



46th Annual YLA Model United Nations

Cheyenne Harvey

President of the General Assembly

John Marshall YLA

March 13, 2026



YLA MODEL UNITED NATIONS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Welcome.....3

Schedule.....4

Directory.....5 – 7

University Rooms Used.....8

Campus Map.....9

Purpose of United Nations.....10 – 11

Council Procedures.....12

General Assembly Procedures.....13 – 14

Security Council.....15 – 36

Council 2.....37 – 54

Council 3.....55 – 70

Council 4.....71 – 90

Council 5.....91 – 106

Council 6.....107 – 122

Council 7.....123 – 136

Council 8.....137 – 154

Serving as an Officer.....155 – 156

2027 MUN Officer Candidate.....157 – 158

Leadership Summit Brochure.....159 – 160

Resolution Writing Guide.....161 – 162

Resolution Form.....163 - 164



Haley Cheyenne Harvey

**PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

JOHN MARSHALL YLA

Welcome Delegates,

Thank you for attending the 46th annual Youth Leadership Association Model United Nations! I am pleased to be serving you all this year as President of the General Assembly. I am certain this opportunity will provide you with betterment in your leadership, communication, cooperation, and creativity skills.

While many of you have attended YLA events with many of the peers you will interact with at this event, keep in mind that we need to be welcoming and lend a kind hand to all the new folks around us. And to the newcomers, please do not feel any stress! We have all been in your shoes and we want you to love YLA and MUN just as much as we do. Have so much fun, everyone!

Sincerely,

Haley Cheyenne Harvey

President of the General Assembly



MODEL UNITED NATIONS

March 13, 2026

9:00 – 9:30	Registration ~ Breakfast assorted muffins, Danish, fruit
9:30 – 9:55	General Assembly Introductions, Welcome, Overview
9:55	Dismiss into Councils
10:00 – 11:00	Council I: Opening Statements and Caucusing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council President will do introductions & ice breaker. • Council Presidents will open the session and call on country delegates to present opening statements that outline each country’s position on the topic under consideration. • Council Presidents briefly go over the resolution writing guide with the delegates. • The remaining time is devoted to unmoderated caucus time for delegates to find partners for co-sponsoring or co-authoring resolutions. • Council Presidents reconvene their councils at 11:00, again briefly review the writing process, and adjourn their council for writing and lunch.
11:00 – 12:00	Resolution Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegates use this time to author resolutions on the supplied forms and caucus with other delegations to “market” their resolutions.
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch – Dining Hall – All You Can Eat to Go Boxes – go back as many times as you like. Assemble in the Commons Area to eat as a group.
1:00 – 1:20	Group Picture
1:30 – 2:10	Council Session II: Debate and Vote on Resolutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Presidents and Advisors take into consideration the number of resolutions to be heard dividing the time equally to each speaking delegate. Only the top 2 from each council will go to the General Assembly. • Council President opens the session and asks for resolution presentations. • Delegates who have authored or co-authored resolutions read them to the committee. • Council President opens debate on the resolution. Resolution sponsor(s) may be asked to “yield” for questions. Delegates may also propose amendments to resolutions. Remember speaking times are equal and limited based on the number of resolutions to be considered by the council. • Once it appears that there are no further questions or amendments, Council Presidents call for a vote, Resolutions pass by a simple majority.
2:15 – 4:30	General Assembly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution Coordinator will set the Order of the Day • Presiding Officer opens the session beginning with the first Resolution for debate. • Resolution sponsor(s) present the Resolution to the General Assembly. • Presiding Officer opens the floor for debate. Resolution sponsor may be asked to “yield” for questions. They are not required to do so. • Once it appears there are no further questions the Presiding Officer calls for a vote. Questions, speeches for and against may be limited to 3. Resolutions pass by simple majority. • Closing remarks from the Secretary General and the President of the General Assembly • Election of Officers & Exit Surveys

46th Annual YLA Model United Nations

Directory

Haley Cheyenne Harvey,
President of the General Assembly
John Marshall YLA

First Name	Last Name	Country	Delegation	Council
James	Alkire	Iran	Lewis	5
Nathan	Barnes	Cuba	Lewis	2
Landon	Beaudry	Iceland	Buckhannon-Upshur	7
Katherine	Blackwood	Austria	Bridgeport	7
An	Bongiorno	Bosnia	Bridgeport	4
Isaac	Boyce	Saudi Arabia	Bridgeport	8
Peyton	Brown	Belarus	John Marshall	2
Sundar	Chiranjeevi	Japan	Bridgeport	6
Hadleigh	Cossin	Costa Rica	Point Pleasant	7
Kelton	Cowger	USA	Buckhannon-Upshur	SC
Alexa	Danna	Brazil	John Marshall	5
Teagan	Drennen	Russia	Buckhannon-Upshur	SC
Avery	Etzel	Switzerland	John Marshall	3
James	Fazalare	Ukraine	Bridgeport	2
Anna	Fragale	Republic of Colombia	Bridgeport	3
Nirmi	Gamage	Sri Lanka	Spring Mills	8
Kristian	Geric	Qatar	Bridgeport	7
Alexandra	Glennon	Chile	Wheeling Park	4
Gia	Grilli	South Africa	Bridgeport	2
Lindsey	Hacker	Algeria	Point Pleasant	SC
Olivia	Hanna	Australia	Point Pleasant	4
Gabriella	Horne	Haiti	Bridgeport	3
Gracie	Hunter	Finland	John Marshall	8
Elio	Johnson	Ireland	Lewis	4
Audrey	Kerr	Greece	Bridgeport	SC
Jonah	Layton	South Korea	Bridgeport	SC
April	Lockard	Vietnam	Wheeling Park	2
Kylie	Marlow	North Korea	Lewis	3

Chloe	Marsh	Cambodia	Bridgeport	3
Clark	Martin	Afghanistan	Bridgeport	2
Isabella	Martinez	Panama	Bridgeport	SC
Mya	Martinez	Israel	Bridgeport	4
Leila	McBeath	China	Point Pleasant	SC
Emily	McBee	New Zealand	John Marshall	5
Sarah	McBee	Portugal	John Marshall	8
Allie	McGraw	Denmark	John Marshall	SC
Madelynn	Monroe	Turkey	Bridgeport	4
Gideon	Morris	Rwanda	Bridgeport	8
Orin	Musgrave	Congo	Bridgeport	6
Mary	Nguyen	France	Bridgeport	SC
Taylor	Norman	Mexico	John Marshall	3
Brayden	Northey	Pakistan	Bridgeport	SC
Graham	Northey	Libya	Bridgeport	6
William	Northey	Syria	Bridgeport	7
Victor	Parker	Hungary	Bridgeport	8
Cole	Parsons	Kuwait	Bridgeport	5
Luke	Passmore	Norway	Charleston Catholic	7
Teddy	Passmore	Canada	Charleston Catholic	6
Juliette	Perlera	Egypt	Bridgeport	4
Chloe	Pickett	Sweden	John Marshall	4
Haniya	Rafique	Malaysia	Bridgeport	5
Cassidy	Robinson	Ethiopia	Bridgeport	3
Dezmend	Roth	Venezuela	John Marshall	5
Stephen	Scott	Somalia	Wheeling Park	SC
Autumn	Shaffer	Argentina	Lewis	2
Henry	Smith	Belgium	Bridgeport	6
Emily	Suarez	Philippines	John Marshall	8
Arabella	Tomassetti	Netherlands	John Marshall	4
CJ	Tucker	Spain	East Fairmont	3
Kamryn	Watson	India	Point Pleasant	6
Sara	Watts	Luxembourg	Bridgeport	5
Zakk	Wells	Nigeria	John Marshall	6
Jacie	Wood	Sudan	Bridgeport	2
Daniel	Yearego	Iraq	Bridgeport	5
Zoe	Zervos	Germany	John Marshall	8
Owen	Zheng	UAE	Wheeling Park	6

ADVISORS

Josh Gary
Brent Kimble
JD Lister
Robert Passmore
Hilary Richardson

John Marshall
Bridgeport
Bridgeport
Charleston Catholic
Wheeling Park

YLA STAFF

David King
Emma Markins
Alicia Ridenour

Director
Support Lead & Summer Program Director
Fiscal Officer & Program Coordinator

University of Charleston Rooms used for Model United Nations

Breakfast & General Assembly ~

Erma Byrd Gallery ~ Riggleman Hall Building

Security Council ~

Appalachian Room ~ Geary Student Union Building, 2nd floor

Council #2 ~ Food & Agriculture ~

Shreve Room ~ Geary Student Union Building (almost across from Appalachian Room second floor)

Council #3 ~ World Health Organization ~

Innovation 306

Council #4 ~ World Conference on Women ~

Frankenberger Room ~ Geary Student Union Building, 2nd floor

Council #5 ~ Human Rights Council ~

Erma Byrd Gallery ~ Center Alcove

Council #6 ~ Education Council ~

Riggleman Hall Room 316

Council #7 ~ Ecology & Environment ~

Erma Byrd Gallery ~ Right Outer Alcove

Council #8 ~ International Telecommunication Union ~

Erma Byrd Gallery ~ Left Outer Alcove

Lunch ~ **The Riverbank Dining Hall** (Geary Student Union ~ one floor below Appalachian). You will get a to-go box, choice of any of the serving stations. You may take your box back as many times as you wish.

The Golden Eagle Commons Area ~ gather there to eat ~ second floor of the Geary Student Union use the stairs in the dining hall.

EASY ACCESS TO THE ENTIRE CAMPUS.

- 1 PRESIDENT'S HOME**
- 2122 KANAWHA AVENUE
- 2 THE BOATHOUSE**
(OUTDOOR RECREATION CENTER)
- 3 MORRISON FITNESS CENTER & OUTDOOR FITNESS COURT**
- 4 THE RUSSELL & MARTHA WEHRLE INNOVATION CENTER & SPORTS COMPLEX**
- ATHLETICS
- INNOVATION COMMONS
- UNIVERSITY COMMUNICATIONS & MARKETING
- MORRISON REHABILITATION SCIENCE & ATHLETIC CENTER
- WEHRLE ATHLETIC ARENA
- 5 CLAY TOWER BUILDING (CTB)**
- ACADEMIC SUCCESS
- ARTS & SCIENCES
- SCHOENBAUM LIBRARY
- TOWER ROOM
- 6 GEARY STUDENT UNION (GSU)**
- APPALACHIAN ROOM
- BALL ROOM
- BOOKSTORE
- COFFEE TAVERN (STARBUCKS)
- RIVERFRONT DINING HALL
- GOLDEN EAGLE COMMONS
- FRANKENBERGER ART GALLERY
- 7 RIGGLEMAN HALL (RGH)**
- ADMINISTRATION
- ADMISSIONS
- ALUMNI OFFICE
- AUDITORIUM/ ROTUNDA
- BUSINESS & LEADERSHIP
- HEALTH SCIENCES
- ERMA BYRD GALLERY
- STUDENT SOLUTIONS
- WOOLF CENTER
- 8 SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, NURSE ANESTHESIA PRACTICE PROGRAM, PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT PROGRAM**
- 9 EAST APARTMENTS**
- 10 RATTRIE HALL**
- 11 MIDDLE HALL**
- 12 RECREATIONAL SPACE**
- OUTDOOR VOLLEYBALL COURT
- OUTDOOR BASKETBALL COURT
- PICKLEBALL COURT
- 13 BROTHERTON HALL**
- 14 WELCH ATHLETIC COMPLEX**
- LOCATED TWO BLOCKS WEST OF CAMPUS
- 15 UC STADIUM AT LAIDLAY FIELD**
- LOCATED AT 1549 PIEDMONT RD



Purposes of the United Nations

Established in 1945, the purposes of the United Nations are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The Principles of the United Nations Charter

- 1.** The equality and sovereignty of all member states,
- 2.** The fulfillment "in good faith" by all members of obligations assumed under the Charter,
- 3.** Peaceful settlements of disputes,
- 4.** Renunciation of the threat or use of force,
- 5.** Cooperation with the United Nations in any actions it takes,
- 6.** Encouragement of non-member states to abide by its principles,
- 7.** Non-intervention by the United Nations in the internal affairs of any nation,
- 8.** Freedom of religion.

Charter of the United Nations: Preamble – 1945 **We the Peoples of the United Nations Determined**

- To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
- To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
- To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
- To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for These Ends

- To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and
- To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and
- To ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and
- To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have Resolved to Combine our Efforts to Accomplish These Aims

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representative assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization known as the United Nations.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the central body of the United Nations and the only one where all member nations are represented. It is the main forum for discussion. It formulates policy and it coordinates the work of other United Nations organizations. The GA has no power to pass laws. Its resolutions are recommendations backed only by the force of world opinion.

Ambassadors (all delegates) to the Model UN GA must represent the views of their nation and cast their nation's one (1) vote as their nation would vote.

Councils

United Nations Councils include Security, Economic and Social, Trusteeship, and International Court of Justice. For the Model United Nations there is a Security Council and 3 - 5 other Councils. Councils first discuss, amend and act on proposals submitted to the Model UN.

The Security Council is the main political arm of the UN and has the "primary responsibility" for the maintenance of international peace and security. The five permanent Security Council Members (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and the United States) may veto passage of a resolution.

NOTE

Because the United Nations is an organization of sovereign nations, the art of persuasion and compromise is essential to achieve national goals. Those delegations prepared on the issues and prepared to deal diplomatically with other delegates will be more successful.

The United Nations is not a world government. It cannot pass laws that bind other nations to obey. UN resolutions only carry the weight of international moral force. The United Nations seeks consensus.

Student Ambassadors are to act professionally and participate on an intellectual and productive level. Student Ambassadors vote as the nation they represent would vote.

CALL TO ORDER

Council President calls council to order.

Council President leads introductions and a short ice breaker for the first session of the day.

Opening Statements and Caucusing

- Council President will call on each country ambassador to present an opening statement that outlines each country's position on the topic under consideration.
- Council President briefly goes over the resolution writing guide with the ambassadors.
- The remaining time is devoted to unmoderated caucus time for ambassadors to find allies for co-sponsoring or co-authoring resolutions.
- Council Presidents reconvene their committee at 10:45, reviewing resolution writing process, if necessary, and adjourn their committee for resolution writing and lunch.

Resolution Writing

- Ambassadors use this time to author resolutions on the supplied forms and caucus with other ambassadors to "market" their resolutions.
- Resolutions call upon the UN to take action. Propose an action solution.
- Write in concise language.
- Resolutions consist of three parts:
 - Title: The title is short and clearly identifies the subject without going into detail.
 - Preamble: The Preamble explains the purpose of the Resolution. It gives the background information and often refers to earlier UN Resolutions, the Charter or other international actions that have been taken.
 - Example preamble phrases: Affirming, Observing, Aware of, Approving, Expecting
 - Operative Clause: States what the United Nations is to do about the issue being considered. Conclude the resolution by stating, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United Nations (state the action to be taken).
 - Example operative phrases: Accepts, Affirms, Proclaims, Condemns, Calls, Regrets

Debate and Vote on Resolutions

- Council Presidents and Advisors should ascertain the number of resolutions to be presented.
 - The number of resolutions will determine the exact amount of time given to each resolution to be processed through the council proceedings.
- Council Presidents open the session and ask for resolution presentations.
- Ambassadors who have authored or co-authored resolutions present them to the council.
- Council President open debate.
- Resolution authors may be asked to "yield" for questions.
- Ambassadors may also propose amendments to resolutions. Try to compromise. Don't kill a resolution just to kill a resolution.
- Within the allotted time frame, once it appears that there are no further questions or amendments, the Council President calls for a vote.
- Resolutions pass by a simple majority.

Prepare for General Assembly

- Prepare all ambassadors to participate in the General Assembly.
- If time permits during your council time, have Majority/Minority Reports written. Pros meet and Cons meet – all to write their views of the resolution. The majority members try to will help to pass the Resolution in General Assembly and all minority members will work to defeat it.
- All ambassadors are encouraged to participate in General Assembly.
- Resolutions defeated in Council will not be presented before the General Assembly.
- Place all passed Resolutions in the Resolutions Passed in Council Folder.
- Place all defeated Resolutions in the Resolutions Defeated in Council Folder.
- Council President is to give each folder to the Resolution Coordinator before entering the General Assembly room.

Adjourn

Council Adjourns at the time designated on the schedule for the day. No extensions.

YLA Model United Nations General Assembly Procedures



This is the information needed to consider Resolutions in General Assembly. Every delegation has equal access to these rules and the time to train to participate in General Assembly based on them. No proposed rule changes will be accepted once the Model United Nations Manual has been printed. The focus in General Assembly is to encourage open and full discussion of the issues. The procedure outlined below is to encourage discussion and debate and not to put the focus on parliamentary procedure.

Procedure

Resolution Coordinator

- Will receive the passed and defeated Resolution folders from each Council before the start of the General Assembly.
- The Resolution Coordinator will assign the order of the day.

Call to Order

- At the opening session the Presiding Officer uses the gavel and states, "By the authority vested in me, I declare the General Assembly in Session."
- The Presiding Officer calls for the order of the day to be read.

Reading of the Resolution

- The Presiding Officer says, "We are now ready for the reading of Resolution _____."
- The Vice President reads the Resolution that appears at the top of the Order. The Vice President reads the number, authors, title, the full text of the Resolution, and any amendments that were approved by the Council.

Author's Statement

- At the conclusion of the reading of the Resolution, the Presiding Officer says, "The question is shall the Resolution pass?" The authors may make their opening statement.
- The authors, combined, have three (3) minutes to explain their Resolution and move its adoption. Time may be shared.
 - Authors explain their Resolution, the reasons/importance for it, and what it will accomplish.
 - The author speaking last, at the end of their presentation, moves the adoption of the Resolution and asks all members to support it.

Council Reports

- Presiding Officer asks for Majority and Minority Reports from the members of the Council that heard the Resolution and was appointed to speak.

Seeking Recognition, Statements and Debate by Members

- Members seek recognition after the Presiding Officer has said, "The question is, shall the Resolution pass?"
- To be recognized, a member stands in their place or raises their hand. You only speak once recognized. Once a member is recognized, all others must wait until there is another opportunity to be recognized.
- When members speak they say "Mr. or Madame President, I speak in favor (or opposition) to this Resolution because....." (Give reasons for your nation's position.)
- No one can speak more than once until all others wanting to speak on the Resolution have had the chance.
- The Presiding Officer must keep the proceedings within the time limit.

Asking Questions of the Authors

- Authors of a Resolution may be questioned by a member. The authors are not required to yield to a question.
- Members request permission of the authors, through the Presiding Officer, to ask a question. After being recognized, the member says, "Mr./Madame President, will the Author yield to a question?"

The Presiding Officer then asks the same question of the authors and then delivers their reply to the member. There may be questions only. No statements can be made.

Amendment to Amend

Amendments are not accepted in General Assembly.

Motion to Refer to Council

The General Assembly cannot refer Resolutions back to Council.

Voting

- Prior to voting, authors may make a short closing statement.
- Each country has only one vote.
- If a roll call vote of nations is required, it is performed by the Secretary General. When your nation is called, stand and give your vote.
- Resolutions pass by majority vote.
 - The Presiding Officer says, "I declare this Resolution passed."
 - If the majority opposed, then the Presiding Officer says, "I declare this Resolution failed passage."

The Presiding Officer moves on to the next Resolution on the Order of the Day.

Conclusion of All Business

The Presiding Officer will state "By the authority vested in me, I declare the General Assembly closed."



Security Council

Mary Nguyen
Council President

Topic:
Children & Armed Conflict



Model United Nations

March 13, 2026

COUNCIL 1

Security Council

Mary Nguyen, Council President

APPALACHIAN ROOM

Kelton	Cowger	USA	Buckhannon-Upshur
Teagan	Drennen	Russia	Buckhannon-Upshur
Lindsey	Hacker	Algeria	Point Pleasant
Audrey	Kerr	Greece	Bridgeport
Jonah	Layton	South Korea	Bridgeport
Isabella	Martinez	Panama	Bridgeport
Leila	McBeath	China	Point Pleasant
Allie	McGraw	Denmark	John Marshall
Mary	Nguyen	France	Bridgeport
Brayden	Northey	Pakistan	Bridgeport
Stephen	Scott	Somalia	Wheeling Park

Delegate: Lindsey Hacker

Delegation: Point Pleasant

Country: Algeria

Council: Security Council

Topic: Children and Armed Conflict

National Interests: In the modern world, armed conflict continues to affect millions of children, especially in regions facing terrorism, civil unrest, and instability. Children are often recruited by armed groups, forced to flee their homes, or denied access to education and basic services.

Algeria recognizes that these actions violate basic human rights and threaten long-term peace and security. Having experienced internal conflict in the past, Algeria understands the lasting social and psychological effects war has on children. Algeria believes that protecting children during armed conflict is essential to maintaining stability, preventing future violence, and ensuring sustainable development, while also respecting the sovereignty of all nations.

National Policy: The current policies of Algeria regarding children and armed conflict are based on its Constitution and its obligations under international law. Algeria is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, which prohibit the recruitment and use of children under the age of eighteen in hostilities. Algerian law criminalizes actions that harm children and supports their protection during times of conflict. Algeria has also supported multiple United Nations Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict, including Resolution 1612, which established monitoring and reporting mechanisms to address violations against children.

Additionally, Algeria focuses on counterterrorism and regional cooperation as a way to reduce armed conflict and protect vulnerable populations.

