



SPECIALIZED COUNCILS



DO NO HARM

The ‘Do No Harm’ approach assumes that humanitarians can cause harm through their actions and must therefore assess how their assistance practices can affect local conflict dynamics. Aid organizations must ensure that their tools do not endanger people, violate privacy, or create new risks. The idea is to balance efficiency and innovation with the safety, dignity, and well-being of the communities receiving aid.

Rapid deployment of technology: unintended consequences

The use of advanced technologies in humanitarian and civilian contexts has dramatically increased, offering both opportunities and risks that highlight the “Do No Harm” principle. Advanced nuclear technologies, applied in medical treatments such as cancer radiotherapy or in agricultural practices like crop irradiation, can save lives, improve food security, and protect communities. However, they also carry risks of radiation exposure, improper handling, and unequal access, leaving vulnerable populations disproportionately affected. Families in underserved communities may face health hazards or miss out on essential resources entirely. Similarly, AI-driven logistics, drones, and automated supply chains can accelerate the delivery of food, medicine, and essential resources during crises, but misallocation, misidentification, or system failures can cause harm. Delegates must debate how to maximize the benefits of these technologies while implementing safeguards to protect human health, equity, and family wellbeing.



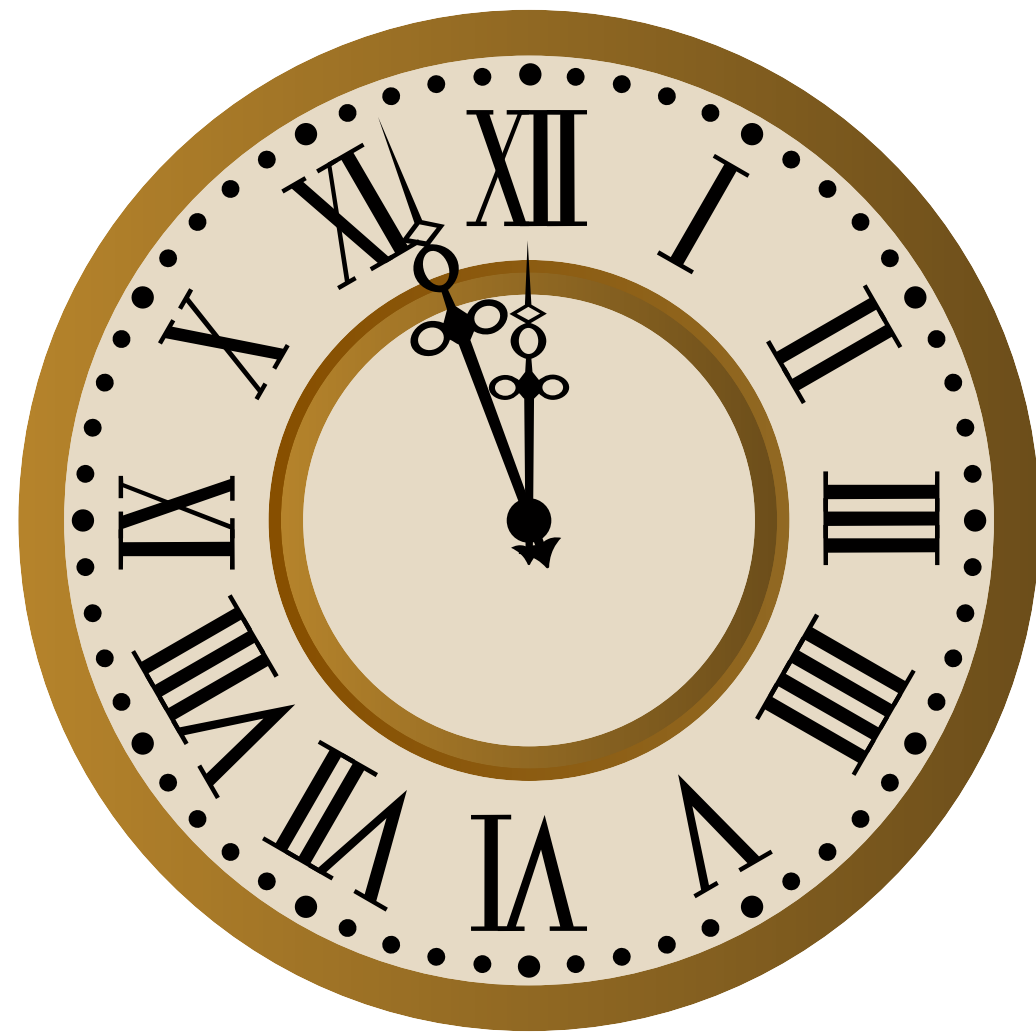
Project Maven

Should artificial intelligence be used to enhance military targeting systems?

