MIRAS MODEL UNITED NATIONS

ALMATY 2022

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP: CHOICES AND NEW CHALLENGES FOR THE YOUNGER GENERATION

24-25 FEBRUARY

MIS MUN PROGRAMME 2022

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You are cordially invited to participate in the annual Model United Nations Conference, MIS MUN 2022 organized by Miras International School, Almaty which will be held on February 24th and February 25th in online mode. The theme of this year's conference "Global Citizenship: the Choice and new challenges for the Younger Generation". Model United Nations was founded in 2004. Since that time it has offered delegates the opportunity to get a unique experience working in MIS MUN Committees. Students, interested in solving contemporary global problems, will be able to demonstrate their unique diplomatic abilities and to make decisions that will influence the future of humankind existence. Model United Nations Online Conference, MIS MUN 2022, provides new students the chance to gain a first experience of participating in organized online debates, and provides veteran students the opportunity to practice their debating and public speaking skills. The delegates are going to discuss vital issues of international importance online, to prepare declarations and resolutions, and to learn to negotiate and cooperate under the UN regulations.

MIS MUN 2022 is more than a simulation of the United Nations. The small steps taken at conference 2022 could be the basis for a more human and secure world tomorrow. The United Nations has made great achievements since 1945, but only through critical reassessment of the events can the challenges of tomorrow be effectively met. Through this online conference we provide a unique opportunity to engage students in a professional, friendly and collaborative environment and develop their research, communication and leadership skills. The online sessions will be held in three languages: English, Russian, and Kazakh and students may choose from one of these. Both new and practiced participants will find it a rewarding experience.

Your presence will add a unique element to the international online conference and we sincerely hope you will be among those joining us for MIS MUN 2022.

We invite you to experience what Online Conference MIS MUN 2022 has to offer!

Why Model United Nations online conference "MIS MUN 2022"?

MUN conference is a large-scale roleplay in which high school students "represent" diplomats of different countries online and simulate the real UN committees.

During the conference its delegates discuss the world topical issues and try to resolve them, using joint efforts. Thus, it aims to attract students' attention to present-day global problems while forming a holistic picture of the world, developing inquiry skills and abilities to overcome conflicts, and maintaining intercultural communication and collaboration.

What do students gain from participating in an online MIS MUN conference?

Students will:
- learn new information about world politics
- work with teams in an online format
- improve information search skills
- defend their points of view using powerful arguments
- learn to speak in public
- improve their language skills
- develop their organizational skills
- learn to create official documents
- learn to work in a team and realize the significance of their contribution
- have a good time and meet new friends

Committees and Topics (online format)

- **Security Council (English Language)**

Under the UN Charter, the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

1. **Threats to international peace and security caused by the use of biological weapons in the modern world.**

Due to the increased threat of terrorism, the risk posed by various microorganisms as biological weapons needs to be evaluated and the historical development and use of biological agents better understood. Biological warfare agents may be more deadly than conventional and chemical weapons. led to a further spread of biological weapons and an increased desire among developing countries to have them. During the past century, the progress made in biotechnology and biochemistry has simplified the development and production of such weapons. In addition, genetic engineering holds perhaps the most dangerous potential. Ease of production and the broad availability of biological agents and technical capability have led to a further spread of biological weapons and an increased desire among developing countries to have them. We should create a strong global norm that rejects development of such weapons.

https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/321030#A-worrying-future?
https://www.un.org/disarmament/biological-weapons/about/what-are-biological-weapons/

https://news.stanford.edu/pr/01/bioterror117.html

https://www.icrc.org/en/document/chemical-biological-weapons

2. **Crisis in Afghanistan**

In August 2021, the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA), commonly known as the Taliban, took control of Afghanistan. This shift in power followed a major escalation in conflict between the IEA and government

of Afghanistan over the course of 2021 and a U.S.-IEA deal that saw American forces depart the country rapidly. Most health clinics have closed and the economy has spiralled downwards as the country confronts an ongoing drought and hunger crisis and possible fourth wave of covid 19. Four decades of crisis have weakened the country's ability to cope with new shocks.

