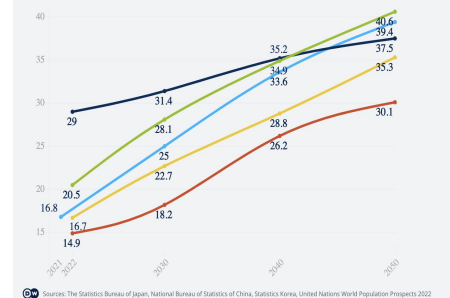
Total number of births in China per 1,000 people (1978-2022)



## Share of population aged 65 and over in East Asia

from 2021-22 to 2050

South Korea Japan China Hong Kong Taiwan



# ECOSOC Simulation Guiding Questions

1. Is the birth rate of your country at, above or below the stable population level (when the population is neither increasing or decreasing)?
2. What is the percentage of the population over 65 years of age, and what effects does this have on your country's economy?
3. What are some effects that your country is facing due to its birth rate? What is your country doing to help maintain its birth rate at a healthy level?
4. Does your country have special policies to support parents in the workplace?
5. What solutions does your country propose to solve the problem of declining birth rates in some countries (more immigration, monetary incentives for larger families, etc)?





# ECOSOC Topic 1

**Rise in homelessness in  
major cities**

# ECOSOC Topic 1 Context

- The recent rise in homelessness, is a major global problem, and it is the result of social and economic issues such as rising housing costs and inadequate safety nets affecting major cities. In 2021 estimations from the World Economic Forum said that 150 million people globally were homeless, even though the actual amount is most likely higher.
- Between 2022 and 2023, the number of homeless people in the United States increased by 12%, affecting around 653,000 people. Due to high housing costs and a lack of mental health resources, a significant proportion of the homeless population lives in large cities such as New York and Los Angeles.
- There are similar patterns around the world, with developed countries such as Canada, France and the United Kingdom experiencing increases in homelessness as a result of housing costs, gaps in the social safety net, mental health issues and rapid urbanisation.
- In the developing world, homelessness in cities is often caused by poor living standards in rural areas, leading people to seek a better life in the cities, only to find that there are few opportunities in the cities.



# ECOSOC Topic 1 Guiding Questions

1. What official or approximate data do you have on homelessness within your country? How is homelessness defined and monitored in your country?
2. What measures does your country have in place to prevent homelessness and what is the response to the problem of inadequate housing?
3. What are the social and economic factors, particularly in large cities, that increase the rate of homelessness in your country?
4. What is your country's approach to the availability of low-cost housing, especially in urban areas where housing costs are on the rise?
5. What programmes or policies, such as access to health care, mental health services or social assistance, has your country put in place to help homeless people?
6. In what ways does your country cooperate at the international level with organisations or take part in global campaigns to tackle homelessness?
7. What are the particular obstacles that your country faces in tackling homelessness, and what are the tactics that it has used to overcome them?
8. How does your country balance the need for economic expansion and urban development with the need to alleviate homelessness and ensure that all residents have access to decent housing?



# ECOSOC Topic 2

Implementing  
microfinance to alleviate  
poverty in developing  
countries



# ECOSOC Topic 2 Context

- Global poverty, is a major problem that affects developing countries. According to the World Bank extreme poverty is defined as making less than \$1.90 per day, and access to basic services such as education, healthcare and other services are limited at this socioeconomic level.
- Microfinance is defined as the distribution of financial services to small businesses and low-income individuals who don't have access to standard banking services. Some financial services are microloans, savings accounts, and microinsurance. By concentrating on the unbanked population, microfinance encourages financial inclusion and economic engagement, especially in marginalized populations.
- Microfinance has the ability to reduce poverty significantly by allowing people to start and expand their own businesses. Microfinance does not only help businesses grow, but it also promotes financial inclusion by helping people to earn money to help their families. Around 75% of people who receive this aid are women.



# ECOSOC Topic 2 Guiding Questions

1. What microfinance services are offered in your country? Are they accessible to low-income individuals and small businesses?
2. What role has microfinance played in your country's economy, particularly for low-income individuals?
3. What obstacles does your country face when it comes to executing effective microfinance programmes?
4. What specific policy measures or regulatory reforms has your country explored or done to solve issues with microfinance implementation?
5. Is there any current government initiative or partnership with microfinance institutions to promote financial inclusion and poverty alleviation?



# HRC

## Human Rights Council

Juan Diego Alomía & Andrea Delgado



# HRC SIMULATION

## The Death Penalty with respect to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

# HRC Simulation Context

- The death penalty, also known as capital punishment, a legal sanction that authorizes the infliction of death as a punishment for breaking criminal law by the state. This is a highly controversial topic that has been debated for decades.
- The methods for capital punishment include: lethal injection, hanging, firing squad, gas chambers, and electrocution (depends on the laws and practices of the country or state where the execution takes place).
- Supporters say that execution is a fitting form of retribution for the victims of crime, that it ensures safety for the rest of the population, They support it because they believe it is the greatest punishment a person that deserves it can get.
- The people who oppose it give many reasons for stopping it. They say that the death penalty is irreversible in the case of a wrong conviction and is a violation of human rights, including the right to life. In their view, it has not been proven that it causes any changes to crime rates, and they raise ethical concerns about the state taking a person's life, even if it is within the context of criminal punishment.
- 112 recognized UN nations have abolished the death penalty, 23 still retain it but have not executed anyone in over 10 years, and 55 countries still retain it and implement it. Some of these countries are China, Iran, Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, South Korea and the United States.

# HRC Simulation Guiding Questions

1. Has your country ratified the Declaration of Human Rights, which includes the “right to life”?
2. Is the death penalty legal in your country? On what basis is this decided? (e.g religious laws or human rights)
3. What happens in the case of a wrongful conviction in your country? Are there laws to compensate people who have been wrongfully put in jail?
4. If your country supports the death penalty, how many people have been put to death in the past few years? Are these executions fair and regulated? Which crimes are punishable by death?
5. If your country has abolished the death penalty, what effects has it had on crime rates?
6. Comparing your own country with others, does the presence or absence of the death penalty make a difference to crime rates?





# HRC Topic 1

Protecting the rights of  
the Uyghur people

# HRC Topic 1 Context

- The Uyghurs (pronounced wee-guhz) are Muslims from one of the largest minority groups in China. It is alleged by the government that they have been taking part in violent terrorist acts in China.
- A large number of Uyghurs have been kept in camps for a number of years. Although the Chinese government refers to these facilities as "vocational training centres" or "re-education camps," numerous reports from human rights organizations, testimonies from former detainees, satellite images, and leaked Chinese government documents paint a picture of widespread human rights violations in these facilities. The Chinese government has consistently denied allegations of human rights abuses in Xinjiang, claiming that the camps are necessary for counter-terrorism efforts and to provide vocational training and deradicalization.
- Those who were already outside China or managed to leave the country have found refuge in Turkey and other countries, where they have reconnected with their religion and other traditions. However, they are often still targeted by the Chinese government, and their safety or that of their families in China may still be at risk.





# HRC Topic 1 Guiding Questions

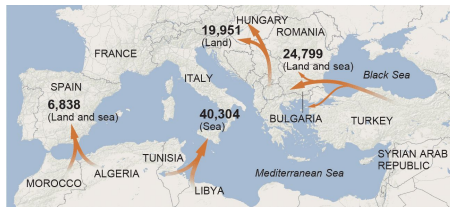
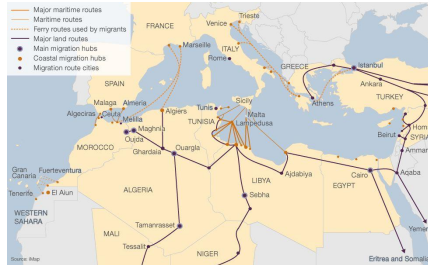
1. What is your country's policy on religious and cultural freedom for its citizens?
2. What is your country's policy towards political activists who challenge the government?
3. What is your country's relationship with China in terms of politics and the economy?
4. Is there a Uyghur population in your country? If so, what is your government's position towards them?
5. What is your country's position about the detention camps for Uyghur citizens in China? If they were present for the voting to debate alleged human rights violations in the UN, how did your country vote, and why did they vote in that way?
6. Has your government supported or participated in international sanctions or statements on Uyghur human rights violations?
7. How can Uyghurs be protected in China and in the rest of the world?



# HRC Topic 2

Human rights violations  
along the Mediterranean  
migration route from Libya  
to Italy

# HRC Topic 2 Context



- In 2021 32,400 migrants crossed from Libya to Italy and Malta, mainly arriving in Italy.
- Many migrants die in the Mediterranean due to the numerous risks that the trip across the sea poses for those using fishing boats that are not seaworthy.
- Migrants in Libya must face many other challenges, among them being put in detention centres or being exposed to human trafficking. Migrants and refugees may face various forms of human rights violations in Libya including forced labour, sexual exploitation and extortion.
- Migrants are often intercepted by the Libyan coastguard and are then forced to return to Libya where they are put in detention centres.
- More than 90% of the refugees have accepted the services of smugglers in the course of their journey.
- Smaller smugglers traffic about 600-700 people a year and larger smuggling networks tens of thousands. On average, 1000 dollars are charged for the crossing from Libya to Italy. It is estimated that the annual turnover of the Mediterranean smugglers alone is 100 million dollars.