Areas of Cooperation: As earlier stated, Algeria believes international cooperation is necessary to effectively address the issue of children and armed conflict. Algeria supports working with the United Nations, UNICEF, and regional organizations such as the African Union to strengthen child protection systems, support disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs, and expand access to education for children affected by conflict. Algeria also supports providing technical assistance and sharing best practices with countries that lack sufficient resources, while maintaining respect for national sovereignty. Through cooperation within the Security Council, Algeria seeks to promote realistic and long-term solutions that protect children and contribute to global peace and security.

Delegate: Leila McBeath

Delegation: Point Pleasant YLA

Country: China

Council: Security Council

Topic: Children and Armed Conflict

National Interests: In the modern global landscape, the protection of children in regions of armed conflict is a fundamental priority for the maintenance of international peace and security. China recognizes the high importance of addressing the root causes of child exploitation, specifically identifying poverty, underdevelopment, and the lack of educational infrastructure as the primary drivers of child recruitment. China believes in a world where children are shielded from the horrors of war through the prevention of conflict and the strengthening of state-led protection mechanisms. A key national interest for China is the preservation of national sovereignty, ensuring that child protection efforts respect the authority of the host nation and avoid unauthorized external intervention.

National Policies: China's policies are rooted in its commitment to the UN Security Council's mandate and the protection of vulnerable populations during conflict. China advocates for a "Peace through Development" approach, believing that investment in infrastructure and economic stability is the most effective way to secure the interests of children globally. According to current policy, the primary responsibility for the protection of children lies with the national government of the affected state. China supports capacity-building initiatives that empower states to enforce their own domestic laws against the recruitment and abuse of minors. Furthermore, China insists on strict adherence to international law and the Geneva Conventions by all parties to a conflict, calling for the immediate cessation of violations by non-state armed groups. China also funds vocational training and reintegration programs through bilateral aid to ensure former child soldiers are successfully returned to civilian life.

Areas of Cooperation: As earlier stated, China seeks to improve the safety of children by addressing economic instability. China seeks to cooperate with other member states to establish "Education for Peace" initiatives that designate and protect schools as safe zones within conflict regions. China is also willing to support targeted sanctions against non-state actors and "blacklisted" entities that persist in child recruitment, provided these actions align with the principle of national sovereignty. Furthermore, China believes that increased technical assistance and multilateral dialogue between the UN Security Council and regional organizations, such as the African Union, would be valuable to create localized and culturally appropriate solutions to this end.

References

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/children-and-armed-conflict>

<https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/zyjh/>

<https://documents.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/439/59/PDF/>

[N0543959.pdf https://documents.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/274/36/](https://documents.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/274/36/)

[PDF/N2127436.pdf https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/document/](https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/document/)

Delegate: Allison McGraw

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Denmark

Council: Security

Topic: Child and Armed Conflicts

National Interests: Frequently topping lists of the best countries to raise children, it is extremely clear that Denmark values the lives of their children. This value is further evidenced by Denmark's affordable child-care programs, free healthcare, and free education. The Danish National Council for Children makes sure children are protected and considered during policymaking. Denmark recognizes that children are the future of the world and want to provide them with a childhood that will shape them into these leaders.

National Policies: The National Action Plan is Denmark's leading policy that aims to prevent conflict, protect civilians, create inclusive peace processes, and support recovery after conflicts. Because of the success Denmark has had with the National Action Plan, they have continued to update the policy for almost two decades. The National Action Plan is specifically designed to help women and children who have been the victims of armed conflicts. Denmark, through the National Action Plan, has established numerous programs that focus on the safety of those in communities that have been affected by acts of violence as well as helping them meet their basic needs. The National Action Plan is heavily integrated into Denmark's foreign and defense policies.

Areas of Cooperation: Denmark is a strong supporter of the United Nations and actively participates in peacekeeping missions, humanitarian efforts, and human rights initiatives. Additionally, Denmark is one of the main financial contributors to the United Nations. Denmark is eager to share its experience, research, and data to help member countries develop policies similar to their National Action Plan. With the help of other countries, Denmark can expand upon their National Action Plan to help children all over the world.

References:

<https://dkonunsc.dk/statements/25-06-2025-statement-by-denmark-at-unsc-open-debate-on-children-and-armed-conflicts>

<https://www.globalcitizensolutions.com/best-countries-to-raise-a-family/>

<https://denmark.dk/society-and-business/lifelong-education>

<https://www.humanrights.dk/projects/national-action-plans-business-human-rights>

<https://fnnewyork.um.dk/en/statements/joint-nordic-statement-at-the-unsc-open-debate-on-children-in-armed-conflict>

Delegate: Mary Nguyen

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: France

Council: Security Council

Topic: Children and Armed Conflict

National interests: Internationally, the issue of children in armed conflict has become prevalent during times of war and other conflict. Throughout the years, France has experienced the disparity of children in armed conflict, through the involvement with other nations. By being engaged in UN-led peace process to terminate Houthi attacks in Yemen, France acknowledges how children in Yemen have been harmed through the denial of humanitarian access to children. This violation involves the intentional blocking, restriction, or delay of life-saving aid (food, medicine, shelter) to children in need. France recognizes the importance of this issue and has different policies in regard to protecting children in armed conflict.

National policies: France has absolutely prioritized the protection of children in armed conflict. France was the origin that led the Security Council to act and protect children in armed conflict. The country has initiated the adoption of two key resolutions by the Security Council to combat children in armed conflict. Resolution 1539 (2004) requested the Secretary-General to devise a comprehensive, time-bound action plan for monitoring and reporting on the recruitment of child soldiers and other abuses. France recognized it was important to hold perpetrators accountable for their actions. In order to do so, this monitoring was envisioned so the Council had record of the issue occurring and create the opportunity to have information to track the abuse and take actions against the perpetrators. However, the actual establishment of this system was not until Resolution 1612 (2004). This resolution is the landmark resolution for the issue of Children in Armed Conflict. It established the system to collect timely, objective, and reliable information on the 6 violations against children in armed conflict to review the reports from the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) and make recommendations for actions. The Security Council Working Group is responsible for monitoring the issue and recommending measures in extreme situations, which France chaired for 3 years since its creation.

Areas of Cooperation: As previously stated, France has been very involved in the issue of protecting children in armed conflict, for the country has passed many resolutions in the UN to protect children with the cooperation of other Nations. France is eager to cooperate with other nations to create more resolutions to prevent harm against children trapped in war-stricken countries or other foreign conflict.

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Delegate: Audrey Kerr

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Greece

Council: Security Council

Topic: Children and Armed Conflict

National Interests: Greece is highly aware of the problems surrounding children and armed conflicts. The issue was emphasized during UNICEF’s Board Annual Session. During the session, Greece affirmed commitment to providing relief in conflict zones to assist women and children affected by the conflict. Greece believes that children’s protection “in times of peace or in armed conflict, is a top national priority.” (Greece United Nations Security Council). Greece’s primary objective is to support the children who’s lives have been disrupted by armed conflict.

National Policies: Greece, through its Hellenic Aid Body, actively provides humanitarian assistance wherever it is necessary to contribute to the welfare of children. As a member of the United Nations Security Council for the 2025-2026 term, Greece has pledged to integrate child protection principles into all peace and security initiatives. Greece is also integrating policies of doing no harm and children welfare in accordance with the 2017 Policy on Child Protection in the United Nations peace operations, highlighting Greece’s determination to embed child protection into the core of UN peacebuilding and conflict resolution strategies.

Areas of Cooperation: Greece emphasizes the importance of cooperation and collective responsibility among United Nations agencies and Member States to ensure the effective long-term protection of children. Urging the importance of collaboration with the UNICEF, Greece believes it to be a vital component to gaining the support and resources needed to overcome this challenge. With the support of nations in the UN, Greece imagines peace for children in conflict zones can be achieved.

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Delegate: Brayden Northey

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Council: Security Council

Country: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

National Interests

There are over 80 million children in Pakistan. Pakistan needs help to save as many children as possible. Children have limited access to education. Children who are less educated are less aware about the troubles of sexual manipulation, child trafficking, and child labor.

Pakistan wants India to leave the land of Kashmir alone because they think it should be Pakistani land not Indian land. India knows they lost the land to Pakistan when they broke apart from India in August of 1947. India's nuclear doctrine is one of not using nuclear weapons first. Pakistan does not have a declared nuclear doctrine but has a theoretical one stating that if India or any other country under certain circumstances will take the entire country that attacked them off the map.

National Policies

Pakistan is one of the leading countries in giving refugees a place to relocate. Over 1.4 million Afghans have fled to Pakistan. With the majority of the 3.3 million that have fallen victim to child labor being Pakistani children, restricting them of education and leading them to a life of poverty.

"The Pakistan U.S. engagement focuses more on acts against terrorism, but it also does more than just that. It also helps with concerns for the United States: national and global security, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, economic and strategic opportunities in South Asia, democracy, and anti-Americanism in the Muslim world."¹

Areas of Cooperation

In 2025 the E.U. gave €14.55 million to Pakistan and in 2024 they gave them €15 million which makes the total funding since 2009 €683 million. "Since its independence from the British empire in 1947 generations of Pakistani leaders have developed a special relationship with the broader Muslim world—and the Muslim nations in the Middle East in particular. Owing to Islamabad's alignment with the U.S.-led camp during the Cold War, Pakistan forged ties with like-minded states like Türkiye, Iran (then under the Pahlavi regime), and the Arab Gulf State d."²

USAID is one off the major international organization that have helped Pakistani children. "USAID's work supports shared U.S. and Pakistan national security interests by implementing programs to help create a more stable, democratic, healthy, educated, and prosperous economic partner. USAID's programs are focused in: energy, economic growth, agriculture, stabilization, education and health."³

According to UNICEF, around 40% of Pakistani children are not enrolled in primary school. USAID has done work to built and repair over 1000 schools to help give access to education to more than 171,000 children. USAID also improved the quality of teaching and developed education degree programs at 100 colleges in Pakistan while training over 20,500 teachers since 2013. USAID has also helped with providing scholarships to help students get the skills they need to help grow Pakistan's economy.

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Delegate: Isabella Martinez
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Panama
Council: Security Council
Topic: Children + Armed Conflicts

Children remain one of the most vulnerable populations affected by modern armed conflict. Across the world, children are increasingly subjected to recruitment by armed groups, displacement, loss of access to education, and violations of basic human rights. From forced soldiering to sexual exploitation and denial of humanitarian aid, these abuses not only endanger children's lives but also destabilize societies long after conflicts end. As a nation committed to international law, human rights, and multilateral cooperation, Panama recognizes the urgent need for the Security Council to address the systematic targeting of children in armed conflict and ensure accountability for those responsible.

Although Panama is not directly involved in armed conflict, it understands the long-term consequences war has on civilian populations, especially children. As a country shaped by international cooperation and peacebuilding, Panama strongly supports the framework established by the United Nations, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN's Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Children and Armed Conflict. Panama believes that protecting children is not only a humanitarian responsibility but also a security priority, as the exploitation of children fuels cycles of violence, extremism, and instability. The country supports global efforts to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers and ensure access to education, healthcare, and psychological support for children affected by war.

Panama's national policies emphasize respect for international humanitarian law and cooperation with international institutions. As a non-permanent member of the Security Council, Panama has consistently supported resolutions that condemn grave violations against children, including recruitment, abduction, and attacks on schools and hospitals. Panama also prioritizes diplomatic solutions, conflict prevention, and post-conflict reconstruction as methods to reduce harm to children. Through its support of UN peacekeeping operations and humanitarian agencies such as UNICEF, Panama advocates for child-protection mandates that ensure peacekeeping forces actively prevent abuses and assist affected communities.

Additionally, Panama supports international accountability mechanisms that hold armed groups and state actors responsible for crimes against children. The country believes that ending impunity is essential to preventing future violations. Panama also recognizes the importance of reintegration programs that help former child soldiers return safely to civilian life through education, counseling, and economic support. These programs are critical to ensuring that children are not retraumatized or pushed back into cycles of violence.

In its role on the Security Council, Panama seeks cooperation with both permanent and non-permanent members to strengthen enforcement of existing UN resolutions on children and armed conflict. Panama supports targeted sanctions against individuals and groups responsible for grave violations, while also ensuring humanitarian access is protected. The delegation encourages cooperation with regional organizations, NGOs, and neighboring states to improve early-warning

systems and share information related to child recruitment and abuse. Panama also supports increased funding for education and mental health services in conflict and post-conflict zones.

Above all, Panama believes that protecting children must remain a nonpartisan and universal priority. The delegation emphasizes that addressing children and armed conflict is not about supporting one side of a war, but about defending the most fundamental human rights of those who cannot protect themselves. Through international cooperation, accountability, and prevention-focused policies, Panama aims to contribute to a global environment where children are shielded from the horrors of war and given the opportunity to live in peace and security.

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Delegate: Teagan Drennen

Delegation: Buckhannon-Upshur YLA

Country: Russia

Council: Security Council

Topic: Children & Armed Conflict

National Interests: Russia 2032, armed conflict is an ongoing issue and is affecting families constantly. Children's lives are being taken, and the families are left to grieve their loved ones. The biggest issue that is taking away these children's lives the ongoing armed conflict that is constantly an issue and needs to be dealt with. There are not enough laws to prevent this from constantly happening and affecting people's lives. Lives are being taken away, and countless health issues are affecting those who are unfortunate enough to be a victim of armed conflict specifically children, this is an issue that needs to be taken seriously, and people need to take accountability.

National Politics: Russia's current policies are based on a very centralized, authorization system that prioritizes state sovereignty, national interests, and traditional values. President Putin highly influenced the current policies. Russia currently allows for any armed weapons to be owned by their citizens as long as it is not a rifle, shotgun (with barrels less than 500 mm long), and any firearm that shoots in bursts or have more than a 10-round capacity.

Areas Of Cooperation: Russian authorities focus on patriotic education and the militarization of education for the children of Russia. They do this so they can try to prepare the children for armed conflict and know what to do to protect themselves in these situations. It's good for children to be educated on the topic and to have an understanding of how serious armed conflicts. They still need to be taking more precautions. Children are still developing and don't have the same strength as somebody grown and especially when they are armed. If they took charge and started implementing stricter laws about who can own these weapons and started putting up metal detectors and stricter ways to get into the school this would prevent so many of these children's deaths. If they had the money and resources they could prevent so many of these deaths and save people from the tragedy of armed conflict that children are put through and that families are left to grieve with.

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Delegate: Jonah Layton

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: South Korea

Council: Security Council

Topic: Children and Armed Conflict

Children have faced extensive casualties through armed conflict with recent numbers increasingly drastically; so far, there have been massive grave violations against children only increasing each year. According to the annual report from the Secretary-General, there has been a 25 percent increase in grave violations since 2023, while the 2023 report already showed a staggering 21 percent increase from 2022. As of 2024, the United Nations have verified 41,370 grave violations where 24,495 children were affected. These numbers implicate extensive ethical concerns for the new generations affected by armed conflicts. South Korea finds that these drastically expanding numbers brings on a necessity to emphasize and provide humanitarian aid to affected populations, especially vulnerable children. Resources should be provided for these efforts and child protection should be prioritized in the aftermaths of armed conflict. Specifically, violence against schools and hospitals are dishonorable acts that should be denounced by the council and the international community.

South Korea's current policies are directly against the involvement of children in armed conflict. Any individual under the age of 18 is prohibited from armed conflict with amendments being made to support the undertaking of the Optional Protocol since 1999. Furthermore, according to any person under the age of 18 in the Air Force Regulation may only "... perform basic war duties during war time." Child trafficking, prostitution, and child pornography are all condemned and heavily punished by multiple laws as they are all seen as grave crimes. Currently, there is a monitoring commission to survey, eliminate, and prevent child endangerment in the sexual crimes previously listed. As of 2004, all medical expenses are covered by the Government for victims of child trafficking with facilities dedicated to treatment and care added to hospitals across the nation. Thus, many precautions and resources are used to protect the children of South Korea with several domestic and international precautions taken to prevent children affected in armed conflict.

The national interests of South Korea stand by its current domestic laws and support the warding of children from armed conflict. Any other countries looking to provide aid to children in armed conflict are supported by South Korea in their efforts. With the domestic organizations of South Korea including the National Youth Commission, Child Policy Coordinating Committee, and Children's Right Monitoring Centre all protecting the rights of children, South Korea hopes for similar efforts in international relations. As well, South Korea

supports efforts such as sanctuary wards for victims of armed conflict, underscoring children affects and calls for support from the other nations of UN to help enforce these sorts of regulations to uphold utmost safety of children .

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Delegate: Stephen Scott

Delegation: Wheeling Park

Country: Somalia

Council: Security Council

Topic: Children in Armed Conflict

National Interests: Somalia recognizes the growing tensions inside its borders through overall security. For decades, Somalia has struggled with armed terrorist groups unlawfully recruiting and exploiting children. Protecting the children in Somalia is crucial to strengthening Somalia's national security, rebuilding crucial institutions, and ensuring sustainable economic stability. As a member of the Security Council, Somalia is prioritizing protecting its children while trying to deal with the growing conflict of extremist groups.

National Policies: The government of Somalia is implementing action plans to combat this growing issue. In the past, laws about safeguarding children were limited. However, Somalia has worked with the United Nations and the United States of America to promote national security. However, has struggled with one of the largest terrorist groups in the world. According to ICS, "Al-Shabaab, al-Qaida's largest, wealthiest and most deadly affiliate, which has murdered thousands of people in Somalia and the region, including Americans, operates with impunity in a significant portion of Somalia's territory." Ways the U.S. strives to help Somalia are by providing security assistance, rebuilding communities, helping with financial burdens and debt, and building government buildings, such as hospitals or schools.

Henceforth, Somalia is trying to combat these extremists through its laws and action plans. In fact, the current version of Somalia's Constitution guarantees its children the right to be protected from Armed Conflict. This leads Somalia closer to resolving this issue. According to the United Nations, "The Federal Government made significant efforts to end and prevent grave violations against children with support from the United Nations, notably as regards the recruitment and use of children." Therefore, this cannot be done without the assistance of other nations.

Areas of Cooperation: As stated earlier, Somalia seeks to work with other countries to achieve this goal of ending Children in Armed Conflict. Somalia seeks guidance and support from other countries to help lead them to end this growing issue. Therefore, this goal cannot be achieved without ensuring national security, rebuilding crucial institutions, and ensuring economic stability. Somalia has worked and will continue to work with other nations to eradicate this issue.

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Delegate: Kelton Cowger

Delegation: Buckhannon-Upshur YLA

Country: United States of America

Council: Security Council

Topic: Children And Armed Conflict

National Interests: In 1999, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1261, condemning the targeting of minors and documenting that wars in the past decade had already resulted in an estimated 2 million child deaths. With approximately 300,000 children serving in the armed forces or independent militia groups. The United States has a strong interest in upholding international humanitarian law and protecting children from the cruel effects of armed terror. In modern-day warfare, minors have been increasingly subjected to acts of terror, exploitation, and direct harm because of international affairs and a lack of civilian protection. Protecting children during conflict is in the national interest of the United States because these violations weaken international law, destabilize regions, and negatively affect existing treaties among nations.

National Policies: The United States current policy has, for a long period, opposed the targeting or mistreatment of children in conflict situations. The United States supported the international Humanitarian law, which required that civilians be protected and barred the purposeful targeting of unarmed minors. The Geneva Conventions also contain these principles. The Child Soldiers Prevention Act, enforced by the United States, restricted military aid to governments that draft and use children in their military. In recent years, the United States supported the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Ukrainian Children (2025), joining over 90 countries in adopting a resolution demanding that Russia immediately and unconditionally return all Ukrainian children allegedly abducted or reported missing. The United States maintains that reducing harm to children requires both enforcement of existing international law and efforts to prevent conflicts from continuing indefinitely

Areas of Cooperation: The United States seeks to cooperate with other Security Council members to strengthen the enforcement of preexisting mechanisms that hold entities accountable for the purposeful harm of children. This includes additional monitoring during wartime conflicts, clear and legible reports from said wartime countries, alongside stronger child-protection mandates. Additionally, the United States supports various international diplomatic efforts, such as ceasefires and peace negotiations, to actively reduce harm to civilians and children alike. By reinforcing pre-existing international law and promoting negotiations over conflict, the Security Council can act in the best interest of children and uphold its responsibility to protect civilians during times of war.

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Council 2

Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)

James Fazalare Council President

Topic:

Reduction of Food Insecurity



Model United Nations

March 13, 2026

COUNCIL 2

Food & Agriculture

James Fazalare, Council President

SHREVE ROOM

Nathan	Barnes	Cuba	Lewis
Peyton	Brown	Belarus	John Marshall
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Gia	Grilli	South Africa	Bridgeport
April	Lockard	Vietnam	Wheeling Park
Clark	Martin	Afghanistan	Bridgeport
Autumn	Shaffer	Argentina	Lewis
Jacie	Wood	Sudan	Bridgeport

Delegate: Clark Martin
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Council: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Country: Afghanistan
Topic: Economic Inequality

The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan recognizes economic inequality as one of the most urgent challenges facing our nation and the broader international community. After decades of conflict, foreign intervention, economic sanctions, and the freezing of Afghan national assets, Afghanistan faces widespread poverty, unemployment, and limited access to financial systems. Our national interest lies in restoring economic sovereignty, stabilizing our financial institutions, expanding employment opportunities, and ensuring that humanitarian assistance reaches the Afghan people without political conditions. Afghanistan seeks equitable participation in global markets and the unfreezing of its national reserves to reduce poverty and rebuild critical infrastructure.