Afghans may increasingly resort to leaving the country if they cannot meet their needs inside Afghanistan. Violence in Afghanistan is worsening in intensity and spreading in reach – causing even more human suffering and displacement. Afghan refugees constitute one of the largest protracted refugee situations in the world. The remainder are people of concern, including those who have returned to Afghanistan and are being assisted by UNHCR

https://www.who.int/emergencies/situations/afghanistan-crisis

https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/afghanistan

https://www.care.org/our-work/disaster-response/emergencies/afghanistan-humanitarian-crisis/

https://edition.cnn.com/2021/12/22/asia/afghanistan-taliban-hunger-crisis-children-intl-hnk-dst/index.html

3. Refugee migration crisis

Every single day, families around the world are being forced from their homes. In search of safety and a better life, they are risking everything to escape conflict, disaster, poverty, or hunger, often leaving with nothing but the clothes they are wearing. Migration is not a threat to be stopped, it is a complex phenomenon to be managed. But governments have been failing to meet their legal and moral obligations to provide safety and assistance to vulnerable people in need of help.

While displacement is not a new phenomenon, the scale of the current crisis is unprecedented. Right now, there are more than 82 million people in the world who have been forcibly displaced from their homes – the highest figure recorded by the United Nations since the Second World War. Most people are displaced within their country of origin or remain close to it. Among this growing displaced population are more than 26 million refugees, around half of whom are under the age of 18, and 48 million internally displaced persons, who fled to other areas of their own countries. They have immediate need for clean water, shelter, food and work but focus should also be on their long-term well-being, both in their own countries and the countries which host them.

https://www.oxfam.org/en/what-we-do/issues/refugee-and-migrant-crisis

https://www.unicef.org/media/104191/file/Refugee%20and%20Migr ant%20Crisis% 20in%20Europe%20Humanitarian%20Situation% 20Report%20No.40,%2030% 20June%202021.pdf

https://www.oecd.org/migration/Is-this-refugee-crisis-different.pdf

https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/policy-areas/crisis/ lang--en/index.htm

https://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/migration/taskforce/docs/wca r. pdf

- ## Human Rights Committee (English Language)

The Human Rights Committee is a body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by its State parties. All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must send a report initially one year after acceding to the Covenant and then whenever the Committee requests (usually every four years). The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in   the form of "concluding observations".

1. Combating global racism and various forms of discrimination

There is an urgent need to provide cutting-edge solutions to the increase of racism and discrimination in many regions. Various forms of direct and indirect discrimination, targeting individuals and populations based on their ethnicity, origin, identity (including cultural and religious) have proliferated in societies, normalized these social ills, and exacerbated inequalities and exclusion. Dismantling racism presents many challenges as there are hundreds of years' worth of attitudes and practices that need to be addressed and changed. The first step in ending racism is naming and rejecting these messages and behaviors.

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance can be addressed at local, national, regional and global levels. Organizations, governments and individuals are working hard to tackle this challenge, but more needs to be done.

https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/antiracism_forum_co
nceptnote16032021.pdf

https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/combating-racism-and-racial-
discrimination-europe

https://imadr.org/activity/icerd-cerd/

https://www.unhcr.org/5f7c860f4.pdf

2. Protection of children during armed conflicts

In conflicts across the world, children are on the frontline. In towns and cities, they are bombed in their schools and homes, or maimed by improvised explosive devices. Humanitarian blockades deny them access to food, shelter, and life-saving medicines. Some are targeted because of their ethnicity, some because of their faith. More than 25 articles in the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols refer specifically to children. These include rules on the death penalty, access to food and medical care, education in conflict zones, detention, separation from their family and participation of children in hostilities.

The rights guaranteed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, almost universally ratified, are applicable during armed conflict. The intensity, scope and impact of the violence inflicted on children points to systematic violations of both civil and criminal international law. Yet the perpetrators of these violations, and the leaders who authorize or simply tolerate their actions, seldom face justice, or even fear prosecution.

www.icrc.org/en/download/file/1033/children-legal-protection-factsheet.pdf

https://reliefweb.int/report/world/protecting-children-armed-conflict-0

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_181779.htm#children

https://cms.emergency.unhcr.org/documents/11982/295169/Protection+in
+Armed+Conflict+-+Module+4+-+Protection+of+Civilians+-
+The+role+of+UNHCR/f7553be7-7318-4908-a1a6-ce53d7b0beeb

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3. Developing the role of women's rights in the modern world.

