



**GENERAL ASSEMBLY
COUNCILS**



World Health Organization (WHO)

Clinical Trials: A Blind Spot for Minority Populations.

Clinical trials are essential for advancing medical knowledge and developing groundbreaking treatments. However, there is a significant disparity in the representation of minority populations compared to Caucasians in these trials. Approximately 85% of participants in clinical trials are Caucasian, leading to a lack of data on the effects of treatments on individuals from different genetic and cultural backgrounds. This underrepresentation can result in unforeseen impacts for minority communities. Consequently, this raises the question of whether clinical trials should be required to include quotas for participants from diverse cultural backgrounds or not.

Respecting cultural considerations during responses to world epidemics.

During the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic, governments implemented numerous measures to curb the spread of the virus, including widespread lockdowns. While these measures were effective in addressing the physical health crisis, they often overlooked the significant mental health toll and disruption to cultural practices. The inability of many communities to engage in their traditional practices led to increased levels of depression and anxiety. For future pandemics and epidemics, what societal and cultural considerations should be taken into account to balance the physical containment of the virus with the mental well-being and cultural needs of communities?



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The World Beyond the Textbook: Addressing the importance of cultural sensitivity in education.

Education systems worldwide are increasingly adopting a globalized approach, aiming to prepare students to be global citizens. This shift towards standardized, globalized education facilitates cross-cultural understanding and educational consistency across borders. Although, this comes with significant challenges, particularly the potential extinction of local cultural education. This poses the risk that students may lose touch with their cultural heritage and local traditions, raising the critical question: How should education systems around the world balance the demands of globalization with the need to preserve and promote cultural education?

Paying the price of progress: The impacts of urbanization on rural monuments.

Urbanization is the rapid development of infrastructure in rural areas in order to promote higher standard of life as well as economic prosperity for a country. This process impacts the landscape, infrastructure, and social dynamics of these rural areas. Although stimulating the economy, this leads to cultural sites and monuments being in danger of destruction and desecration. But how do we balance economic growth through urbanization, and the protection of cultural heritage that roots us to our ancestors?



United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Should traditional indigenous knowledge along with cultural expression be protected by copyright laws?

Traditional indigenous knowledge and cultural expressions have deep rooted importance in society as it is an integral part of identities and histories for indigenous communities. These forms of knowledge are mainly passed down orally or through very personalized mediums, thus leaving opportunities for bigger corporations to take control and pass around the information without crediting the source, and may misinterpret or appropriate the information. Leading to the argument of whether our current copyright laws can be acceptable for use with traditional knowledge.

Are cultural industries at risk in an ever-changing economic environment?

With the introduction of various technologies such as automation and artificial intelligence, many cultural industries are being undermined, affecting traditional work that takes place in rural areas. This includes the agricultural industry, cultural craftsmanship, and family run businesses that operate on hand crafted products. These industries are seeming to fade away due to improving technologies operating on the market. Delegates must discuss whether regulations to protect these industries must be set at the cost of halting progress in the global market, or accept the loss of these cultural industries to progress economically.



International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

A window into the future: Balancing AI and cultural preservation.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is being increasingly used around the world, proving itself useful in various fields, bringing about significant advancements in various fields, including culture preservation. Nevertheless, AI's use in cultural preservation is still a highly debated topic as concerns of cultural sensitivity or the risk of inaccurate restorations are raised. This raises the question: should AI be integrated into the process of cultural preservation?

Reimagining cultural heritage: Harnessing the power of digitization.

In this rapidly digitizing world, from contactless payments to e-gates in airports, the integration of cultural heritage in the digital world is becoming increasingly used. This can be done by transferring paper documents into electronic documents, or creating museums in the digital world. However, issues of intellectual property, where the physical data is stored, and how protected the data is from those who want to alter brings up the debate of whether efforts should continue for digital preservation of culture or if we should stop and prioritize traditional methods.



The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Does children's media negatively impact cultural education?