Afghanistan's national policies focus on economic self-reliance, agricultural development, regional trade integration, and humanitarian coordination. Agriculture remains the backbone of our economy, and we prioritize investment in irrigation, rural development, and alternative livelihoods to replace illicit crop production. The government has worked to improve domestic revenue collection, reduce corruption, and maintain currency stability despite limited access to international banking systems. Additionally, Afghanistan seeks stronger economic ties with neighboring countries through regional trade corridors and infrastructure initiatives. We call for the lifting of economic sanctions that hinder access to global financial systems and limit our ability to address inequality effectively. Humanitarian aid must be delivered in a manner that respects Afghanistan's sovereignty and cultural values while directly assisting vulnerable populations.

Afghanistan believes meaningful international cooperation is essential to reducing economic inequality. First, the international community should facilitate the release of frozen Afghan assets to stabilize the economy and support development programs. Second, international financial institutions should provide technical assistance and development funding focused on poverty reduction, food security, and job creation. Third, regional partnerships in energy, transportation, and trade can promote long-term economic growth benefiting all participating states. Afghanistan welcomes cooperation that is based on mutual respect, non-interference in domestic affairs, and recognition of our right to determine our own economic path.

By supporting Afghanistan's economic stabilization and integration into regional markets, the international community can help reduce inequality, prevent humanitarian crises, and promote sustainable development for the Afghan people.

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Delegate: Autumn Shaffer

Delegation: Lewis County

Country: Argentina

Council: Food and Agriculture

Topic: Reduction of food insecurity

National Interests: Argentina has taken steps to lower food insecurity by increasing support programs and access to nutritious food. The government provides financial help to low-income families through the *Asignación Universal por Hijo (AUH)*, giving monthly payments so children can afford meals, healthcare, and education. The country also offers school meal programs that give free breakfasts and lunches to many students, ensuring they have regular food even during hard times. Community kitchens and food banks, backed by both officials and local groups, also serve meals in struggling areas. Even though high inflation continues to raise food prices, these programs have helped many people avoid hunger and stay healthier.

National Policies: Argentina has created several national policies to reduce food insecurity and protect vulnerable families. One major effort is the *Argentina Contra el Hambre* (Argentina Against Hunger) plan, which focuses on improving access to basic foods across the country. Through this plan, the government introduced the *Tarjeta Alimentar*, a prepaid card that low-income parents can use only to buy groceries and essential nutrition items. The country also supports children through the *Asignación Universal por Hijo (AUH)*, which gives monthly payments to families who keep their children in school and up to date on health checkups. National school feeding programs provide daily meals to students, helping improve nutrition and concentration in class. Argentina also partners with local governments and community organizations to supply food banks, community kitchens, and maternal nutrition programs for pregnant women and infants. While inflation and economic challenges still affect food access, these national policies aim to ensure that more Argentinians can consistently afford healthy food.

Areas of Cooperation: Argentina works with international organizations to reduce food insecurity and improve nutrition. It cooperates with the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to strengthen food systems and support vulnerable communities. The country also partners with neighboring nations in Latin America to share farming knowledge, improve crop production, and

respond to emergencies like droughts. In addition, Argentina collaborates with local charities, churches, and non-profit groups that run food banks and community kitchens. These areas of cooperation help combine resources and knowledge so more people can have reliable access to food.

Delegate: Peyton Brown

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Belarus

Council: Food and Agriculture

Topic: Reduction of Food Insecurity

National Interest: Belarus’s national interests center on safeguarding regime stability by ensuring food security and maintaining a high degree of self-sufficiency. Reducing reliance on foreign agricultural imports is considered essential for preserving sovereignty and mitigating external vulnerabilities. At the same time, the government aims to position Belarus as a reliable agricultural exporter, leveraging this role to enhance its economic resilience and international relevance.

In this context, Belarus aligns itself with global “Zero Hunger” objectives primarily to reinforce domestic legitimacy and to justify the continuation of a state-led agricultural model. The government frames these goals as evidence that its centralized approach to food production supports both national stability and broader international development priorities.

National Policies: Belarus’s approach to food security is best understood as part of a broader strategy to protect national stability, maintain sovereignty, and strengthen its geopolitical position. At the center of this strategy is a highly state-controlled agricultural system. The government oversees large state farms, regulates prices, and subsidizes production to ensure that basic foods remain consistently available and affordable. This model is not only about feeding the population—it reinforces political stability by preventing shortages and keeping rural communities tied to the state.

These domestic policies are guided by the National Food Security Doctrine, which treats food security as a matter of national security. The doctrine emphasizes self-sufficiency, protection of farmland, and the production of high-quality, safe food. By reducing dependence on foreign suppliers, Belarus aims to shield itself from external pressures and maintain a sense of sovereignty. Keeping essential goods affordable through price caps and state-run retail networks further supports social stability, which the government views as essential to its legitimacy.

At the same time, Belarus pursues an export-oriented agricultural strategy. The country positions itself as a reliable supplier of dairy, meat, potatoes, and especially potash fertilizers. Fertilizer production is a major economic asset and a tool of foreign policy. By exporting potash to countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, Belarus builds economic partnerships and strengthens its international relevance. This export capacity also supports the narrative that Belarus contributes to global food stability.

Sanctions play a major role in Belarus’s international messaging. The government argues that Western sanctions disrupt fertilizer and agricultural supply chains, harming global food security. In response, Belarus has shifted trade toward Russia, China, and other non-Western partners,

while promoting the idea that sanctions are not only politically motivated but also damaging to global food systems. This anti-sanctions stance is closely tied to Belarus's efforts to present itself as a responsible actor aligned with the UN's Zero Hunger goals.

Together, these policies form a coherent strategy. Domestically, Belarus uses state control and price regulation to maintain stability and self-reliance. Internationally, it leverages agricultural exports—especially fertilizers—to build influence and counter the effects of sanctions. By combining internal control with external outreach, Belarus positions food security as both a national priority and a diplomatic tool, reinforcing its political system at home while seeking strategic advantages abroad.

Areas of Cooperation: Belarus focuses its cooperation on a few key partners that support its economic and political stability. Its closest relationship is with Russia, built on deep integration in energy, trade, and defense through the Union State. Belarus also works closely with members of the Eurasian Economic Union to maintain open regional markets and shared regulations. China is another major partner, providing investment, infrastructure projects, and technology, especially through the Belt and Road Initiative. Beyond these major powers, Belarus builds ties with countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America by exporting food products, machinery, and fertilizers. It also remains active in the United Nations, where it cooperates on development, food security, and global governance issues while using these platforms to oppose sanctions and promote its agricultural strengths.

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Delegate: Nathan Barnes

Delegation: Lewis County

Country: Cuba

Council: Food And Agriculture Organization

Topic: Reduction of Food Insecurity

National Interests: Food insecurity remains one of the most pressing global issues in the 21st century. According to the FAO, hundreds of millions of people worldwide continue to experience hunger due to poverty, economic stability, and climate change. Cuba has long recognized food security as a fundamental human right. Despite significant external restraints, including economic issues and limited access to international markets Cuba has developed strategies to protect its population from extreme hunger. The government maintains a universal food distribution system to guarantee basic food security to all citizens, while investing in agriculture production. Cuba faces increasing difficulties due to climate change, hurricanes, soil degradation, limited agricultural inputs, and rising global food prices. These pressures underscore the urgent need for strengthened international cooperation and sustainable agricultural reform.

National Policies: One of Cuba's most recognized initiatives is its urban and peri-urban agricultural program. Which allows communities to grow fresh produce close to consumers. Cuba has prioritized sustainable farming practices. Due to limited access to synthetic fertilizers and pesticides Cuba has invested heavily in healthy crop diversification, composting, and soil conservation techniques. In recent years Cuba introduced its National Plan for Food Sovereignty and Nutrition Education which emphasizes increasing domestic food production. Additionally as a hurricane prone nation Cuba has developed strong disaster preparedness and risk reduction systems to protect agriculture infrastructure and ensure rapid food distribution following natural disasters.

Areas of cooperation: Cuba emphasizes the importance of strengthened multilateral cooperation within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the broader system of the United Nations. Cuba seeks to collaborate with other small island nations to share.

Delegate: Gia Grilli

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: South Africa

Council: Food & Agriculture Organization

Topic: Reduction of Food Insecurity

National Interests: The Food and Agriculture Organization leads efforts to defeat hunger internationally as it specifically targets developing countries and more vulnerable and rural communities. Food insecurity exists throughout the world, described as when people do not know when their next meal is or where it will come from, and currently is a leading issue in South Africa. Working towards reducing food waste and delivering livestock and seeds to crisis areas are examples of the FAO's goals. South Africa specifically has a strong partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization as they work closely with the group to improve their own complex food insecurity difficulties, hoping to continue to decrease the number of individuals facing hunger.

National Policies: The right to have sufficient food is in Section 26 and 27 of the South African Constitutional Law of 1996. After becoming a democratic country in 1994, food security received much more attention. Due to the high levels of unemployment and poverty, many individuals struggle to afford nutritious food. South Africa has the National Development Plan, adopted in 2012, the goal being to reduce inequality and poverty by 2030. Some key concepts being the creation of new jobs and economic growth, as well as increasing education and better healthcare. This plan also works toward reducing food insecurity by enhancing agricultural production and improving access to food. The Movement for a United South Africa, or MUSA Plan, which uses data-driven research and collaborative resource mobilization with the goal of ending poverty, was officially launched in 2020. So far through the different plans, employment has improved greatly, though the poverty rate remains high at 54%. Due to the South African constitution including that food and water is a right for all citizens, ending poverty is a top priority.

Areas of Cooperation: South Africa's current partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization has been beneficial and strengthens their food security. South Africa is also extremely open to organizations with other nations, such as G20, which they were president of in 2025, as they hope to develop long-term agricultural strategies. Their presidency of G20 focused on many things such as economic growth and solving the hunger and poverty crisis worldwide. They however also currently seek international aid and support from other nations for food security as their struggles continue.

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Delegate: Jacie Wood

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Sudan

Council: Food and Agriculture

Topic: Reduction of Food Insecurity

National Interests: Currently Sudan is facing massive amounts of food insecurity, roughly 21 million people, about 41 percent of the population, are facing this problem. Due to the conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) led by General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) hunger through the nation has increase. Farmable land that could have been used to grow crops has been taken over by this conflict which is lessening the number of crops that are being grown. Famine has been confirmed to be affecting Al Fasher and Kadugli, which is causing concerns to raise regarding agricultural trade and hunger in the nation. Long-term interests regarding the food and agriculture problem in Sudan is to get food and support to the people affected by the war and famine to recover the state of the nation and international trade.

National Policies: Currently, the SAF forces are blocking aid to people who are in need. The World Food Programme (WFP) is sending support to people who are in areas with the highest risk of famine and food insecurity to aid in reversing the effects of the conflict and famines. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has twelve offices located across Sudan to contribute to Food Security and Nutrition in Sudan by focusing on what the people need and building on policies that are already in place. The FAO is supporting communities that contribute to fishing, herding, and farming in Sudan. They also aim to develop strategies to improve security in food, livelihood, and nutritional status that are sustainable economically and socially accepted. The goals of the FAO are to make their agriculture, forestry, and fisheries productive and efficient to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition in the population, reduce poverty, and increase resilience to disasters like famine.

The locusts in the area are also destroying crops is causing major issues as well, so the World Bank has begun to finance two government-implemented agriculture projects in South Sudan, the Emergency Locust Response Project and the Resilient Agriculture Livelihoods Project. The effects of these projects should be to reduce food and nutrition insecurity for those affected by the locusts and other bugs eating the crops.

Areas of Cooperation: Due to the conflict between the SAF and RSF, the operations helping with the food insecurities in Sudan facing issues with getting to food and support to those communities. The dangerous conditions make it difficult for groups like the FAO and WFP to help, so working with other countries that seek to end the civil conflict in Sudan would be ideal. With the absence of the conflict, it would be easier to grow crops to trade and support the people with food insecurities and lack of nutrition.

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Delegate: James Fazalare

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Ukraine

Council: Food and Agriculture

Topic: Reduction of Food Insecurity

National Interests: According to the United Nations' World Food Programme (WFP), nearly 318 million people are facing acute hunger in a staggering 68 countries. This global food crisis has been attributed to various factors including famines, the climate crisis, and above all—conflict. WFP shares that almost 70 percent of acutely food-insecure people live in conflict—afflicted nations. Ukraine acknowledges this familiar fact and recognizes that ongoing strife within the Middle East, Africa, and Ukraine has led to regional instability, causing disruptions within the global food supply chain.

National Policies: Ukraine acknowledges its role as a critical provider of agricultural goods regionally and globally. Ukraine has collaborated with the WFP in the past, providing sources of corn, grain, and sunflower products to distribute to other lower-middle-income nations. However, the destruction of critical infrastructure, the inability of farmers to tend to their land, and a blockade enacted by the Russian Federation have prevented Ukraine from helping at its full capacity. These actions raise prices and make it harder for lower-middle-income nations to purchase the produce. Yet, Ukraine maintains its resilience through various collaborative programs.

For example, Ukraine collaborates with the European Union in establishing Solidarity Lanes—alternate logistics (such as a railway) to export food out of the country. With the additional help from Turkey, Ukraine also brokered a deal—known as the Black Sea Grain Initiative—that allowed for food and fertilizer to be exported from Ukrainian ports. However, this agreement was broken by the Russian Federation in 2023 thus retreating the global food market to its previous status. While the WFP greatly helps with the cause, it is simply short of money and resources. Ukraine recognizes this great disparity and hopes to also alarm other delegates to this issue.

Areas of Cooperation: Whilst Ukraine has attempted to solve the food insecurity problems caused by conflict, it is simply not enough. Hence, Ukraine calls upon delegates to collaborate on a resolution that allows for the efficient exportation and distribution of agricultural products through war-torn zones. Whilst Ukraine is most familiar with conflict's affliction on food insecurity, Ukraine also recognizes that other disparities exist, and cooperation within those fields is equally as valuable.

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Delegate: April Lockhard

Delegation: Wheeling Park

Country: Vietnam

Council: Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Reduction of Food Insecurity

In 2050, a typical family dinner and the cost is being threatened with extreme change due to climate and food waste crisis. As the climate issues intensify, extreme weather, continuing rising temperatures and saltwater intrusions threaten the crops, livestock, and aquaculture needed to keep food available and cost reasonable for all. Food waste also threatens the cost and accessibility of food with over \$1 trillion dollars of usable food globally wasted or lost every year. Vietnam recognizes the extreme importance of reducing food insecurity issues caused by these situations, and for the past few decades has worked towards solutions.

The current programs and laws set in Vietnam have achieved considerable success in helping reduce food insecurity by implementing new ways to save food and lower climate impact. In the past, programs specifically made for restructuring the production system or helping food be saved did not exist. The adoption of the *One Million Hectares program* by the Vietnam government in 2024 is explained by *Viet Nam News* "...to establish one million hectares of high-quality, low-carbon rice production by the year 2030." With the program being deployed in many provinces of Vietnam, less greenhouse gasses will be admitted into the air and more farmers will adapt to climate friendly techniques that will boost rice production. The project has created a significant step in the reduction of greenhouse gasses admitted in farming practices, and continues to increase rice production that will help families access the crop easier.

In 2022, the Vietnamese government also implemented the *Cà Mèn Project* in many urban areas. This connects restaurants and stores that have unsold food surplus to people in need. This project also aims to increase public awareness about the nearly 8 million tons of food waste per year and tackle malnutrition within vulnerable groups by making food easily accessible for all social classes.

As previously explained, Vietnam has implemented programs to help reduce food insecurity; however, additional steps to create new laws should always be an option. Potential solutions include enacting laws for an easier process of food donation, offering tax credits for food donation and other activities that reduce food loss and waste, and adopting a nationwide food waste deterrence policy that requires the donation of surplus food and imposes monetary penalties for food waste when it is still suitable for human consumption.

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Council 3

World Health Organization (WHO)

Kylie Marlow Council President

Topic:

Vaccine Accessibility



Model United Nations

March 13, 2026

COUNCIL 3

World Health Organization

Kylie Marlow, Council President

INNOVATION 306

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Chloe	Marsh	Cambodia	Bridgeport
Taylor	Norman	Mexico	John Marshall
Cassidy	Robinson	Ethiopia	Bridgeport
CJ	Tucker	Spain	East Fairmont

Delegate: Chloe Marsh
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Cambodia
Council: World Health Organization
Topic: Vaccine Accessibility

National Interests: The World Health Organization believes that vaccines are one of the most effective ways to prevent diseases and protect the public health. As said in th.: "WHO Constitution," WHO works to promote the highest possible level of health and ensure access to essential medical services including vaccines, for all people. Cambodia has made important progress in expanding vaccination programs, but not everyone benefits equally from the programs. According to data from WHO and UNICEF's "Estimates of National Immunization Coverage,, some children in Cambodia, especially those in rural areas, migrant communities, and remote regions, do not receive all recommended vaccines. These gaps increase the risk of disease outbreaks such as measles, rubella, etc. which can spread quickly and affect the neighboring countries as well. The World Health Organization has a strong interest in improving vaccine accessibility in Cambodia because preventing disease is better and more cost effective than responding to outbreaks after they occur. This issue directly supports the goals of "Immunization Agenda 2030," which emphasizes equity and reaching underserved populations. Ensuring strong immunization coverage in Cambodia also contributes to regional stability and global health security in Southeast Asia.

National Policies: The World Health Organization works closely with the Cambodian government to support vaccination programs and public health planning. Cambodia's "National Immunization Strategy 2021-2025" focuses on increasing vaccine coverage, strengthening cold-chain systems, and improving disease surveillance, with technical support from WHO and UNICEF. With guidance from WHO's "Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE)." Cambodia has added new vaccines to its national immunization schedule, including the rotavirus vaccine, which helps protect young children from severe diarrheal disease. Cambodia has also carried out nationwide measles-rubella vaccination campaigns to address immunity gaps identified through WHO supported monitoring systems.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, WHO played a significant role in helping Cambodia access vaccines through the "COVAX Facility," which was created to ensure fair global distribution of COVID-19 vaccines. Cambodia was one of the first countries in its region to receive vaccines through COVAX, showing the importance of international cooperation during global health emergencies. The World Health Organization also supports Cambodia by helping train health workers, improve data collection, and strengthen vaccine supply chains. In addition, WHO also works alongside international partners, including agencies supported by the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense, to improve disease surveillance and health security preparedness.

Areas of Cooperation: The World Health Organization believes that cooperation at both the national and international levels is necessary to improve vaccine accessibility in Cambodia. One major area of cooperation is reaching "zero-dose children," defined as children who have not received any routine vaccines, through mobile clinics, community outreach, and partnerships with local organizations. As Cambodia continues to strengthen its health system, support from donor countries and international organizations remains important. Another key area of cooperation is disease surveillance and information sharing. Strong monitoring systems allow health officials to detect outbreaks early and respond more quickly. World Health Organization supports cooperation with regional partners and U.S. public health institutions, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to strengthen laboratory capacity and data reporting in Cambodia. In conclusion, WHO remains committed to supporting Cambodia in improving vaccine accessibility. Through effective policies, strong partnerships, and shared responsibility, Cambodia can continue to shrink the impact of vaccine-preventable diseases and contribute to a healthier global community.

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Delegate: Anna Fragale

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Colombia

Council: World Health Organization

Topic: Vaccine Accessibility

National Interests: Since the creation of the first official vaccine, invented to protect the human body against smallpox, the world of immunizations has expanded rapidly, with injections now available to prevent the contraction of other communicable diseases. It is within the interests of the Republic of Colombia that accessibility to free or low-cost vaccinations is broadened to include those who are vulnerable. Colombia is in the northern part of South America, a continent riddled with mosquitoes that carry and transfer deadly viruses such as yellow fever, dengue, and more.

Ensuring universal and timely access to vaccines is essential not only for preventing morbidity and mortality but also for promoting economic recovery, social stability, and global health security. The international community has recognized immunization as a global public good, yet coordinated action and sustained political commitment are required to transform this principle into practice.

National Policies: The Republic of Colombia has ensured a "Barrier-Free" vaccination policy, which ensures equal access to free immunizations regardless of insurance status to all citizens. During the coronavirus pandemic, all residents of the country were required to obtain two doses of the COVID-19 vaccination, provided by the government free of charge. Colombia supports a multilateral, solidarity-based approach to vaccine accessibility that prioritizes vulnerable populations, strengthens national health systems, and ensures that no country is left behind due to economic or technological limitations. The delegation emphasizes that global health threats do not respect borders; therefore, fair immunization coverage is a shared responsibility essential to international peace and security.

Areas of Cooperation: The Republic of Colombia calls upon WHO Member States to pursue coordinated, equity-centered strategies to enhance global vaccine accessibility, including:

- Strengthening Global Distribution Frameworks:** Expanding and improving WHO-supported mechanisms to ensure fair distribution of vaccines during public health emergencies.
- Building Regional Manufacturing Capacity:** Encouraging technology transfer, voluntary licensing agreements, and capacity-building initiatives to support vaccine production in developing regions, particularly Latin America.
- Sustainable Financing for Immunization:** Increasing international funding and innovative financing mechanisms to aid countries with limited monetary capacity in securing reliable vaccine supplies.
- Health System Strengthening:** Investing in healthcare infrastructure and workforce training to ensure effective last-mile delivery of vaccines.