Gender equality is a human right, but our world faces a persistent gap in access to opportunities and decision-making power for women and men. Globally, women have fewer opportunities for economic participation than men, less access to basic and higher education, greater health and safety risks, and less political representation. Guaranteeing the rights of women and giving them opportunities to reach their full potential is critical not only for attaining gender equality, but also for meeting a wide range of international development goals.

Empowered women and girls contribute to the health and productivity of their families, communities, and countries, creating a ripple effect that benefits everyone. Gender- based discriminations, both online and offline have increased their vulnerabilities in all spheres of life, threatening their livelihoods, work-life balance, and mental and physical health. Achieving gender equality will make the world a healthier, happier place by ensuring equal participation of girls and women in education and the work place and by granting women full equality under all laws and ending all policies that disadvantage women.

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/03/international-womens-day-equality-rights/

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3703826/

https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2017-challenges-to-women- human-rights_en.pdf

https://www.hrw.org/topic/womens-rights

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- **Economic and Financial Committee (English Language)**

The United Nations General Assembly Second Committee (also known as the Economic and Financial Committee or ECOFIN) is one of the six main standing committees of the United Nations General Assembly. The Second Committee is responsible for examining problems in the area of global finances and economics.

1. A decent job: A Global Aspiration and a Common Purpose.

Decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men. Productive employment and decent work are key elements to achieving a fair globalization and poverty reduction. precarious employment and under- employment are the main issues in developing countries: 1.4 billion people work in vulnerable or informal employment. To survive, people accept to work in bad conditions, at low productivity rates, in jobs with high turnovers and low incomes, and no social security. They even accept to be underemployed and combine several jobs to try to make ends meet. The result is a high proportion of working poor in developing countries. There has been an increased urgency among international policy-makers, particularly in the wake of the global financial and economic crisis of 2008, to deliver quality jobs along with social protection and respect for rights at work to achieve sustainable, inclusive economic growth, and eliminate poverty.

https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang--en/index.htm

https://unglobalcompact.org/take-action/20th-anniversary-campaign/uniting-business-to-tackle- covid-19/decentwork

https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/topics/employment-and-decent-work en

2. Financing and development of small and medium-sized businesses in a global pandemic

Five months after the coronavirus COVID19 started to spread globally, the global economy was facing unforeseen and rising hardship; millions of workers remained unemployed; while trade, investment and financial markets had collapsed. Yet, the impact of the pandemic has not been equally spread across countries, sectors, and firms of different sizes.

COVID-19 has affected small and medium enterprises as sales shrink by more and their cash drains faster than large firms in the same sector and country. Among them, faster growing firms experience the demand shock somewhat less severely, but they are more exposed to international trade disruption, supply, and finance shocks. Fewer small and medium-size enterprises, for example, start remote work, leaving their workers exposed to health risks. To make it through the pandemic, the majority of firms need development finance help. Although development finance is not enough to fill the financing gap, development finance institutions are relevant -- in investment mobilization, demonstration, and know-how -- as economies move toward recovery and rebuilding.

https://www.un.org/en/observances/micro-small-medium-businesses-day

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8207047/

https://hbr.org/2021/06/lessons-on-resilience-for-small-and-midsize-businesses

3. The global e-commerce market and cryptocurrency, and its development in the modern world.

The emergence of the digital age has impacted every sphere of our lives, but it is the e-commerce sector that has experienced remarkable growth due to the digital boom. The latest innovation in this sphere has been the use of cryptocurrency for online shopping in countries where the domestic currency is constantly fluctuating, causing living conditions to plummet, cryptocurrency can be used to circumvent these situations. Cryptocurrency is a wholly utilitarian practice in which peers oversee each transaction without the oversight of the government. People without a bank account are financially disadvantaged and often must resort to dangerous lending practices. Interestingly, a large number of this population possess a cell phone, and because cryptocurrencies can be transacted through mobile applications, cryptocurrency can easily become a viable option for them. An added advantage of cryptocurrency is that it's completely decentralized, which means that for citizens living in countries with currency instability, cryptocurrency allows them to trade freely across borders with citizens of more well-off countries, creating a level of economic equality.