# HRC Topic 2 Guiding Questions



1. What policy does your country have with respect to migrants and refugees arriving in your country?
2. What measures has your country taken to protect migrants/refugees arriving to your country, if any?
3. What measures has your country taken to reduce the number of migrants/refugees entering the country, if any?
4. How can/does your country help to guarantee safe migration routes?
5. Are there any efforts by your country's non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or government to address human rights violations along the migration route that passes through Libya?
6. What steps can be taken to prevent and address human rights violations and to ensure the protection of migrants' rights along the Mediterranean migration route?
7. What should be done to reduce the number of migrants crossing from Libya to Italy?



# UNESCO

**United Nations Educational, Scientific  
and Cultural Organization**

Daniel Cano & Martina Urazán



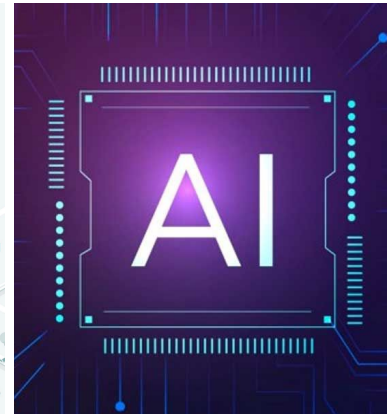
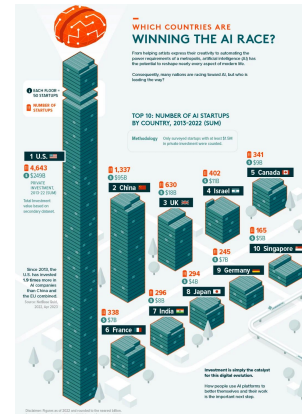
# UNESCO SIMULATION

## The Artificial Intelligence Race

*Updated from CCBMUN XXI guide*

# UNESCO Simulation Context

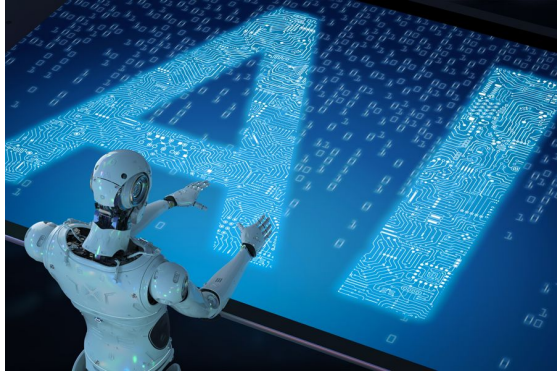
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems.
- Early AI research began in the mid-20th century, with significant advances occurring in the 1950s, led by pioneers like Alan Turing and John McCarthy.
- The AI race is the competitive drive among companies and nations to develop superior AI technologies, aiming to achieve breakthroughs that can lead to market dominance, economic advantages, and transformative impacts across various industries.
- Many tech giants are involved, such as Google (Deepmind), Microsoft (Azure), IBM, Amazon, and Chinese companies like Baidu and Tencent, each investing heavily in AI research and development.
- Participants of the race are aiming to achieve significant economic dominance, technological leadership, and strategic advantages, potentially setting global standards and reaping vast benefits in sectors like healthcare, finance, defence, and consumer technology.
- It raises important global issues, including ethical standards, regulation, international cooperation, and the equitable distribution of AI benefits and risks, which is why it's a subject that is tackled by the UN and its countries.







# UNESCO Simulation Guiding Questions



1. What are your nation's current capabilities and achievements in AI research and development?
2. How does your nation view the potential economic and strategic benefits of leading in AI technologies?
3. What ethical considerations and regulations does your nation prioritize in the development and deployment of AI?
4. How is your nation investing in AI education, talent development, and research infrastructure to stay competitive in the AI race?
5. What partnerships or collaborations is your nation pursuing with other nations, companies, or institutions to advance its AI capabilities?
6. How does your nation address concerns about job displacement, data privacy, and security in the context of advancing AI technologies?
7. What role do international organizations, such as the United Nations, play in shaping your nation's AI policies and strategies?



# UNESCO Topic 1

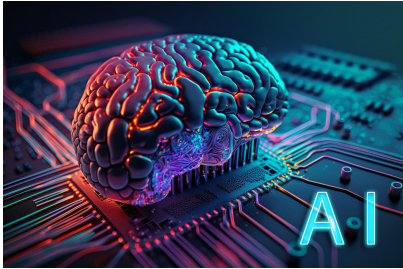
*AI for education in rural  
zones*

# UNESCO Topic 1 Context

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines designed to think and learn like humans. These systems can perform tasks such as problem-solving, decision-making, language understanding, and data analysis.
- Traditionally, education in rural areas has faced numerous challenges, including limited access to qualified teachers, inadequate infrastructure, scarce educational resources, and a lack of exposure to diverse learning materials and methods. These factors have often resulted in lower educational outcomes compared to urban areas
- Implementing AI in rural education is crucial, as it can bridge the gap between rural and urban educational opportunities. AI can provide personalized learning experiences, cater to individual student needs, and overcome resource limitations by offering access to a vast array of educational materials and tools.
- There are many challenges to implementation of AI in rural areas. These include: ensuring reliable internet access; training educators to effectively use AI tools; and addressing data privacy concerns. These must be carefully managed to ensure successful implementation and sustainability of AI-driven educational programs in rural areas.



# UNESCO Topic 1 Guiding Questions



1. What are the current educational challenges faced by students and teachers in the rural areas of your county?
2. How does your country implement AI Education in urban zones and/or rural zones?
3. What are the obstacles and challenges that your country has faced while implementing AI in rural or urban education?
4. How can AI technologies address these challenges within the context of your country's rural education system?
5. Are there any successful case studies or pilot programmes in your country where AI has been implemented in rural education?
6. What policies and strategies should your country adopt to ensure the successful integration of AI in its rural education system?



# UNESCO Topic 2

## Protection of journalists in conflict zones

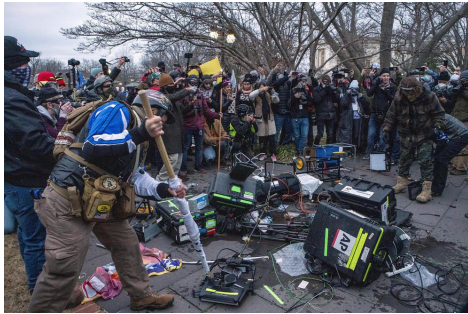
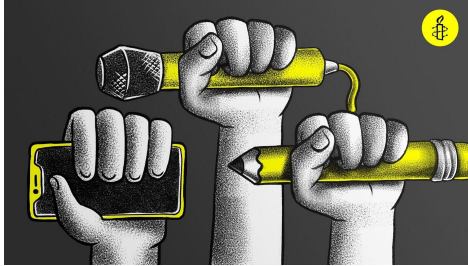
# UNESCO Topic 2 Context

- Journalists who are reporting on an ongoing conflict area have the same level of protection as civilians through international law.
- In 2024 the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize was given to journalists in Gaza, reporting on the conflict while living in inhumane conditions.
- Since 1990 2658 journalists have been killed while reporting in conflict areas.
- In countries with ongoing internal conflicts, journalists are often targeted due to the nature of the articles they post.
- If journalists cannot work safely in conflict zones, they leave a “zone of silence” because nobody is reporting to the outside world what is really happening in the area.
- The main countries struggling with freedom of press and the right of life of journalists are: Syria, Palestine, China, Cuba, Iraq, Myanmar, North Korea and Iran.





# UNESCO Topic 2 Guiding Questions



1. Does your nation have any internal laws regarding the safety of journalists?
2. Is your nation in an ongoing armed conflict? If so, how many journalists have died due to conflict in your country?
3. What is your country's stance on freedom of press?
4. According to your country, are the lives of journalists important?
5. How do violations of international laws connect to journalists deaths?
6. What can be done to help journalists in dangerous situations?
7. What possible measures should the UN take regarding the safety of freedom of press and the international law violations regarding journalists?



# UNEP

## United Nations Environmental Programme

Juanita Arango & Valentina Ramírez





# UNEP SIMULATION

## Water Scarcity Crisis in Iran

# UNEP Simulation Context

- The main water sources in Iran are drying mainly because of climate change, which is a big problem especially for farmers, who use 90% of the water of the whole country.
- This problem has become so big that protests are being held in the capital asking for better water management, and farmers are starting to use underground water that in a future can create a problem in the soil, especially because in Iran one of the main economic activities is agriculture.
- Water scarcity crisis is not a situation that is only going on in Iran - other countries like Iraq and Turkey are going through similar problems as well.



# UNEP Simulation Guiding Questions



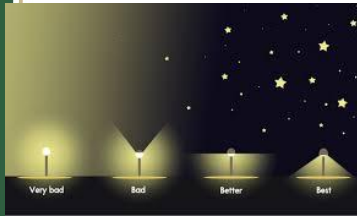
1. What solutions or plans does your country have in case of a water scarcity crisis?
2. What is your country doing to prevent a water scarcity crisis?
3. Is or has your country ever suffered for a water scarcity crisis? If so, how did it get over the crisis?
4. How is your country affected by Iran water scarcity crisis, if at all?
5. Is your country helping with Iran's problem or in any similar situation? If so, how is it helping?