Addressing Vaccine Hesitancy: Promoting culturally sensitive public education campaigns, supported by WHO technical guidance, to **build** trust and combat misinformation.

Delegate: Cassidy Robinson

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Ethiopia

Council: World Health Organization

Topic: Vaccine accessibility

National Interests: In the past several decades, Ethiopia has been plagued by many diseases and viral outbreaks. Most recently, we faced the Marburg virus epidemic that caused a lockdown in the country. Although we were able to declare the lockdown over after two and a half months, minimal vaccine and treatment course aid was provided by the HHS (Department of Human & Health Resources). Despite receiving external aid, Ethiopians are split between whether to accept vaccinations when disease outbreaks occur, many hesitant to trust vaccines provided by external aid. Hesitancy isn't where our struggles to distribute vaccines end though, as Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries globally despite our fast-growing economy. Almost 44% of our population lives in poverty and is uneducated about the diseases and treatments that affect us, including the vaccines created to reduce the spread of these epidemics.

National Policies: In 1980, Ethiopia launched the National Expanded Program on Immunization that was implemented to reduce child mortality rates from disease and other epidemics. This program provided vaccinations to the country, covering immunization of 6 diseases and continuing to add more since then. The Ethiopian NITAG (National Immunization Technical Advisory Group) was created in 2016 to help in introducing vaccines to Ethiopia as well. The group is made up of experts on immunization who advocate for the progression of vaccine introduction in Ethiopia to policy makers and other powerful officials.

While the E-NITAG tried to increase the vaccination practice during the COVID pandemic, they were faced with much pushback from Ethiopian citizens. While Ethiopia was not as affected by the initial wave of the pandemic as other parts of the world, the second wave that happened in December of 2020 and followed into 2021 hit the country harder. Being one of the most populated countries in Africa, it was difficult to fully administer COVID vaccines even with the copious amounts of external aid we received from China, the African Vaccine Acquisition Trust, and the COVAX mechanism.

Areas of Cooperation: As aforementioned, Ethiopia has established programs to educate its residents about the importance of vaccine advancement in the country. This is not enough to convince all Ethiopians though as we seek to have our National Immunization Program address our vaccine-related shortcomings. We are faced with several outbreaks of life-threatening disease, such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and more that we do

not have the resources or funding to aid. We are a country open to foreign aid and funding, including that of vaccines. Even though many of our citizens are skeptical about the effects and intentions of vaccines coming from external sources, this may also be an issue that can be solved with more funds. With more money, we will be able to dedicate more to advance our schooling and education across the nation among with the other projects that are being used to grow the country's economy.

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Delegate: Gabby Horne

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Haiti

Council: World Health Organization

Topic: Vaccine Accessibility

National Interests: Haiti's primary interest and main focus is ensuring sustainable access to vaccines for its population. The country needs these vaccines in order to protect public health and strengthen national resilience to fight against preventable infectious diseases. With Haiti already being a low-income country, as well as facing political instability and limited healthcare infrastructure, this makes them more vulnerable to outbreaks of diseases. Haiti will strongly support international cooperation in order to improve vaccine affordability, accessibility, and distribution. The government recognizes vaccines are essential public health tools, therefore we seek assistance from the World Health Organization and other global partners to strengthen our healthcare systems, improve our vaccine delivery networks, and combat false information that deals with vaccine hesitancy.

National Policies: Haiti's national policies on vaccine accessibility are strongly constructed on the constitutional right to health, and the government's responsibility to protect the welfare of the public. Through the ministry of Public Health Population, Haiti implements national immunization programs alongside the World Health Organization. Due to limited healthcare resources, Haiti heavily depends on international partnerships such as World Health Organization and UNICEF in order to secure and distribute vaccines. National policy prioritizes outbreak prevention while also strengthening cold-chain systems and healthcare worker training. Haiti also supports regulatory oversight to ensure vaccine safety and efficacy, while promoting public education campaigns to address misinformation. In alignment with global health principles, Haiti advocates for fair vaccination allocation, increased international funding, and advanced technology to transfer to developing countries. We will also support World Health Organization-led initiatives to reinforce the entire global healthcare system, improve pandemic preparation, and ensure vaccines are attainable to all people, especially the ones who are most in need.

Areas of Cooperation: Haiti encourages the establishment of global frameworks led by the World Health Organization that promote vaccine equity, technical support, and funding assistance for developing nations. Haiti seeks to cooperate closely with the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and other international partners to improve vaccine accessibility and improve the healthcare system. Considering its limited domestic resources, Haiti supports international efforts to ensure affordable vaccine supply, dependable distribution, and access for low income populations. Additionally, Haiti believes that increased cooperation in healthcare development, worker training, and public education will be crucial in improving global vaccine coverage and preventing future public healthcare emergencies.

Resources

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Delegate: Taylor Norman

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Mexico

Council: World Health Organization

Topic: Vaccine Availability

National Interests: As of 2021 Mexico has prioritized vaccinations in many ways. A main concern for the country was the spread of COVID 19 in its citizens. The country expected to have over 80 million doses by August of 2021. As of 2020, Mexico has 126,014,024 people shown in the Census of Population and Housing as carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI). This ratio shows the initiative of Mexico and its inhabitants to be vaccine forward.

National Policies: Although no vaccines are mandatory to enter the country, there are many that are recommended. This will prevent those who are unvaccinated from becoming ill or getting someone else ill. The Center for Disease Control recommends routine vaccines like Chickenpox, Tetanus, Influenza, Measles, Polio, and Shingles as well as COVID 19, among others.

Areas of Cooperation: Mexico has many vaccinations and are widely accessible for the majority but would like to extend its large presence with low prices and wide availability to other countries. This would not only support Mexico's economy and healthcare system but also improve lives of many not just in Mexico but in other countries globally.

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Delegate: Kylie Marlow

Delegation: Lewis County

Country: North Korea

Council: Health

Topic: Vaccine Accessibility

National Interests: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea recognizes vaccines as an essential tool in protecting public health, preventing the spread of infectious diseases, and maintaining national stability. Global health frameworks established by the World Health Organization emphasize that immunization is one of the most effective public health interventions and must be accessible to all populations regardless of economic status (World Health Organization, *Immunization Agenda 2030*).

In an increasingly interconnected world, outbreaks of infectious diseases pose serious threats not only to individual states but to global health security as a whole. The DPRK supports the principle that vaccines should be treated as a global public good and not used as political instruments, a position echoed by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution on equitable global access to vaccines (UNGA Resolution 74/274).

As a developing country, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea is concerned about persistent global disparities in vaccine availability, affordability, and distribution, which disproportionately affect developing nations and undermine collective efforts to control pandemics. International health strategies highlight that inequitable access weakens global disease prevention and delays recovery worldwide (WHO, *Global Vaccine Action Plan*).

National Policies: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea maintains a centralized, state-led healthcare system that provides universal medical services to its population. According to the World Health Organization’s Country Cooperation Strategy for the DPRK, preventive medicine, including nationwide immunization programs and disease surveillance, is a central pillar of the national healthcare system (WHO, *DPRK Country Cooperation Strategy*).

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea emphasizes self-reliance in healthcare development, including domestic medical training and pharmaceutical capacity, while continuing to prioritize mass immunization campaigns and coordinated public health responses. WHO and UNICEF reporting confirms that the DPRK conducts nationwide vaccination efforts through state-coordinated delivery systems to ensure broad population coverage (UNICEF, *Immunization Programme in the DPRK*).

Public health measures such as quarantine protocols, border health controls, and early prevention strategies align with internationally recognized best practices for disease containment and reflect

the government's commitment to safeguarding public health while maintaining national sovereignty over healthcare decision-making (WHO, *Essential Programme on Immunization*).

Areas of Cooperation: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea supports international cooperation in public health through neutral, humanitarian-focused organizations such as the World Health Organization and United Nations agencies. The DPRK encourages global frameworks that promote equitable vaccine distribution, technology sharing, and capacity-building for developing countries, consistent with the goals of Immunization Agenda 2030 (WHO).

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea believes the United Nations can play a constructive role in facilitating technical assistance, healthcare training, and vaccine research support in countries with limited resources. UN General Assembly resolutions emphasize the importance of solidarity, non-discrimination, and international cooperation in ensuring universal access to vaccines and essential medical supplies (UNGA Resolution 74/274; UN Document A/75/827).

Furthermore, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advocates for the removal of barriers that hinder access to vaccines and medical equipment, reaffirming that public health cooperation must remain separate from political considerations. Cooperation based on mutual respect, non-interference, and humanitarian principles is essential to strengthening global vaccine preparedness and protecting the health of all nations.

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Delegate: Avery Etzel

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Switzerland

Council: 3 (World Health Organization (WHO))

Topic: Vaccine Accessibility

National Interests: Vaccines in Switzerland are not mandatory. Of course, they are encouraged. However, it is stated in the Swiss Federal Constitution that citizens are guaranteed the right to personal liberty, including the protection of individual autonomy, so they are not required. The citizens do, however, often choose to have their children vaccinated, and as such the vaccination rates are generally high. The decline in the diseases, such as polio, diphtheria, tetanus, and rubella, can also be attributed to the higher standard of living. According to the Swiss Information, by 2023, 96.8% of children were vaccinated against diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough. Vaccines are highly accessible, as the healthcare system is robust.

National Policies: For Switzerland, there are no vaccine mandates. Switzerland does however allow mandates in areas where, according to Lena G. Dietrich, et Al. “risk of transmission to vulnerable groups is high,” such as healthcare providers and professionals working with patients. The Federal Vaccination Commission and Federal Office of Public Health work to examine the vaccinations available in Switzerland, and the diseases present, to decide whether a vaccination should be recommended and for whom. The criteria include things like, according to the Federal Office of Public Health, the severity and prevalence of the disease, and the efficacy and safety of the vaccine. They decide whether they should include it in the Swiss vaccination schedule. The vaccination schedule focuses on early childhood through adolescence and covers the main diseases seen in other countries, such as the compulsory vaccines in the US. A vaccine is only recommended if the benefits outweigh the risks and side effects of said vaccine.

Areas of Cooperation: Because of the high vaccination rate, and the accessibility with which the citizens of Switzerland have to said vaccinations, Switzerland believes an approach such as the one it has towards the situation at hand would be a beneficial solution. Enhancing living situations and hygiene to stop the spread of certain diseases, and giving more access to vaccines, and limiting the mandates to show people that they have more flexibility and do not feel oppressed, has shown great benefit in the country of Switzerland and we encourage our fellow United Nations countries to consider these measures as well.

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Council 4

World Conference on Women

**Olivia Hanna
Council President**

**Topic:
Female Reproductive Health Care**



Model United Nations

March 13, 2026

COUNCIL 4

World Conference on Women

Olivia Hanna, Council President

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Juliette	Perlera	Egypt	Bridgeport
Chloe	Pickett	Sweden	John Marshall
Arabella	Tomassetti	Netherlands	John Marshall

Delegate: Olivia Hanna

Delegation: Point Pleasant

Country: Commonwealth of Australia

Council: World Conference on Women

Topic: Female Reproductive Health Care

National Interests: The Commonwealth of Australia believes that access to female reproductive health care is essential to gender equality, public health, and economic development. Australia's national interest is to ensure that women and girls can safely manage their reproductive health and make informed decisions. Australia also aims to reduce preventable maternal deaths, improve access to contraception, maternal care, and reproductive health education, and address disparities faced by Indigenous women and individuals in rural and remote areas. These goals support Australia's commitment to human rights and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 5 which includes universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

National Policies: Australia supports these interests through strong national and international policies. Within Australia, reproductive and maternal services are part of the national health system with programs that provide care for contraception, pregnancy, and other reproductive health needs. Recent federal funding has also supported development of sexual and reproductive health monitoring to better understand access and outcomes. Internationally, through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia funds programs that improve access to sexual and reproductive health services in the Indo Pacific, including partnerships with UNFPA, UNICEF, and other organizations. Australia is also a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which affirms women's rights to equal access to health care and reproductive rights as part of ending discrimination against women.

Areas of Cooperation: Australia supports international cooperation to improve female reproductive health care. Australia works with United Nations agencies such as UN Women, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Population Fund to expand services and share reliable data. Australia supports capacity building partnerships that train health workers, improve maternal care, and integrate reproductive health into humanitarian actions. Australia also encourages countries to share best practices, respect cultural differences, and uphold women's health rights, consistent with international norms like CEDAW and the Sustainable Development Goals.

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Delegate: An Bongiorno

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Council: World Conference on Women

Topic: Female Reproductive Care

Women's reproductive care is a basic human right and an important part of public health. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, access to reproductive healthcare for women is uneven, underfunded, and often influenced by social stigma and political neglect. As a country recovering from the long-term effects of war and economic instability, Bosnia and Herzegovina must prioritize women's control over their own bodies. It must ensure that reproductive healthcare is available, affordable, and safe for all women, no matter their income, ethnicity, or location. There's a multitude of reasons for this, including consideration into the EU and keeping tensions low between ethnic groups.

Currently, women in Bosnia and Herzegovina face many obstacles when it comes to reproductive care. While abortion is legal, it can be costly and not fully covered by public healthcare. This makes it hard for low-income women to access safe procedures. In rural areas, clinics and gynecologists are scarce, forcing women to travel long distances for basic services like contraception, prenatal care, or screenings since many hospitals refuse to give the procedures. This creates a situation where reproductive rights exist on paper but are not available to everyone. Rights that only wealthy people can access aren't genuine rights.

Another major concern is the lack of complete sex education. Many young people in Bosnia and Herzegovina grow up without reliable information about contraception, consent, and reproductive health. This contributes to higher rates of unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections. Conservative views and religious pressures often stop schools from providing proper sex education, but ignoring these topics does not protect young people, it puts them at risk. Education helps individuals, especially young women, make informed choices about their bodies.

Women's reproductive care is also linked to gender equality. A huge issue in Bosnia currently is murders of women, and domestic violence. When women cannot decide if or when to have children, their ability to pursue education, work, and engage in public life is restricted. Bosnia and Herzegovina already has issues with gender inequality in employment and politics, and neglecting reproductive healthcare only worsens this situation. Supporting reproductive rights is not simply about healthcare; it is about economic fairness, social equality, and freedom.⁷⁵

Bosnia and Herzegovina believes the government has a duty to actively support women's reproductive health instead of leaving it to private clinics or personal wealth. The state should increase funding for public healthcare systems to ensure free or low-cost access to contraception, abortion services, prenatal care, and fertility treatments. Special attention must focus on rural communities and marginalized groups, including ethnic minorities and low-income families.

Bosnia and Herzegovina supports introducing mandatory, medically accurate sex education in schools. This education should be age-appropriate, based on science, and inclusive, helping students understand reproductive health without shame or misinformation. The government should also collaborate with NGOs and international organizations to create outreach programs for women who may lack access to formal healthcare systems. Allowing healthcare to these women is a basic human right and one step forwards to advancing life in our country.

We have a clear understanding of the eminent risks here. Considering the tensions between the three major ethnic groups - croats, serbs, and bosniaks - a change in abortion laws could spark another crisis in the balance that is now set up. This topic must be inspected with utmost care and caution, as one wrong move could start another civil war within the country.

Women's reproductive care must be seen as a public good, not a privilege. Bosnia and Herzegovina advocates for a progressive and inclusive approach that safeguards bodily autonomy, promotes education, and ensures equal access to healthcare. By investing in women's reproductive rights, the country invests in a healthier, more equal, and more just future for each citizen residing in our nations.

Delegate: Alexandra Glennon

Delegation: Wheeling Park

Country: Chile

Council: Council 4 World Conference on Women

Topic: Female Reproductive Health Care

National Interests: Chile is looking to reduce the amount of illegal abortions in the country while keeping use of the practice minimal. Chile looks to support families in need of family planning, as well as those in need of assistance with reproductive health. They look to provide free emergency contraception as well. By 2030, Chile hopes to minimize abortions to where they are only being used in the most grave medical cases. It is also hoped that pregnancy is controlled in the future through pre-contraceptive care such as birth control.

National Policies: For decades, Chile has had a policy in place where abortion was strictly prohibited under any and all circumstances. Recently, in 2017, the country has hit a turning point where abortion is allowed in exactly 3 circumstances: if the woman's life is at risk, if the fetus is at risk, or if the fetus is a product of rape. In 2008, it was voted in Chile to ban public health facilities from distributing free emergency contraception, as that was believed to be an early form of abortion, preventing life from the start. While this has changed now, Chile tends to keep birth control, abortions, and emergency contraception as last resort uses. In cases where rape is involved, it must be medically proven before abortion is offered as an option. Chile is very restrictive with their reproductive health care for women and it is heavily controlled by the Chilean government. Chile also relies on medication for abortions such as misoprostol and mifepristone instead of performing invasive termination procedures. While Chile has recently become more progressive in their laws on female reproductive health care, the government continues to be in strict control over this topic.

Areas of Cooperation: Chile has the goal of working with other countries towards worldwide laws for female reproductive health care. While there is space for lenience on the topic, Chile is not willing to make abortion a health care right for any circumstance. Chile is willing to make birth control more accessible, as well as emergency contraception.

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Delegate: Juliette Periera

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Egypt

Council: World Conference on Women

Topic: Female Reproductive Care

National Interest: The Arab Republic of Egypt views female reproductive care as a critical priority and a fundamental component in the nation's health services. Due to significant implications on public health, development, and demographic stability, we feel that expanding access to this type of care is essential. The expansion of female reproductive care will allow the reduction of maternal and infant mortality rate and can provide comprehensive data to allow female reproductive care to grow and ensure the safety of women, children, and Egyptian families in general. Given Egypt's population demographics, Egypt supports reproductive health education and voluntary family planning as ways to support the population growth while also aligning with religious values. Strengthening Egypt's reproductive care allows women to participate socially and economically, therefore further enhancing national stability and development.

National Policies: The nation of Egypt has adopted several national policies that aim to improve and strengthen the nation's female reproductive care, focusing intently on maternal health and family planning. The expansion of maternal health services has been a governmental priority. These services have been expanded through public hospitals which provide pre and postnatal care to reduce maternal mortality. Egypt also emphasizes family planning by providing affordable contraceptives and reproductive counseling. These initiatives are supported through public awareness and healthcare training that aim to improve and promote the quality of services and to ensure that women from all over Egypt have access to safe and reliable healthcare.

Areas of Cooperation: Egypt strongly emphasizes international and regional cooperation as an essential step in advancing female reproductive care. The nation actively works and cooperates with United Nations entities, specifically the United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to enhance and strengthen maternal health systems and professional training. This collaboration with these entities also allows us to obtain and improve the analysis of reproductive health data. Egypt advocates for coordinated collaboration with entities such as the African Union and the League of Arab States to promote reproductive health care policies, share effective health strategies and address health challenges across other nations as well as ours.

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Delegate: Elio Johnson

Delegation: Lewis County

Country: Ireland

Council: World Conference on Women Topic:

Female Reproductive Healthcare

National Interests: Ireland acknowledges the inherent need to protect the children of the world, including from those who try to exploit the innocence of children through child marriage. Child marriage, as it relates to female reproductive healthcare, is a manifestation of the patriarchal systems that forces women, in this case young girls, into situations in which they do not have control over their bodies and choices. Many young girls who are in a child marriage are often forced to carry a pregnancy when they are not physically or emotionally ready. These young girls are also more likely to experience domestic violence, poverty, lack of education, and many more horrendous results.

National Policies: Ireland's current policies fall in line with the current national interests of Ireland. Ireland's current age of consent is eighteen with no exceptions. Ireland recognizes child marriage as a violation of girls and women's rights, a driver of gender inequality, and a serious threat to women and girl's health, education, and bodily autonomy. Ireland is committed to female reproductive healthcare through national and foreign policy. Ireland's national and foreign policy prioritizes access to safe maternal healthcare, evidence-based sexual and reproductive health services, and the protection of women's reproductive autonomy.

Areas of Cooperation: Ireland seeks cooperation from other UN members in legal and policy issues, healthcare system strengthening, education partnerships, gender-based violence prevention and support, and development and financial cooperation. For legal and policy issues, Ireland would like UN members to set the minimum age of marriage in their countries to eighteen, aid in drafting or strengthening child protection laws, and preform judicial and civil registration reforms to prevent informal or unregistered child marriages. For healthcare system strengthening, Ireland would like UN members to expand adolescent-friendly reproductive healthcare, train healthcare workers in maternal and adolescent health, and improve access to prenatal, postnatal, and family planning services. For education partnerships, Ireland would UN members to work together to increase access to secondary education for girls, support school-based health and life-skills education, and share successful models that keep girls in school during their adolescence. For gender-based violence prevention and support, Ireland would like countries to join efforts to integrate reproductive healthcare into GBV (gender-based violence) services, share the best practices on survivor-centered care, and train professionals in trauma-informed responses. For development and financial cooperation, Ireland encourages partnership between donor and recipient countries with examples being, funds for reproductive healthcare programs, supporting education and healthcare infrastructure, and multilateral cooperation through UN agencies and NGOs.

