WrightMUN

High School Model UN Conference Guide

Saturday, April 18, 2026

Wright State University

White Hall

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Conference Timeline (BRIEF)

8:00-9:00am   Arrival, Sign-In and Continental Breakfast

9:00am   Opening Ceremony (White Hall Gandhi Auditorium)

9:30am   **Committee Session 1**

12:00-1:00   Lunch

1:00pm   **Committee Session 2**

4:00pm   Closing Ceremony (White Hall Gandhi Auditorium)

Conference Timeline (DETAILED)

8:00-9:00am   Arrival, Sign-In and Continental Breakfast

9:00am   Opening Ceremony (White Hall Gandhi Auditorium)

- Drs. Shannon and Anderson Welcome and Announcements
- SecGen Marwah Almuzoughi conference overview

9:30am   **Committee Session 1**

- GA3 in White Hall Rm 101 (Gandhi Auditorium)
- SC in White Hall Rm 120 (McGee Auditorium)

12:00-1:00   Lunch

1:00pm   **Committee Session 2**

- GA3 in White Hall Rm 101 (Gandhi Auditorium)
- SC in White Hall Rm 120 (McGee Auditorium)

4:00pm   Closing Awards Ceremony (Gandhi Auditorium)

Conference Staff and Roles

Staff

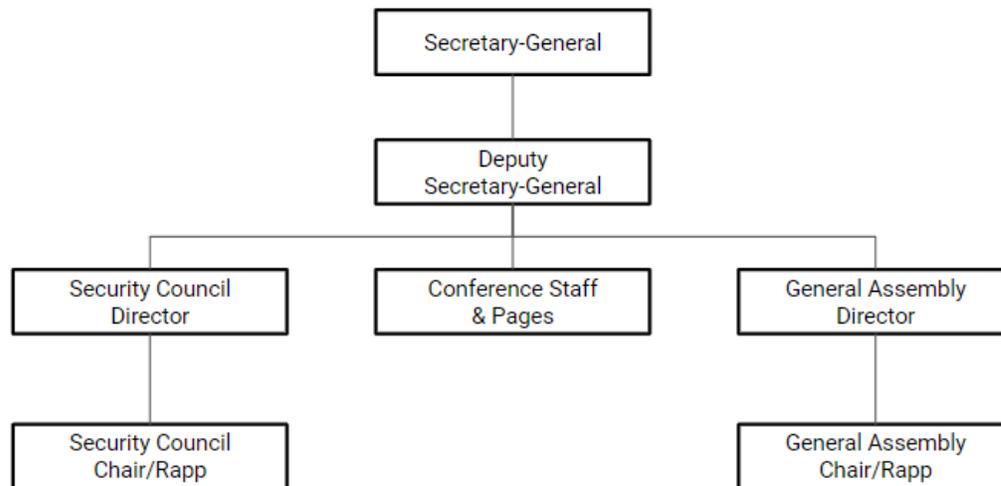Secretary General **Marwah Almuzoughi**

Security Council Director **Murphy Van Balen**

     Chair **Klay Warner**

General Assembly 3rd Committee Director **Molly Holloway**

     Chair **Chloe Johnston**

Faculty Advisers **Liam Anderson** and **Vaughn Shannon**

Secretary-General (SG): Head of the conference staff; assists Faculty Advisors in conference preparation; available to all students, staff, and faculty advisors for any questions or concerns.

Committees are composed of a Director and Chair, collectively known as the Dais *(Day-us).*

Dais: Table at the front of the conference room where the Director and Chair are located.

Director: Staff member that is responsible for the committee. The Director decided the committee topics and wrote the associated Background Guide.

Chair: Staff member in charge of leading the committee in formal session in accordance with rules of procedure.

How Committee Works

Committee flows between formal and informal sessions. During formal session, decorum must be maintained as a sign of respect for fellow delegates and staff. It is important to note that in order to be recognized in formal session delegates must raise their placard.