# UNEP Topic 1

## Light Pollution

# UNEP Topic 1 Context



- Light pollution, the excessive or inappropriate use of outdoor artificial light, is affecting human health, wildlife behaviour, and our ability to observe stars and other celestial objects. Light pollution can alter behaviours, foraging areas, and breeding cycles, and not just in urban centres but in rural areas as well. Additionally, artificial light can cause problems for natural body rhythms in both humans and animals, leading to poor health and lower fertility.
- More than 80 percent of the world's population, and 99 percent of Americans and Europeans, live under sky glow (brightness of the night sky in a built-up area as a result of light pollution). In the United States alone, costs of badly used lights which do not serve their purpose are estimated at over \$3 billion.
- Many countries have been developing energy-efficient lighting sources, such as LED lights, which can significantly reduce energy consumption and costs. However, these use light from the blue part of the spectrum, which causes more light pollution. Some countries have introduced laws to tackle the problem, or have started changing the type of lighting that is used outside to lower its impact on the environment.

# UNEP Topic 1 Guiding Questions

1. What are the main causes of light pollution in your country?
2. What are the environmental implications of light pollution in the your country?
3. How does light pollution affect local communities in your country?
4. What solutions are currently proposed and/or are in place to mitigate light pollution in your country?
5. How effective have these measures been?
6. How can public awareness positively impact the light pollution issue?





# UNEP Topic 2

## Fast fashion waste in the Atacama Desert



# UNEP Topic 2 Context



- Fast fashion waste in the Atacama Desert is the world's fastest-growing textile waste site. Each year, approximately 60,000 tons of used clothing is delivered to Chile, mostly from the US, Europe and Asia.
- The fashion industry is one of the biggest polluters in the world. It is responsible for 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions and 20% of the planet's wastewater.
- Many brands such as Nike, Old Navy, Hugo Boss, Chanel, H&M, Adidas, Zara, Hollister, and Levi's are frequently found amid the piles of waste in the Atacama desert, in both good and bad condition.
- There have been efforts to add a legal framework for waste management with the aim of making importers accountable for the waste they produce. However, due to the lack of resources, regulations on fashion waste have been really difficult.
- In an effort to hold the industry and importing businesses responsible for the textile waste and outdated production lines, there is a movement calling on the Chilean government to address the textile waste situation in the Atacama Desert



# UNEP Topic 2 Guiding Questions



1. How much fashion waste is produced in your country, and what is done with this waste?
2. If your country does not produce fashion waste, does it import it from other countries and, if so, what are the consequences?
3. Has your government implemented any solutions to reduce fashion waste in the Atacama desert, or in other parts of the world?
4. What policies and regulations can your country put into practice to encourage responsible consumption and production in the fashion industry?
5. How can your delegation use education and awareness campaigns to inform consumers about the environmental consequences of fast fashion and its impact on the Atacama Desert?
6. What does your country propose should be done to regulate and reduce the amount of fashion waste being disposed of in the Atacama desert?



# UNICEF

**United Nations International  
Children's Emergency Fund**

Daniela Mesías and Juan Pío



# UNICEF SIMULATION

## The Challenge of Child Pornography: Laws and Regulations

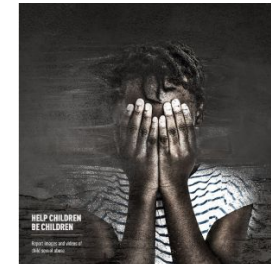
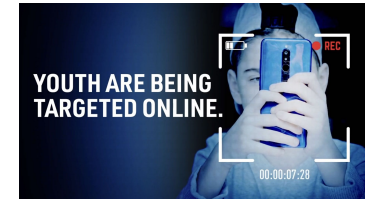
# UNICEF Simulation Context

- Child pornography remains a grave global issue, characterized by the exploitation and abuse of minors.
- The rapid advance of technology and the internet has exacerbated the problem, making it easier to produce, distribute, and access illegal content.
- Countries worldwide have been striving to combat this menace through stringent laws and regulations, but the problem persists due to the complex and clandestine nature of these criminal activities.
- Global Prevalence: The Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) reported that in 2022, over 400,000 URLs contained child sexual abuse material (CSAM).
- Victim Age: The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) indicated that 94% of identified victims are girls, and 55% of them are prepubescent.
- Increase in Reports: Between 2019 and 2021, there was a 35% increase in the number of reports received by the NCMEC's CyberTipline, highlighting the growing scale of the issue.



# UNICEF Simulation Guiding Questions

1. What measures does your country have in place to address the issue of child pornography. How well do they work in reality?
2. How does your country promote awareness of child pornography through initiatives and educational programmes?
3. What tools and techniques does your country utilize to identify and prevent the dissemination of child pornography?
4. How do Internet service providers and social media platforms contribute to combating child pornography within your country?
5. What kinds of support such as legal or rehabilitative assistance are accessible to victims of child pornography in your country?
6. What are the primary obstacles your country encounters when it comes to collaboration against child pornography?
7. What specific policy areas should be prioritized for improvement or revision in order to efficiently tackle the issue of child pornography, within your country?





# UNICEF Topic 1

Combating child  
addiction to social media

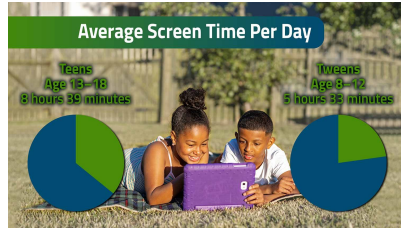
# UNICEF Topic 1 Context

- Child addiction to social media is a significant growing concern globally.
- The excessive use of social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and Snapchat can be linked to various negative outcomes for children and adolescents. These include mental health issues such as anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem, as well as physical problems, sleep disturbance, and a decrease in physical activity. It also negatively impacts academic performance and social interaction between children.
- In the UK, children aged 5 to 15 are now spending an average of 5 hours and 24 minutes per day engaged in social media activity. In the USA, surveys from 2018 showed that ninety percent of teens ages 13-17 had used social media. Seventy five percent report had at least one active social media profile, and 51% reported visiting a social media site at least daily. Two thirds of teens had their own mobile devices with internet capabilities. On average, teens were online almost nine hours a day, not including time for homework.
- Many children lie about their age when signing up for social media accounts, which means they may have access to age-inappropriate content.
- An estimated 27% of children who spend 3 or more hours a day on social media exhibit symptoms of poor mental health. Overuse of social media networks has also been linked to cyber bullying.





# UNICEF Topic 1 Guiding Questions



1. What measures and initiatives does your country have in place to prevent children from getting addicted to media?
2. How are national laws and regulations used to oversee children's use of networking and address addiction issues?
3. In what ways do schools and local communities contribute to educating children about social media addiction prevention?
4. What responsibilities should social media platforms take on to safeguard children from addiction and what steps can they take in this regard?
5. What support systems and psychological assistance are accessible for children displaying signs of social media addiction in your country?
6. Are there tools and parental control apps that parents can utilize to regulate their children's usage of social networks effectively?
7. How is research data on children's social media addiction utilized in formulating policies and programmes, within your nation?

## PARENTS' FEARS FOR CHILDRENS' SOCIAL MEDIA SAFETY



\* Survey conducted in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand and Vietnam for children between the ages of 4 and 16 in October 2018.







# UNICEF Topic 2

## Child Slavery in Ethiopia

# UNICEF Topic 2 Context



- Child slavery in Ethiopia is a significant and complex issue that often involves a situation when various forms of child labour, including domestic servitude, forced labour in agriculture, and exploitation in the informal sector. Child slavery is when a child is handed over and exploited for someone else's gain, meaning the child will have no way to leave the situation or person exploiting them ([www.antislavery.org](http://www.antislavery.org).) Ethiopia's large population and economic challenges are some of the reasons for the persistence of child slavery in the territory. This problem is often caused by poverty, lack of education, cultural practices and weak law enforcement. Although efforts have been made to combat it, child slavery, remains a security issue in Ethiopia.



- Approximately 27.5% of children between the age of 5 and 14 in Ethiopia are engaged in child labour. Many children in Ethiopia balance school and work, and about 43% of working children attend school. However, there is a significant amount of children who are forced to drop out due to the labour demand. Ethiopia does not have laws to have free basic education or to make education compulsory for children.



- The main countries involved in this issue are Middle Eastern countries where girls are trafficked to countries such as Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, and the United Arab Emirates for domestic servitude. Other countries involved are located in Europe, including Italy and the United Kingdom, where Ethiopian children are trafficked for various forms of exploitation.
- The Ethiopian government has developed policies and programmes that aim to reduce child labour and trafficking. Organizations like UNICEF, ILO, and various NGOs work in Ethiopia to provide education and support services to raise awareness about the dangers of child labour and trafficking.

# UNICEF Topic 2 Guiding Questions



1. What sort of child slavery or child labour occurs in your country, if any?
2. What laws and regulations does your country have to combat child slavery/labour, and how well are they being enforced?
3. What measures and educational initiatives are currently being implemented in your country to increase awareness and prevention of child slavery?
4. What kind of assistance and support do victims of child slavery receive in your country, particularly concerning rehabilitation and reintegration into society?
5. How are international organizations and NGOs involved in combating child slavery in Ethiopia, and what steps can they take to enhance their effectiveness?
6. In what ways can your country enhance collaboration with Ethiopia to address the issue of child slavery?