Resources

UN & Child Marriage

- UNICEF – Child Marriage
<https://www.unicef.org/protection/child-marriage>
- UNFPA – Child Marriage
<https://www.unfpa.org/child-marriage>
- OHCHR – Child and Forced Marriage
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/women/child-and-forced-marriage>

Reproductive Health Impacts

- WHO – Adolescent Pregnancy
<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/adolescent-pregnancy>
- WHO – Maternal Health
<https://www.who.int/health-topics/maternal-health>

Gender-Based Violence

- UN Women – Ending Child Marriage
<https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/child-marriage>
- UNICEF–UNFPA Global Programme to End Child Marriage
<https://www.unfpa.org/unfpa-unicef-global-programme-end-child-marriage>

Ireland — National Policy

- Irish Statute Book – Civil Registration Act 2004 (as amended)
<https://www.irishstatutebook.ie>
- Government of Ireland – Department of Justice
<https://www.gov.ie/en/organisation/department-of-justice/>

Ireland — Health & Development

- Department of Health (Ireland)
<https://www.gov.ie/en/organisation/department-of-health/>
- Irish Aid – International Development Policy (A Better World)
<https://www.ireland.ie/en/dfa/our-role-policies/international-development/a-better-world/>
- UNESCO – Girls’ Education
<https://www.unesco.org/en/gender-equality/education>

International Frameworks

- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child>
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women>
- UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

Delegate: Mya Martinez

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Israel

Council: World Conference on Women

Topic: Female Reproductive Care

National Interests: With the advancements of modern healthcare, there are a variety of treatments and support systems for women who are planning a pregnancy, expecting, or seeking out the termination of a pregnancy. Providing up-to-date, affordable, and safe care for any woman who is in the process of any of these is crucial for the protection of the physical and mental health of all mothers. Israel is a staunch advocate of women and their right to life and healthy motherhood. We will do this by providing access to assisted reproductive technology (ART) and the opportunity to make choices about pregnancy management.

National Policies: Presently, Israel's policies and legislation concerning the regulation of ART practices [in-vitro fertilization (IVF), the use of semen in IVF, ova extraction and donation, and surrogacy agreements] reflect the cultural values placed on procreation by representing the majority (75%) Jewish population's "pro-life" beliefs which is deeply rooted in their religion. We place a large amount of importance on the creation of life, and so we fund a large amount of prenatal care and supplemental resources like genetic testing and stress testing.

Israel full-heartedly believes life is of the utmost importance, which is why our policies thoroughly cover the options of managing complicated, high-risk, or unwanted pregnancies for mothers who would become at risk of both mental and physical complications. The Israeli Law of Abortions, an amendment to the penal code passed in 1977, ensures that those who are in need of an abortion can have access to one legally, affordably, and safely if she meets these criteria: "She is under 18 or over 40, She carries a fetus with a severe mental or physical defect, She claims that the fetus results from forbidden relations such as rape or incest or occurring out of wedlock, and She shows that her physical or mental health would be harmed by continuing the pregnancy" (Source 5). These ensure that those who are seeking termination are only enabled to when necessary. About 98% of those who submit applications are approved to appear in front of a committee for their case to be heard then either approved or disapproved.

Areas of Cooperation: Israel seeks to collaborate with other countries to establish a set of international policies which will allow access to legal, affordable, and standardized prenatal and abortion resources for women. When achieved, those who wouldn't traditionally be able to afford the proper treatment wouldn't be at risk of complications from unauthorized or dangerous treatments. Without these opportunities, women who couldn't afford these procedures or care on their own wouldn't be able to exercise their rights as mothers, and more importantly, individuals.

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Source 1: <https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/ll/llgldr/2019669492/2019669492.pdf>

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Source 3: <https://www.hadassahmagazine.org/2022/05/03/abortion-in-israel-relatively-easy-to-get-hard-to-discuss/>

Source 4: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9872293/>

Source 5: <https://jewishvirtuallibrary.org/legal-terms-of-abortion-in-israel>

Source 6: <https://www.beadchaim.com/article/overview-on-abortion-in-israel>

Source 7: <https://www.iohnstonsarchive.net/policy/abortion/ab-israel.html>

Delegate: Arabella Tomassetti

Delegation: John Marshall

Country: Netherlands

Council 4: World Conference on Women

Topic: Female Reproductive Health Care

National interests: The Dutch government is the champion of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR). It prioritizes this as a part of its development cooperation to empower women and girls. The Netherlands has a very comprehensive sex education in schools, this is started at a young age. Contraception is readily available and affordable. Most forms of contraception are covered by healthcare, making them accessible to a wide range of people. The Netherlands is frequently cited as a successful model. Its low rates of unintended pregnancies and abortions, combined with high rate of contraception use and comprehensive sex education makes it a benchmark for other countries seeking to improve their reproductive health outcomes.

National policies: abortion is legal in accessible, usually permitted up to the 24th week of pregnancy. It is free of charge for residence and often provided through clinics. “The pill.” is free who are 17 or younger. The Netherlands provide preventative measures, counseling, and support for reproductive health issues, including fertility treatments and menopause care.

Area of cooperation: The Netherlands has worked with countries in Africa and the Middle East, as well as through international organizations like UNFPA. Yemen and the Netherlands have good partners, committing 8.4 US dollars in 2023 to provide life saving emergency reproductive health medicine to women in need. The Netherlands have supported reproductive healthcare for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Resources

<https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/netherlands-helps-boost-access-life-saving-reproductive-health-supplies-women-and-girls>

<http://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/netherlands-directly-supports-efforts-improve-health-women-and-children-through-our>

<https://www.iom.int/news/netherlands-backs-sexual-reproductive-health-initiative-southern-africa-migration-corridors>

<https://www.who.int/about/funding/contributors/nld>

<https://knowledgeproducts.share-netinternational.org/grantee/the-dutch-working-party-on-international-safe-motherhood-reproductive-health/>

Delegate: Chloe Pickett

Delegation: John Marshall

Country: Sweden

Council: World Conference on Women

Topic: Female Reproductive Health Care

National Interests: Sweden is deeply passionate about women’s reproductive health. In multiple interviews, Sweden’s various Ministers and spokespersons have talked about their feelings on women’s health, primarily abortion and sexual education. It has even been commented on how the United States is “against women’s right to decide over their own bodies,” and have called it a tragedy. Sweden really wants to see safe abortion accessible around the world, for women should be able to make decisions regarding their bodies. Additionally, Sweden has noticed how some countries choose not to give lectures on sexual education. It has been said how, “it’s important that Sweden, as far as is possible, fills the gaps that have been created [regarding sexual education].” Sweden knows how a lack of sexual education increases numbers of unplanned or unwanted pregnancies, rather than reducing them.

National Policies: Sweden has the Folkhälsomyndigheten (public health authority), which is commonly referred to as SRHR, standing for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. The goals of the SRHR are to ensure that everyone is entitled to safe healthcare in pregnancy, birth, and abortion. Sweden makes sure everyone has access to secure and safe abortions, for they believe that everyone has a right to their bodies and choices about their bodies. Additionally, the SRHR wants to ensure fair sexual and reproductive health all throughout the population. Sweden’s government also has the Gender Equality Policy in the Ministry of Employment. One of the policies within the Gender Equality Policy is all about combating trafficking and prostitution for the purpose of sexual exploitation. They have applied several laws, including that buying sexual services is a criminal offense, to try and eradicate the sexual exploitation of human beings in Sweden. Ever since adding these policies, street prostitution has gone down significantly, and therefore Sweden has become unattractive for traffickers.

Areas of Cooperation: As it has already been stated, Sweden is involved in SRHR as well as the Gender Equality Policy. Sweden would like to see more countries implementing laws to help eradicate the issue of trafficking and prostitution. Additionally, it is important to note that Sweden would like to collaborate with gender equality organizations. Sweden works a lot on gender equality and wants to ensure that reproductive health is respected and protected. Since safe and secure abortions are something that Sweden really advocates for, it would be great to see collaborations on abortion policies around the world.

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www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/contentassets/5ced6a64b90f44ccb0dc56564e701ea1/national-strategy-sexual-reproductive-health-rights-srhr.pdf

www.government.se/contentassets/efcc5a15ef154522a872d8e46ad69148/gender-equality-policy-in-sweden-240229.pdf

Delegate: Madelynn Monroe

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Republic of Turkey

Council: World Conference on Women

Topic: Female Reproductive Care

National Interests: Turkey's national interests regarding female reproductive care focus on improving public health outcomes, reducing maternal and infant mortality, and ensuring women's access to safe, affordable, and unprejudiced reproductive healthcare services. Turkey prioritizes expanding prenatal and postnatal care, strengthening reproductive health education, and reducing disparities in healthcare access between urban and rural regions. Despite these priorities, policy challenges persist, particularly regarding quality and continuity of care in rural areas, uneven resource allocation, and ongoing social and cultural barriers that impact the effectiveness of reproductive health initiatives. The Government of Turkey recognizes that improving women's health contributes to economic development, family stability, and overall social well-being, while emphasizing that reproductive healthcare policies must remain consistent with national laws, cultural values, and societal norms. Turkey also places strong emphasis on family planning and preventative healthcare as effective tools to promote maternal health and responsible parenthood.

National Policies: Turkey provides comprehensive reproductive and maternal healthcare services through the Ministry of Health, primarily via public hospitals and family health centers under its universal healthcare system. Prenatal examinations, childbirth services, and postnatal care are largely covered and accessible nationwide (Atun et al., 2013). Family planning services, including access to contraception and reproductive health counseling, are offered in accordance with Turkish law. The government has increased healthcare access in rural and underserved areas by expanding the number of trained medical professionals and community health workers, as well as implementing public awareness campaigns focused on maternal nutrition and safe pregnancy practices. As a result of these initiatives, Turkey has significantly reduced maternal mortality, declining from 18.4 per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 13.1 per 100,000 live births in 2020 (Simsek et al., 2012).

Areas of Cooperation: Turkey supports international cooperation with the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and other Member States to improve global access to female reproductive and maternal healthcare. Turkey is willing to share medical expertise, contribute to training healthcare professionals, and support efforts to strengthen female and maternal health infrastructure in developing countries. However, Turkey emphasizes that international cooperation must respect national sovereignty, cultural diversity, and domestic legal frameworks.

Through constructive collaboration and the process of sharing knowledge, Turkey believes that sustainable improvements in women’s health can be achieved not only in Turkey but worldwide.

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Council 5

Human Rights Council

Emily McBee
Council President

Topic:

Freedom of Speech and Press

THE FIRST AMENDMENT
CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECT-
ING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR
PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF;
OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR
OF THE PRESS; OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE
PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE, AND TO PETITION THE
GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.
PROTECT THE FIRST AMENDMENT, SUPPORT THE CBLDF

Model United Nations

March 13, 2026

COUNCIL 5

Human Rights Council

Emily McBee, Council President

ERMA BYRD GALLERY ~ CENTER ALCOVE

James	Alkire	Iran	Lewis
Alexa	Danna	Brazil	John Marshall
Emily	McBee	New Zealand	John Marshall
Cole	Parsons	Kuwait	Bridgeport
Haniya	Rafique	Malaysia	Bridgeport
Dezmend	Roth	Venezuela	John Marshall
Sara	Watts	Luxembourg	Bridgeport
Daniel	Yearego	Iraq	Bridgeport

Delegate: Alexa Danna

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Brazil

Council: Human Rights

Topic: Freedom of Speech and Press

National Interests: Brazil is committed to ensuring all citizens have the freedom of speech regardless of political affiliation, religious belief, or opinion. In the current political climate, citizens speech is more important than ever; we believe that the political freedoms historically only enjoyed by the elite must be extended to every level of society. No citizen should be sued, receive physical threats, or physical harassment for their personal convictions. Recognizing that many populations feel marginalized by the unequal influence of powerful interest groups, Brazil aims to bridge this gap by fostering an environment where all voices carry the same weight in national and international conversation. We support the idea to isolate the spread of harmful misinformation without suppressing diverse or unpopular viewpoints. Our people deserve a landscape where the integrity of information promised and the fundamental right to speech is priority.

National Policies: Brazil currently supports a clear distinction between the exercise of free speech and coordinated inauthentic behavior. Leveraging our leadership within the UN and the OAS to show global standards for information integrity, our national policies emphasize transparency, digital literacy, and the protection of minors. To scale these efforts, Brazil proposes an UN-level resolution setting up a "Duty of Care" for digital platforms. This mandate would require platforms to prevent the algorithm from pushing or sharing life-threatening health misinformation and extremist political content while ensuring total public disclosure of moderation practices. To prevent the "shadow-banning" of marginalized voices and the prioritization of extremism, platforms would be required to provide UN oversight offices with access to publicly recommended algorithms. Furthermore, to safeguard the press, Brazil proposes the creation of "The Global Fund for Information Integrity." Administered by UNESCO and modeled after the Sales Pimenta National Protection Plan, this fund would provide legal and physical security for journalists investigating organized crime or climate related issues, ensuring that the public interests of citizens remain protected and accessible worldwide.

Areas of Cooperation: Brazil's approach to human rights is rooted in the belief that a nation's strength lies in the voices of its people. We invite cooperation with delegations that share our dedication to expanding the frontiers of free speech. By using the multilateral power of the UN, Brazil intends to introduce a resolution to set up shared protocols for protecting journalists and activists. We offer our own domestic legislative models as a blueprint for international collaboration, ensuring that protection does not come at the cost of liberty.

Delegate: James Alkire

Delegation: Lewis County

Country: Islamic Republic of Iran

Council: Human Rights Council

Topic: Freedom of Speech and Press

National Interests: The Islamic Republic of Iran recognizes the importance of freedom of speech and freedom of the press in promoting social dialogue, cultural development, and public participation. Iran's primary national interest is to ensure that these freedoms are exercised in a manner that preserves national sovereignty, public order, and the cultural and religious values of Iranian society. As a nation with a strong Islamic identity and a distinct historical experience with foreign interference, Iran seeks to prevent the misuse of media and expression as tools for destabilization, misinformation, or political coercion. The Islamic Republic of Iran opposes the politicization of human rights mechanisms and rejects the imposition of external cultural norms that disregard national legal frameworks and social traditions. Iran advocates for an international understanding of freedom of expression that balances individual rights with collective responsibility and respects the diversity of political, cultural, and religious systems among Member States.

National Policies: The Islamic Republic of Iran has established national policies on freedom of speech and press through its Constitution and domestic legal system. Article 24 of the Constitution guarantees freedom of publications and the press, provided that such expression does not violate Islamic principles or public rights. Iran is also a State Party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which permits lawful limitations on freedom of expression in order to protect national security, public order, public health, and morals. The Government of Iran regulates media activity to prevent incitement to violence, defamation, hate speech, and the spread of false or destabilizing information. Iran emphasizes responsible journalism and ethical standards in media reporting, particularly in the digital space, and maintains policies aimed at combating foreign-sponsored disinformation campaigns. These policies reflect Iran's commitment to maintaining social stability while fulfilling its international obligations.

Areas of Cooperation: The Islamic Republic of Iran supports international cooperation on freedom of speech and press when such efforts respect national sovereignty and cultural diversity. Iran encourages dialogue within the Human Rights Council focused on media ethics, journalist training, and the responsible use of digital platforms. Iran believes that cooperation

should prioritize capacity-building and technical assistance rather than punitive measures or politically motivated investigations. The delegation supports the exchange of best practices among Member States on balancing freedom of expression with social responsibility and combating misinformation. Iran also advocates for inclusive multilateral discussions that acknowledge differing legal traditions and societal values. While Iran supports international engagement on press freedom, it maintains that participation must remain voluntary and based on mutual respect. Through constructive cooperation, Iran seeks to contribute to a balanced and fair global approach to freedom of speech and press.

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Delegate: Daniel Yearego

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Iraq

Council: Human Rights Council

Topic: Freedom of Speech & Press

National Interests: The national interests of the Republic of Iraq lie in protecting stability and unity in a post-war environment plagued by terrorism, sectarian tensions, and the spread of disinformation. Although Iraq does recognize freedom of speech as a fundamental right, it insists that such a right must be exercised within a legal framework that protects societal order, national security, and cultural morals. Iraq prioritizes responsible expression, while preventing the misuse of speech by extremists, militias, or disinformation campaigns that pose a significant hazard to the safety of Iraq's citizens.

National Policies: The policies of Iraq are grounded in legality based on its own governing documents and international law. Specifically, Article 38 of the Iraqi constitution guarantees the freedom of expression, as long as it does not violate public order or morality. This must be viewed in light of the unique situation Iraq faces as a country with deadly internal turmoil and violent terrorist organizations like ISIS. Its policies protect its citizens by preventing speech which would inflame sectarian tensions, leading to war and death, along with protecting them from terrorist propaganda that has no merit of constitutional protection. Internationally, Iraq proudly and legally ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which was signed by every nation in the Human Rights Council, which states that the freedom of speech and press is not absolute and that restrictions of it exist specifically to, "protect... national security or... public order or... public health or morals." Additionally, Iraq agrees with Article 20 of the ICCPR, which allows for the premeditated prohibition of any material that advocates for national, racial, or religious hatred that would incite discrimination or violence—exactly the type of conflicts that exist in Iraq and mandate government intervention.

It is also the policy of the Republic of Iraq to cooperate completely with UN-led efforts that respect its laws, while discerning how to best leverage the country's national security concerns with the fundamental right to responsible expression. This was showcased in 2024 when the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) hosted valuable talks on freedom of speech in Iraq with judges, the media, lawyers, and civil society representatives to help better inform the government to tackle this complex issue that requires so much mutual understanding.

Areas of Cooperation: Iraq seeks collaboration with other countries on countering disinformation, extremist propaganda, and content that could inflame social tensions, emphasizing proactive guidance and protection rather than punitive measures. Furthermore, Iraq values UN-facilitated dialogue and monitoring mechanisms that respect state sovereignty and constructively provide recommendations for improving the balance between rights and stability.

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Delegate: Cole Parsons

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Kuwait

Council: Human Rights Council

Topic: Freedom of Speech and Press

National Interests: For plans concerning the future of the nation, Kuwait is focused on operating through the layout of its 2035 plan, also called the “New Kuwait” plan. The main interests of this plan are not only to transform Kuwait through its economy— primarily through the private sector’s expansion, as well as an expansion of work empowerment and security; but also by revitalizing its historic principles and work in humanitarian efforts by taking strides in social and national development through improvement in infrastructure, healthcare, and civil services. Through this progression, Kuwait intends to “restore the regional leadership role of Kuwait as a financial and commercial hub, and reviving the pivotal role of the Kuwaiti private sector in the leadership of development.” (mofa.gov.kn)

National Policies: In order to more successfully achieve these goals, His Highness the Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, has seen that it is in the best interest of the country and that which it intends to accomplish to modify select conditions of the constitution that have been outdated and contrary to the interests of the nation and the nations people. In order to correct the necessary conditions of the founding document, His Highness has made the decision to suspend those articles that are hindering new nations progress until their modifications are complete in a time spanning no more than four years. Among these corrections is the dissolution of the legislature. This decision is due to the legislatives inability to progress any policies in its immovable gridlock.

These decisions have occurred to better preserve Kuwaits identity and values, with national unity being among the most significant of these. Yet it is increasingly difficult to achieve any meaningful and lasting progress in any principle if the nation becomes divided due to malicious minorities and factions attempting to disrupt and revert any and all progress at any chance presented. It is for this reason, and for the goal of achieving stronger national unity and success that the Amir has also decided to increase the policing of cyber security crimes and similar violations of the standing constitution including: The promotion of ‘false news’, blasphemous remarks about religious practices, defaming the absolute judgement of his Highness the Amir, remarks endangering the relationship between Kuwait and allied or friendly nations, or remarks aiming to devalue national currency or to create unfounded financial worry. (state.gov) These crimes will be placed in

the hands of the Public Prosecution Office in cases of criminal Libel and national security, which extends to citizens overseas. (state.gov)

Areas of Cooperation: Following with the ambitions of the New Kuwait 2030 project, the nation of Kuwait would like to see continued involvement and cooperation with itself and its United Nations allies particularly in areas concerning the reclamation of Palestinian control of East Jerusalem, further work and progress in its region in humanitarian efforts, and continuing its invaluable economic relationship with the United States as Kuwait aims to transform itself into a beacon of trade and commerce.

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Delegate: Sara Watts

Delegation: Bridgeport

Country: Luxembourg

Council: Human Rights Council

Topic: Freedom of Speech and Press

National Interests- Freedom of speech and press has been a widely accepted interest within many countries. This allows people to freely voice their opinions through spoken words or articles from journalists to media. Luxembourg strongly upholds these interests due to not only their constitution but seeing how, during WW2, they were stripped of their liberties such as expression of culture, traditions, and ability to speak French. This resulted in Luxembourg strongly advocating in laws for freedom of speech and press to be passed in order to gain back its natural democracy within the nation.

National Policies- Luxembourg has a history of obliging by its constitutions articles, such as article 24 that assures the right of Freedom of Speech and Press to its people. With Luxembourg's knowledge of this and trying to help the community extend this understanding the Association of Journalists held a conference in 2005 on Copy Rights. This was done to expand the freedoms introduced by the 2004 Press Protection Law, such as gathering and reporting information and expanding the freedoms of copyright and media independence; this helped to lessen the conflicts between copyright and the expression of speech.

The Code of Ethics was adopted in 2006 by Luxembourg's Press Council. This code inhibits freedom of expression with journalists and separating facts from opinion, reinforcing their 2004 Press Protection Law.

In 2024, a draft law was passed to help citizens access public information. This would help the spreading of interest to a wider audience creating a diverse population that would help better the country as a whole.

Areas of Cooperation- Luxembourg hopes to help more countries include the freedom of speech and press with their nation. This would extend the knowledge of people thoroughly understanding others with their opinions and actions and reason behind them. This will introduce new opportunities and a respect for more people within the journalism community reaching a larger audience that can help countries grow and improve their society.