While many are confident and optimistic about the benefits of blockchain technologies and cryptocurrencies, the challenges related to trust, consumer rights protection, instability of rates remain. To address these challenges, the e- commerce marketplace will have to develop some safeguards against the abuse of cryptocurrency in order to build the trust of both buyers and sellers.

https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Ecommerce%20Global%20Trend%20and%20Develo pment.pdf

https://worldfinancialreview.com/the-influence-of-cryptocurrency-on-the-world-economy/

https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/wkshop_apr13_e/fredriksson_ecommerce_e.pdf

https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2018/06/central-bank-monetary-policy-and- cryptocurrencies/he.htm

- ## Committee of Environment and Development (Russian Language)

The Committee on Environment and Development addresses the following issues:

- Policies and strategies for enhancing environmental sustainability of economic and social development, including climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Policies and strategies for sustainable management of natural resources including water;
- Policies and strategies for promoting inclusive and sustainable urban development.

1. Extreme growth of pollution in the world and possible solutions.

Environmental pollution is one the greatest challenges that the world is facing today. It began since the industrial revolution, increasing day by day and causing irreparable damage to the planet. Broadly, environmental pollution consists of six basic types of pollution, i.e. air, water, land, soil, noise, and light. Pollution can harm all lifeforms, including both plants and animals. The bigger culprit for this is human interference. However, there are some natural processes that also, add to this. All living things depend on Earth's supply of air and water. When these resources are polluted all life is threatened. Pollution is a global problem. Although urban areas are usually more polluted than the countryside, pollution can spread to remote places where no people live. Environmental pollution has its own causes, effects and solutions. Looking into these will help us identify the causes and what steps we can take to mitigate those effects.

https://eartheclipse.com/environment/causes-effects-solutions-to-
environmental- pollution.html
https://www.greenpeace.org/international/story/28533/3-ways-we-can-
solve-the-air- pollution-crisis/
https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/climate-solutions/cities-pollution

2. Environmental regulation of chemicals and waste in the workplace.

The environment is a fragile organism that is in need of legal protection. The latter part of the 20th century started with the important realization that all chemicals, especially organic chemicals, can act as environmental pollutants depending upon the ecosystem into which the chemicals are discharged and the amount of chemical discharged. As a result, unprecedented efforts were then made to reduce all global emissions of all chemicals in order to avoid it. Through the evolution of environmental-oriented thinking followed the formulation and passage of environmental regulations. Chemicals are an essential component of industrial production and are used in sectors ranging from agriculture and mining to manufacturing.

The rapid increase in the use and build-up of chemicals in the environment also comes at a price, including the loss of for the flora and fauna (and any effects on including human health) if not managed effectively, including acute poisoning and even long-term effects in humans such as cancerous growths, neurological disorders, and a variety of birth defects. In addition, harmful chemicals can trigger eutrophication of water bodies, ozone depletion and also pose a threat to sensitive ecosystems and biodiversity. Waste is considered hazardous if it, or any of its ingredients, pose a potential threat to human health or the environment. It can come in solid, liquid or gas form. Many billions of tons of hazardous waste are produced every year, so it's vital it is treated and disposed of safely, with its harmful effects eliminated.

https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/chemicals-and-waste-bringing-about-change-argentina

https://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/sites/default/files/epd/english/
environmentinhk/waste/ guide_ref/files/guide_e.pdf

https://www.hsa.ie/eng/Publications_and_Forms/
Publications/ Safety_and_Health_Management/Section%
207%20Chemicals.pdf