# UNOOSA

**United Nations Office for Outer Space  
Affairs**

Sebastián Ávila Cabal & Gabriela Klinger



# UNOOSA SIMULATION

## Updating the Outer Space Treaty

# UNOOSA Simulation Context

- The "Outer Space Treaty" (OST), is a multilateral treaty that forms the basis of international space law. It sets the entirety of the legal framework on the way space should be utilized, and therefore how space exploration should be executed.
- The primary objective of the OST is the implementation of international law governing space exploration, weapons testing, and territorial claims. It legally binds signatory parties to use outer space solely for peaceful purposes.
- There is no governing body or law-enforcing entity in space, and, therefore, the only information we have of any activity is that provided by nations and those who represent said nations. Hence, there is no practical way to enforce the OST.
- Within the OST there is no definition of the term "weapons of mass destruction," and it does not prohibit the launching/testing of ballistic missiles, even though these could be armed with WMDs.
- Russia and China have stated their interest in militarising space through anti-satellite weapons (ASAT). Since these are not WMDs, so they are not banned by the treaty. This could lead to an arms race.
- In October 2020 Artemis Accords are proposed. These are guidelines for the Artemis Program established by the U.S. promoted outside the regular channels of international space law, which codify key principles of it.
- Despite its numerous fallacies, many nations do not want to change the treaty as it would be greatly influenced by the Artemis Accords fomented by the U.S.



# UNOOSA Simulation Guiding Questions



1. Is your country a signatory of the Outer Space Treaty?
2. Does your country have any ambitions in militarizing space? If so, how has your country taken part in this?
3. Is your country a signatory of all five space treaties? If not, does it have any particular motives for not being as such?
4. How relevant is your country's space program on the international spectrum? Describe the program.
5. Does your country believe the Outer Space Treaty should be updated? If so, how? If not, why?
6. What would incite a conflict in space in the eyes of your country? How can the updating, or not updating, of the treaty help prevent this?
7. Are there any particular articles in the OST that your nation considers should be altered?



# UNOOSA Topic 1

## Regulation of space tourism



# UNOOSA Topic 1 Context

- Space tourism involves private individuals and commercial entities traveling beyond Earth's atmosphere for leisure, research, or business purposes. This industry is rapidly evolving, with major companies like SpaceX, Blue Origin, and Virgin Galactic leading the way. These companies have successfully conducted suborbital and orbital flights, marking significant milestones in making space travel more accessible to regular citizens.
- Although only a small number of tourists have gone into space, the industry is predicted to expand rapidly. Therefore, it is important that a clear regulatory framework for space tourism is set up to ensure safety, sustainability, and international cooperation.
- Current international space laws, such as the Outer Space Treaty, only really deal with state government activities. They need to be updated to address commercial ventures. New regulations must cover licensing, safety standards, liability issues, and environmental protection to manage the growing space tourism industry effectively.
- Ensuring the safety of space tourists is paramount, involving rigorous testing and adherence to stringent safety standards.



# UNOOSA Topic 1 Guiding Questions



1. Does your country currently have any space tourism programmes or companies, and how are these entities regulated by the government?
2. What specific international agreements or frameworks to do with outer space has your country supported or ratified?
3. What safety standards and protocols should be established for space tourism operators to ensure the safety of passengers and crew?
4. What environmental effects would an increase in space tourism have on your country? What measures need to be taken to ensure that space tourism does not have negative impacts on the environment?
5. What measures should be proposed to ensure that the economic benefits of space tourism are shared equitably among nations, and how does your delegation (if it's the case) plan to include developing countries in these benefits?
6. Does your country have its own specific laws about what can be done in outer space? How does the Outer Space treaty need to be changed to cover space tourism in particular?

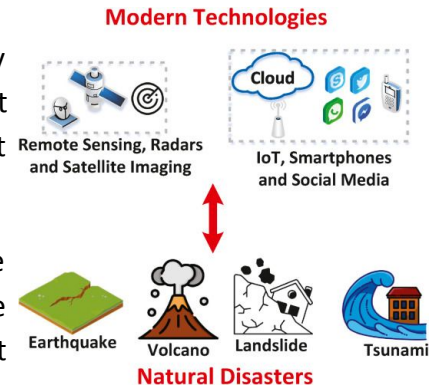
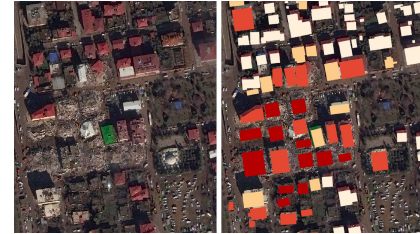


# UNOOSA Topic 2

*Access to space technology  
for disaster-prone regions*

# UNOOSA Topic 2 Context

- Space technology and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) can play an important role in predicting and helping in disasters. They can be used to monitor potentially hazardous situations and to give early warnings about impending disasters. When a disaster happens, space technology can be used to get assistance to people more effectively. After a disaster, they can be used to analyse what happened, so helping to plan better disaster management for the future.
- Many countries have their own space technology for disaster management, using their satellites to constantly monitor the land. The International Charter Space and Major Disasters is a global organisation that works together for this purpose.
- Developing countries do not always have the resources to be able to use technology. They may not have access to the data, or may not have people capable of analysing that information. Sometimes there is little coordination between different government departments, making it difficult to use the satellite information effectively.
- Countries need to work together collaboratively so that data from different satellites can be used in an effective way to help with the prevention and disaster relief anywhere in the world. The United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN - SPIDER) aims to help countries with their disaster management.



# UNOOSA Topic 2 Guiding Questions



1. Does your country have disaster-prone regions that could benefit from access to space technology? What type of natural disasters does it suffer from?
2. What type of space technology is currently available in your country to monitor and prevent loss of life in disasters, if any?
3. Should space technology be accessible to all countries that have disaster-prone regions, regardless of who owns the technology? If so, who should bear the cost of this technology?
4. Has your country made use of the services of UN-SPIDER? If so, in what situations?
5. What needs to be done to ensure that all countries have equal access to space technology for disaster prevention?



MIXED

# Simulation Options

HR

CRIME

TECH



# HR Simulation

Human rights abuses  
in factory ships



# HR Simulation Context

Factory ships also called mother ships, are large ships used in whaling, but have started to be used more frequently for catching any type of marine life and processing it for consumer use. In these big ships, fish are frozen and processed all at once in order to accelerate the process. They make fishing more efficient, and make access to remote locations easier. The effectiveness and efficiency of factory ships is clear, but within this industry and aboard the ships, the workers are often exploited.

Human rights vessels have documented terrible abuses by employers on factory ships, even to the point where employees who have complained about the working conditions have been killed and thrown into the ocean. Many workers on these ships go long hours without food or water, sometimes working up to 20 hours a day, 7 days a week. Some factory ships have become a form of modern-day slavery, considering that many of the workers are victims of human trafficking. Often the wages the employees were promised are not paid to their families back home.

These abuses are especially notorious in the Gulf of Thailand, where most of the prawn production takes place. However, it is not just in Asia that abuse occurs; scallop hunting ships in the UK have also been criticised for human rights abuses. Many NGOs and other organizations have condemned the actions of factory ship owners, but there haven't been many advances to stop these practices.

It is important that the rights of these workers are protected, since they are spending a lot of time at sea with no connection with their friends and family, and they are often afraid to communicate their issues within their working environment. Another problem is the huge increase in organized crime on these ships; mother ships may also be part of drug, people and arms trafficking.

# HR Simulation Guiding Questions



1. Is the fishing industry important to your country's economy? If so, describe the industry.
2. Does your country import large quantities of seafood? If so, what does it do to ensure the ethical origin of the products that it imports?
3. What are the laws and regulations in your country for employment and workers rights?
4. Does your country have any licensed factory ships or allow ships from other countries to enter its waters? If so, how are they regulated?
5. How has your country been affected by human trafficking, and what has the government done about the problem?
6. What has your country done, if anything to tackle the problem of organised crime and human rights abuses on factory ships?



# CRIME Simulation

## The Future of Penal Systems: Punishment or Reformations

# CRIME Simulation Context



- There is an ever-increasing amount of prisoners worldwide in both developed and developing countries.
- There are various approaches to prisoner handling. Each country decides its own penal system, which follows the country's culture and beliefs.
- Prisons were initially founded to separate the convict from criminal activity. Recidivism is the act of a person repeating the crimes they already committed and were punished for. This rate can be as high as 50% for many countries, and in some countries further crimes are often organised by prison inmates as they serve time.
- The United States has the highest per capita incarcerated population in the world, followed by Rwanda, Turkmenistan, and El Salvador.
- In many countries, prisons give special emphasis to punishment, rather than rehabilitation. This trend is particularly seen in more conservative-minded countries.
- Norway has been claimed to have the best criminal justice system, focusing on restorative justice and rehabilitation.
- In 2023, Nayib Bukele, president of El Salvador inaugurated the so-called "mega prisons" to battle down the high levels of criminality in the country, however this action has caused controversy worldwide.

# CRIME Simulation Guiding Questions



1. How does your country address crime and criminals?
2. What criminal justice system does your country follow? Does it work efficiently?
3. Has your country been criticized for the treatment given to prisoners? Or the response to crime?
4. Is your country focused on the restoration and rehabilitation of criminals, or on punishment?
5. What are the rates of imprisonment in your country? How does your country deal with the incarcerated population?
6. Does your country have life imprisonment? If so, for which crimes?
7. Does your country have the death penalty? If so, for which crimes?
8. What is the maximum sentence in your country, and how might this be beneficial?