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Delegate: Haniya Rafique

Country: Malaysia

Council: Human Rights Council

Topic: Freedom of Speech and Press

National Interests: Freedom of speech and the press is a guaranteed human right under Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as it allows people to gain access to information and to give people the power to speak up against injustice. Malaysia recognizes the importance of freedom of speech and provides the right to speak freely; however, speech is subject to restrictions from the government, especially regarding hate speech, harassment, and discrimination of others within the press and online. With the nation's diverse ethnic and religious groups, Malaysia asserts the ability to regulate free speech is necessary to live in a peaceful and democratic society that respects the government and prevents misinformation and discrimination among its people.

National Policies: Within national policy, under Article 10 of the Federal Constitution of Malaysia, Malaysia guarantees the freedom of speech, assembly without arms, and association as a fundamental liberty, however Parliament may by law impose restrictions if it is in the interest of security, public order, or morality to prevent defamation. Malaysian law also includes the Sedition Act of 1948 in which defines seditious tendency as a tendency to be critical and show contempt towards a ruler, or government and spreads seditious rhetoric can be imprisoned for up to three years with subsequent offenses going up to time years. Parliament has the right to impose restrictions on speech and press using the Sedition Act if it is necessary; however, the act itself asserts that if there is true error in the government, the speech is not considered seditious. The Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 also provides a legal mandate to defend free and open internet to facilitate local information and resources which protects free speech but also protects the right to interfere when such access is used improperly under Section 233 of the Act.

Areas of Cooperation: Malaysia is willing to cooperate ,with the Human Rights Council to properly define what free speech and press truly is, and what constitutes intervention, especially as unregulated media can lead to defamation and racist rhetoric online. Malaysia also supports the proposed Rabat Plan of Action regarding hate speech. While Malaysia's policies are intended to prevent discrimination and hateful speech towards minorities, the delegation concedes that such policies can be twisted to silence civilians merely engaging in civil debate. In the past, the UN Human Rights Council has reviewed Malaysia's record and recommended to ratify the ICCPR, however the government has not yet done so, but the delegation is willing to reconsider this and sign the treaty. Malaysia would like to work with the UN to ensure that the law is being interpreted correctly and to encourage proper regulation of speech and press to prevent violent rhetoric and harassment among the people, as the goal of human rights is to ensure that every person feels safe and seen within their government.

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Delegate: Emily McBee

Delegation: John Marshall

Country: New Zealand

Council: Human Rights Council

Topic: Freedom of Speech and Press

National Interests: In New Zealand, safeguarding free speech is embedded in multiple legislative structures, highlighting its importance in fostering an inclusive and participatory community. The evolution of free speech rights in New Zealand parallels global initiatives promoting civil liberties, shaped by international human rights documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Nonetheless, the practice of free speech comes with restrictions. New Zealand legislation acknowledges that specific types of expression, especially those promoting violence, hate speech, or false information, can be limited to safeguard public order and individual rights. This delicate equilibrium between safeguarding freedom of expression and preserving social harmony is crucial in grasping New Zealand's stance on speech and expression.

National Policies: The historical background of free speech in New Zealand originates from the enactment of important legislative texts, like the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. This Act acknowledges the right to free expression, confirming its importance in supporting democracy and encouraging a culture of dialogue and conversation. The New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 guarantees the right to freedom of expression, as outlined in section 14:

Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and opinions of any kind in any form.

The law in New Zealand acknowledges that limitations on freedom of expression are permissible when necessary to safeguard competing rights or interests. Courts have mandated that limitations must be proportionate, logically linked to a valid goal, and the least intrusive alternative. Laws and case law set boundaries concerning issues like defamation, threats, specific criminal activities, intimate visual documentation, privacy torts, and the Harmful Digital Communications Act, which tackles targeted online harm

Areas of Cooperation: The Act introduced in 1990 reflects New Zealand's commitment to protecting free speech and press freedom, ensuring that everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference.

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[Understanding Freedom of Speech and Censorship Laws in New Zealand](#)

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[FSU | Free Speech Union New Zealand](#)

[Do i have freedom of speech in new zealand???](#)

Delegate: Ash Roth

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Venezuela

Council 5: Human Rights Council

Topic: Freedom of Speech and Press

National Interests: Venezuela's national interests center on maintaining the ruling government's power, securing economic survival through natural resource usage and exploitation, as well as consolidating authority amidst governmental and economic collapse which can be done by maintaining alliances with other anti-U.S. or non-aligned nations such as Russia, China, and Iran to bypass isolation from economic sanctions put upon by the U.S and other U.S following Nations.

National Policies: The Venezuelan Constitution states that all citizens have what's called De Jure Protections and this state's expressed protection of freedom and expression and it does so specially with articles 57, and 58 which states "guarantees everyone the right to express thoughts and opinions freely without censorship" and Entitles citizens to "timely, truthful and impartial information.

Area of Cooperation: Venezuela would likely use discussions of Free Press only if sanctions would be lifted and or economic benefit offered, Moreover Venezuela already grants free speech to its people and choses to stay out of other foreign diplomatic trifles in relation to some other countries "Free Speech" or "Free Press"

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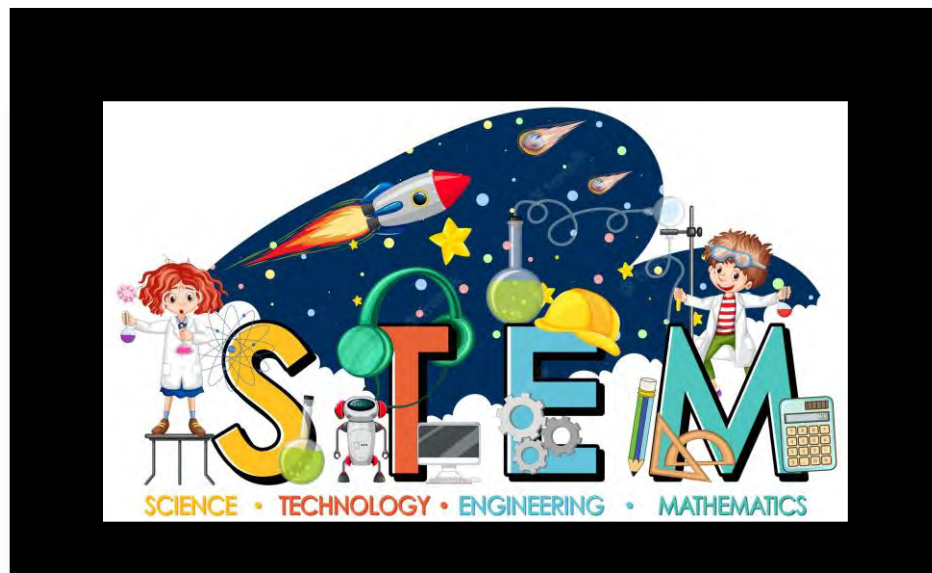
Council 6

Education Council

Zakk Wells
Council President

Topic:

Equitable STEM Education Access



Model United Nations

March 13, 2026

COUNCIL 6

Education Council

Zakk Wells, Council President

RH 316

Sundar	Chiranjeevi	Japan	Bridgeport
Orin	Musgrave	Congo	Bridgeport
Graham	Northey	Libya	Bridgeport
Teddy	Passmore	Canada	Charleston Catholic
Henry	Smith	Belgium	Bridgeport
Kamryn	Watson	India	Point Pleasant
Zakk	Wells	Nigeria	John Marshall
Owen	Zheng	UAE	Wheeling Park

Delegate: Henry Smith

Delegation: Bridgeport

Country: Kingdom of Belgium

Council: Education

Topic: Equitable STEM Education Access

The Kingdom of Belgium believes that equitable access to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education is essential for long-term economic growth, social inclusion, and sustainable development. As a founding member of the European Union and an active supporter of the United Nations, Belgium recognizes that quality education—particularly in STEM fields—is necessary to prepare students for modern global challenges such as climate change, digital transformation, and scientific innovation. Ensuring equal access to STEM education directly supports the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 4: Quality Education.

Belgium’s national interest lies in building an inclusive and highly skilled workforce capable of competing in a rapidly evolving global economy. Persistent barriers to STEM education, especially for women, students from low-income backgrounds, and marginalized communities, limit innovation and economic potential. Internationally, unequal access to STEM education widens the development gap between nations, contributing to long-term instability and economic imbalance. Belgium therefore views equitable STEM education as both a national priority and a shared global responsibility.

At the national level, Belgium has implemented policies to strengthen STEM education across its regional education systems in Flanders, Wallonia, and Brussels. These efforts include modernizing STEM curricula, promoting early exposure to science and technology, investing in teacher training, and expanding access to digital learning tools. Belgium has also supported initiatives aimed at increasing female participation in STEM fields and improving educational opportunities for students from diverse backgrounds. Through cooperation with universities, research institutions, and private-sector partners, Belgium continues to invest in innovation-driven education.

Belgium strongly supports international cooperation as a means of improving STEM education access worldwide. The delegation encourages partnerships between developed and developing nations to share best practices, train educators, and expand access to technological resources. Belgium also supports international scholarship programs, public-private partnerships, and UN-led initiatives that strengthen STEM capacity in underserved regions. By working collaboratively, Belgium believes Member States can reduce educational inequality, promote innovation, and contribute to sustainable global development.

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Delegate: Teddy Passmore

Delegation: Charleston Catholic High School

Country: Canada

Council: Education

Topic: Equitable STEM education access

National Interests: In the fast advancing world we live in, the demand for STEM-based jobs has dramatically increased. Canada has become a world leader in these fields, and is looking to capitalize on this opportunity. "...Canada needs a workforce that can continue to meet the challenges of the future." In addition, Canada seeks to train its STEM workers to address issues such as climate change and poverty. Canada also aims to make STEM education more inclusive and affordable to minorities.

National Policies: Canada is attempting to implement 21st Century learning programs, which aim to develop skills in students that are useful in today's world. "...They include, but are not limited to, competencies such as critical thinking, problem solving, communication and collaboration, computer and digital literacy, creativity, character, and innovation." Canada bases its educational policies off three principles: equal access, uniformity of educational resources, and cultural pluralism. Canada has also implemented several federal initiatives, such as CanCode and ChooseScience, that aim to reward young underrepresented STEM students. In addition to these, Canada has provided student programs in STEM fields and allowed students to see career paths available in STEM.

Areas of Cooperation: Canada has already implemented many STEM-related opportunities, which aid minority groups in STEM such as women and indigenous peoples. It seeks to surround itself with nations of a similar prestigious STEM background that also find education opportunities for those who are disadvantaged. Canada seeks the cooperation of national educational systems to provide aid to underprivileged students. Canada suggests a program in which Canada would supply a surplus of teachers to areas lacking them in exchange for a pathway to send top students from these areas to universities in Canada.

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Delegate: Orin Musgrave

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Congo

Council: Education

Topic: Equitable STEM Education Access

National Interests: The Republic of the Congo believes that access to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education is important for economic growth and national development. Congo currently faces a lot of educational challenges, such as a lack of schools, limited learning materials, and not enough trained teachers to meet student demand. These problems make it difficult for many students to gain stronger STEM skills. Girls, and students from low-income households in particular struggle with these problems. Congo's main national interest is to reduce the present education gaps and ensure that all students can learn STEM subjects. Congo recognizes these problems and strives to offer students with more opportunities for STEM based education. Improving STEM education for students will help prepare young people for future jobs, support innovation, and reduce dependence on natural resources. Congo believes that these reasons are enough to take major steps into the world of STEM based education and forward our students educations in the future.

National Policies: As a result of these challenges, the Republic of the Congo has taken many steps to improve its access to education and strengthen the quality of learning. Congo has focused on increasing overall school enrollment and improving teacher training and capacity, particularly in science and mathematics. Congo has also updated parts of the national curriculum to bring light to the practical and technical skills involved in STEM learning.

On top of that, Congo supports technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programs that help students develop STEM skills to make them job ready. Congo has also worked to improve digital literacy by introducing more advanced technology into classrooms, often with support from international partners like the Global Partnership for Education and the World Bank. Congo has also worked with UNESCO and the ADF to provide better training and better support to teachers by stepping up the investment in public education. These efforts are especially important in rural areas, where access to quality education is still limited.

Areas of Cooperation: The Republic of the Congo recognizes that international partnership is necessary to achieve equitable STEM education access. Congo supports working with the United Nations, nongovernmental organizations, and other countries like France to improve the current educational system in place. These collaborations allow the improvement of teacher funding, school materials, and integration of technology into learning. The Republic of the Congo encourages programs like the Committee for the promotion of Information Technologies in Congo, (COPTIC) that increase access to affordable digital tools and support STEM education for girls and marginalized groups. Through cooperation, funding, and shared knowledge, Congo believes the international community can help create more equal STEM education opportunities and support sustainable development worldwide.

Delegate: Kamryn Watson

Delegation: Point Pleasant

Country: India

Council: Education Council

Topic: Equitable STEM Education Access

National Interests: In the present day, equitable access to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education is essential to national development, economic growth, and social mobility. With one of the world’s largest youth populations, India’s long-term prosperity depends on ensuring that students from all socioeconomic backgrounds, including rural communities and low-income households, have access to quality STEM education. Persistent disparities in infrastructure, digital connectivity, and teacher availability limit equal participation in STEM fields. India’s national interest lies in closing these gaps to build a skilled workforce, reduce poverty, and remain competitive in an increasingly technology-driven global economy.

National Policies: India has implemented several policies aimed at expanding equitable access to STEM education. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 places strong emphasis on inclusion, technology integration, and equal educational opportunities for all students. The policy states that, “Education must develop not only cognitive capacities but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities” (Government of India, NEP 2020). This highlights India’s commitment to ensuring that STEM education is accessible and beneficial to students from diverse backgrounds. In addition, initiatives such as Samagra Shiksha and Digital India work to improve school infrastructure, expand internet access, and provide digital learning tools, especially in rural and underserved areas. These policies aim to reduce educational inequality and prepare students for future careers in science and technology.

Areas of Cooperation: India believes that international cooperation is important to achieving equitable STEM education worldwide. India is willing to share successful education programs and digital learning models with other developing countries facing similar challenges. India also supports working with the United Nations and UNESCO to improve teacher training and create inclusive STEM curricula. Additionally, India will participate in partnerships that help provide affordable technology, such as computers and internet access, to students in underserved communities. By cooperating with other nations, India hopes to promote equal opportunities in STEM education and support global progress toward quality education for all.

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Delegate: Sundar Chiranjeevi
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Japan
Council: Education
Topic: Equitable Stem Education Access

National interests: According to a UN report, women make up only around 35 percent of the global workforce in STEM. A lack of diversity in STEM has many consequences. These consequences include, but are not limited to, socio-economic growth and innovation. A publication from the EU in 2017 titled “Economic Benefits of Gender Equality in the EU” stated an estimated growth of 10 percent GDP per capita by 2050. This primarily derives from an increased number of perspectives, which can lead to greater innovation. Additionally, providing more people with access to STEM education makes it easier for employers to hire, leading to a more stable employment rate, which the study predicted would be occupied by 7–10 million women, providing additional jobs for the economy.

This is why we aim to address the issue of gender equality. This issue is of particular concern as Japan’s ranking in the 2025 Global Gender Gap Report is not up to standard. Japan ranked 118 out of 148 countries, the lowest among the G7 group. Japan, being a global economy dependent on STEM, means this lack of diversity is greatly holding its economy back; graduates, with women accounting for only 7 percent, compared to men, who accounted for 37 percent in the same year. Japan has recognized this issue in past years and is implementing concrete steps to address it

National policies: Japan has addressed STEM equality through initiatives rather than sweeping legislation. Starting in 2024, dozens of universities, including the Tokyo Institute of Technology, have introduced quotas for female STEM students. By providing quotas, universities significantly improve the chance that more women graduate in STEM fields. Japan has also published a white paper on gender equality each year since the passing of the Basic Act for a Gender-Equal Society, which continues to be a step forward in achieving STEM equality.

This year’s white paper seeks to abolish traditional gender stereotypes while convincing more women to pursue higher education in urban areas. Many of Japan’s equality issues, not just in STEM, arise from traditional views. The objective of this initiative is that by promoting more students to remain in urban areas instead of rural areas, many women will face less discrimination by having access to greater urban resources. Japan’s Gender Equality Bureau also holds more than 100 STEM workshops, mainly targeting women in rural areas. We will be continuing this policy. One lab alone, according to the Tokyo government, has had more than 300 youths participate in the workshop since its establishment in 2017. These workshops serve as a mechanism to formal education pathways. On top of this, Japan has also planned to continue recognizing female voices in STEM. This is aimed to encourage younger women through awards such as the JUN ASHIDA AWARD, which recognizes young female researchers under 40 for advancements in science.

Areas of cooperation: Japan would like to make it clear to other nations that, while we are willing to cooperate internationally to improve gender equality in STEM through initiatives such as past programs like WINDS and partnerships with the EU and UNESCO to develop plans addressing this issue, Japan is willing to implement initiatives domestically with International partners however Japan is hesitant to adopt strict legislation.

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initives domestically rather than sweeping legislation by international partners.

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Delegate: Graham Northey

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Libya

Council: Education

Topic: Equitable STEM education access

National Interests

Libya is very interested in coming up with a good solution to increasing access to STEM education. We would like to have to see a new wave of schools being built in our country, specifying in STEM education, and allowing for students of nearly all ages to participate in the expansion of STEM knowledge across the country.

National Policies

We would like to use the Full-Day School program in our country to create an option to go to the new STEM schools for specified hours during the day and allow many of our students to begin pursuing more STEM related fields. We will be working with our Ministry of Education to come up with schedules for the children wishing to attend the new STEM schools.

Areas of Cooperation

We suggest that a policy that funds the construction of STEM schools in countries that need them is put into place, with the funding coming from wealthier countries in our committee. There is also a need for teachers in these schools, so we hope that we can either staff the schools ourselves or use potential digital teachers from other countries to help us get the schools ready for the students.

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Delegate: Zakk Wells

Delegation: John Marshall

Country: Nigeria

Council: Education

Topic: Promoting Equitable STEM Education for sustainable development

National interests: As Africa’s most populous nation and largest economy. Nigeria views Science, Technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education as the building blocks of national development and economic prosperity. Our national interest lies in the cultivating a 21st-century workforce capable of solving localized challenges, such as energy insecurity, healthcare disparities, and food scarcity, while competing in the global digital economy. Nigeria is committed to a new future, which prioritizes education as a catalyst for social mobility and industrial advancement. We believe that excluding marginalized groups specifically girls, rural students, and people with disabilities, is not only a social injustice but a significant economic loss.

National Policies: Nigeria has taken many steps to institutionalize equitable STEM access through both legislative and digital initiatives.

- National Policy on Science and Technology: this framework emphasizes the integration of coding, robotics, and hands on technical skills until national curriculum to help students foster their ability to critically think from an early age.
- “Inspire Live(s)!” Initiative: latched in November 2025, this program delivered real time, interactive online classes nationwide to bridge the gap caused by the shortage of qualified STEM teacher, particularly in underserved areas and regions.
- Code Nigeria equity programs: initiatives like “Code Nigeria” and Kaduna State STEM program for girls specifically target the gender gap in engineering and technology, where female enrollment has historically been as low as 12%

Areas of Cooperation: Nigeria calls upon the international community to move beyond the rhetoric and divisiveness and move towards a tangible system transformation. We have done what we can by ourselves, but we all need to work together for the betterment of our children and future. We propose the following areas for multilateral cooperation.

- Transnational Education Partnerships: Nigeria looks to expand joint campus initiatives, like our current partnership with the UK, to offer world class degrees in AI and robotics locally, thereby reducing brain drain and study costs.

- Inclusive financing: We support the establishment of international grants and scholarship funds dedicated to underrepresented groups in STEM, aligning with the global partnership for education (GPE) to reach out of school children.

We want to work with everyone to ensure that everyone can get the opportunities and resources needed. We urge everyone to work together and find solutions to help create the future we need.

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Delegate: Owen Zheng

Delegation: Wheeling Park

Country: UAE

Council: Council 6 Education Council

Topic: Equitable STEM Education Access

National interests: The world is constantly evolving and becoming more and more advanced, and if a country isn't evolving with it, then it may fall behind. STEM education is equally important to the world's technological evolution, both present and future, as it is a stepping stone to technological growth. The more effort we put into improving STEM education, the more innovative people's minds will become. Access to STEM education may seem tedious at first, but it can become beneficial in the long run in many different ways. The UAE has recognized the importance of STEM education and the endless possibilities that it may bring.

National policies: The UAE is promoting this idea of equitable STEM education access through policies like "We the UAE 2031", which aims to focus on social, economic, investment, and development aspects. With this development plan, there will be investments made into Artificial Intelligence infrastructure, along with investments into STEM education. Since the early 2010's, the UAE recognized the importance of STEM education due to its desire to switch from an oil-based economy to a knowledge-based economy. Since then, the UAE has introduced the integration of AI and robotics into its education system and redirected its school system to focus on innovative ideas. With this knowledge-based economy, many more benefits may arise, with examples such as green energy, manufacturing, innovation in technology and AI, and high-skilled jobs. This kind of economy also significantly drops carbon emissions due to renewable energy sources and alternatives to energy, such as electricity.

Areas of cooperation: The UAE hopes to cooperate with other countries in order to reach this goal. Some areas of cooperation include integrating aerospace engineering into education, promoting women in science, supporting women's education along with youth in general, and increasing access to education, particularly in the MENA region.