The following activities occurring during formal session:

- Rules and procedures are enforced by the Dais

- Decorum must be maintained

- Professional conduct is always required

- Speakers' list is managed

- Policy speeches are conducted

- Delegates may not work on working papers during formal session

- Delegates may pass notes as a form to communicate with other delegates;

While in a formal session, delegates are not allowed to speak; however, they are allowed to pass notes. Notes are subject to inspection by the Dais at any time and all notes passed must be committee relevant and appropriate. Informal session is when the committee has suspended formal session for a granted period of time voted on by the committee.

Informal session is for the creation of working papers and negotiating between delegates. Delegates will negotiate policy and collaborate to generate working papers that outline the solutions to the topic before the committee. Once accepted by the Dais, a working paper becomes a Draft Resolution. During voting session, Draft Resolutions are voted on. If the Draft Resolution obtains the required votes then it becomes a Resolution. Only the SC has the ability to create legally binding resolutions.

Conference Rules of Procedure

Rules and Procedures are critical to maintain order and the flow of the committee. Delegates are to raise their placard to be recognized by the chair to make a motion, to vote, or during roll call. Understanding rules and procedure is critical for delegates. Please refer to the following for a list of motions that can be made in committee with an explanation as to the purpose and associated voting. For your convenience, a short form summary sheet of motions is included.

Rules of Procedure (Short Form)

Motion	Debate	Vote
Point of Order*	None	None
Appeal of the Chair*	None	Majority
Suspension of the Meeting	None	Majority
Adjournment of the Meeting	None	Majority
Closure of Debate	2 Against	2/3 Majority
Division of the Proposal (Used in voting only)*	2 in Favor, 2 Against	Majority
Request Recorded Vote (Used in Voting only)*	None	None
Set the Speaker's Time	2 in Favor, 2 Against	Majority
Close the Speakers List	None	Majority
Reopen the Speakers List	None	Majority
Adoption of the Agenda	None	Majority

WrightMUN Rules of Procedure (Long Form)

Motion	Purpose	Debate	Vote	Explanation
Point of Order*	Correct an error in procedure	None	None	Refers to specific rule
Appeal of the Chair*	Challenge an initial decision of the Chair on a Point of Order	None	Majority	Question the Chair's ruling on a Point of Order
Suspension of the Meeting	Recess meeting for a defined period	None	Majority	Used to go into informal session or break for a given amount of time
Adjournment of the Meeting	End Meeting	None	Majority	Used only on final day; End committee for the year
Closure of Debate	Vote on all Draft Resolutions; Moves committee immediately into voting procedure	2 Against	2/3 Majority	Ends all discussion on current topic

Division of the Proposal (Used in voting only)*	Consider clause(s) separately from rest of draft resolution to create an annex Part I: Procedural vote on if this motion should be considered. Part II: Substantive vote to accept or reject separate clauses	2 in Favor 2 Against	Majority	Voted on in order of the most to least disruptive change to the document If passes: Annex passes If fails: Clause(s) discarded and no longer part of any draft resolution
Request Recorded Vote (Used in Voting only)*	Document the votes of committee members; The default is to adopt by consensus	None	None	Granted upon request without deliberation, electronic voting replaces Roll Call votes; other motions may still be considered
Set the Speaker's Time	Set or change the time allotted to each speaker	2 in Favor 2 Against	Majority	Prior approval from Dais required or may be ruled out of order; never permitted during the first committee session
Close the Speakers List	No additional speakers may be added to the list	None	Majority	No additional speakers may be added to the list and once it is exhausted, committee will go into voting procedure
Reopen the Speakers List	Open a closed list	None	Majority	Reopens the speakers list allowing more speakers to be added
Adoption of the Agenda	Approval of agenda order	None	Majority	Sets the order in which topics will be discussed

<u>**Security Council Background Guide**</u>

Staff:

