

8TH ACG MUN CONFERENCE

DAY 3

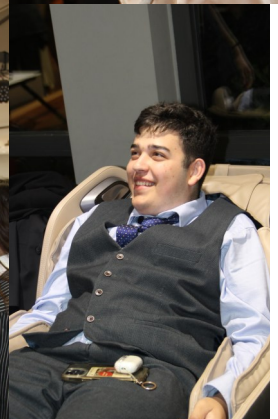
ALGERIA

MAS

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Social Event





THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CHALLENGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT *By Mareva Xristodoulidi*

Unemployment is still among the biggest economic and social issues still confronting nations around the globe. This condition (known as unemployment) can impact millions of individuals in a diverse array of both ages and levels of expertise, as those looking for work are unable to find a job. Unemployment can be caused by a range of reasons, such as economic downturns, innovations in technology, and changes in surrounding industries. Automation and AI are on the rise, and it has people worried about the destruction of jobs and certain sectors of

the economy.

Youth unemployment is a key problem, with many young graduates unable to find work. This can have lasting impacts, like lower lifetime earnings and delayed career advancement. Youth unemployment rates are often multiple times higher than the overall unemployment rate in many countries nowadays .

Unemployment does not only come with financial hardship. Studies have found connections between unemployment and a wide range of broader social problems, such as mental health issues, family strain and social isolation. When Citizens have little hope of employment they



are often turned to crime instead, which leads to decreased social cohesion.

To sum up, unemployment is a social and economic issue that not only affects young people but also people that have worked hard all their lives but suddenly they have lost their jobs. It's really important for each of us to try to find a way to solve this global issue.



The Future of AI in Global Governance: Benefit or Threat?

by Anna Vervenioti

Artificial Intelligence is rapidly advancing and transforming economies and societies. Even though AI offers multiple advancements in governance, diplomacy, and crisis management, it also raises multiple ethical and security concerns. As the world moves toward deeper AI incorporation, the UN and other international bodies must find a way to regulate and control AI in order to promote stability and peace.

But you may ask which the opportunities and challenges of AI in govern-

ance are. AI has the prospects to transform governance by automating public services, improving transparency and enhancing decision-making. AI-driven data analysis can be used by governments to predict economic trends, respond to humanitarian crises effectively, even detect corruption. For example, AI-powered warning systems can help prevent conflicts through analyzing patterns of violence and political instability.

However, AI also presents numerous challenges. Accountability issues are brought up by the use of AI in policymaking; who bears respon-

sibility if an AI system renders a flawed decision? Moreover, there is a growing risk of AI reinforcing injustice and unfairness if trained on one sided data, potentially exacerbating disparities.

Additionally, one of the most pressing concerns is the rise of "killer robots", (autonomous weapons). Fears of uncontrolled warfare are increased by the ability of these AI-driven military systems to function without human interference. Many human rights organizations, and even UN officials believe



AI should be prevented from making life-or-death decisions on the battlefield.

But the question remains: should AI-powered weapons get banned, or should countries develop guidelines to control usage? Without international agreements, the risk of an AI arms race could bring great problems to global security.

The Role of the UN in AI Regulation

The United Nations has taken initial steps to address AI governance. In 2023, the UN Secretary-General proposed a global AI regulatory framework, emphasizing the need for ethical development and use of AI. However, enforcing AI regulations re-

mains challenging due to differing national interests and technological capabilities.

Possible solutions include:

- A Global AI Governance Body: Establishing an international body to supervise AI regulations, similar to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for nuclear technology, is one potential solution.
- AI Ethics Guidelines: Developing global moral guidelines for the application of AI in security, human rights and governance.
- Banning Lethal Autonomous Weapons: Implementing legally enforceable agreements to limit the creation and use of weapons powered by AI.

Concluding, international collaboration is necessary to ensure that AI advances mankind



and not endanger it. In order to develop regulations that strike a balance between innovation and morality, governments, corporations, and international organizations must collaborate. Clear decision-making, human rights commitment, and responsible leadership are essential for the future of AI in global governance.

Will technology excel international diplomacy, or will nations get together to govern AI before it becomes unmanageable? The world order will be shaped by the choices made today for many years to come.



The role of the youth combating climate change

by Eleni Grivea

The role of the youth in combating climate change is becoming more urgent than ever. As the new generation, we have the power to shape the world we live in—and the future we leave behind. The climate crisis isn't just an environmental issue; it's a call to action for all of us. It's our responsibility to protect the planet, not only for ourselves but for future generations, for our children and their children.

One of the most impact-

ful ways youth are driving change is through activism. Look at Greta Thunberg, for example—her Fridays for Future movement inspired millions of young people around the globe to take a stand and demand urgent action on climate change. It's proof that no matter how young you are, you have the power to change the world.