3. Climate change and associated risks around the world.

Climate change is a change in the usual weather found in a place. This could be a change in how much rain a place usually gets in a year. Or it could be a change in a place's usual temperature for a month or season. Pollution has an interesting effect on climate. Essentially, gases form a veil around the planet which holds heat in, increasing the overall temperature of the planet. The rise in planetary temperature, or global warming, is not immediately noticeable. However, even a rise of a few degrees causes catastrophic changes in weather. This is happening now. Global temperature has significantly over the years. The protective atmosphere is further being polluted by methane gas released from melting icecaps. This is causing rampant weather issues around the planet. For much of it, there is little turning back but there are things we can do. Scientists think that Earth's temperature will keep going up for the next 100 years. This would cause more snow and ice to melt. Oceans would rise higher. Some places would get hotter. Other places might have colder winters with more snow. Some places might get more rain. Other places might get less rain. Some places might have stronger hurricanes. For much of it, there is little turning back but there are things we can do.

https://climate.nasa.gov/solutions/adaptation-mitigation/
https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/climate-change-and-health
https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/climate-change-around-world-view-un-regional-commissions
https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/effects-of-climate-change
https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/06/impact-climate-change-global-gdp/

World Health Organization (Kazakh Language)

WHO works closely with the United Nations system to support its Member States in achieving their national priorities and ensuring better health outcomes. WHO strives to increase coherence, effectiveness and efficiency in delivering results.

WHO collaborates with the UN system to position health into the debates and decisions of UN intergovernmental bodies; contribute to a coherent and effective UN system at global, regional and country levels; provide leadership in health-related humanitarian efforts, including as the Health Cluster Lead; and promote alliances and interagency approaches to address health issues.

1. Ensuring a healthy lifestyle for young people in a pandemic

COVID-19 pandemic has changed a lot in the daily lives of people. To slow the spread of the coronavirus, countries around the world have been implementing various measures, including school and institutional closures, lockdown and targeted quarantine for suspected infected individuals. More than a third of the world's population have been home confined less than 4 months after the start of the outbreak. During these difficult times, it has become essential to maintain a healthy lifestyle. While no foods or dietary supplements can prevent COVID-19 infection, by maintaining a healthy diet we can keep our immune system strong for fighting the disease. Also young people are encouraged to put a high priority on their sleep pattern as too much sleep will not necessarily prevent sickness, but could instead adversely affect the immune system. On the other hand, sleep loss and sleep deprivation also impair immune function. Young people in isolation could organize their daily schedule to include physical exercise to cope with the situation of promoting their health while avoiding getting infected by the virus. Maintaining healthy habits will certainly benefit quality of life under pandemic conditions.

https://nutrition.org/how-to-stay-fit-and-healthy-   during-coronavirus- covid-19-pandemic/
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7503726/

https://www.health.mil/News/Articles/2020/05/22/COVID-19-

lifestyle- tips-to-stay-healthy-during-the- pandemi

2. Vaccination in the world and the fight against disinformation.

As vaccines against COVID-19 are developed and become available to the population, misinformation on the safety and approval processes of these has fast spread across online platforms. Experts and scientists are working to secure safe and effective vaccines for people, following the same rigorous standards as for any other medicine. The overabundance of information, some false or inaccurate, about the virus, its origin and effects, as well as about the action of authorities to tackle the pandemic, is making it difficult for people to find reliable sources and guidance they need. Throughout the pandemic online platforms should be encouraged to contribute to the fight against fake news and other disinformation attempts by removing illegal or false contents. With the start of the vaccination campaigns across the EU, efforts to tackle disinformation about COVID- 19 vaccines have intensified.

- https://ec.europa.eu/info/live-work-travel-eu/coronavirus-response/fighting- disinformation_en

- https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/immunizing-the-public- against- misinformation
-
- https://www.un.org/en/un-coronavirus-communications-team/five-ways-united-nations- fighting-%E2%80%98infodemic%E2%80%99-misinformation
- https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/ecpe/vaccines-social-media-spread-misinformation/

3. Supporting children with mental health challenges in a pandemic

It is widely accepted that lockdown and school closures have had a detrimental effect on the mental health of many children. Long lockdowns cause even more damage to many children's mental wellbeing and putting even greater strains on mental health services, potentially for years to come. Rates of depression are increasing since the pandemic began and the people who've been impacted the most and are continuing to feel that impact are people who had pre-existing mental health problems, people of color, those living in deprivation and young people. The ongoing nature of the pandemic really isn't good for us as our brains operate in a very different way when they experience prolonged threats: constantly on edge and alert, and that shrinks the ability to empathize with others. Some may find it harder to regulate emotions or suffer if they don't have contact with extended family, friends, peers. Lack of social connection, lack of community and feeling out of control all breakdown mental health so it is an important challenge for us all.