        Director   Murphy Van Balen
        Chair   Klay Warner

Topic: The Situation in Myanmar

Introduction

The current ongoing conflict within Myanmar started following a military coup in February 2021 led by Min Aung Hlaing and the State Administration Council on the basis of suspected election fraud.[1] This coup would lead to over 3.5 million internally displaced persons by the end of 2024 and has resulted in one of the most severe humanitarian crises in modern times.[2] It led to the formation of several distinct anti-coup militias that would be a major factor in the escalation of the conflict. Several ethic militias also have formed: the Three Brotherhood Alliance comprised of the Arakan Army (AA), the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA), Kachin Independence Army (KIA), and Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA).[3] These ethnic militias focus their attention on opposing the junta and aim to minimize the control the military could hold over designated regions of Myanmar.

A distinct turn in the resistant efforts would come in October 2023, when the Three Brotherhood Alliance launched Operation 1027 – which would go on to capture over 50 towns, military strongholds, and outposts in order to weaken the influence of the junta in key regions essential to the conflict.[4] While this weakened the junta, it brought into the fold another key issue. Though Operation 1027 in generally thought of a success for the ethnic militias, it was less than coordinated on the battlefield and went to highlight that all of the ethnic militias participating has individual personal goals and a distinct vision for how to shape Myanmar's future.[5]

The armed conflict between the junta and these militias has led to a rapid increase of ethnic tensions throughout Myanmar. These are most prevalent in the Rakhine State with the Rohingya Muslim population. As of October 2025, over 350,000 Rohingya have become displaced since the end of the ceasefire in November 2023.[6] The Rakhine State has also seen a major rise in dangerous sea crossing attempts by the Muslim community into Bangladesh. As of January 2026, roughly 5,600 Rohingya people have departed on these dangerous crossings

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[1] Amnesty International. 2023. "Everything You Need to Know about Human Rights in Myanmar 2020." Amnesty International. 2023. https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-east-asia-and-the-pacific/myanmar/report-myanmar/.
[2] "Myanmar Emergency | UNHCR US." 2025. UNHCR US. 2025. https://www.unhcr.org/us/emergencies/myanmar-emergency.
[3] "The Changing Role of the Three Brotherhood Alliance – Human Development Forum Foundation." 2025. Hdff.org. 2025. https://hdff.org/the-changing-role-of-the-three-brotherhood-alliance/.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid.
[6] A/HRC/60/20

with a reported number of nearly 900 either missing or dead.[7] Additionally, the people of Rohingya have been stripped of their right to citizenship, face severe limitations on movement to other states, and receive significantly smaller access to education and health services.[8]

In addition to this coup and the ongoing ethnic issues, Myanmar has been plagued with climate issues and natural disasters which have led to a further deterioration of living conditions for the Burmese people. Most recently, a 2025 earthquake left two million people facing food insecurity and damaged – or destroyed – tens of thousands of houses, roughly 70 health facilities, and disrupted access to essential services – medical and personal – for millions of people.[9] This earthquake has so far led to over 3,500 confirmed fatalities.[10] Natural disasters have increased levels of humanitarian aid needs; however, this has also opened the door for looting incidents primarily by junta soldiers.[11]

As a result of the coup and the subsequent fighting, the distinct suppression of political participation has led to increased difficulty in moving towards a stable, central government. As of August 2025, more than 29,000 arrests have been made on political grounds with over 22,000 remaining in detention facilities without fair and judicial trails.[12]

Background

Prior to the 2021 coup, Myanmar's government consisted of a semi-democratic civilian led government with a military backing. Representatives were elected at both the national and regional levels into a representative parliamentary government. Elections are held through 2 votes. The first vote working in a first-past-the-post system to fill the upper and lower parliaments of the national government. It should be noted that roughly a quarter of all seats for these parliaments were reserved for military appointees. The second vote would then be to elect the president and two vice presidents – however – this would not occur until after the new parliament was selected and convened.[13]

In 2025, elections were to resume during the ongoing conflict, however, they seemingly lack the freedom to fully express their opinions given the widespread national violence. With the

[7] "Situation Myanmar Situation." 2021. Unhcr.org. 2021. https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/myanmar#powerbi.

