



# **GENERAL ASSEMBLY COUNCILS**



## **The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

### **Addressing the impact of weaponized technology on children and vulnerable populations.**

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 comes 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 it 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.

### **Promoting digital access and inclusion for children and vulnerable populations.**

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.



## **United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)**

### **Addressing the Issue of extensive labor in regards to AI.**

As Artificial Intelligence continues to rise and grow in our society, the work of filtering and ensuring it works to the best of its capabilities becomes more demanding and harder to maintain. This leads to the unfair and underpaid manual labor of several workers, causing disruptions in families and communities. Workers are expected to work for minimal salary, at excessive hours weekly, with no complaints. Delegates will be tasked with creating solutions to ensure Human Rights are respected alongside the development of AI.

### **Addressing the issue of fake news and widespread misinformation through the use of technology.**

Classical mediums of acquiring information had various certifications to be published writings, and the transformation of technology now allows any individual to share any information with a click of a button. This raises concern about the credibility and sensationalism associated with published opinions or facts, which often hinders the acquisition of certified truths, leading to the spread of misinformation, which in turn harms society, families, and communities. It may stretch to affecting the political aspects of a nation since decisions are made based on headlines. The delegates must recognize and discuss this reality while posing resolutions to this enigma.



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

### **Ensuring appropriate and equitable use of technology in education to support quality learning and human interaction.**

The rapid digital transformation of education offers great potential to enhance learning experiences, yet over-reliance on technology can hinder educational outcomes and widen inequities. Excessive use of devices like smartphones has been shown to distract learners, and remote online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic excluded millions of students, particularly those from marginalized and rural communities. Delegates must consider the sustainability, scalability, and equity of technology integration in education, ensuring it supports rather than supplants human interaction and addresses digital divides.

### **Can virtual reality and AI replace traditional classroom experiences?**

Emerging technologies like virtual reality (VR) and artificial intelligence (AI) offer immersive and personalized learning experiences, making education more interactive and accessible. However, over-reliance on these tools could reduce face-to-face interaction, weaken social skills, and affect students' mental health, including increased isolation, anxiety, or overstimulation. Families may also struggle to monitor the time their children spend in virtual environments, and unequal access to technology can widen educational disparities. Delegates must explore how to integrate VR and AI in schools responsibly, balancing technological innovation with the familial and social well-being of students.



## **United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**

### **Addressing the social and familial challenges caused by over-dependence on technology.**

The increasing integration of digital devices and automated systems into daily life has transformed family dynamics and social interactions, often leading to reduced face-to-face communication, social isolation, and mental health concerns. Vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and low-income families may face heightened risks of exclusion or neglect in technology-driven societies. Delegates must explore policies that promote healthy technology use, support family cohesion, and address the humanitarian implications of social fragmentation caused by over-reliance on digital tools.

### **Artificial Intelligence: Catalyst for Progress or Threat to Humanity?**

The rapid expansion of artificial intelligence has sparked fierce debate over its environmental and social consequences. Massive data centers consume vast amounts of energy, generating carbon emissions and causing health crises, displacement, and economic instability. Supporters argue AI is humanity's most powerful tool, capable of advancing renewable energy, medical research, and disaster prediction, offering solutions impossible for humans alone. Critics counter that AI prioritizes computational progress over survival, risking planetary and human collapse. Delegates must take a clear position, either advocating for unrestricted AI as a force for global good or calling for strict regulation to prevent irreversible harm.



## **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**

### **Regulating end-to-end encryption in global communication networks: balancing privacy and security**

End-to-end encryption protects privacy and secures communication, but can also shield criminal activities such as cyberattacks and terrorism, limiting law enforcement's ability to intervene. Some argue that maintaining strong encryption is essential for freedom and personal security, while others believe certain restrictions are necessary to uphold public safety. Delegates must weigh these perspectives and decide how best to regulate encryption to protect both individual rights and collective security.

### **Navigating the social costs of digital dependency: rebuilding human connection in a hyper-connected world**

As digital communication platforms dominate daily life, many individuals and families find themselves increasingly isolated despite constant online interaction. Over-dependence on screens can erode essential social skills, weaken family bonds, and contribute to rising mental health challenges such as anxiety and depression. Delegates must explore innovative strategies to encourage meaningful, in-person connections while harnessing technology's benefits, striking a balance that supports both community well-being and digital progress.



## **Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee (SOCHUM)**

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## **UN Women UNW**

### **How can protection mechanisms be extended across borders in the case of transnational online abuse?**

Technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (TF-VAWG) often transcends national borders. A woman in one country may be harassed, threatened, or doxed by someone in another, while manipulated images of her may be circulated globally in seconds. This transnational nature of digital abuse makes it far more difficult to regulate, prosecute, or respond to using traditional legal tools that are limited by jurisdiction. To address this challenge, delegates must develop cross-border protection mechanisms that ensure women and girls are safeguarded no matter where they or their abusers are located.