- https://www.bmj.com/content/372/bmj.n614
- https://www.pnas.org/content/118/9/e2016632118
- https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/youth-and-covid-19- response-recovery-and-resilience-c40e61c6/
- https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jun/02/a-sacrificed-generation- psychological-scars-of-covid-on-young-may-have-lasting-impact
- https://greatergood.berkeley.edu/article/item/why_is_the_pandemic_so_hard_on_young_people

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Commission of Science and Technology for Development (English Language)

1. Artificial intelligence and its ethical use.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has developed into a vital component of our lives. Artificial intelligence is intelligence demonstrated by machines as opposed to the natural intelligence displayed by humans or animals. It has integrated deep into technology to analyze algorithms, automate actions, verify data, and anticipate events. In recent years, as more and more Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning (AI/ML) is applied, the ethics of AI have become a hot topic due to several real legal and public concerns.

Ethics guidelines cover principles such as transparency, justice and fairness, non-maleficence, responsibility, privacy, beneficence, freedom and autonomy, trust, sustainability, dignity and solidarity. Even though AI concepts have been discussed for many years, this area is still counted as an emerging technology due to the speed of practical adoption in the real world. As we all explore this area together, we hopefully can bring some ideas together to establish more discussion and ethical use.

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/10/top-10-ethical-issues-in-artificial-intelligence/

https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/ethics-ai/

https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2020/634452/
EPRS_STU(2020) 634452_EN.pdf

https://www.cleverism.com/top-9-ethical-issues-in-artificial-intelligence/

2. Study of modern technologies for sustainable development

There is continuing commitment by the United Nations Member States to sustainable development, namely promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations. Advancing a nation's technological capacity is an essential factor for expanding peoples' capabilities and achieving sustainable development.

Globalization has implied increased competition among producers/ countries and further stressed the importance of technology for the dynamic transformation of economies and for sustaining growth. The right technologies to make development sustainable are already available today – the challenge is deploying them in the right way. The key challenge is to create links between the people with the ideas, those working on the ground with the local knowledge of how it might work and the financers to back them. Examples of such technologies include carbon capture and

storage systems, more efficient irrigation methods, gm crops, essential medicines, household water purification devices, and manufacturing processes that minimize waste and pollution. While some needed innovations can be fostered through existing public and private mechanisms at the national level, such efforts have proven inadequate to meet global sustainability goals, particularly with regard to meeting the needs of the world's poorest, most vulnerable or marginalized in current and future generations. Too often, technologies are either not developed at all for lack of a sufficiently profitable market, or if developed, are not accessible or well-adapted to end-user needs.

https://unctad.org/news/technology-breakthroughs-achieve-sustainable-development-goals

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/6539117_Adenle_Addressing%20Social_Political%20Dispute%20of%20GMOs%20that%20Influences%20Decision_Making%20in%20Developing%20countries.pdf

https://www.un.org/en/un75/impact-digital-technologies

https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/technological-innovation-sustainability-energy-green-investment

3. Development of electronics, information, and communication technologies in the area of health.

eHealth is the cost-effective and secure use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in support of health and health-related fields. It encompasses multiple interventions, including telehealth, telemedicine, mobile health, electronic medical or health records, big data, wearables, and even artificial intelligence. The role of eHealth has been recognized as pivotal in attaining overarching health priorities such as universal health coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals. However, implementation of ICTs remains difficult and involves changes at different levels: patients, healthcare providers, and healthcare organizations. Disparities in access to health information, services, and technology can result in lower usage rates of preventive services, less knowledge of chronic disease management, higher rates of hospitalization, and poorer reported health status. Governments and the private sector should

work together to take advantage of such a viable human resource to come up with the solutions of the problems in healthcare around the world.