[8] Rattray, Courtenay. 2025. Review of *Secretary-General's Remarks at the UN High-Level Conference on the Situation of Human Rights of Rohingya and Other Minorities in Myanmar*. Edited by United Nations. September 30.

[9] OCHA. 2025. "Myanmar." OCHA. https://www.unocha.org/myanmar.

[10] "UN Expert Calls for Emergency Security Council Action to Address Ceasefire Violations after Devastating Myanmar Earthquake." 2025. OHCHR. 2025. https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/04/un-expert-calls-emergency-security-council-action-address-ceasefire.

[11] Ibid.

[12] "Myanmar: Death, Destruction and Desperation Mirror 2017 Atrocities – UN Report." 2017. OHCHR. 2017. https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/09/myanmar-death-destruction-and-desperation-mirror-2017-atrocities-un-report.

[13] "Myanmar: Mechanics of the Elections." 2016. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 2016. https://carnegieendowment.org/posts/2015/09/myanmar-mechanics-of-the-elections?lang=en.

enactment of an election protection law, dozens of individuals in Myanmar have been arrested for speaking out against the government or election process.[14] In addition, armed groups have threatened those travelling to both vote and hold elections and have bombed local administration offices in several states within Myanmar.[15]

Role of the International System

The conflict within Myanmar has vastly gone under the radar of the international system, however, as the number of refugees continue to rise and the risk of spillover increases, more international states are taking note. As aforementioned, over the mass exodus of Rohingya people from the Rakhine State to Bangladesh has certainly involved this nation. In addition to Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, India, Indonesia, and other regional Member States have welcomed an estimated 1,596,600 refugees and asylum seekers as of December 2025.[16]

Several international organizations have contributed to the humanitarian aid need of Myanmar. As of January 2026, the European Commission donated a total $15.9 million and the Government of the Republic of South Korea had donated $11.7 million.[17] As of September 2025, the UN response plan for Myanmar noted that of the necessary funds to provide humanitarian aid to all those in need is only 22% funded.[18]

Several regional and international actors have worked to minimize the effects of the war on the people of Myanmar. The People's Republic of China brokered a ceasefire in January 2025, between the junta and the several of the ethic militias – however – following the attack on a convey by the Red Cross Society of China and several city aerial attacks in April 2025, the ceasefire has since ended.[19] Other international organizations include the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which has signed a Five Point Consensus on ending the war in Myanmar.[20] This, in congruence with Security Council Resolution 2669 (2022), has called for a peaceful solution and an immediate end to the violence in Myanmar by all parties.[21]

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[14] "Myanmar: Türk Warns against Violence and Intimidation ahead of Military-Controlled Vote." 2025. OHCHR. 2025. https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/12/myanmar-turk-warns-against-violence-and-intimidation-ahead-military.
[15] "Myanmar Elections Marked by Fear as UN Warns Civilians Are Coerced from All Sides." 2025. UN News. December 23, 2025. https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/12/1166662.
[16] "Situation Myanmar Situation." 2021. Unhcr.org. 2021.
https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/myanmar#powerbi.
[17] OCHA. 2018. "Myanmar." OCHA. January 30, 2018. https://www.unocha.org/myanmar.
[18] "'Wars, Disasters, Displacement, Hunger' Continue to Burden Myanmar." 2025. UN News. September 11, 2025. https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/09/1165826.
[19] "UN Expert Calls for Emergency Security Council Action to Address Ceasefire Violations after Devastating Myanmar Earthquake." 2025. OHCHR. 2025. https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/04/un-expert-calls-emergency-security-council-action-address-ceasefire.
[20] "Myanmar: UN Expert Urges ASEAN Not to Step Backward by Recognising Junta's 'Sham Elections' at Its 47th Summit." 2025. OHCHR. 2025. https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/10/myanmar-un-expert-urges-asean-not-step-backward-recognising-juntas-sham.
[21] S/RES/2669 (2022)