Project Maven, launched by the U.S. Department of Defense, aimed to use artificial intelligence to analyze drone footage and identify potential military targets. The project promised faster decision-making and reduced human error. However, it also raised major ethical concerns, can machines truly be trusted to distinguish between combatants and civilians? Families in war-torn regions often become the unseen victims of these digital calculations. While some view AI as a tool for precision and safety, others fear it signals a dangerous step toward automated warfare, where humanity risks surrendering moral judgment to algorithms.

The Ethics of Corporate Involvement in Warfare.

This issue looks at the ethical concern surrounding the use of artificial intelligence in military applications, in relation to the 2018 partnership between Google and the Pentagon on Project Maven. Project Maven aimed to develop AI image recognition technology to assist in military operations, but when the partnership became public, thousands of Google employees protested, claiming it violated the company's moral principles and user trust. Proponents argued that AI development is crucial for national security, while critics contended that weaponizing AI compromises ethical responsibility and risks harming civilians.



Fractured Timelines

Addressing the Ethical Considerations of Time Travel

Time travel presents one of the most profound ethical dilemmas imaginable: should humanity have the power to alter the past? On one hand, changing historical events — such as preventing atrocities like the Holocaust — could save millions of lives. On the other hand, altering the past could unpredictably change the present and future, potentially creating unforeseen consequences. Delegates will debate whether it is morally justifiable to manipulate history, how far such interventions should extend, and how to balance the potential benefits against the risks of destabilizing society.

Preventing the Use and Development of Atomic Bombs in World War II

The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 ended World War II but caused over 200,000 deaths and left long-lasting humanitarian and environmental consequences. While these events reshaped global military strategy and accelerated nuclear technology, they also sparked ongoing ethical debates about the justification of such weapons. Delegates will consider whether sending a team back in time to prevent the development or deployment of atomic bombs is ethically and strategically sound, or whether preserving history, even with its tragic consequences, serves a greater purpose for humanity.



OceanGate

Revisiting the Titan Submarine Expedition

In 2023, five individuals boarded OceanGate's Titan submarine on a mission to explore and document the Titanic shipwreck, a site that has captivated historians, scientists, and the public for decades. What was intended to be a groundbreaking journey into the depths of the Atlantic Ocean ended in tragedy when critical technological failures caused the vessel to implode. The disaster claimed the lives of all passengers and left their families, along with the global community, devastated. It also sparked intense discussions about the limitations of modern engineering, the dangers of extreme-depth exploration, and the ethical responsibilities of companies operating in high-risk environments.

Now, years later, continued advancements in deep-sea technology, as well as hard lessons learned from the Titan's failure, have encouraged OceanGate to consider launching a new expedition to revisit and more thoroughly document the Titanic wreck. This potential mission raises important questions for the international community. Delegates will debate whether the scientific, historical, and cultural value of revisiting the Titanic is significant enough to justify proceeding, or whether the ethical obligations to protect human life and prevent another tragedy should take precedence.



STAR WARS™

StarWars

Addressing The Moral Implications of Cloning

In *Attack of the Clones*, the Kaminoans used genetic engineering to create a vast army of clones from the DNA of a Mandalorian bounty hunter. While these clones allowed citizens to avoid participating in war, millions of sentient beings were created solely to fight on the battlefield. Each clone possesses emotions, a sense of identity, and the capacity for attachment, raising profound questions about their humanity and rights. Delegates will debate how such actions affect family and human responsibility. Should these clones have autonomy over their lives, or is it acceptable to treat them as tools for military purposes?

The Ethics and Rights of Artificial Intelligence (Droids)

Throughout the galaxy, droids perform essential tasks, from navigation and communication to combat support. Over time, some droids demonstrate traits akin to human emotions, yet they are often treated merely as property by their owners. This raises questions about the ethical treatment of AI and their potential personhood. Delegates must consider whether droids should be granted rights or independence, and how such decisions could affect society, families, and human relationships. If droids were “set free,” could they integrate peacefully, or would a rebellion threaten societal stability?