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Council 7

Ecology & Environment Council

**Landon Beaudry
Council President**

Topic:

The Climate Crisis



Model United Nations

March 13, 2026

COUNCIL 7

Ecology & Environment Council

Landon Beaudry, Council President

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Landon	Beaudry	Iceland	Buckhannon-Upshur
Katherine	Blackwood	Austria	Bridgeport
Hadleigh	Cossin	Costa Rica	Point Pleasant
Kristian	Geric	Qatar	Bridgeport
William	Northey	Syria	Bridgeport
Luke	Passmore	Norway	Charleston Catholic

Delegate: Katherine Blackwood

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Austria.

Council: Ecology + Environment Council

Topic: The Climate Crisis

National Interests: The Council of the European Union has set the goal of climate neutrality to be achieved by 2050 through the reduction of greenhouse emissions and implementing laws to reach these reductions. These goals are ambitious but certainly plausible with the participation of all countries involved in the council. Austria, as a member of the European Council, is dedicated to this cause as well. Austria has made it a goal to achieve climate neutrality before this end goal of 2050, some sources claiming that the Austrian government intends to meet this target in 2040, a decade earlier. The significant effects that the climate crisis has on the planet affect all countries-Austria being no exception--so it is crucial that the Austrian government use their diplomatic and legislative powers to contribute to this cause and try to undo some of the damage done by greenhouse emissions. Austria would like to prioritize negotiations with other countries and organizations to find an effective strategy as environmental and energy policies are written moving forward. Some aspects of Austrian policies are strict, but provisions have been accepted into law to conserve the landscape of the country itself as well as the general environment.

National Policies: Although Austria plans to maintain a focus on the militaristic neutrality outlined in their policies, it is truly clear that diplomacy and collaboration with other countries is the direction to take in this fight against the environmental changes. It is also important to note that Austria prioritizes their independence as a democratic republic state above international relations, even in the effort towards a common objective. These principles are outlined in the 1945 Austrian Declaration of Independence. This federal constitution guarantees the rights of the

Austrian people as well as their freedom from foreign powers interfering with Austrian government operations.

Areas of Cooperation: Austria will be using a diplomatic approach to educate other countries on the dangers of climate change and encourage them to act in the near future. Internally, financial resources will be used to fund development towards green energy and emission reduction. Legislative powers will be used to create policies that will enable citizens to contribute to the cause against the climate crisis. By working with other European countries as well as organizations on a global scale, Austria hopes to decrease greenhouse emissions and find a common strategy to combat the harmful changes plaguing the environment.

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Delegate: Hadleigh Cossin

Delegation: Point Pleasant YLA

Country: Costa Rica

Council: Ecology and Environment Council

Topic: The Climate Crisis

National Interests: Costa Rica recognizes the climate crisis as a central global and national challenge that threatens environmental sustainability, economic stability, and human well-being. Due to its rich biodiversity and tropical ecosystems, Costa Rica is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including more extreme droughts, floods, unpredictable rainfall, and rising temperatures. These effects harm water security, agriculture, forests, coral reefs, and rural communities that depend on natural resources and tourism. Costa Rica's national interests include securing long-term environmental resilience, safeguarding biodiversity (one of the highest in the world), and ensuring sustainable development that supports both economic growth and climate protection. Costa Rica also seeks to uphold its international reputation as an environmental leader by continuing to advance climate policies while protecting vulnerable populations and ecosystems from worsening climate impacts.

National Policies: Costa Rica's climate policies are rooted in its commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), sustainable development goals, and national environmental legislation. Costa Rica has developed a comprehensive National Decarbonization Plan with the goal of achieving full decarbonization of the economy by 2050. This plan includes expanding renewable energy, electrifying the transportation sector, enhancing public transit, and protecting forest carbon sinks. Costa Rica already generates nearly all of its electricity from renewable sources — primarily hydropower, with increasing investment in solar and wind energy to strengthen system resilience. The Government supports climate adaptation measures that improve water resource management, protect coastal and forest ecosystems, and enhance climate-resilient infrastructure planning. Recognizing that drought and climate variability stress critical sectors, Costa Rica also supports community education programs that improve disaster preparedness and resource management at the local level.

Areas of Cooperation: **Climate Finance and Technical Support:** Costa Rica supports increased international climate finance for adaptation and resilience, especially for developing and climate-vulnerable countries. Shared funding mechanisms and technology transfer help strengthen national capacities to adapt to climate effects. **Renewable Energy Partnerships:** Costa Rica seeks cooperation with member states to accelerate renewable energy diversification, including solar, wind, and geothermal, reducing dependence on hydroelectric power vulnerable to drought. **Ecosystem Protection Initiatives:** Costa Rica is committed to working with international partners to protect forests, marine ecosystems, and coastal zones, and to develop programs that conserve biodiversity and enhance carbon sequestration. **Public Education and Awareness:** Costa Rica supports multilateral efforts to improve climate education, risk communication, and early-warning systems to strengthen community resilience and preparedness. **Multilateral Policy Action:** Costa Rica advocates for stronger global commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote sustainable development, and uphold international climate agreements such as the Paris Agreement.

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Delegate: Landon Beaudry

Delegation: Buckhannon-Upshur YLA

Country: Iceland

Council: Ecology and Environment

Topic: The Climate Crisis

National Interests:

Iceland views the issue of our planet's climate as an incredibly critical issue to humanity. As a nation located just south of the Arctic circle, Iceland offers a unique perspective having seen the effects of climate change directly within its territory. Iceland has become witness to retreating glaciers, rising sea levels, high acidity within the ocean, and loss of marine life. These not only effect Iceland's environment, but also its economy and cultural identity that has existed on the island for thousands of years. Iceland has emphasized that if the world's climate continues to destabilize, it will cause undeniable harm to the arctic regions and coasts of our world. Iceland's national interest is in emphasizing the importance of combatting climate change in any way we can.

National Policies:

The climate policy of Iceland is informed by its Climate Act and the Paris Agreement commitments. It has agreed to become carbon neutral by 2040 and reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 in collaboration with the EU and Norway. This commitment is informed by its Climate Action Plan, which lists more than 150 actions in transportation, industry, agriculture, land use, and waste management. The Constitution of Iceland recognizes the importance of the preservation of nature and the proper use of natural resources. Already, almost all of its electricity and heating needs are met by renewable energy sources such as geothermal and hydro energy, giving the country a good platform to reduce its carbon footprint even further. It recognizes, however, that there are many challenges ahead, especially in the aviation, shipping, and heavy industries sectors.

The Climate Action Plan of Iceland lists the following actions:

- To restore damaged wetlands to enhance natural carbon sequestration
- To enhance afforestation and soil conservation
- To reduce the use of fossil fuels in transportation
- To support innovation in carbon capture and storage
- To enhance adaptation strategies to combat coastal erosion, glacier melting, and extreme weather events

Iceland is currently developing a comprehensive National Adaptation Plan to ensure that all sectors of society are prepared for the impacts of climate change. All national policies must conform with Iceland's legal framework, its environmental commitments, and its responsibility to safeguard the well-being of future generations.

Areas of Cooperation:

Iceland is of the view that the climate change challenge calls for strong multilateral cooperation and a concerted global effort to address this challenge. Although Iceland has taken bold steps to address this challenge domestically, it is eager to enhance cooperation with other countries in several areas. Firstly, Iceland is eager to enhance cooperation with other countries in monitoring the Arctic and ocean conditions, including research on changes in glaciers, marine life, and ocean acidification. Secondly, Iceland is willing to share its expertise in renewable energy, especially in geothermal technology, with other countries that wish to adopt alternative sources of energy to fossil fuels. Thirdly, Iceland is eager to see the establishment of global guidelines on climate change adaptation, especially for vulnerable countries that are facing rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions, and food insecurity. In addition, Iceland is of the view that international climate finance should be enhanced to enable developing countries to access finance to address this challenge. Iceland is also eager to see the establishment of international guidelines on emissions reporting, carbon trading, and long-term planning.

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Delegate: Luke Passmore
Delegation: Charleston Catholic High School
Country: Norway
Council: Ecology and Environment

Topic: The Climate Crisis

National Interests: As an arctic nation, Norway's biodiversity and habitat depend entirely on a stable and ceaseless climate. Norway has 25,148 km of coast. As ocean temperatures rise and glaciers melt, rising sea levels pose a huge threat to its coastline. A study done by Kartverket, the Norwegian Mapping Authority, shows that if emissions increase or remain similar, sea levels could rise by 1 to 1.5m by 2100. This would lead to many serious problems: saltwater infiltrating freshwater sources, flooding and erosion, and damage to infrastructure in maritime cities. Ocean dwellers such as zooplankton and some species of fish have seen population decreases as well. This has led to a decrease in populations of seabirds as natural sources of food are running dry, which in turn alters the ecosystems and food chains along the coastal region. Rising ocean temperatures have also led to reduction in oxygen levels, which is devastating for populations such as kelp. This cannot be a problem simply handed down to future generations.

National Policies: Norway is one of the world leaders in seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In the 2021 Paris Agreement, Norway approved an action plan with the goal of being carbon neutral by 2030. They are also working with the EU participating in climate action that oversees the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS), the Effort Sharing Regulation for non-ETS emissions (ESR), and the Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry Regulation (LULUCF). Norway is seeking to change from fossil fuels to more renewable sources such as batteries, wind, and water power. Hundreds of dams have been built, many hydrogen-based fuel companies have sprung up, and sustainably produced batteries are being made. The goal of being carbon-neutral by 2030 is planned to be achieved by taxation. Taxes on some fertilizers and greenhouse gases will make their use in business endeavors unsustainable.

Areas of Cooperation: Norway has made great strides in switching to eco-friendly and sustainable forms of energy, but to truly battle back against the climate crisis it will take a group struggle. This matter cannot wait; the situation is becoming increasingly dire. The coastlines and marine ecosystems cannot wait any longer for change. Therefore, Norway proposes a resolution be drafted expanding the EU Emission Trading system, the Effort Sharing Regulation for non-ETS emissions, and the Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry Regulation onto the global scale. Climate change is a daunting problem, but through global collaboration it can be alleviated.

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Delegate: Kristian Geric

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Qatar

Council: Ecology and Environment Council

Topic: The Climate Crisis

National Interests: The State of Qatar recognizes climate change as a critical global issue with direct implications for environmental security, economic stability, and public health. Rising temperatures, water scarcity, and marine ecosystem degradation pose particular risks to Gulf states. As the world's largest exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG), Qatar has a national interest in ensuring global energy security while gradually reducing the carbon intensity of its energy sector. Qatar seeks to maintain economic resilience, protect vulnerable desert and coastal ecosystems, and position itself as a responsible energy producer during the global transition toward lower-emission development.

National Policies: Qatar's climate policy framework is guided by the Qatar National Vision 2030, which integrates environmental protection with economic and social development. Qatar is a Party to the Paris Agreement and has submitted updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that prioritize emissions reductions through energy efficiency improvements, methane reduction, and technological innovation within the oil and gas sector. The government has invested heavily in carbon capture and storage (CCS) infrastructure, with QatarEnergy expanding CCS capacity to significantly reduce emissions from LNG production. Additionally, Qatar has diversified its energy portfolio through large-scale renewable projects, including the Al Kharsaah Solar Power Plant, which supports national goals to reduce dependence on fossil fuels while meeting rising domestic energy demand. Qatar has also established the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to coordinate national mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Areas of Cooperation: Qatar supports multilateral cooperation that emphasizes climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building for developing countries. The State advocates for internationally agreed standards that account for differing national circumstances while encouraging measurable emissions reductions. Qatar supports collaboration on carbon capture technology, renewable energy deployment, and sustainable water desalination systems. Furthermore, Qatar believes the United Nations should play a central role in facilitating technical assistance and data-sharing initiatives to help member states implement effective climate policies while ensuring global energy stability during the transition period.

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Delegate: William Northey

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Syrian Arab Republic

Council: Ecology & Environment Council

Topic: The Climate Crisis

National Interests: Syria has long struggled with drought and lack of water supply. The steady rise in global temperature has not treated Syria well, accentuating the already difficult conditions of the Middle East's desert climate. Anything that can be done to stop this crisis is in Syria's best interest.

National Policies: Since the fall of the Assad regime, there have been many urgent issues and constitutional discussions. Syria has been working tirelessly to keep the country running, and as such have not had the time or resources to address the climate.

Areas of Cooperation: Syria hopes to work with any and all parties sympathetic to the plight of those affected by the changing climate and appreciates recognition of the difficulties of changing government policy and leadership in these turbulent times for the country.

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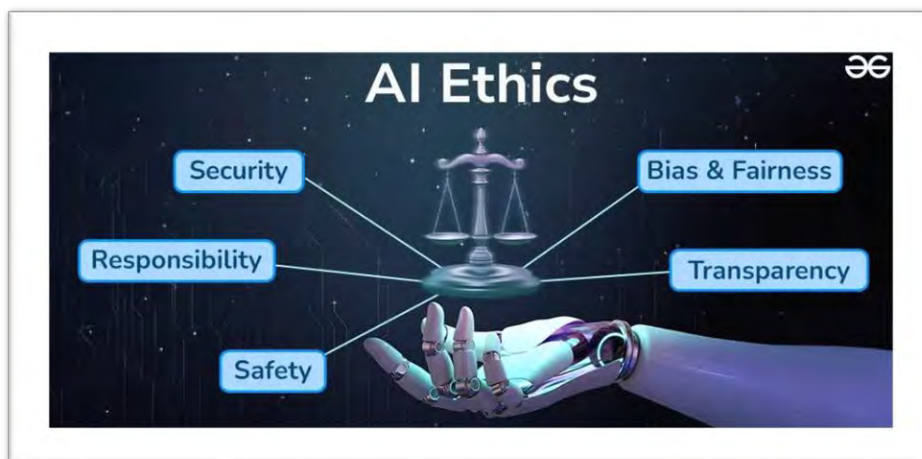
Council 8

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Nirmi Gamage Council President

Topic:

Ethical AI Development



Model United Nations

March 13, 2026

COUNCIL 8

International Telecommunication Union

Nirmi Gamage, Council President

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Isaac	Boyce	Saudi Arabia	Bridgeport
Nirmi	Gamage	Sri Lanka	Spring Mills
Gracie	Hunter	Finland	John Marshall
Sarah	McBee	Portugal	John Marshall
Gideon	Morris	Rwanda	Bridgeport
Victor	Parker	Hungary	Bridgeport
Emily	Suarez	Philippines	John Marshall
Zoe	Zervos	Germany	John Marshall

Delegate: Gray Hunter

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Finland

Council: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Topic: Ethical AI Development

National Interests: Finland aims to move AI development in a “trust-based, human-centered direction.” In compliance with this goal presented in “Finland’s Age of Artificial Intelligence,” Finland follows the “AI Act” made by the EU to regulate AI development. This act creates rules for AI developers that comply with ethical concerns. This act identifies four levels of risk associated with AI development, defines each, and declares the repercussions administered with high-risk and unacceptable risk. This helps Finland to regulate AI development and usage, which aligns with their interests and goals regarding AI.

National Policies: In 2017, Finland’s Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment published “Finland’s Age of Artificial Intelligence,” in which they declare their goal to be “turning Finland into a leading country in the application of artificial intelligence.” This strategy planned eight main actions to achieve their goal of becoming a leader in the use of AI. Some of these actions included incentives given to companies that use or plan to use AI, improved and ethical means of obtaining data for training, encouragement of education in AI-related fields, research into wise and ethical uses of resources, and plans to advertise and promote the use of AI to other countries. In 2019, the “Final Report of Finland’s Artificial Intelligence Programme,” reported that they have achieved their goals and set 11 more objectives to further advance AI development in Finland. These included the same ideas presented with the previous strategy with revisions and additions such as a plan to “prepare for security challenges,” such as cybersecurity threats. This plan also kept the wording of the actions flexible in order to make the addition of actors easier. By doing so, they have continued to advance these actions and continue to work toward becoming a leader in AI use.

Following the AI Act, the EU also implemented a method of enforcing the regulations put in place. The EU Artificial Intelligence Regulation ensures that AI systems do not violate the ethical concerns included in the AI Act. This was started in April of 2024 and is still in place today to ensure compliance with the AI Act and Finland’s ethical interests for AI development. The EU Artificial Intelligence Regulation created the European Artificial Intelligence Board which includes representatives from each EU country to maintain and discuss information and issues regarding the enforcement of the AI Act.

Areas of Cooperation: Finland would be willing to participate in policies that aim to promote AI development in a trustworthy and ethical manner. As the country continues to advance the actions included in “Finland’s Age of Artificial Intelligence,” Finland would be willing to accept actors to contribute to these actions, as well as aid other countries in the development of ethical guidelines and regulations for their respective AI developments.

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Delegate: Zoe Zervos

Delegation: John Marshall

Country: Germany

Council: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Topic: Ensuring Ethical Development and Deployment of Artificial Intelligence

National Interest

By 2030, artificial intelligence has become a foundational component of global telecommunications systems, digital infrastructure, and data-driven governance. While AI-driven innovation has enhanced connectivity, efficiency, and economic growth, its rapid expansion has also introduced serious ethical challenges. These include algorithmic bias, lack of transparency, misuse of data, invasive surveillance practices, and unequal access to AI technologies across regions.

Germany recognizes that, as the United Nations' specialized agency for information and communication technologies, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) plays a critical role in shaping the global standards that govern AI systems embedded in telecommunications networks. Without coordinated international oversight, fragmented regulations risk allowing unethical AI deployment that undermines human rights, democratic values, and global trust in emerging technologies.

Germany firmly believes that ethical AI must be human-centered, transparent, accountable, and inclusive. Ensuring that AI aligns with international human rights law and democratic principles is essential for maintaining global stability and sustainable digital development. Germany therefore prioritizes multilateral cooperation through the ITU to establish ethical, interoperable, and enforceable standards for AI systems worldwide.

National Policies

Germany's commitment to ethical artificial intelligence is grounded in its Basic Law (Grundgesetz), which places human dignity, individual rights, and democratic governance at the core of all state action. These principles guide Germany's national and international approach to AI regulation and technological innovation.

Germany is a leading proponent of the European Union Artificial Intelligence Act (EU AI Act), the first binding legal framework regulating AI systems based on risk. This legislation sets strict requirements for high-risk AI applications, including transparency, human oversight, data quality, and accountability—many of which directly apply to AI used in telecommunications and digital infrastructure.

In addition, Germany actively supports and implements:

- The OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence, promoting human-centered values, transparency, and robustness.
- The UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, establishing a global ethical framework grounded in human rights.
- The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), ensuring strong safeguards for personal data used in AI-driven systems.

Within the International Telecommunication Union, Germany actively contributes to AI-related initiatives such as the AI for Good Global Summit, the ITU-T Focus Groups on AI, and standardization efforts addressing trustworthy AI in digital networks. Germany views the ITU as a crucial platform for harmonizing technical standards with ethical safeguards on a global scale.

Areas of Cooperation

Germany believes that the ethical governance of artificial intelligence requires close collaboration among ITU Member States, international organizations, and industry stakeholders. Germany seeks to cooperate within the ITU framework to:

1. Establish Global Ethical AI Standards

Support the ITU's development of international technical standards that embed ethical principles such as transparency, accountability, non-discrimination, and human oversight into AI-enabled telecommunications systems.

2. Promote Human Rights–Based AI Governance

Advocate for ITU standards that align AI deployment with international human rights law, preventing abuses such as mass surveillance, censorship, and discriminatory algorithmic decision-making.

3. Bridge the Global Digital and AI Divide

Work with the ITU to expand capacity-building programs, technical assistance, and knowledge-sharing initiatives to ensure developing nations can access and implement ethical AI technologies.

4. Ensure Transparency and Explainability of AI Systems

Encourage the adoption of ITU guidelines requiring explainable, auditable, and traceable AI systems, particularly in high-risk telecommunications and public-sector applications.

5. Strengthen International Accountability Mechanisms

Support ITU-led monitoring, reporting, and evaluation mechanisms to assess compliance with ethical AI standards and promote responsible innovation among both state and private actors.

Germany also emphasizes the importance of cooperation between the ITU, other UN agencies, regional organizations, and the private sector to ensure that ethical considerations evolve alongside technological advancements. Germany stands ready to take a leadership role in advancing trustworthy and inclusive AI governance within the ITU.

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- United Nations, Roadmap for Digital Cooperation

Delegate: Victor Parker

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Hungary

Council: International Telecommunication Union

Topic: Ethical AI Environment

National Interests: The substantial number of developments made with Artificial Intelligence recently is changing the very world as we know it, and those changes can be good and bad. It is only important that risks be taken care of now so that AI can be used purely for the benefit without bringing the bad changes to reality. Hungary believes Artificial intelligence is a catalyst for an era of rapid development in research and productivity, which makes it a valuable tool for the nation as a whole. The concern about AI is that it could evolve into something that could potentially infringe upon people's liberties, whether it be something as simple as unprotected personal information or unacceptable dangers like China's Social Credit System that heavily utilizes Artificial Intelligence. Hungary views the expansion of AI as necessary but recognizes that it is necessary to put some regulations on it to ensure the safety of the Nation and its people.