Children are the most impressionable of our population, and it is important to educate them properly in order to not negatively impact their future, as the personality you gain through your childhood is not easily changed in older years. This is why children's media has such a significant impact on society in general as it helps shape the future of our society, whether good or bad. This comes to the idea of cultural diversity in children's media, and whether this council should promote or reject the idea as a whole. The argument boils down to creative freedom versus fostering a community of acceptance and diversity, teaching kids about differing cultural practices, and aiding their own cultural education. However the other side protects freedom of expression and creative freedom, preserving art for the sake of art rather than to push an agenda. The council must weigh these issues and decide whether regulations should be put in place to foster cultural awareness in children's media or not, and what those regulations will look like.

Should cultural education programs be offered to migrant children?

With the rapid increase of migration shown in today's world, migrant children around the world have been forced to balance between their native culture and the new culture around them, causing confusion and social divides. This can be combated with cultural education programs of both the migrant culture and the new culture they reside in, boosting social cohesion and fostering an accepting community. On the other hand, this comes with risks such as reinforcing negative stereotypes and causing hatred towards one's own identity, as well as being culturally insensitive to the migrants' native culture. Additionally there are more pressing matters such as the integration of these communities into the host country. This council must decide whether implementation of these educational programs should be included in society or not.



Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee(SOCHUM)

Rising tides, sinking heritage: protecting the pacific islands' culture.

The cultural heritage of the pacific islands have seen major erosion due to rising sea levels and extreme weather events caused due to climate change. This has horrible consequences to traditional sites, artifacts, and practices that have grounds in the land and territory that is subject to the effects of climate change. The idea of protecting and safeguarding these traditions and practices in digital archives or physical ones is proposed. However the protection of these traditions and practices, although incredibly important, is difficult to execute with numerous challenges needed to overcome such as ethical, logistical and economic issues. This council must recognize this fact and determine whether the protection of cultural heritage in pacific islands is viable and feasible, or whether the challenges faced are too substantial to overcome.

Cultural integration vs cultural assimilation: a debate for the future of cultural identity.

For immigrants and refugees, one of the hardest tasks is to integrate themselves properly, both socially and culturally, to the country they migrated to. This is accepted to have two strategies, both with their own pros and cons. These strategies are integration, whereby an immigrant or refugee will retain their national identity, connecting it to the host country's culture and promoting multiculturalism, and assimilation, which is the adoption of the host country's culture entirely, promoting unity between nationals and immigrants/refugees. Delegates must discuss whether or not the international standard should be for integration or against it, instead opting for assimilation.