Youth-led movements are pushing governments, corporations, and entire industries to recognize the severity of the climate crisis and take responsibility. When



we stand together, our voices become unstoppable. We've shown that youth can mobilize, speak up, and lead the way to a more sustainable future.

But activism is just one part of the equation. We are also advocating for change at all levels—from local to global. Every petition we sign, every conversation we have, and every policy we advocate for brings us one step closer to real solutions. Young people



are demanding more than just promises, we want actions. We're pushing governments to adopt stronger climate policies—policies that prioritize renewable energy, sustainable farming, and carbon emissions reductions. We are no longer waiting for change to happen, we are creating it. This is our time to influence decisions that will determine the future of our planet.

Furthermore, youth today are becoming innovators in sustainability. Across the world, young entrepreneurs are developing technologies that are changing the way we live and consume. From creating renewable energy solutions to launching sustainable businesses, we are proving

that economic success and environmental protection can go hand-in-hand. These innovations offer

hope and inspire others to join the movement. They show that the world doesn't have to be stuck in its old ways—we can create new paths forward.

On a personal level, the youth are leading the charge in lifestyle changes that reduce our environmental impact. We're cutting down on plastic use, reducing waste, and adopting more sustainable diets. These small actions might seem insignificant alone,



Every choice we make sends a message to the world that we care about our planet—and we are willing to make sacrifices for its future.

Most importantly, youth are pushing for climate justice. We are standing up for those most affected by the climate crisis—vulnerable communities, indigenous groups, and developing nations. We are advocating for solutions that are not only sustainable but also equitable. We want a future where no one is left behind, where the most vulnerable are protected, and where everyone has access to clean air, water, and a safe environment.

The truth is, we don't have

but collectively, they have the power to transform industries and make sustainability the norm.



time to wait. The climate crisis demands urgent action, and youth have the energy, creativity, and drive to make a difference. Together, we have the power to create a movement that reshapes the world and ensures a sustainable future for all. The planet needs us, and we need each other. So let's rise up, take action, and inspire everyone around us to join in. The time for change is now, and the youth are leading the way. Let's make it happen.



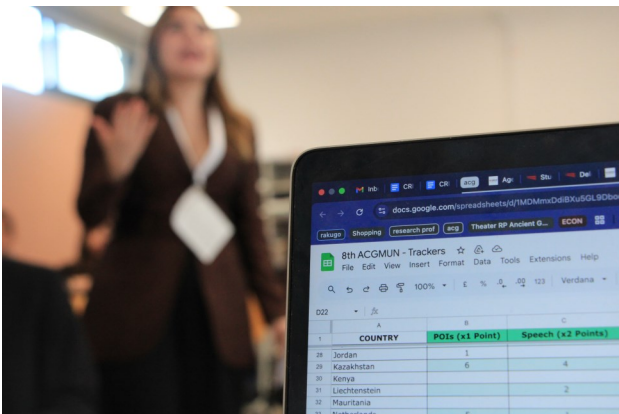
Gender Equality

By Konstantinos Chantanis

More than 850 million women and girls are living in countries rated as “very poor” for gender equality, says a new report, subjecting them to a litany of potential restrictions and abuses, including forced pregnancies, childhood marriage and bans from secondary education. The SDG Gender Index, published by Equal Measures 2030, a coalition of NGOs, found that no country has, so far, achieved the promise of gender equality envisioned by the UN’s 2030 sustainable development goals (SDGs). Between 2019 and 2022, nearly 40% of countries – home to more than 1 billion women and girls – stagnated or declined on gender equality. The SDG index, which benchmarks gender equality across 139 countries,



gave 45 countries – including large parts of west, central and sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and countries in Asia including Bangladesh and Myanmar – its worst rating of “very poor”. In addition to the 857 million women and girls living in countries rated “very poor”, 1.5 billion lived in countries rated “poor”. Only one country, Switzerland, was rated “very good”. The report said the “dismal scenario” means global gender inequality could be worse in 2030 than when the goals were set in 2015, as armed conflict, accelerating climate breakdown, anti-gender campaigns and threats to democracy stall or reverse progress. If current trends continue, equality will