### **How can gender bias in Artificial Intelligence be addressed to ensure the development of inclusive AI systems for women worldwide?**

Artificial Intelligence amplifies the gender inequalities in our communities. Many AI systems are trained on biased data, much of it created or influenced by men, leading to discriminatory outcomes in areas like hiring, healthcare, etc. CEDAW, which calls for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, provides a framework to address these inequalities in technology. In low-income countries, only 20% of women are connected to the internet, meaning their experiences are often excluded from datasets. Delegates must ensure AI development aligns with CEDAW's principles to promote true gender equality



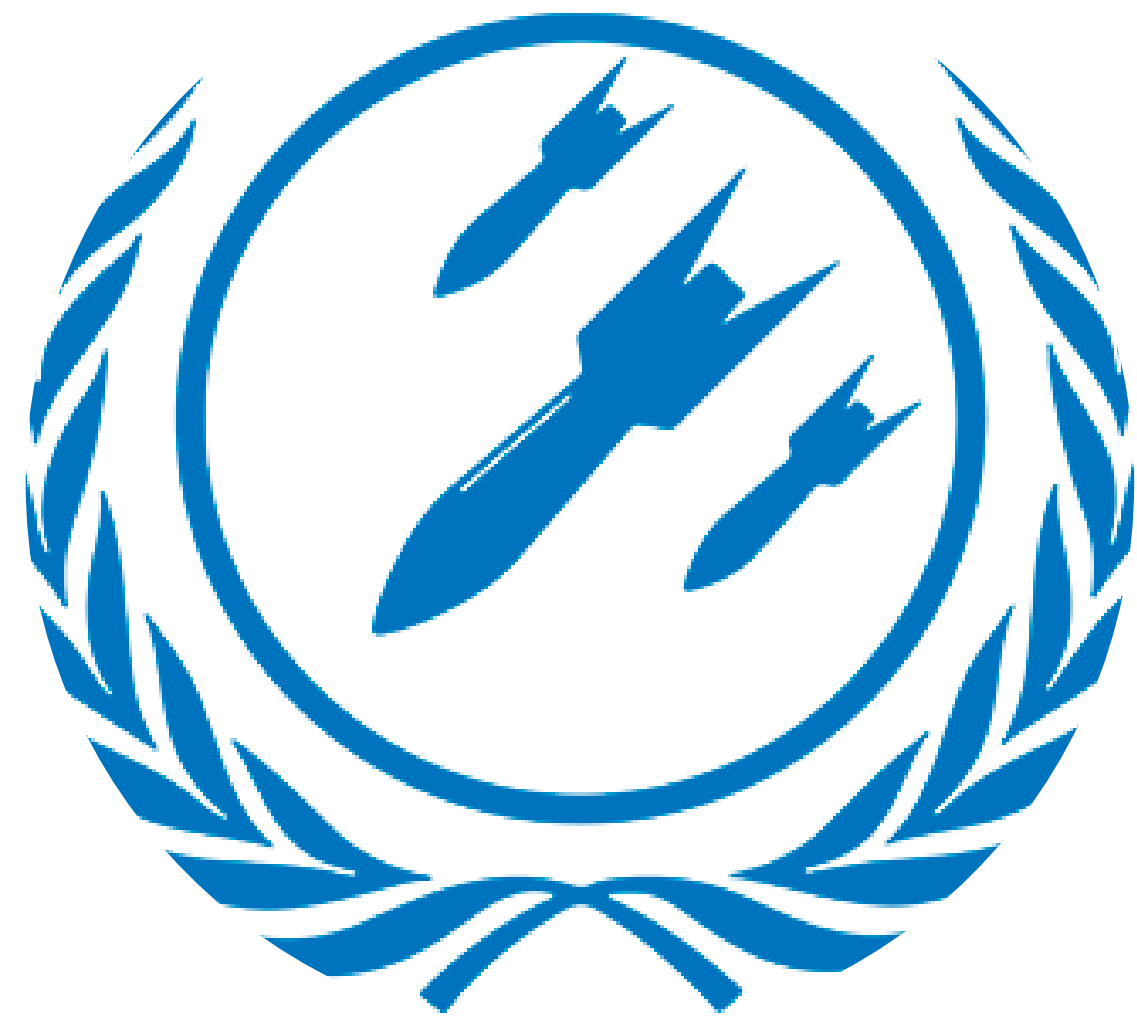
## **United Nations of Drugs and Crime UNODC**