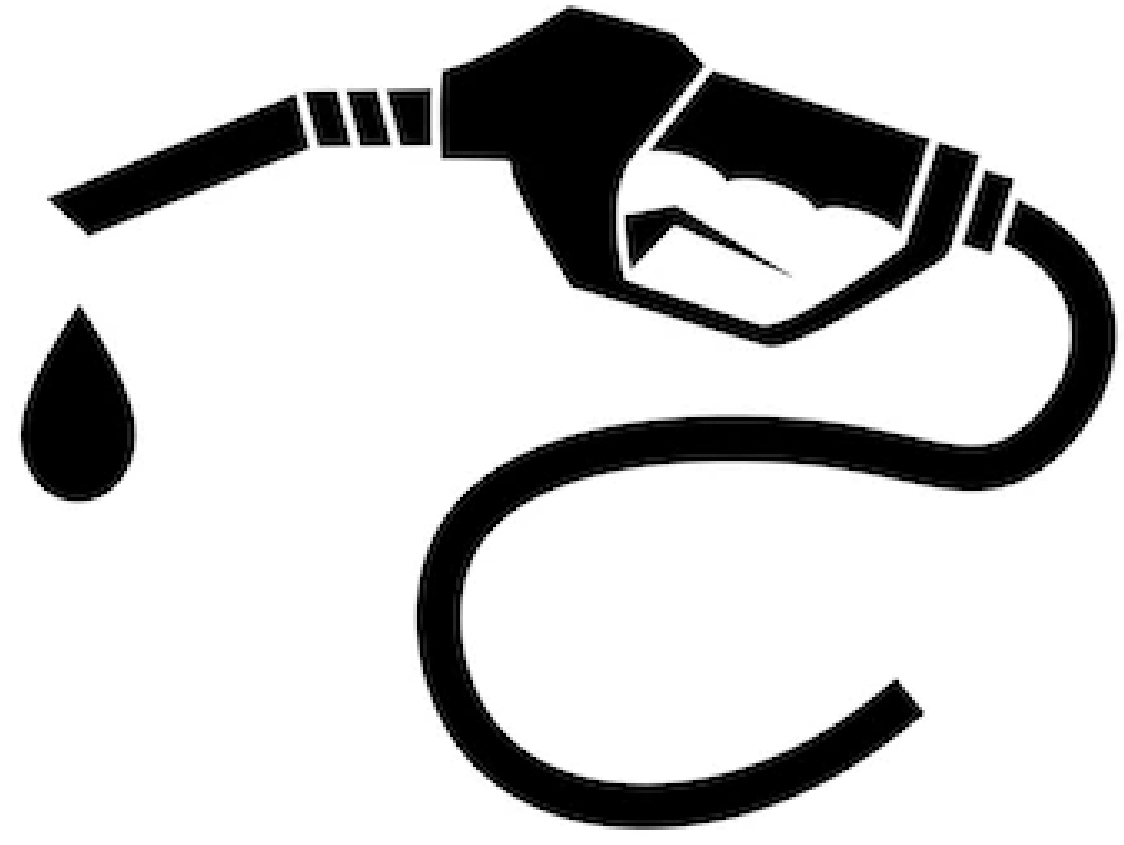
United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)

Effect of cross-cultural space missions, help or harm?

As space missions exploration expands, international cooperation in many space missions is seen as a cornerstone for collaboration and peace in the international community. These involve joint projects like the ISS and many other exploration missions between nations. Although these missions promote collective growth and unity, there are concerns with the internal dynamics of the mission, especially regarding communication, varying levels of training between space agencies, and differing standards and practices between cultures. This brings friction to the mission that is extremely precise and requires seamless coordination and cooperation. These issues lead some to question the practice of cross cultural space missions. Thus, delegates must provide the answer to these doubts and whether cross-cultural missions are needed, or are obsolete and harmful to progress in space exploration.

Cybersecurity on satellites: securing the vassals of cultural communication.

Satellites are essential to many systems on earth, such as national security, global communication, and GPS systems. This makes it vital to cultural communications around the world through broadcasting cultural programs, preserving digital archives, and holding endangered languages, making the possibility of cyberattacks on satellites a matter of total cultural erosion, and although there are already some regulations on the cyber security forced on satellites, there is still a concern over whether these regulations are air-tight enough to guarantee protection of the satellites. Delegates of this council must debate on whether heightened regulations are called due to cultural information being transmitted, or if the resources and logistical challenges are far too heavy to overcome and leaving the regulations as is may be a better solution.



المجلس العربي للبتروول

تحديد مستوى إنتاج البترول وتأثيرها على سعر البرميل عالمياً:

تم اكتشاف البترول في العالم العربي عام 1932 في مملكة البحرين، ومنذ ذلك الحين أصبح من أهم الثروات التي تدعم الاقتصاد والتنمية في الدول العربية والخليجية. ترتبط صناعة النفط بتراث المنطقة ولها دور محوري في تعزيز الاقتصاد.

تعتبر شركات البترول العربية من أكبر منتجي النفط عالمياً، ولكنها تواجه تحديات في اتخاذ قرارات بشأن زيادة أو تقليل الإنتاج، حيث تؤثر هذه القرارات بشكل مباشر على أسعار النفط العالمية. على المندوبين في المجلس مناقشة قضية: هل ينبغي تقليل الإنتاج لرفع الأسعار، أم زيادة الإنتاج لخفضها؟ ستتناول المناقشات تأثير قرارات الإنتاج على الاقتصاد المحلي والدولي، وتوازن العرض والطلب، واستراتيجيات الاستدامة في ظل التحولات البيئية.