Human Rights Violations

As the civil war in Myanmar continues to escalate, the risk of human rights violations within the conflict zone has increased. Following the junta's airstrikes in 2023, the UNHCR reported an increase of looting within civilian properties that were then burned by the departing soldiers.[22] Additionally, during the same aftermath, junta soldiers were reported to immolate survivors of the airstrikes, set fire to designated food storage facilities, and burning cattle.[23] These such airstrikes targeting civilians and civilian structures continued to be attacked through 2024 and 2025 in increasing numbers. Between March and May of 2025 alone, OHCHR reported over 108 total airstrikes with the estimated death of at least 89 people. [24]

Additionally, the GA and SC have continued to notate the grave human rights violations committed against the population of Myanmar taking a specific interest in the violations against children. Within A/78/842 – S/2024/384, the United Nations verified over 2,000 grave violations against children within Myanmar.[25] These violations include – but are not limited to – forced recruitment by the Myanmar armed forces, attacks on schools and hospitals, as well as direct killings.[26]

Addressing the Humanitarian Crisis in Myanmar

As of 2023, more than 1.6 million people with Myanmar have become internally displaced and more the 55,000 civilian buildings were destroyed directly following the coup.[27] Thus, leading to one of the biggest present humanitarian crises within the world today. As of 2024, more than 22 million people within Myanmar were in need of some level of humanitarian aid with a requirement of over $1.4 billion USD to provide the necessary aid to the effected populations.[28] The Rakhine, Sagaing, Mandalay, and Yangon States being disproportionally more effected than other regions within Myanmar.[29]

Conclusion

The situation in Myanmar is a continuously escalating situation as the junta and the ethnic militias continue to battle over strongholds within several states. With millions of citizens becoming internally displaced, civilian infrastructure being targeted, and the distinct human rights violations, the situation in Myanmar has become a major geopolitical issue leading to

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[22] Myanmar, Ohchr. n.d. "Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar."
https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/myanmar-factsheet.pdf.
[23] Ibid.
[24] "UN Decries Deadly Myanmar Airstrike, amid Mounting Military Attacks on Civilians." 2025. UN News. October 8, 2025. https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/10/1166062.
[25] "General Assembly Security Council Children and Armed Conflict." n.d.
https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/095/07/pdf/n2409507.pdf.
[26] Ibid.
[27] United Nations. 2023. "More than Two Years On, Impact of Myanmar Military Coup 'Devastating' | UN News." News.un.org. March 16, 2023. https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/03/1134682.
[28] Corsi , Marcoluigi . 2024. Review of *Myanmar: Humanitarian Response Plan 2025. Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2025*, December. https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/117588.
[29] Ibid.

potential stability concerns within the region. As of the operation 1027 in October 2023, there have been major shifts in power – especially in relation to the Three Brotherhood Alliance and similar groups.[30] This, however, has added to the concerns of ethnic cleansing of the Rohingya Muslim population at the hands of the AA.[31] With over 350,000 Rohingya have become displaced since the end of the ceasefire in November 2023, in addition to the rise in dangerous sea crossing attempts, the crisis within the Rakhine State of Myanmar has only continued to escalate.[32] Despite the attempts by the UN to call for an end to the violence, a clear and functional solution has not been establish. While several regional players have attempted – and in some cases briefly succeeding – to establish a ceasefire, the junta and ethnic militias have shown no real intent of staying true to these such agreements for longer than what is convenient to regather troops and strategize their next move. With all these growing issues in mind, the urgency to address this 5-year conflict has increased substantially.

Questions to Consider

As delegates conducting further research and consider how to address this topic, consider:

1. How can the Security Council help bring conflict in Myanmar to a conclusion? What is your Member State's position on the conflict? Which side if any does it support?
2. How has your Member State contributed to solving the humanitarian crisis?
3. How does the risk of human rights violations contribute to the continuous violence within Myanmar?