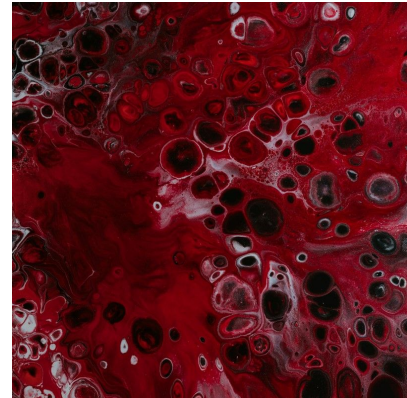


# TECH Simulation

## Microplastics in human blood

# TECH Simulation Context

- The effects that microplastics in human blood could have on the future of human health are greatly concerning. Millions of tons of plastic are used every year, and a large sum of it is used within the food industry where its packaging can be ingested. It was stated that younger children are especially vulnerable to this problem, which could lead to long term health problems.
- It has already been concluded that these microplastics can affect the absorption of oxygen into the human system, affect pregnant women, and may even puncture vital organs. There are many suspicions it could have worse consequences than air pollution and could even could cause cancer.
- There is a vital need for more funding for these investigations by governments in order to be able to properly assess the damage and mitigate the negative effects on human health. In addition, there needs to be a reconsideration of how much plastic humans use, and a start to introducing more sustainable materials in different industries such as food and kitchenware.





# TECH Simulation Guiding Questions



1. What is your country's position regarding the use of plastic and its disposal? Are there adequate systems in place to ensure that microplastics do not get into the water system?
2. How could your country work towards reducing the amount of plastic used in general?
3. Is there any evidence from your country that microplastics are entering the human body system or food chain?
4. What processes should be put in place in order to ensure food product distribution is safe for consumers?
5. How could the study of microplastics and human health be funded at an international level?





# DISEC

**Disarmament and International  
Security Council**

Lía Álvarez and Mariana Núñez



# DISEC Topic 1

## Power Vacuums in Regional Safety

# DISEC Topic 1 Context

- A vacuum is a space that is entirely empty of matter. A **power vacuum** is a state in which there is no person or entity in charge due to the departure or loss of the leader. Examples of such a 'vacuum' have been present in human history as far back as the Roman Empire with the assassination of Julius Caesar and the ensuing wars for power between rival factions. In modern times, they can be seen in the aftermath of events such as the Iraq War and the Arab Spring. The latest country to experience this problem is Haiti.
- Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, stated that "nature abhors a vacuum." According to this principle that empty spaces will always be filled, an absence of leadership may be filled by legitimate authority or opportunistic entities. In the absence of authority and, thus, enforceable law, hostile takeovers or belligerent activities may occur. prompting the question of how a nation may maintain stability and peace at times of unusual political change.
- A power vacuum and its possible repercussions could potentially impact a region as a whole, not just the country in which it happens. Lack of authority may lead to increased military expenditure in neighbouring countries, and faltering regulation from part of the international community, which leads to a spillover of negative repercussions across the region. What should be done by the international community to prevent this type of situation?



# DISEC Topic 1 Guiding Questions



1. Has your country ever faced a power vacuum? If so, how did it impact the immediate stability of the region it is in?
2. What specific strategies and policies have been implemented by your national government to prevent the emergence of power vacuums during periods of political transition?
3. How have power vacuums in a neighbouring country affected your country's geopolitical region in terms of security, economic stability, and social cohesion? If applicable.
4. What legal frameworks and ethical considerations should guide the intervention of foreign nations in the affairs of a state experiencing a power vacuum? Has your country participated in such an intervention?
5. What role should international bodies, like the United Nations, play in maintaining regional stability?
6. What are the best practices for the re-establishment of legitimate authority in a country that has experienced a power vacuum?

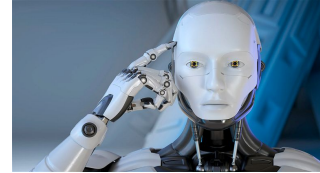


# DISEC Topic 2

## Regulating Lethal Autonomous Weapons

# DISEC Topic 2 Context

- Lethal autonomous weapons (LAWS) are a special class of weapons system that uses sensor suits and computer algorithms to independently identify a target and employ an onboard weapon system to engage or destroy the target without any manual human control of the system.
- Weapon technologies and practices are changing fast, and the military sector and weapon developers are interested in integrating the autonomous use of force in a wider variety of weapons.
- The debate over the regulation of lethal autonomous weapons systems has gained significant attention in recent years as advances in artificial intelligence and robotics have made the development of such systems a reality in today's world.
- The concept of an autonomous weapons system is not new, as it has been around since at least the 20th century. Some early examples include remotely controlled and automated weapon platforms like landmines, anti-aircraft systems, and cruise missiles. However, the emergence of advanced AI technologies has raised concerns in many countries due to the dehumanizing factor involved in algorithms and robots making decisions over human life.



# DISEC Topic 2 Guiding Questions



1. Does your country have LAWS and if so, when and where have they been utilised?
2. If your country does not have LAWS, what is the reason for this?
3. What are the potential advantages and disadvantages for your country of developing LAWS for different military operations?
4. What has your country done, if anything, to regulate the use of LAWS?
5. How might the deployment of LAWS by major powers affect global power dynamics and military strategies?
6. What are the ethical arguments for and against the use of LAWS in humanitarian interventions, peacekeeping operations and counterterrorism efforts? Are LAWS accepted by your country's society?
7. How can international bodies such as the United Nations effectively enforce regulations and ensure that state and non-state actors adhere to agreements upon norms for the use of LAWS?





# SC

## United Nations Security Council

Stefanía Jaramillo and Maria Sofía Duque



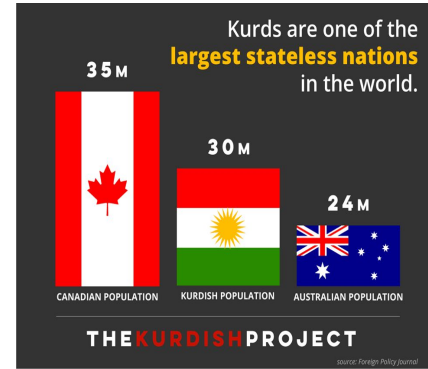


# SC SIMULATION

## Commencing diplomatic relations between the United Nations and the Kurdish Nation

# SC Simulation Context

- The Kurdish Nation is spread across Syria, Turkey, Iraq, and Iran.
- The Kurds lack official representation within the United Nations, as the governments of the listed states above, oppose Kurdish sovereignty. This, as a way of protecting their own territorial integrity.
- UN Charter Article 14 declares that “the general assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations.”
- Concerns about potential regional instability and territorial disputes have prevented the recognition of the Kurdish nation. In such a way, complicating efforts to address Kurdish autonomy within the UN.
- Kurds have historically fought for independence or autonomy, citing cultural, racial, and historical reasons.
- Kurds have established autonomous regions, such as the Kurdistan Region in Iraq and Rojava in Syria.
- In 2015 Syrian Kurds took over Tel Abyad. This was a huge blow to the Islamic State, and Turkey joined in military intervention to try to make the battle cease.
- Later, in 2020, the Kurds attacked Turkish military installations. There were investigations of war crimes committed by Turkey as a way of counter-attack, made by the UN.



(The Kurdish Project, n.d.)

# SC Simulation Guiding Questions



(LEDUC, 2015)



(Who Are the Kurds?, n.d.)

1. Does your country consider that the Kurdish Nation should be recognised?
2. What are the neighbouring nations' stance on the Kurdish Nation's recognition, and what are they concerned about?
3. How might recognizing the Kurdish Nation as a state, impact regional stability and security considering ongoing conflicts and tensions in the Middle East?
4. How can the UN facilitate diplomatic relations between the Kurdish Nation and the countries where Kurds reside without compromising their territorial integrity?
5. Could promoting the Kurdish nation put diplomatic ties with significant regional actors at risk?
6. Has the Kurdish Nation made any attempts to engage in diplomatic relations with the nations it wants to secede from in order to reach a peaceful resolution?
7. Does the ruling provide any precedents for other separatist movements pursuing independence, and how does it comport with accepted international norms and principles?



# SC Topic 1

## Humanitarian Exceptions from UN Sanctions Regimes

# SC Topic 1 Context

- The Security Council's authority to impose sanctions is outlined in Article 41 of the UN Charter.
- There are currently 15 ongoing sanction regimes, imposed with the main objective of influencing the governments, groups, or people in the target country to behave in a way that will better the circumstances in such territory.
- Nonetheless, there have been unintended humanitarian consequences of sanctions, in which citizens face the harm instead of the governments. This has led to the development of targeted measures, sometimes referred to as “smart” sanctions or humanitarian exceptions.
- Humanitarian exemptions under UN sanctions regimes are those provisions that exclude certain activities, goods, or actors from the reach of the particular sanctions measure. They aim at easing the harm of the UN sanctions, more specifically, on vulnerable populations and humanitarian organisations.