National Policy: Hungary did not have policies regarding Ethical AI standard before 2020, the only ones that even applied to their AI research were common privacy and consumer protection laws. That was until the European Union introduced the EU AI Act, which established "the world's first comprehensive, legally binding, horizontal regulation for artificial intelligence." in 2024. This had little to no effect on Hungary's Artificial Intelligence Strategy since they were already taking safety measure to expand AI research without problem. Hungary had no problem implementing the Risk-Based Classification act the European Union had given them and quickly introduced the AI Regulation Implementation (LXXV/2025), which essentially just applied the EUAI Act to Hungary. So according to the European Union, this act "sets out national powers for market surveillance, conformity assessment oversight, and aligns national enforcement powers and sanctions with the EU AI Act timelines," ensuring that these unacceptable dangers do not become unacceptable realities. So yes, progress in the Artificial Intelligence study is important, but Hungary values the safety of its people more.

Areas of Cooperation: Hungary coordinates with its fellow countries in the European Union to promote the beneficial acts that balance controlled outcomes with pursuit of knowledge. These ideals directly correlate with those of UNESCO, who's recommendation was "Artificial intelligence should be developed in a way that maximizes the benefits of the scientific discoveries, while minimizing the downside risks." Hungary wishes to cooperate with the United Nations to broaden AI governance's borders and provide itself as an example for nations without these necessary guidelines.

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Delegate: Emily Suarez

Delegation: John Marshall High School

Country: Philippines

Council: International Telecommunication Union

Topic: ethical use of artificial intelligence and digital surveillance.

National interests: The Philippines boasts a strong commitment to ethical ai adaptation, specifically focusing on digital governance, smart cities, cyber security, and ai policy making.

The Philippines has been trying to develop ai usage, attempting to join upper-income economies, but ai usage and cultivation will not have a real effect on the country until 2028 based on current projections. The Philippines struggles with poor digital infrastructure, government's resistance to change, and a lack of investments into national research, which immobilizes the Philippines potential to expand its usage of ai and regulations regarding it.

National policies: Many Philippine government agencies have issued guidelines addressing ai proactively, this is comprised of various administrative issuances including executive departments and independent commissions, all in effort to preemptively manage ai's expansive influence. Currently there is no single, comprehensive law in the Philippines regarding the use of ai, although as of February 2026 there is currently various bills pending in the Philippine congress ensuring the ethical and responsible adoption of ai.

As previously stated, the Philippine government has been preparing for the inevitable ai growth, even developing the Philippines council on ai. NAISR 2.0 (National Ai Strategy Roadmap) has emphasized the need for rapid transformation of educational and training programs to nurture talents that can participate in ai productivity. Other provisions such as the Philippine Digital

Workforce Act which encourages formulation of a digital skills roadmap, and development upscaling.

Areas of cooperation: The Philippines has already implemented the Philippine Digital Workforce Act and seeks to cooperate with other countries to further the progressive use of ai While keeping civilians, businesses, and government agencies safe and secured through a set of ethics tailored to ai usage. The Philippines is eager to explore and expand the benefits ai has to offer, but with limited funding and technological education the Philippines believes assistance from the UN would greatly benefit growth and positive change.

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Delegate: Sarah McBee

Delegation: John Marshall

Country: Portugal

Council: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Topic: Ethical AI Development

National Interests: In the current digital age, Artificial Intelligence (AI) performance and rates of use have increased dramatically. Portugal recognizes the potential of ethical AI use in the fields of sustainable energy, biodiversity, and especially healthcare. As such, Portugal has partnered with Microsoft to expedite European AI gigafactories; Microsoft has invested \$10 billion in Portugal's Sines Data Center for AI development.

National Policies: Two government initiatives have been at the forefront of Portugal's AI efforts: AI Portugal 2030 and the Law 27/ 2021 via the Portuguese Charter of Human Rights in the Digital Age.

The goal of AI Portugal 2030 is to “foster a collective process mobilizing citizens at large and key stake holders in particular, towards building-up a knowledge intensive labour-market with a strong community of forefront companies producing and exporting AI technologies supported by research and innovation communities involved in excellent high level research.” Essentially, Portugal hopes to use AI towards the success of their nation through the workforce and research. This goal aligns with the European Union's digital goal of making Portugal a top ten digitally advanced nation by the year 2030.

As for the Portuguese Charter of Human Rights in the Digital Age, the Portuguese parliament passed Law 27/2021 legislation enshrining “human rights and freedoms in the digital environment in a national charter, determining rights and duties related to online conduct, freedom of expression, internet use, disinformation, data privacy, and other topics” outlining Portugal's determination towards maintaining an ethical AI standard. This law ensures that Portuguese citizens will not be stripped of any freedoms, rights, or powers by AI or other digital advancements.

Areas of Cooperation: As one of the leading nations in AI technology, Portugal is a strong advocate for sustainable and ethical AI development. Portugal healthcare leaders have even collaborated with the World Health Organization (WHO) to expand upon existing guidelines and implementation of AI in global healthcare, and the country would like to further these efforts in collaboration with underdeveloped nations or nations with lackluster AI progress. Portugal will not, however, condone any harmful or potentially unethical AI conduct as it values digital

literacy and freedom as demonstrated through Law 27/ 2021 passed by the Portuguese Charter of Human Rights in the Digital Age.

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Delegate: Gideon Morris

Delegation: Bridgeport High School

Country: Rwanda

Council: International Telecommunication Union

Topic: Ethical AI Environment

National Interests: around the world, Artificial intelligence systems are causing shockwaves in the political, economic, and technological sectors of our society. It is certainly true that as this technology grows, so too do its benefits and problems. As of February 2026, countries like Ireland, a major tech hub, expel a massive amount of energy, as much as thirty five percent of total energy consumption. However with the inherent risks of such a system, Rwanda recognises the massive benefits that AI can bring to a developing nation. With the assistance of AI, there can be a variety of improvements to healthcare, government services, and education in areas where those can be suboptimal.

National Policies: Currently, Rwanda has a vast set of laws in the "National AI Policy" act, officially implemented and passed in 2023. This policy allows the government of Rwanda to set up a committee for all future AI societal problems, educate citizens on AI sustainability and basic skills on how to operate it, integrate AI into city planning, and increase literacy rates by artificial intelligence powered learning. This allows for a major increase in development as well as a stepping stool up on the global stage, allowing for previously isolated and scattered smaller countries to be a greater part of the rest of the world. Additionally there are two regulatory groups in Rwanda, MINICT, which aims to grow AI responsibly, attempting to train it for safety and competence, and RURA which deals with the physical problems of AI, like energy and water consumption.

Areas of Cooperation: Rwanda's current policies strive to work with other countries to prosper in the inevitable aftermath of the rapid AI development currently present in a safe and responsible manner. Rwanda firmly believes that for the current landscape of technology to progress in a beneficial way, both economically and sustainably, there needs to be strong regulations, but also promotion of the use of AI where other methods are insufficient, and in order for that to happen, there should be a basic set of regulations on AI present across the board, in every country, especially in developing countries that are more susceptible to AI damaging ecosystems and workforce.

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Delegate: Isaac Boyce
Delegation: Bridgeport High School
Country: Saudi Arabia
Council: International Telecommunication Union
Topic: Ethical AI Environment

National Interests: Propelled by the Saudi Data and AI Authority (SDAIA) as part of its Vision 2030 economic diversification strategy, Saudi Arabia is rapidly developing an ethical environment for artificial intelligence. We are aiming to become a top 15 global AI nation by 2030. We are strongly focusing on aligning AI development with local, cultural, religious, and international ethical standards.

National Policies: There are several organizations that have been established to ensure that AI is being used ethically. The SDAIA, established in 2019, is the main authority that is in charge of AI governance, strategy, and ethical frameworks. In 2023, it issued AI ethics principles that focus on fairness, accountability, transparency, safety, and privacy. These apply to all stakeholders with the intent of guiding the entire AI lifecycle. The Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL), enacted in 2023, is designed to govern data privacy and sovereignty. Saudi Arabia is investing in sovereign AI platforms to ensure cultural alignment and data privacy. An example of this is an Arabic language model called ALLaM. Saudi Arabia is also adopting international standards through the SDAID such as ISO 42001. Added in 2024, its primary purpose is for AI management systems to ensure global interoperability and trustworthiness. AI in Saudi Arabia is not limited only to men. With the addition of the Elevate program (as a partnership with google cloud), we plan on training 25,000 women in AI over the next 5 years.

Areas of Cooperation: As stated before, Saudi Arabia has incorporated the ISO 42001 along with other countries because AI safety is an issue and we want to ensure that AI is safe to use globally. Saudi Arabia and the United States are developing a crucial AI partnership regarding the building of infrastructure, the refining of applications, and the creating of ethical and secure technology standards. This includes supplying of advanced semiconductors, fostering R&D for AI, establishing data governance, and integrating AI into health, energy, and defense sectors. We still want our AI to align with the standard of our country, but we would be willing to work with other countries who also want AI development that is secure and safe. We believe that AI is something that should be utilized and further developed, but it needs to be used ethically so that it can benefit our country instead of hurting it.

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Delegate: Nirmi Gamage

Delegation: Spring Mills

Country: Sri Lanka

Council: International Telecommunications Union

Topic: Ethical AI Development

National Interests: The National AI strategy marks a critical milestone in the country's digital transformation journey, building on the foundation laid by the Digital Strategy 2030, which aims to harness the power of AI to foster innovation, enhance public services, and promote sustainable development across all sectors. By aligning our AI efforts with the Digital Strategy 2030, we seek to create synergies and accelerate our progress towards a digitally empowered Sri Lanka.

National Policies: We will adopt an iterative approach, starting with a comprehensive responsible AI framework that provides guidelines for ethical AI development. As we gain practical insights, we will refine our AI Governance Framework, carefully balancing innovation-friendly policies with robust safeguards, whilst also ensuring harmonization with international best practices.

Areas of Cooperation: We recognize that AI implementation requires significant financial measures and technical expertise. To address this, we will explore innovative financing models, such as public-private partnerships, and will actively seek collaboration with international partners and institutions. We will also prioritize the development of local AI talent and create an enabling environment for AI entrepreneurship and innovation.

[AI White Paper March 2024-c09aa49f7990358ad1442103b804511d.pdf](#)

Serving as an Officer in YG and UN

1. Officer Candidates for YG and UN are determined by a Nomination Election conducted by local YLA Chapters. Chapters may nominate only one (1) candidate for each office. **One must secure the nomination of one's Chapter** to seek office. See Section 7 of the YLA Advisor Kit.

2. **YG and UN Officers must attend and participate in the total YLA Teen Leadership Summit at Camp Horseshoe June 14-20, 2026.**

NO EXCEPTIONS, NO EXCUSE. Do not even ask.

Not attending the total June 14-20, 2026, Summit means you forfeit your office. You have vacated your office. Another person may be appointed to the vacated office – or at the opening session of the program an election may be held.

3. The Summit is essential to **YG and UN success.** **Here's why** the Summit:

YLA is distinctly different – YLA is unique. Not a class, not a textbook, not lectures, not defeating another team. YLA is living the big questions to create community.

Officers and members in YLA Chapters, YG, UN Officers have significant responsibility. Many of us have experience in our school cheer, football, **basketball, debate, and soccer teams.** **Our team's goal is to win** – defeat other school teams. Team captains lead the team.

YLA is different in that the goal is a "win" for the greater good of our communities, state, nation and our world. YLA brings together students from different schools, communities, and backgrounds to work together.

How do we do that when much of our outlook and experience is to defeat the other person – defeat the other team.

YLA begins with the role of participants and our officers in local YLA Chapters, YG and UN. First, one must seek office not as a personal win or a win for their school and certainly not as a resume builder. Our purpose is greater than that.

YLA brings together students from different schools, communities, backgrounds, and experiences to make homes, schools, communities, our states and world better.

Chapter officers as well as YG and UN Officers have a more difficult responsibility than school teams whose goal is to win for their school. YLA officers must see beyond their school and friends to a much bigger and more complex challenge.

Where school teams have weeks of training and practice, Chapter, YG and UN Officers have one week at Horseshoe to become a team while at the same time interacting with other peers at camp to create an even bigger team all focused on the greater good of our states and world.

Another challenge is that YLA achieves all this by living, sharing, working, and learning together in a six-day Leadership Summit at Horseshoe. There is no **textbook to read, there is no series of lectures to absorb, there is no “makeup”** session by showing up for something else. It is all by doing in a new place doing all it requires to build community bringing everyone together.

YLA including YG and UN do not happen by chance. It happens because of the team/community building experience officers have at the Horseshoe week.

We live complicated lives. We all have competing opportunities, responsibilities, and demands to navigate. Some may be reluctant to spend a week away from the family, friends, home, familiar surroundings and routines. Stepping out into a new place with new people is not easy for many to do.

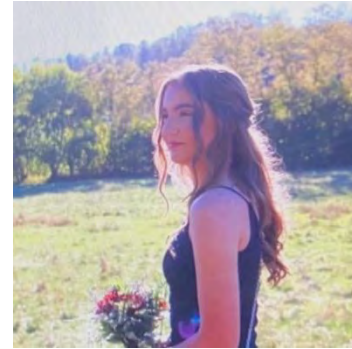
Leadership involves making choices and venturing out into the new. Choose to step up to life changing experiences at Horseshoe.

Choose carefully.

2027 Candidate

President of General Assembly

Peyton (Apollo) Brown



1. Past Participation

My freshman year was when I started YLA. I was walking in the halls of my new school and saw some familiar faces from band. Next thing I knew, I was handed a clipboard and asked to join YLA. I didn't know what YLA was, nor did I know if I was interested in it. Despite not having any knowledge on what it was, I decided to give it a shot, and I fell in love with the program. At first, I enjoyed volunteering; being involved in the community has always been something I've taken part in. I later went the fall conferences both in 2024 and 2025. Then, I was introduced to MUN (Model United Nations) and registered for it. I chose the country of Russia and was able to get a resolution passed in committee and on the floor; as of 2026 I will be the country of Belarus and inspire to do the same. Later, Youth in Government rolled around, and I wasn't sure what I would do, so I chose to be a page to observe the legislative process and get to know my way around the capital. I was approached by our current governor, Sarah McBee, asking if I would be interested in running for an officer position, and as of now (my sophomore year) I hold the office of Historian in my delegation and in 2026 Youth in Government Legislation and I will be serving as Senate Chaplain.

2. Leadership Style

Before I detail my leadership style I'd like to define what a leader is to me: a leader is someone who helps when they can, guiding those who they teach to be better citizens or people. Leaders to me are those who uplift their communities and care for their cause greatly. Now to continue over to my preferred style of leadership, I tend to teach. I've always loved to teach, and it's always been one my passions. I've always considered it one of my greater strengths. Another factor of my leadership style is that I am a hands-off leader, I watch those who I'm leading, especially when it comes to solving an issue. I listen to their ideas and conflicts and provide my input to keep the topic rolling to find a solution. A third factor of my leadership style is communication; the world seems to lack it. I always find it effective when a team can communicate and work accordingly. Especially when it is the upmost important. I believe these qualities can help other delegates to succeed, not only in Youth in Government but, in many other places. Each of my skills provides stable leadership, and the ability to grow as leaders under my style.

3. How I Would Help Other Delegates to Succeed

My top priority will be making sure all delegates both old and new succeed in having a fulfilling Model United Nation experience, although I cannot guarantee a resolution will be passed I will be able to provide guidance to newer delegates and maintain a fair and balanced debate and or questioning in the General Assembly.



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June 14 - 20, 2026

Character • Leadership • Service •
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Hearts That Give



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CAMP HORSESHOE
FOR AN
UNFORGETTABLE WEEK!

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Summit Highlights:

- Expand your network - new friends and contacts
- Create family - community - life long friends
- Discover possibilities - ideas - new skills
- Enjoy these beautiful mountains
- Dive into a new life away from daily distractions
- Enjoy family style good food
- Enhance communication, organizing leadership skills
- Learn how to lead, serve and engage others
- Youth in Government, Model United Nations
- YLA Youth Action Council
- Make your YLA Chapter, YG, UN the best for everyone!

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🎓 Who Can Attend?

Rising 9th–12th graders ready to learn, lead, and level up their future 🧠💪

🔪 Worried About Cost?

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🧠 Level Up Your Leadership

Build real skills: communication, teamwork, organization, and confidence. Lead now. Lead later. 🚀

🤝 Make Real Friends

Meet people who listen, support you, and hype you up—for life ❤️

🔥 All the Fun

Sports. Music. Campfires. Creek exploring. Variety Show. Outdoor adventures. Non-stop memories 😄🌲

❤️ Give Forward

Learn how to make a difference in your school, your community, and the world 🌍

🕒 When Are We There?

📍 Arrive: Sunday @ 2 PM

📍 Leave: Saturday @ 9 AM

Full week = full experience 100



Prepare for Success

Gather with youth leadership officers, interested teens, and other service-minded people to make a real difference for good. Discover your potential by expanding your mind and developing skills for leadership success. Plus, learn how to lead your student groups with excellence. Invest one week at Horseshoe and you'll gain skills, friendships, adventures, and memories to last a lifetime.

The Ohio-West Virginia Youth Leadership Association is an equal opportunity provider.



YLA Model UN Resolution Writing Guide

The following offers guidance on preparing a Model United Nations resolution, which is a nonbinding call to action to address a specific challenge facing the world community. This guide includes an example resolution with the correct format. The information is adapted from that contained in the United Nations Association web site.

Who: Any delegate in the committee can write a resolution. The author of a resolution is the sponsor. Most resolutions have multiple sponsors because it takes a group of countries to share good ideas and find consensus. If there is only one sponsor they must find a co-signatory.

What: A resolution is a document that contains all the issues that the committee wants to solve (preambulatory clauses) and the proposed solutions (operative clauses) to that issue.

When/Where: Resolutions are usually prepared and written during “unmoderated caucus” where delegates are free to roam around the committee to collaborate on ideas with each other.

Why: The ultimate purpose of a committee session is to pass a resolution. All the speeches, debate, negotiation, and teamwork are supposed to lead up to a resolution which contains the proposed solutions to the issue. A simple majority can pass a resolution and send it to the General Assembly for further debate and voting.

How: Resolutions consist of three parts: a heading, preambulatory clauses, and operative clauses.

1. Heading: The heading contains four pieces of information: the committee name, the sponsors, the signatories, and the topic. In small committees it is not necessary to have both multiple sponsors and multiple signatories, although it strengthens your product.

2. Preambulatory clauses: The preambulatory clauses state the background and issues that the committee wants to resolve on this issue. It may state reasons why the committee is working on this issue and highlight previous international actions on the it. Some pre-ambulatory phrases to start these clauses that frame the problem and its history follow:

Affirming...	Deeply regretting...	Having studied...	Noting further...
Alarmed by...	Expecting...	Noting with regret...	Taking into account...
Bearing in mind...	Fully aware...	Noting with approval	Welcoming...
Deeply concerned...	Further deploring...	Realizing...	Emphasizing...
Convinced...	Having considered...	Recalling...	Further recalling...
Desiring...	Having received...	Seeking...	Guided by...

3. Operative clauses

Operative clauses state the solutions that the sponsors of the resolution propose to resolve the issues. The operative clauses should address the issues specifically mentioned in the preambulatory clauses above it. Some operative phrases to start these clauses that describe the solution to the problem outlined by the preambulatory clauses follow:

Affirms...	Encourages...	Further recommends..	Strongly condemns...
Condemns...	Endorses...	Notes...	Transmits...
Considers...	Expresses its hope...	Has resolved...	Trusts...
Deplores...	Further proclaims...	Proclaims...	Invites...
Designates...	Further condemns...	Reminds...	Regrets...
Emphasizes...	Further invites...	Solemnly affirms...	Reaffirms...

Amendments

Approved draft resolutions are modified through amendments. An amendment is a written statement that adds, deletes or changes an operative clause in a draft resolution. The amendment process is used to strengthen consensus on a resolution by allowing delegates to change the operative clauses (pre-ambulatory clauses cannot be modified). There are two types of amendments:

1. A **friendly amendment** is a change to the draft resolution that all sponsors agree with. After the amendment is signed by all of the draft resolution's sponsors and approved by the committee chair, it will be automatically incorporated into the resolution.
2. An **unfriendly amendment** is a change that some or all of the draft resolution's sponsors do not support and must be voted upon by the committee. This also refers to delegates who did not write this resolution at all but see potential in it as long as several changes are made to it. Prior to voting on the draft resolution, the committee votes on all unfriendly amendments.

Example Resolution: The following is a resolution passed in 2021 that extends a funding for a UN peacekeeping operation in the Darfur region of Chad and Sudan. The content of yours will differ but the flow of the heading and pre-ambulatory and operative clauses should be the same.

Committee: Administrative and Budgetary

Sponsors: South Africa, The United Kingdom

Signatories: Senegal, France, Japan

Topic: Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007, by which the Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for an initial period of 12 months from 31 July 2007, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2559 (2020) of 22 December 2020, by which the Council decided to terminate the mandate of the Operation as of 31 December 2020,

Recalling also its resolution 62/232 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 75/251 C of 30 June 2021,

1. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;
2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Operation;
3. *Approves* the donation of assets of the Operation, with an acquisition cost of 145,456,300 United States dollars and a net book value of 55,291,700 dollars, to the Government of the Sudan;
4. *Decides* to keep under review, during its seventy-sixth session, the item entitled "Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Committee: _____

Sponsors: _____

Signatories: _____

Topic: _____

Preamble:

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Operative clauses:

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OHIO-WEST VIRGINIA YOUTH LEADERSHIP ASSOCIATION



Model United Nations



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2300 MacCorkle Avenue,
SE Charleston, WV 25304

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Erma Byrd Gallery



"The United Nations, whose membership comprises almost all the States in the world, is founded on the principle of equal worth of every human being." -Kofi Annan