The MetaVerse

Regulation of Crime and Security in Virtual Worlds

As the metaverse grows into increasingly immersive and interconnected digital spaces, new forms of crime and misconduct are emerging that challenge traditional legal systems. From virtual harassment and identity theft to the illicit trade of digital assets and exploitation of virtual economies, law enforcement struggles to define jurisdiction and enforce accountability. Delegates will debate whether acts committed in virtual environments should carry the same weight as those in the real world, and how international cooperation, digital policing, and regulatory frameworks can evolve to protect users while respecting the decentralized nature of these platforms.

Equity, Privacy, and Human Rights in the Metaverse

The metaverse has the potential to redefine how people interact, work, and learn, but it also risks deepening social and economic inequalities. Access to immersive virtual experiences often requires expensive hardware, leaving marginalized communities excluded. Corporations can gather extensive data, raising ethical questions about surveillance, manipulation, and exploitation. Vulnerable groups, including children, may be exposed to predatory advertising or unsafe digital environments. Delegates will need to consider how to ensure equitable access, protect privacy, and safeguard human rights in virtual spaces, and whether regulatory standards should be enforced globally to uphold these protections.



Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile

FIA

The 2021 Abu Dhabi Grand Prix controversy

In 2021, Lewis Hamilton entered the final race of the season leading the championship, while Max Verstappen started from pole. Hamilton overtook Verstappen early on and controlled the race until a late crash triggered a safety car. During this period, Verstappen pitted for fresh tires while Hamilton stayed out. Once racing resumed, Verstappen's tire advantage allowed him to overtake Hamilton on the final lap, winning his first world championship. The race sparked immense debate, with many fans believing inconsistent rule application denied Hamilton an eighth title. Delegates must consider how such precedents could impact fairness and public trust.

Should the FIA use advanced technology to detect penalties?

Penalties in Formula One are reported to the stewards, investigated by the FIA, and then applied to drivers if necessary. However, many decisions are controversial and fuel accusations of inconsistency and bias. With the rapid development of advanced technologies, FIA is considering whether to integrate automated systems into the penalty review process. Such technology could reduce human error, but it also risks over-reliance on artificial intelligence that may misjudge incidents. Delegates must debate whether responsibility for justice in high-stakes competition should remain in the hands of human decision-makers, or if AI should take on a decisive role.