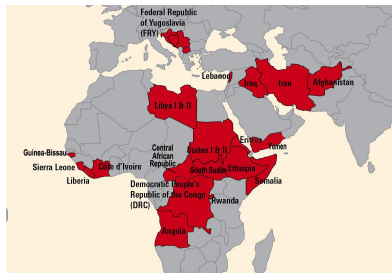
**Humanitarian exemptions fall under two different concepts:**



(United Nations, 2016)

- **Exemptions for Sanctioned Actors:** Those that enable states to be able to take off, temporarily, the restrictions on listed individuals and entities after approval from the appropriate Sanctions Committee.
- **Exemptions for Impartial Humanitarian Actors:** Exemptions aim at creating space in the regimes of sanctions for impartial humanitarian actors and activities as respectively defined by International Humanitarian Law (IHL). They can specify that certain sanctions measures do not apply to impartial humanitarian actors or activities. Also, humanitarian actors can request the Sanctions Committee to officially exempt their activities so that they can work in sanctioned contexts.

# SC Topic 1 Guiding Questions



(Annan, 2016)

## Standing Humanitarian Exemption *also known as* Humanitarian Exception

Exempts humanitarian activities from the asset freeze measures without any other conditions or approval. Humanitarian organizations do not need to request authorization from the relevant sanction committee.

## Humanitarian Exemption *also known as* Exemption by Request

Requires action by humanitarian organizations to request an exemption from the relevant committee (often through a member state) and receive authorization to operate within sanctioned jurisdictions.

(Sarfati, 2022)

1. Does your country have/had any sanctions imposed by the Security Council?
2. Has there been/is there any humanitarian exceptions from UN sanctions inside your country (groups, government etc.)?
3. What initiatives or policies has your country implemented to ensure compliance with UN sanctions while also addressing humanitarian concerns?
4. What are the potential risks associated with implementing humanitarian exemptions within UN sanctions regimes?
5. How does your country view the effectiveness of current UN sanctions regimes in meeting their intended objectives?
6. What specific measures does your country propose to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian exemptions in addressing the needs of vulnerable populations and humanitarian organisations?
7. How do humanitarian exemptions impact the effectiveness of sanctions as a diplomatic tool?
8. Should there be a standardized procedure for all UN sanctions regimes regarding humanitarian exemptions, or should it be adapted on a case-by-case basis?



# SC Topic 2

## Open Agenda



# SOCHUM

## Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

Valeria Risso and Oriana Corso





# SOCHUM Topic 1

## The Social Consequences of Testing Weapons of Mass Destruction

# SOCHUM Topic 1 Context

- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) are those nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological devices, that have for purpose harm great amount of people.
- The most powerful weapon of mass destruction is owned by Russia, this country owns the Tsar Bomba, which is also the most powerful nuclear weapon.
- The testing of weapons of mass destruction have several consequences in different factors around the globe, however, the social factors include: social discrimination against survivors, health impacts, environmental degradation which leads to starvation and different diseases, displacement and relocation, and ethical concerns.
- The most known testing of WMD cases are: Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan in 1945 by the United States, the “First Lighting” in Semipalatinsk by 1949, and the case of the Marshall Islands case where the United States conducted a nuclear testing between 1946 and 1958. In most of these places there are still negative repercussions on people and the environment.
- Between 1945 and 2017, more than 2000 nuclear test explosions were carried out in different parts of the world.



# SOCHUM Topic 1 Guiding Questions



1. Does your country have any possession of Weapons of Mass Destruction? Which ones? How many?
2. Does your country belong to any treaties regarding the avoidance of the use of WMD, such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty? Which one?
3. Does your country have or plan to do any testing of its WMD?
4. What social consequences does the testing of WMD have?
5. What ethical dilemmas does the testing of WMD have?
6. Has your country done anything to help the places in which there was testing of WMD? If so, please describe.
7. What does your country think should be done about potential future scenarios of WMD testing in the world?



# SOCHUM Topic 2

## Tackling the rise of neo-Nazism

# SOCHUM Topic 2 Context

- According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary (n.d.), nazism is “the body of political and economic doctrines held and put into effect by the Nazis in Germany from 1933 to 1945 including the totalitarian principle of government, predominance of especially Germanic groups assumed to be racially superior, and supremacy of the führer”. Neo-Nazis are movements that seek to revive the Nazi ideology.
- Currently, there are lots of countries in the world where neo-Nazism is on the rise including Germany, Hungary, Czech Republic, Brazil and the USA.
- In Sweden, the average age for joining a neo-Nazi group is 25-30 years.
- Social media is one of the biggest examples of Neo-nazism in the world. In social media, there was a big rise of racist websites to 14.000 in 2011, and rise over 600% nationalist white movements discriminatory opinions in Twitter (UNHRC, 2018).
- Neo-nazism has been linked to hate-crime, attacks on innocent people and terrorism.



# SOCHUM Topic 2 Guiding Questions



1. What is your government's position on discrimination against different social groups in your country?
2. Have your citizens been negatively affected by neo-Nazi propaganda or acts in any part of the world?
3. Are there neo-Nazis in your country? If so, which are the main and most concerning groups?
4. What social factors have contributed to the creation of neo-Nazi groups in your country?
5. What message do neo-Nazi groups disseminate in your country, and what sort of effects do they have on the general population?
6. Does your country have any laws and regulations against neo-Nazism? If so, what are they and how they work?
7. What should be done to contain the rise of neo-Nazism in the world?



# UNCSTD

**United Nations Committee on Science  
and Technology**

Juan Felipe Betancourt and Sarah Daniela Ordoñez



# UNCSTD Topic 1

## Technology for family farming



# UNCSTD Topic 1 Context

- According to the FAO (2014), a family farmer is defined as “a form of agricultural operation in which domestic and farming activities are intrinsically linked.” Family farms rely on their own family workers, productive assets, and family heritage.
- Modern farms work differently than in the past, primarily due to advancements in technology. Today’s family farming agriculture uses technology such as automated irrigation (to use water more efficiently), laser scarecrows (to prevent pests) and soil DNA testing.
- Economic insecurity is often seen more in rural populations in South America and Asia, with the most affected part being family farmers and small agriculture.
- Organizations such as the UNCTAD calls for increased investments in the sector and on research and development to make agricultural technologies affordable and accessible to family farmers.
- Overall, these advances not only benefit farmers but also consumers, as mass production leads to more affordable prices.



# UNCSTD Topic 1 Guiding Questions



1. What percentage of farming is carried out in your country by family farms, and what sort of technology is used on these farms?
2. Are family farmers at a disadvantage compared to industrial scale farming in your country? If so, why is this?
3. What benefits could family farmers gain/have family farmers gained through the introduction of new types of technology in your country?
4. What benefits are there to the country of introducing new technologies to family farmers?
5. How could international aid be given to those communities of family farmers that cannot afford the new technology?

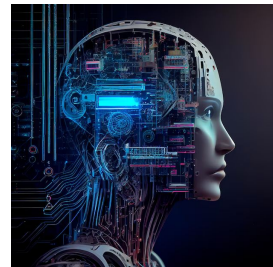
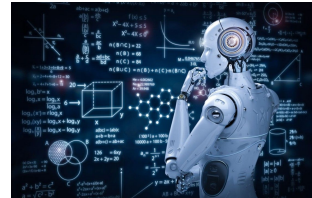
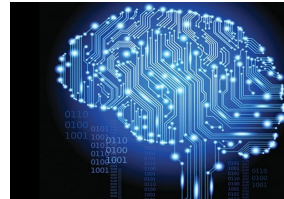


# UNCSTD Topic 2

## Regulation of self-learning AI

# UNCSTD Topic 2 Context

- Self-learning AI is an artificial intelligence that has the capacity to train itself and adapt on its own without having to be instructed to do so. This is done by the analysis of data and patterns, which then allows the AI to adjust its algorithm with the information gathered.
- AI may help achieve the 2030 SDGs, improving efficiency in different areas like education, work and scientific investigation, and it is important that everyone can benefit from the proper use of AI.
- However, there are a number of risks involving self-learning AI that should be addressed. According to the UN Interim Report: Governing AI for Humanity (2023), some of these risks include: the reinforcement of bias; spread of misinformation; increase in the inequality gap; AI involvement in political decisions; and its own definition of efficiency.
- Examples of AI self-learning problems include: the rejection of female job applicants; chat boxes making racial insults or giving incorrect information; facial recognition that flags darker faces as more likely to be criminals; and recipes that involve dangerous ingredients.
- Recommendations for the international governance and regulation of AI should be analysed and considered in order to minimise its drawbacks while preserving its benefits.



# UNCSTD Topic 2 Guiding Questions



1. Is your country a leader in the development of self-learning AIs? If so, what research and development has been done?
2. What are the laws or regulations in your country regarding both the development and the usage of self-learning AIs, if any?
3. What type of self-learning AI is your country interested in investing in and/or implementing?
4. How would your country ensure that self-learning AI will not violate citizens' privacy or lead to identity theft or falsification?
5. How does your government regulate the power and influence of big technological companies in the country? Will self-learning AIs cause this to be a bigger problem than it already is?
6. How will your country face the situation of social and cultural changes due to implementation of self-learning AIs?
7. How should self-learning AIs be regulated? Should it be an international consensus, or will leading countries in the development of the AI have a regulatory monopoly?