https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-d/opb/str/D-STR-E_HEALTH.05-2012-PDF-E.pdf

https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/health-communication-and-health-information-technology

https://www.scientificworldinfo.com/2019/09/the-benefits-and-challenges-of-e-health-technologies.html

General Resources

The resources listed below are only a starting point for your research. We highly recommend extensive use of academic books; scholarly journals; newspaper articles and information from websites of UN bodies, affiliated non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other international or regional organizations such as the World Bank, WHO, OECD, APEC, etc. Delegates are advised to evaluate online sources carefully and only use reputable sources.

- *NMUN Rules of Procedure*
- *NMUN Delegate Preparation Guide*
- *Committees and Topics*
- *United Nations Website*
- *United Nations Handbook*
- *The PGA Handbook: A practical guide to the United Nations General Assembly*
- *UN Bibliographic Information System*
- *UN Global Issues Overview*
- *UN Research Guides and Resources*
- *CIA World Factbook*
- *NMUN Conduct Expectations*
- *Position Papers*
- **http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/research/topic-research**
- **https://www.unitedambassadors.com/munassembly-unhq-committees**
- **http://www.nhsmun.nyc/committees#***

In Committee:

Schedule:

Model United Nations MIS MUN 2022 Almaty will hold eight committee sessions over two days of conference. Committee Chairs and Co-Chairs guide the progression of debate over the course of these sessions while enforcing and educating delegates about formal rules of parliamentary procedure. Although not a required outcome of conference, delegates are challenged to reach a consensus in their committee, often in the form of resolutions or other written document, while accurately representing their countries' policies.

Working papers and resolutions:

Working papers are used to collect and circulate delegate ideas about a topic. These ideas are debated and eventually developed into formal documents written in the style of actual UN resolutions. These resolutions represent hours of debate, negotiation, and compromise and may eventually be adopted as the formal recommendation of a committee following strict voting procedures. In addition, to maximize the incentive for compromise, only one resolution can be passed for each topic.

Press Corps

Another opportunity for non-traditional representation, Press Corps gives a select group of delegates the opportunity to represent various real world news sources. These reports and journalists will be in the charge of capturing important moments during the MIS MUN online Conference, whether through an article critiquing a resolution, a political video about a controversial issue, an interview with the popular Chair, or photos of committees in session. Press Corps publications will be posted on a conference blog, making Press Corps delegates the voice of conference.

Debate

Debate is at heart of every MIS MUN online Conference. Whether during un-moderated caucuses, lunch-time meetings or contained in written notes, debate provides a means for sharing and disputing viewpoints, establishing dialogue, and reaching a consensus.

MIS MUN online Conference is a forum for new ideas and creative solutions. Delegates should come prepared to engage in lively debate while respecting themselves and their peers.

Closing ceremony: reading the resolutions

The delegates of the committees will present their resolution. Representatives of the coordination Council will give Certificates to participants and delegates of the UN Model MIS MUN 2022 conference. Online photo session.

Zoom advice for online conference participants:

- Choose clothes that are free of stripes and small patterns.
- If you are performing with Bluetooth headphones, keep a spare pair of wired ones. Do not use Air Pods - the sound is not good.
- Wear glasses that do not receive glare from windows and screens. Contact lenses area better choice, if possible.
- Turn off applications that use the internet. Connect by cable if possible.
- Choose a neutral background, such as a light-colored wall. Do not have anything distracting in the background.
- Do not use a swiveling or swinging chair.
- Set the light source so that it is directed towards your face. During the day you can sit in front of the window.
- Clean the camera. Adjust the angle: the camera should be approximately at eye level.
- Tell your family that you have a performance. Make sure that there are no interruptions during the conference.
- Turn off notifications on your phone, laptop, tablet and also vibrations on smartwatches.

If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact:

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We are looking forward to welcoming you at online MIS MUN 2022 in Almaty!

Yours sincerely,

MIRAS MUN 2022 Team

http://mismun.miras.kz