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[30] "The Changing Role of the Three Brotherhood Alliance – Human Development Forum Foundation." 2025. Hdff.org. 2025. https://hdff.org/the-changing-role-of-the-three-brotherhood-alliance/.
[31] "Myanmar: Death, Destruction and Desperation Mirror 2017 Atrocities – UN Report." 2017. OHCHR. 2017. https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/09/myanmar-death-destruction-and-desperation-mirror-2017-atrocities-un-report.
[32] A/HRC/60/20

GA3 Background Guide

Staff:

Director	Molly Holloway
Chair	Chloe Johnston

Topic: Ethical AI in Human Rights

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become one of the most influential technologies shaping global governance, development, and human rights. The United Nations (UN) generally describes AI as digital systems capable of performing tasks that "normally require human intelligence," such as reasoning, learning, and problem-solving, a definition reflected in UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence adopted by the General Conference in 2021.[33] As with all emerging technologies, the UN grounds its approach in its foundational understanding of human rights, articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which affirms that all individuals are entitled to rights and freedoms "without distinction of any kind," including rights to privacy, equality, dignity, and non-discrimination.[34]

As AI systems increasingly shape decisions about access to services, information, and opportunities, the UN has emphasized the need for ethical AI, defined through UNESCO's global standard as AI developed and deployed in ways that uphold transparency, accountability, fairness, and human rights.[35] Closely related is the concept of responsible AI, highlighted by the UN General Assembly in its 2024 resolution on "safe, secure, and trustworthy" AI systems, which calls on Member States to ensure that AI throughout its lifecycle respects, protects, and promotes human rights.[36] Central to these principles is data protection, which UN bodies, including OHCHR and UNHCR, frame as the safeguarding of personal data from misuse, discrimination, and unauthorized surveillance, ensuring that individuals retain meaningful control over their information in accordance with international human rights law.[37] As GA3 considers the ethical implications of AI, these UN established concepts provide the foundation for evaluating how states can uphold human rights in an era of rapidly advancing technology.

Background

The pace of AI development has surpassed the world's ability to regulate it, prompting growing concern across the UN system about the risks unfolding in real time as increasingly complex and

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[33] UNESCO. *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence*. UNESCO General Conference, 2021.

[34] United Nations. *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. 1948.

[35] UNESCO. *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence*. UNESCO General Conference, 2021.

[36] United Nations General Assembly. Resolution on "Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems." 2024.

[37] UNHCR. *Policy on the Protection of Personal Data of Persons of Concern to UNHCR*. 2015.

autonomous systems begin influencing decisions that affect human rights, governance, and global stability. Reporting from the UN Chronicle notes that generative AI is accelerating at a pace that is reshaping information ecosystems and public decision-making in real time.[38] OHCHR similarly cautions that the rapid deployment of AI technologies is outstripping existing human rights safeguards, creating immediate risks for privacy, equality, and democratic participation.[39] External analyses reaffirm these concerns, including a 2024 report from the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), which warns that confusion surrounding emerging "agentic AI" systems models capable of autonomous goal seeking behavior poses significant governance challenges if left unaddressed.[40] UNRIC adds that the speed and scale of AI adoption have already begun to magnify structural inequalities, particularly in regions lacking strong regulatory protections.[41] As these technologies become more embedded in essential services, humanitarian operations, and public administration, the UN stresses that the window for establishing effective global safeguards is narrowing rapidly.[42]

Generative AI has already reshaped information environments, influencing how people communicate, learn, and access public information.[43] OHCHR warns that these technological shifts are unfolding faster than regulatory frameworks can adapt, creating new vulnerabilities for individuals and communities.[44] UN human rights experts have emphasized that AI is increasingly embedded in decisions related to employment, policing, migration, and social protection, often without transparency or meaningful oversight.[45] According to the United Nations Regional Information Centre (UNRIC), these deployments can reproduce or even intensify existing inequalities when AI systems rely on biased or incomplete data.[46] The UN has also raised concerns about the rapid expansion of AI-enabled surveillance technologies, which can disproportionately affect marginalized groups and undermine rights such as privacy and equality.[47] General Assembly (GA) resolution 78/213 reinforced these concerns on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of digital technologies, underscoring that digital systems must be governed in ways that prevent discrimination, protect privacy, and uphold

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[38] UN Chronicle. "Safeguarding Human Rights and Information Integrity in the Age of Generative AI." 2024.