# UNCSW

## United Nations Committee on the Status of Women

Antonia Orjuela and Lucía Rodríguez



# UNCSW Topic 1

Regulation of social  
media as a tool for online  
trafficking of women



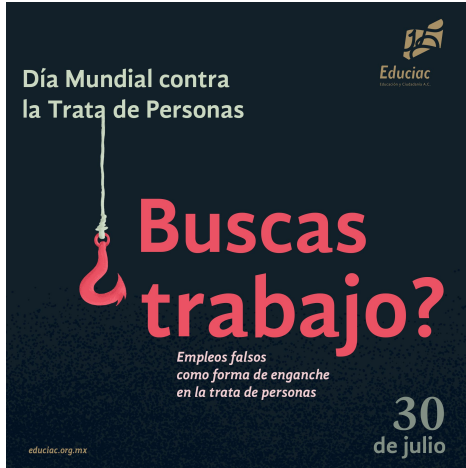
# UNCSW Topic 1 Context

- Human trafficking has been a problem for a very long time, but the massive use of social media has made recruitment much easier. Social media platforms like Facebook Instagram, Snapchat and Whatsapp have been used to seduce people into sex and labour trafficking. Other platforms like dating apps Grindr and Tinder have become common and very clever ways to get people into these industries.
- Data from January 2015 to December 2017 has shown 845 potential victims recruited through social media platforms like Facebook (250), Instagram (78), dating sites like Tinder and Grindr (120), and in Craigslist, chat rooms and websites (489) (Polaris, 2020). Around 70% of people trafficked are female.
- Online recruitment works in a variety of ways. Some traffickers use relationship recruitment, by trying to build a relationship with the potential victim, showing romantic interest, and offering gifts or financial help, eventually convincing them to meet up, when they are tricked into being trafficked. Usually young women and girls are targeted.
- Another way in which traffickers are using social media is by displaying fake job offers to convince their victims. Common job offers are modeling or dancing, and they are advertised to a specific vulnerable group. (Polaris, 2020)





# UNCSW Topic 1 Guiding Questions



1. How widely is social media used in your country?
2. What sort of social media bans or regulations are there in your country?
3. How does your country ensure that the human rights of women and girls are upheld in your country? Do they have the same rights as males?
4. How does your country combat human trafficking and protect women and girls from the sex trafficking industry?
5. How is your country affected by the problems of social media recruitment in the sex trafficking industry, if at all?
6. Have there been any bills, laws, treaties, or any solutions regarding the abuse of social media for exploitation in your country? If so what are they?
7. What are potential ways that social media can be restricted in order to protect women and girls from online exploitation? What else could be done in the fight against sex trafficking?



# UNCSW Topic 2

## Regulation of surrogacy

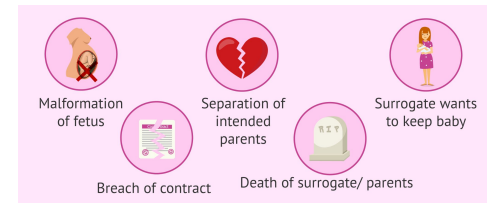
# UNCSW Topic 2 Context

- “Surrogacy is an adoption arrangement, often supported by a legal agreement, whereby a woman agrees to childbirth on behalf of another person who will become the child's parent after birth.” (Wikipedia). Surrogacy may be a consensual and fair agreement, or a form of exploitation. Couples incapable of having children of their own sometimes resort to surrogacy.
- There is often socioeconomic inequality between surrogate mothers and intended parents. The surrogate mother is often required to sign an agreement which gives “commissioning parents” control over her body throughout the entire pregnancy. Often times, in the case of pregnancy-related health issues after the baby is born, the women are left to deal with these problems alone.
- The rising interest in surrogacy means there are new ethical and legal issues that come with it. Children born through this procedure are susceptible to human rights violations due to the lack of international regulations surrounding international surrogacy arrangements, and the practice often leads to the sale of children.
- In some countries like The United States, Russia, Ukraine, Colombia, Thailand, and Georgia surrogate mothers receive monetary compensation for the service they provide. For-profit surrogacy is banned in Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, Brazil and the UK. Countries such as Australia, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Taiwan and Spain prohibit all forms of surrogacy.



# UNCSW Topic 2 Guiding Questions

1. What regulations are in place in your country with respect to surrogacy? Is surrogacy considered to be a human right or a violation of one in your country?
2. Is your country a major client or provider of this service globally?
3. Is surrogacy a fair exchange to both parties, or is it a form of exploitation?
4. What are the ethical concerns surrounding surrogacy, especially the rights of the surrogate mother and the intended parents?
5. Should there be international regulations about cross-border surrogacy arrangements?





# UNODC

**United Nations Office on Drugs and  
Crime**

Sofía Rada & Luciana Lozada

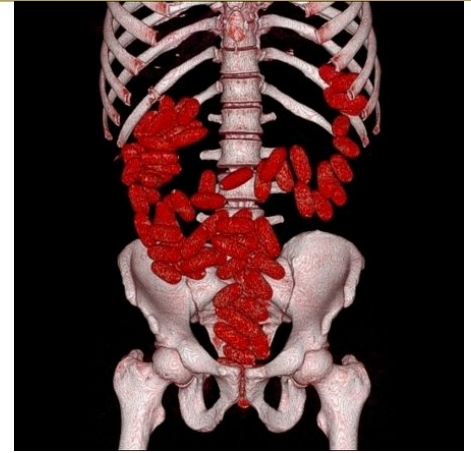


# UNODC Topic 1

**Body packing as a means  
of smuggling illicit  
substances**

# UNODC Topic 1 Context

- Body packing consists of the ingestion of packages containing illicit substances, with the purpose of transporting them. Body packers use different methods and materials to pack drugs inside their bodies. These could be simple or sophisticated to ensure a successful transfer or concealment of the drug with minimal risk to the packer.
- Different drugs such as cocaine and heroin are the most common.
- The packers can develop health complications such as drug leakage or intestinal obstruction, which can be fatal if not treated.
- Many countries do not have legislation in place to mandate reporting. A doctor who deals with health problems due to body packing may not report the case to the authorities due to patient-physician confidentiality.
- People who are victims of human trafficking may be forced into smuggling drugs by this method.



# UNODC Topic 1 Guiding Questions



1. What policies and measures has your country implemented to combat the production and trafficking of illicit substances that are smuggled through body packing?
2. How does your country address the social and economic factors that contribute to the involvement of its citizens in drug production and trafficking?
3. What initiatives and measures has your country undertaken to collaborate with neighbouring nations to prevent the cross-border smuggling of illicit substances through body packing?
4. What international partnerships and agreements has your country engaged in to address the transnational nature of body packing and illicit substance smuggling?
5. What measures has your country taken to reduce the demand for illicit substances, thereby impacting the practice of body packing and smuggling?
6. How does your country ensure the protection of human rights and dignity while combating body packing and illicit substance smuggling?





# UNODC Topic 2

## Combating waste traffic

# UNODC Topic 2 Context

- There has been a rising conflict regarding combating waste traffic, where high-income countries send their waste abroad to be thrown away or recycled, and by doing so they're inundating the developing world with waste that is often just dumped illegally. This waste tends to be sent from the EU, Japan, the UK, and the USA to countries with low incomes.
- According to UN data, the global waste trade fails to account for “hidden” plastics in textiles, contaminated paper bales, and other categories, leading to a dramatic annual underestimate (1.8 million metric tons) of the amount of exported plastic waste. The plastic exports signify public health and environmental risks to the communities impacted. “Toxic chemicals from these plastics are poisoning communities,” ( Karlsson T. n.d)
- Criminals engage in waste trafficking as it is a lucrative business. They do not take into consideration environmental issues or the effects on human health. “Waste crime can generally be understood as the trade, treatment or disposal of waste in ways that breach international or domestic environmental legislation and cause harm or risk to the environment and [or] human health and related conduct, such as fraudulent acts and omissions.” (UNODC 2022)



# UNODC Topic 2 Guiding Questions



1. What policies and measures has your country implemented to combat the production and export of hazardous waste, and how do these efforts align with international conventions and treaties?
2. What challenges does your country face in detecting and intercepting the transboundary movement of hazardous waste, and how does your country collaborate with international organizations and neighbouring nations to address these challenges?
3. How does your country address the safe disposal and management of imported waste, and what measures are in place to prevent the illegal traffic of hazardous waste within your borders?
4. What specific challenges does your country face in enforcing laws against waste trafficking, and what technological advancements and training programmes have been adopted to enhance detection and prevention efforts?
5. How does your country balance the need for sustainable waste management with the enforcement of regulations to prevent the illicit trafficking of hazardous waste, and what initiatives have been implemented to promote environmentally sound disposal practices?



# WHO

## World Health Organization

Gabriela Tascón, María Paula Marmolejo



# WHO Topic 1

## Unregulated Medical Tourism

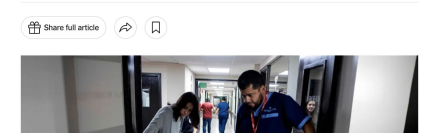
# WHO Topic 1 Context

- Medical tourism refers to international travel with the pursuit of receiving medical care. Reasons for medical tourism include: lower costs; combining medical care with vacation destination; preference to receive care from a doctor of a similar culture; recommendations from family and friends; the procedure or therapy is not available in home country.
- The treatment is usually one of the following: cosmetic, cancer treatment, dental care, fertility treatment, physician-assisted suicide, rehab tourism for substance use disorders, and transplant procedures.
- There are various risks associated with medical tourism. Traveling during the treatment or in the recovery period can create an additional travel-associated risk. There are also non-infectious complications, which are the same as ones that might happen if the operation was done in the home country. Infection is the most common risk, with medical tourists sometimes arriving home with superbug infections, such as CRE.
- Medical tourism also has ethical and legal implications as different countries have different standards of care, and not all countries regulate this industry properly.