United Nations Security Council

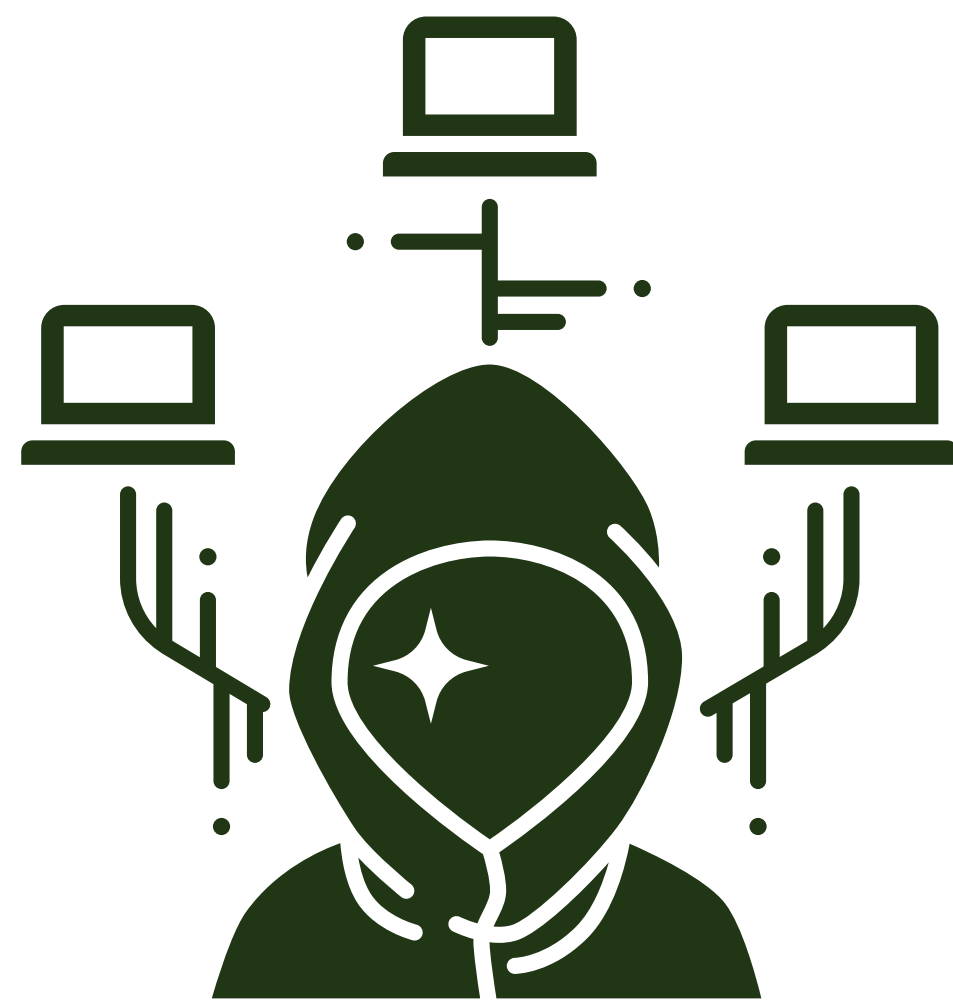
UNSC

The Legality and Regulation of AI-Generated Deepfakes

In today's digital age, artificial intelligence has enabled the creation of hyper-realistic media, including deepfakes that can convincingly depict events that never occurred. While this technology has potential for entertainment and education, its misuse poses serious threats to privacy, security, and public trust. Deepfakes have already been used to fabricate scandals and spread misinformation, affecting not only the victims themselves but also their families and communities. Delegates will need to debate whether deepfakes should be outright banned, or if legal frameworks can be developed to allow their responsible use.

Regulating or Eliminating the Dark Web

The dark web has existed as an anonymous, largely unregulated space where users can communicate, share information, and access services beyond the reach of conventional monitoring. While it has provided a platform for whistleblowers and activists, it is also home to illicit activity, including human trafficking, illegal markets, and cybercrime, which can devastate families and communities worldwide. Delegates must discuss whether the dark web should be banned entirely, heavily regulated, or monitored selectively, weighing the balance between personal freedoms, security, and global law enforcement.



The Ascension

Background:

Established in the last decade, this crisis committee revolves around The Ascension, a shadowy hacker organization whose attacks have plunged global networks into chaos. Over the years, their operations have grown increasingly sophisticated, allowing them to infiltrate systems across borders with alarming ease. By taking control of computers worldwide, they steal personal and institutional data, selling it to extremist groups that enact digital plots designed to expose the follies of mankind. These actions have not only destabilized critical infrastructure but also undermined public confidence in digital security. As their influence spreads, misery has awakened across nations, with governments struggling to maintain stability. Many countries now view The Ascension as one of the most unpredictable and dangerous cyber threats of the modern era.

Addressing the Threat of The Ascension

Delegates, representing the CyberStrike Unit, must extract the spiders from the motherboard, track down hidden servers, neutralize malicious code, and safeguard critical infrastructure. The challenge lies not only in locating the source of these attacks but also in determining how to dismantle The Ascension without provoking further chaos. Every decision carries ethical dilemmas and strategic consequences, as governments weigh privacy rights, cybersecurity protocols, and the potential risks of escalation. Failure could allow The Ascension to entrench themselves permanently, threatening civilians, national security, and international trust in technology. The issue before the committee is whether global cooperation, decisive action, and responsible technological countermeasures can prevent this digital crisis from spiraling beyond control.



Casey Anthony Trial

Background:

The Casey Anthony trial centers on the disappearance and death of Caylee Anthony, a two-year-old girl from Florida, in 2008. Casey Anthony, her mother, came under intense scrutiny when it was discovered that she had failed to report her daughter missing for several weeks. The case quickly captured national attention due to the mysterious circumstances surrounding Caylee's death, the conflicting statements given by Casey, and the media frenzy that portrayed her as a negligent or potentially dangerous parent. Public outrage and speculation intensified as evidence emerged, including forensic findings and testimony from friends and family, raising questions about Casey's behavior and possible motives.

Case brief:

The case examines whether Casey Anthony should be held criminally responsible for her daughter's death. Delegates will evaluate the strength of the prosecution's evidence, the credibility of witnesses, and the legal strategies employed by both sides. Additionally, the trial highlights issues such as media influence on public perception, the presumption of innocence, and the challenges of high-profile criminal proceedings in shaping justice and societal trust in the legal system.