### **Debating the legalization of cannabis in the era of technological advancement**

As technology revolutionizes agriculture, distribution, and law enforcement, the question of whether cannabis should be legalized grows increasingly complex. Modern cultivation methods, such as automated growth chambers, have made production more efficient than ever. Simultaneously, digital marketplaces allow for both legal sales and illicit trafficking, blurring the line between regulated commerce and criminal activity. On one hand, cannabis is used to create psychoactive drugs which relieve chronic pain, on the other, it's used to make marijuana. Delegates must assess whether legalization will ultimately safeguard communities and families or place them at greater risk

### **Addressing the rise of designer drugs enabled by advanced technology.**

Recent advances in AI-assisted molecular modeling have allowed illicit producers to create (designer drugs) synthetic substances engineered to mimic the effects of existing illegal drugs while evading legal restrictions. These substances are often produced faster than regulations can adapt, making enforcement a persistent challenge. The unpredictable composition of such drugs poses severe risks to public health, increasing incidents of overdose, long-term neurological damage, and fatal reactions. Families face the struggles of addiction, as well as the strain on healthcare and rehabilitation systems. Delegates must work on preventing the spread of these technologically manufactured substances



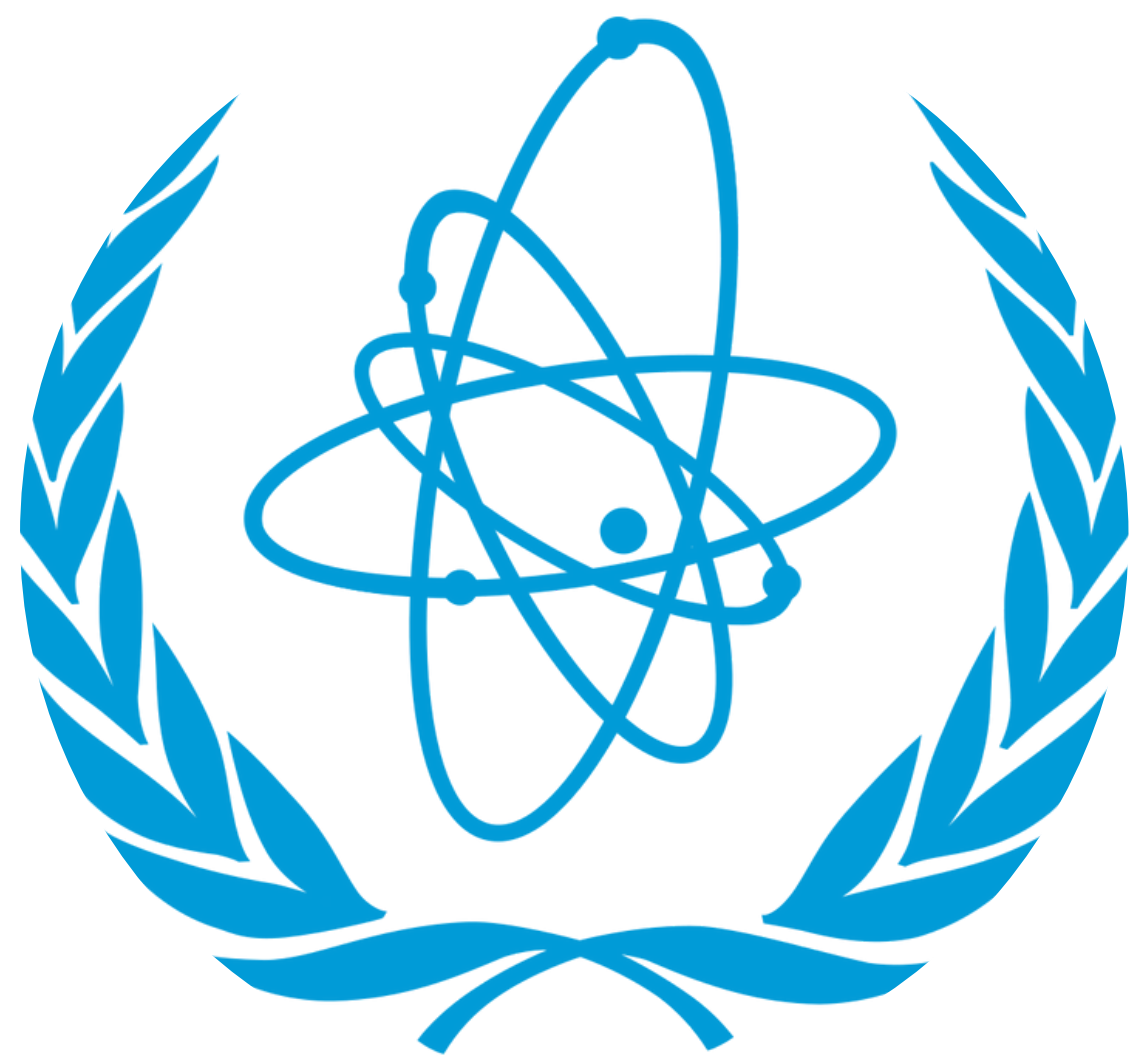
**DISEC**

## **Addressing autonomous weapons systems and humanitarian risk**

The rise of AI-driven autonomous weapons (sometimes called “killer robots”) promises precision and efficiency in conflict. Yet these systems raise urgent ethical and humanitarian questions: mistakes can harm civilians, accountability is unclear, and families may face sudden devastation from attacks that cannot be traced to a human operator. Delegates must debate whether to fully regulate, ban, or cautiously integrate these technologies while balancing security needs with the protection of human life.