[39] OHCHR. "Human Rights Must Be at the Core of Generative AI Technologies." 2024.

[40] Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). "The Lost Definition: How Confusion Over Agentic AI Risks Governance." 2024.

[41] United Nations Regional Information Centre (UNRIC). "Protecting Human Rights in an AI-Driven World." 2025.

[42] United Nations General Assembly. Resolution 78/213: Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Digital Technologies. 2023.

[43] *UN Chronicle.* "Safeguarding Human Rights and Information Integrity in the Age of Generative AI." 2024.

[44] Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). "Human Rights Must Be at the Core of Generative AI Technologies." 2024.

[45] United Nations General Assembly. *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression,* A/73/348, 2018.

[46] United Nations Regional Information Centre (UNRIC). "Protecting Human Rights in an AI-Driven World." 2025.

[47] OHCHR. "The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age." 2022.

international human rights law.[48] This commitment was further strengthened two years later in A/Res/80/215, which reaffirmed the need for human rights based digital governance and urged Member States to address emerging risks posed by rapidly evolving technologies, including heightened threats to equality, information integrity, and the rights of vulnerable groups.[49]

At the same time, UN bodies acknowledge that AI can strengthen human rights protections when developed and governed responsibly, including through improved accessibility tools, humanitarian early warning systems, and more efficient public-sector services.[50] However, OHCHR stresses that these benefits depend on strong safeguards that prevent discrimination, misinformation, and intrusive monitoring.[51] The UN General Assembly reinforced this position in its 2024 resolution on "safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems," urging Member States to ensure that AI throughout its lifecycle is aligned with international human rights law and does not exacerbate inequality or discrimination.[52] Non Governmental Organizations(NGOs) engaged in UN processes have likewise stressed that strong human rights safeguards must guide AI governance, cautioning that inadequate oversight could deepen existing inequalities and expose vulnerable communities to greater harm. UN analyses further highlight that generative AI has intensified challenges related to information integrity, including the spread of synthetic content that can distort public discourse and weaken democratic participation.[53] As AI capabilities continue to evolve, the General Assembly has emphasized that coordinated global action is necessary to ensure that AI strengthens, rather than undermines, the dignity and freedoms of all people.[54]

Existing Frameworks

The United Nations has developed a steadily expanding set of frameworks to guide the ethical governance of artificial intelligence, reflecting the rapid growth of AI systems across sectors. One of the most significant global instruments is UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, adopted unanimously by 193 Member States in 2021, which establishes shared values, principles, and policy actions for responsible AI governance.[55] The recommendation outlines obligations for states to adopt regulatory frameworks, conduct ethical impact assessments, and ensure that AI systems uphold human rights, fairness, and transparency. UNESCO has since supported Member States through tools such as its AI

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[48] United Nations General Assembly. *Resolution 78/213: Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Digital Technologies*. 22 Dec. 2023.

[49] United Nations General Assembly. *A/RES/80/215: Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Digital Technologies*. 22 Dec. 2025,

[50] United Nations, *Safeguarding human rights and information integrity in the age of generative AI. UN Chronicle*. (2024)

[51] OHCHR. "Human Rights Must Be at the Core of Generative AI Technologies." 2024.

[52] United Nations General Assembly. Resolution on "Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems." 2024.

[53] *UN Today*. "Information Integrity and Human Rights in the Age of Generative AI." 2024.

[54] United Nations General Assembly. Resolution on "Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems." 2024.

[55] UNESCO. *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence*. UNESCO General Conference, 2021.