## Kidnapping in Mexico Draws Attention to Medical Tourism Industry

Here's what experts say about the risks and promises of traveling abroad for cost-efficient care.





# WHO Topic 1 Guiding Questions

1. How accessible is the health care of your country? How good is the public system? What is the quality of the health care of your country?
2. Does your country have a big industry of medical tourism? If so why?
3. What are some of the reasons that citizens of your country take medical procedures in other countries, if applicable?
4. Has your country or its citizens had any problems due to medical tourism? If so, what?
5. What are some regulations in your country with respect to medical tourism?
6. Is your country trying to expand or stop this industry? What are the reasons for this? According to your government, what needs to be done to regulate international medical tourism?



**TURKEY'S GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT  
ON THE RISING MEDICAL TOURISM**





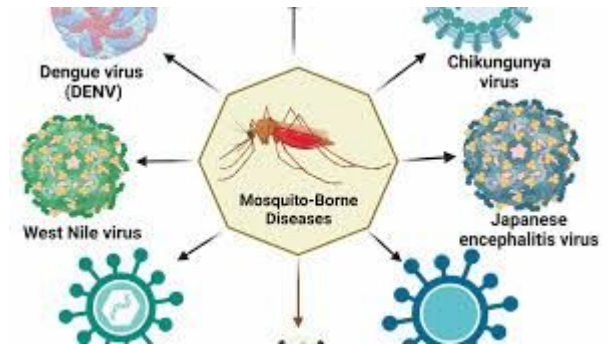
# WHO Topic 2

## Tackling mosquito-borne diseases

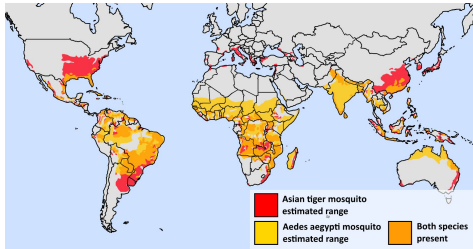


# WHO Topic 2 Context

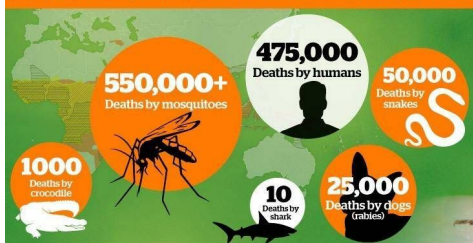
- According to the WHO, Vectors are living organisms that can transmit infectious pathogens between humans, or from animals to humans. Vector-borne diseases are human illnesses caused by parasites, viruses and bacteria that are transmitted by vectors. Vector-borne diseases are a critical health concern, with an estimated 700,000 to 1 million deaths annually worldwide and hundreds of millions of infections.
- Mosquito-borne diseases are those viruses or parasites spread through a mosquito bite into the human blood, such as zika, malaria, dengue fever, chikungunya and yellow fever. The occurrence of this type of disease is significantly higher in subtropical regions such as South America, Sub-saharan Africa and Asia.
- Socioeconomic factors, such as poor living conditions, lack of infrastructure, and limited access to medical resources, contribute to the disproportionate impact of mosquito-borne diseases on the poorest communities.
- Climate change is expected to contribute to the increased spread of mosquito-borne diseases worldwide on a near future. Despite the increasing numbers of transmissions, many of the diseases still don't have adequate systems of prevention and protection. Researchers have proposed several solutions to the problem such as RNA modification of the mosquitoes, injecting Wolbachia bacteria into mosquitoes to slow their reproduction, and the application of insecticides in affected regions.



# WHO Topic 2 Guiding Questions



Whine of the times Mosquitoes are responsible for more human deaths than any other animal



1. What are the statistics in terms of incidence, transmission, and mortality of mosquito-borne diseases in your country?
2. What are the specific health, social and economic impacts of mosquito-borne diseases in your country?
3. How is this kind of illness being addressed? What strategies are being implemented to prevent and treat mosquito-borne illnesses?
4. Does your country support genetic modification of mosquitoes and other new technologies such as mRNA vaccines that seek to solve this problem?
5. What actions are being implemented to raise awareness and prevent the spread of mosquito-borne diseases (especially in low-resource communities)?
6. If your country does not currently have serious problems with mosquito-borne diseases, what is it doing to prevent this problem in the future and/or to help other countries which suffer from the problem?



# UPPER



# GLS

## Global Leaders Summit

Jacobo Ordoñez and Simon Mejía

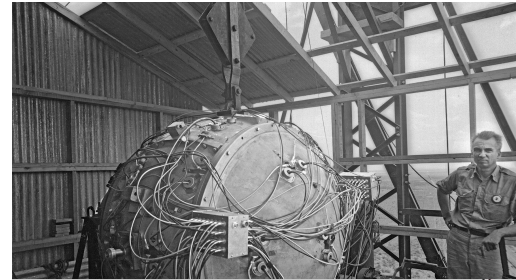


# GLS Topic 1

*Is it moral to sacrifice a  
few to save the many?*

# GLS Topic 1 Context

- In an era of technological innovation, it is important that leaders consider the medium to drive such innovations and, with it, the ethical dilemma of whether sacrificing a small number of individuals can be justified for the greater good of the majority. This issue is deeply rooted in historical events and modern innovations that pose significant moral questions.
- One example of this ideology comes from World War II. The bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, developed under the Manhattan Project, resulted in massive casualties but were argued to have saved more lives by ending the war. However, this event is debated to this day, as it opened the gateway to atomic warfare, posing the dilemma of whether it was actually justified.
- Similarly, Neuralink human trials raise ethical concerns about using human subjects, which may lead to problems similar to historical breaches such as the Tuskegee Syphilis Study and the contaminated blood given to children in the UK in the 1970s and 80s. This debate underscores the importance of balancing societal benefits with the rights and well-being of individuals.



# GLS Topic 1 Guiding Questions



1. How would your leader view sacrificing a few for the greater good?
2. Does your leader prioritize utilitarianism or deontological ethics?
3. How does your leader view technological and scientific advancements that require human experimentation?
4. When, if ever, is it acceptable to risk the well-being of a few for societal benefits according to your delegation?
5. What regulatory frameworks does your leader support to ensure ethical standards in innovation?
6. How does your leader view international cooperation in addressing the ethical implications of sacrificing a few to save the many?



# GLS Topic 2

## The Transition to a One Government World



# GLS Topic 2 Context

- The topic "The Transition to a One Government World" delves into the concept of a unified global government, exploring both the historical precedents and potential future implications of such a system. This discussion is particularly relevant in the context of historical imperialism and the contemporary dynamics of global governance.
- Historically, the pursuit of a singular ruling authority manifested as imperialism, seen in empires like the British and Roman, which expanded control for economic and cultural reasons but also caused oppression and conflict.
- Today, the idea of a single global government presents complex issues of power balance, sovereignty, and cultural diversity. While such a government could efficiently address global challenges like climate change, there is the potential totalitarian risks and loss of local governance.
- Global governance is already in place in such institutions as the United Nations and the World Trade Organisation, and countries such as the USA and China have expressed an interest in having even greater global governance. However, other countries regard this as a move to take control, rather than a move genuinely motivated to make the world a better place.



# GLS Topic 2 Guiding Questions



1. How would your historical leader have responded to the idea of a one-world government based on their actions and policies during their time in power?
2. What principles or values from your leader's governance might influence their stance on the loss or retention of national sovereignty under a global government?
3. Considering your leader's approach to foreign policy, how might they negotiate or influence the structure and powers of a single global authority?
4. From your leader's historical context, what might be their concerns or endorsements regarding the distribution of power and resources in a unified global system?
5. How might your leader's experiences with international cooperation or conflict shape their perspective on the potential benefits and risks of a global government?



# HoC

## United Kingdom House of Commons

Carla M. Perea and Daniela Ramírez



# HoC Topic 1

Reassessing the Impact of UK  
Interventionism Policies on  
International Relations and  
Sovereignty of Dependent Territories

# HoC Topic 1 Context

- The UK has a long history of interventionism, ranging from colonial expansions to modern-day military interventions in countries like Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya.
- UK interventionism is guided by various policy frameworks, including the National Security Strategy, the Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy, and commitments to international alliances such as NATO.
- The debate encompasses the tension between interventionist actions and the sovereignty of dependent territories and other nations. This includes examining the ethical and legal implications of intervening in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the impact on the self-determination of dependent territories.
- UK interventions have elicited varied responses globally and domestically. Internationally, interventions can strain or strengthen alliances and impact the UK's standing in international organizations.



# HoC Topic 1 Guiding Questions



1. What has been the impact of UK interventions on its diplomatic relations with other countries, especially those directly affected by the interventions? What is your MP's stance on these interventions?
2. How can the UK adapt its foreign policy to better respect the sovereignty of other nations while still protecting its interests?
3. How has your MP and MPs of the same party historically voted on issues related to military intervention and international relations?
4. How does your MP believe the UK balances its national interests while respecting the sovereignty of other nations?
5. How can the balance between self-governance and UK oversight be optimized to respect the autonomy of British Overseas Territories while ensuring effective governance?
6. What measures can be taken to reduce the economic dependency of British Overseas Territories on the UK, fostering greater economic self-sufficiency?



# HoC Topic 2

*Open Agenda - you will  
need to keep up with  
what your MP is doing  
and the news in the UK.*