## **Militarization of outer space and civilian vulnerability**

Advanced satellites, anti-satellite weapons, and orbital drones have made space a potential battlefield. Damage to satellites can disrupt communications, navigation, disaster monitoring, and critical infrastructure, directly affecting millions of families on Earth. Delegates must consider whether global agreements should limit the militarization of space to prevent widespread civilian harm, or if technological and strategic priorities justify continued development despite the humanitarian risks.



**IAEA**

## **Full nuclear access or total ban: weighing energy needs against humanitarian and environmental risks**

Nuclear energy offers the promise of reducing carbon emissions and meeting growing global energy demands, but it also carries significant risks: radioactive contamination, technological failures, and potential diversion for weapons programs. Some nations argue that nuclear power is essential for energy security and combating climate change, insisting that full access should be allowed with minimal, or even nonexistent, restrictions. Others contend that no level of risk is acceptable when families and communities could be harmed, calling for a total ban on civilian nuclear projects until safer alternatives exist. Delegates must take a stance: Should the international community allow unrestricted nuclear expansion to meet energy and climate goals, or enforce a complete halt to protect vulnerable populations and the environment? In making their positions, delegates should consider ethical responsibilities, long-term humanitarian impacts, and the balance between national sovereignty and global oversight.



## مكتب الأمم المتحدة لشؤون نزع السلاح (UNODA)

### القضية الأولى: تنظيم استخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي والأسلحة الذاتية في الحروب

أدت التطورات المتسارعة في مجال الذكاء الاصطناعي والأنظمة الذاتية إلى ظهور أسلحة قادرة على اتخاذ قرارات قاتلة دون تدخل بشري، وهو ما يهدد القيم الإنسانية ويزيد من احتمالية ارتكاب أخطاء جسيمة قد تستهدف المدنيين. ويتوافق ذلك مع ثيمة BAYMUN XVIII التي تحذر من وقوع البشرية في "شبكة التكنولوجيا" إذا لم تُدار بشكل مسؤول. فعلى الرغم من أن التكنولوجيا دعمت المجتمعات ووسّعت آفاق التنمية، إلا أن استخدامها كسلاح يجعل الأسر أمام تهديد مباشر، محوّلًا الابتكار من أداة تقدم إلى مصدر خطر إنساني. كما قد يؤدي الاعتماد المفرط على الأنظمة الذاتية إلى فقدان الوظائف العسكرية التقليدية وازدياد التوترات الدولية، مما ينعكس سلبيًا على المجتمعات واستقرارها.

### القضية الثانية: منع عسكرة الفضاء السيبراني واستخدام التكنولوجيا الرقمية في النزاعات

أصبحت الحروب السيبرانية من أخطر أشكال إساءة استخدام التكنولوجيا؛ إذ يمكن للهجمات الإلكترونية أن تشلّ المستشفيات، وتنشر المعلومات المضللة، وتتسبب في خسائر اقتصادية تمسّ مصادر دخل العائلات. وهذا يتماشى مع ثيمة BAYMUN XVIII التي تركز على هشاشة المجتمعات أمام "شبكة التكنولوجيا" وتداعياتها الإنسانية الخطيرة. ورغم فوائد التكنولوجيا في تسهيل إيصال المساعدات الإنسانية وتعزيز التواصل، إلا أن استخدامها العدائي قد يؤدي إلى فقدان الثقة العامة، واضطرابات نفسية واجتماعية، وزيادة هشاشة المجتمعات. ومع غياب قوانين واضحة لتنظيم الفضاء السيبراني، تتضاعف المخاطر التي تهدد أمن المدنيين واستقرارهم. وعلى المندوبين العمل لوضع معايير دولية تمنع عسكرة الفضاء السيبراني، وتحمي البنى التحتية الحيوية، وتضمن بقاء التكنولوجيا أداة لبناء المجتمعات لا تهديدها—وهو جوهر ثيمة المؤتمر.

### سؤال للنقاش:

ما التدابير الدولية التي يمكن اتخاذها لمنع عسكرة الفضاء السيبراني وحماية الأسر والمجتمعات من آثار التكنولوجيا السلبية كما ورد في ثيمة BAYMUN XVIII؟