Readiness Assessment Methodology, which helps governments evaluate national preparedness for ethical AI governance.[56] Within the UN system, the Chief Executives Board for Coordination endorsed the Principles for the Ethical Use of Artificial Intelligence in the United Nations System in 2022, creating a unified approach for how UN agencies develop and deploy AI internally.[57] These principles draw directly from UNESCO's Recommendation and emphasize accountability, sustainability, and human rights-centered design across all UN operations. They also establish expectations for transparency in UN-run AI systems, including documentation, risk mitigation, and safeguards for affected populations. Human rights protections are further reinforced through the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), which apply to technology companies and AI developers.[58] Building on these commitments, General Assembly resolution 79/325 (2025) established an Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence and launching a Global Dialogue on AI Governance. This framework creates the UN's first dedicated scientific body for assessing AI risks and opportunities and provides a formal mechanism for international cooperation, transparency, and evidence-based policymaking.[59]

A 2025 OHCHR report analyzing the application of the UNGPs to AI related activities stresses that states must protect against human rights abuses linked to AI, while companies must conduct due diligence to identify, prevent, and remedy harms arising from algorithmic systems.[60] The report highlights challenges such as opaque supply chains, biased training data, and insufficient oversight of private-sector AI deployments, urging stronger regulatory alignment with international human rights law. At the General Assembly level, Member States adopted A/Res/78/265 (2024), marking the first global consensus on safe, secure, and trustworthy AI.[61] The resolution calls on states to promote inclusive governance, strengthen data protection, and ensure that AI systems are aligned with the UN Charter and international human rights standards. It also encourages capacity building for developing countries and emphasizes the need for global cooperation to address cross border AI risks. Together, these frameworks form a multilayered governance architecture that guides Member States, UN agencies, and private actors in advancing ethical and rights-based AI development.

Conclusion

As artificial intelligence continues to advance, the international community faces a pivotal moment in determining how these technologies will shape the future of human rights. The United Nations has consistently emphasized that AI's benefits, whether in development,

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[56] UNESCO. "AI Readiness Assessment Methodology." 2022.
[57] United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. *Principles for the Ethical Use of Artificial Intelligence in the United Nations System*. 2022.
[58] United Nations. *Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights*. 2011.
[59] United Nations General Assembly. *A/RES/79/325: Establishment of an Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence and the Global Dialogue on AI Governance*. 2025,
[60] Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). *The Practical Application of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to the Activities of Technology Companies, Including Those Related to Artificial Intelligence*. 2025.
[61] United Nations General Assembly. *A/RES/78/265: Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems*. 2024.

accessibility, or governance, can only be realized when systems are designed and deployed within a rights-based framework. At the same time, the risks posed by biased algorithms, opaque decision-making, and expanding surveillance capacities underscore the urgent need for coordinated global action. Existing UN frameworks, from UNESCO's ethical standards to the General Assembly's recent consensus resolution, provide a strong foundation for Member States to build upon. Yet they also reveal gaps that require further attention, particularly in enforcement, accountability, and equitable access to AI governance resources.

For GA3 delegates, the challenge lies in translating these principles into actionable, forward looking policies that reflect both technological realities and the needs of diverse populations. Ensuring that AI strengthens human dignity rather than undermines it will require sustained cooperation, investment in capacity-building, and a commitment to centering human rights at every stage of AI development. As Member States deliberate, the question is not whether AI will influence global society, but how the international community will guide that influence toward outcomes that uphold fairness, transparency, and justice. This session offers an opportunity for delegates to shape a shared vision for ethical global AI governance, one grounded in the values of the United Nations and responsive to the challenges of an increasingly digital world.

Questions to consider

1. How can countries support innovation in AI while still protecting human rights, and what challenges or trade-offs might they face in doing so?

2. What responsibilities do governments, technology companies, and international organizations have in preventing discrimination caused by AI, and how can these responsibilities be shared fairly?

3. How can the international community help developing countries build the skills, technology, and laws they need for ethical AI governance, especially when digital resources are unequal around the world?

4. How should the UN respond to the rise of AI-generated misinformation and synthetic content, and what role can GA3 play in protecting information integrity?

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