

Committee: UN Environment Programme

Topic: Climate Change Mitigation

Country: Germany



Climate change remains one of the most urgent and far-reaching challenges facing the international community today. Rising global temperatures, increasingly frequent extreme weather events, and shifting ecosystems have already begun to reshape economies and threaten human livelihoods across the globe. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2023), global temperatures have increased by approximately 1.1°C since pre-industrial times, with continued warming expected without significant intervention. These environmental shifts disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, particularly in developing nations that lack the resources to adapt effectively. As both a major industrial economy and a global leader in environmental policy, Germany recognizes the urgent need for coordinated international action that balances sustainability with economic growth.

Germany has consistently positioned itself at the forefront of climate action through both domestic policy and international cooperation. Central to its strategy is the Energiewende, a large-scale transition toward renewable energy designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency. Germany aims to generate at least 80% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030 (Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, 2022). Additionally, Germany remains a strong supporter of the Paris Agreement, implementing carbon pricing systems and emissions reduction targets aligned with global standards (United Nations, 2015). Through its leadership within the European Union, Germany continues to advocate for stricter environmental regulations and collective accountability among member states.

To address the ongoing climate crisis, Germany proposes a multi-faceted approach centered on global cooperation and innovation. First, Germany calls for increased international investment in renewable energy infrastructure, particularly in developing nations where access to sustainable energy remains limited. Second, Germany supports strengthening enforcement mechanisms within existing agreements to ensure compliance with emissions targets. Finally, Germany advocates for expanding global climate financing initiatives to assist vulnerable countries in both mitigation and adaptation efforts. These proposals aim to create a more equitable and sustainable framework for addressing climate change while promoting long-term global resilience.

References

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action. (2022). *The Energiewende: Germany's energy transition*.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2023). *Climate change 2023: Synthesis report*.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Topic: Cybersecurity and International Stability

Country: United States



Cybersecurity has become a defining issue in maintaining international peace and stability in the digital age. As societies grow increasingly dependent on interconnected technologies, vulnerabilities in cyberspace have created opportunities for malicious actors to disrupt governments, economies, and critical infrastructure. Cyberattacks targeting essential systems such as healthcare, finance, and energy have increased significantly in both frequency and sophistication. According to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (2023), ransomware attacks alone have cost billions of dollars globally, underscoring the urgent need for coordinated international responses. These evolving threats demonstrate that cybersecurity is no longer solely a domestic concern but a shared global responsibility.

The United States has taken a leading role in addressing cybersecurity challenges through both national initiatives and international partnerships. Domestically, the U.S. has implemented comprehensive cybersecurity strategies designed to protect critical infrastructure and strengthen resilience against cyber threats. Internationally, the United States collaborates with allies through organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which has formally recognized cyberspace as a domain of warfare and developed collective defense strategies (NATO, n.d.). Additionally, the United States supports the work of the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts, which focuses on establishing norms for responsible state behavior in cyberspace (United Nations, n.d.). These efforts reflect a broader commitment to maintaining a secure, open, and stable digital environment.

To further strengthen global cybersecurity, the United States proposes the development of clearer and more enforceable international norms governing state behavior in cyberspace. Enhanced intelligence-sharing partnerships among nations would also improve early detection and response to cyber threats. Additionally, increased investment in cybersecurity education and workforce development is essential to address the growing complexity of digital threats. Finally, the United States supports the creation of international rapid-response teams capable of assisting countries during major cyber incidents. These solutions aim to foster cooperation, reduce vulnerabilities, and promote long-term global stability in the digital domain.

References

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. (2023). *Cyber threat overview*.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (n.d.). *Cyber defence policy*.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Group of Governmental Experts on developments in the field of information and telecommunications*.

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Global Refugee Crisis

Country: Turkey



The global refugee crisis represents one of the most pressing humanitarian challenges of the modern era. Conflict, political instability, and environmental disasters have forced millions of individuals to flee their homes in search of safety. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2024), over 100 million people are currently displaced worldwide, marking the highest number in recorded history. Refugees often face significant barriers, including limited access to healthcare, education, and employment, while host countries must manage increasing economic and social pressures. This crisis demands a coordinated international response grounded in shared responsibility and humanitarian principles.

Turkey has played a central role in responding to this crisis, particularly due to its proximity to conflict zones such as Syria. Hosting more than 3.5 million Syrian refugees, Turkey remains the largest refugee-hosting country in the world (UNHCR, 2024). The Turkish government has implemented policies to provide refugees with access to essential services, including healthcare and education. In collaboration with the European Union, Turkey has also worked to manage migration flows and improve living conditions for displaced populations (European Union, n.d.). Additionally, Turkey cooperates with the International Organization for Migration to coordinate humanitarian assistance and support integration efforts (IOM, 2023). These actions reflect Turkey's ongoing commitment to addressing the crisis while maintaining regional stability.

Despite these efforts, the scale of displacement requires broader international cooperation. Turkey proposes increased financial support and burden-sharing among nations to ensure that responsibility is distributed more equitably. Expanding investment in refugee infrastructure, including housing, education, and healthcare systems, is also critical. Furthermore, addressing the root causes of displacement through diplomatic conflict resolution must remain a priority for the international community. These solutions aim to create a more sustainable and humane global response to forced migration.

References

European Union. (n.d.). *EU-Turkey cooperation on migration*.

International Organization for Migration. (2023). *World migration report*.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2024). *Global trends report*.

Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council

Topic: Ethical Use of Artificial Intelligence

Country: Japan



The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence has transformed global society, offering significant benefits while also raising complex ethical concerns. AI technologies are increasingly used in sectors such as law enforcement, hiring, and surveillance, where they can influence critical decisions affecting individuals' rights and freedoms. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (2022), poorly regulated AI systems risk reinforcing existing inequalities and producing discriminatory outcomes. These concerns highlight the need for comprehensive governance frameworks that ensure AI development aligns with fundamental human rights principles.

Japan supports the continued advancement of artificial intelligence while emphasizing the importance of ethical oversight and human-centered design. The Japanese government has adopted national AI guidelines that prioritize transparency, accountability, and fairness in technological development. Japan also actively collaborates with international organizations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, which has established global principles for responsible AI use (OECD, n.d.). Additionally, Japan works with the United Nations to promote dialogue on the intersection of AI and human rights (United Nations, n.d.). These initiatives reflect Japan's commitment to ensuring that innovation does not come at the expense of ethical responsibility.

To address the global challenges associated with AI, Japan proposes the development of international standards for ethical AI under the United Nations framework. These standards should include clear guidelines on data privacy, algorithmic transparency, and accountability. Japan also encourages increased investment in research focused on reducing bias in AI systems. Furthermore, strengthening collaboration between governments, academic institutions, and private companies will be essential in promoting responsible innovation. These proposals aim to ensure that artificial intelligence is developed and deployed in a manner that benefits all members of society while protecting fundamental rights.

References

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (n.d.). *OECD principles on artificial intelligence*.

United Nations. (n.d.). *Artificial intelligence and human rights reports*.

UNESCO. (2022). *Recommendation on the ethics of artificial intelligence*.