not be achieved until the 22nd century. “From the explosion of domestic violence during the pandemic to the Taliban getting back into power in Afghanistan, from the brutal repression of the Woman, Life, Freedom movement in Iran and the repeal of Roe v Wade in the US, women’s rights are being eroded,” said Chiara Capraro, the programmed director for gender justice at Amnesty International UK. Almost every country in the world agreed to targets to achieve gender equality by 2030 as part of the UN’s SDG initiative Yet in the past few years there has been a widespread failure concerning progress on women’s rights, which have declined in a number of countries including Poland, the US and Afghanistan. Both Poland and the US have taken regressive steps on abortion rights. In the US 14 states have enacted near-total abortion bans. Under the Taliban, women and girls in Afghanistan have undergone what human rights groups are calling a “gender apartheid”, banning them from secondary school, many forms of paid employment and even speaking or showing their faces outside their homes. Some of the regression in countries such as Sudan, Myanmar and Ukraine can be blamed on recent outbreaks of violence. The report



said 614 million women and girls were living in conflict-affected countries in 2022 – 50% higher than the number in 2017. Heather Barr, an associate director of the women’s rights division at Human Rights Watch, said: “We have seen a number of conflicts which have had a devastating impact on women and girls and set back progress in those countries. We can see that with the horrific reports of sexual violence in Sudan, the rise in domestic violence in Ukraine and restrictions on abortion access. This is the best way to ensure that we bring about the real changes needed to achieve gender equality, rather than just talking about it. The SDG Gender Index precedes the annual UN Women snapshot report, to be published later this month, which is expected to document another year of poor progress.

TACKLING THE GLORIFICATION OF EXTREMIST IDEOLOGIES FUELING RACISM, XENOPHOBIA, AND RELATED INTOLERANCE IN EUROPE

by Eirini Bampali

We are currently living in a time of crisis, where there is widespread anxiety about issues such as inequality, inflation, living conditions, social change, and immigration. Unfortunately, these fears are often exploited by populist politicians who spread racist and xenophobic ideologies. As a result, far-right parties are gaining popularity across Europe, with their views influencing mainstream right-wing policies and even holding ministerial roles in coalition governments.

While opposition to immigration, Islam, and the EU has long been a unifying factor for these parties, they have now

also adopted new causes such as culture wars, minority rights, and economic uncertainty. The recent refugee crisis has only added fuel to the fire, as it provided a convenient issue for these parties to exploit and further their nationalist agenda. This is especially true in countries that were already struggling with the economic crisis of 2008, which has reinforced negative attitudes towards foreigners and created a fertile ground for xenophobic sentiments to grow. The fear of losing national identity and traditional values due to globalization

and open borders has also contributed to the rise of extremist views expressed by far-right parties. Populist politicians have taken advantage of these fears by using xenophobic rhetoric to gain support, scapegoating im-

migrants and minorities for economic and social problems.

To combat the appeal of extremist ideologies, it is crucial for governments to implement intelligent policies that address concerns about migration, inequality, and the cost of living. These policies must also be effectively communicated to the public. Access to welfare, jobs, education, healthcare, and other opportunities should not be selective and should be available to both migrants and native citizens. Additionally, stricter legislation should be put in place to combat hate speech,



extremist propaganda, and political movements that promote racist or xenophobic ideologies. Education also plays a crucial role in countering the rise of radical ideologies. Schools and universities must prioritize critical thinking and historical awareness to ensure that young people understand the dangers of extremist narratives. By recognizing and challenging extremist propaganda, we can prevent it from gaining a foothold in society.

In conclusion, the glorification of extremist ideologies that promote discrimination poses a serious threat to social harmony and democratic values. Therefore, it is important to acknowledge the current crisis and the role that fear and exploitation play in the rise of such extremist parties. By implementing intelligent policies, promoting inclusivity, and prioritizing education, we can work towards reducing the appeal of extremist ideolo-

gies and promoting a more tolerant and united society.



The Rising Tide of Hatred (GA3)

by Eleni Tsochou

The world is currently witnessing a severe humanitarian crisis that affects us all. Among the most pressing issues are the alarming rise in gender-based violence and the dangerous spread of extremist ideologies, both of which continue to weaken vulnerable populations. As young people, it is our responsibility to not only acknowledge these crises but also to understand the urgent need for collective action to help those in need and prevent further harm.

One of the most distressing aspects of the current crisis is the rise in gender-based violence. Women and girls are frequently targeted by paramilitary groups. These groups are often involved in organized crime and use violence as a means of controlling populations, instilling fear, and asserting dominance. In the Caribbean, such groups frequently target vulnerable communities where governance and law enforcement may be weaker. Women and girls



face high risks of sexual violence, trafficking and domestic abuse at the hands of these groups.

This widespread abuse not only violates fundamental human rights of these women but also leaves lasting trauma on entire communities.

In parallel with the suffering caused by gender-based violence, the world is witnessing a disturbing rise in extremist ideologies that promote hatred, racism, and xenophobia. Across the globe, far-right movements and violent extremism are on the rise, often fueled by fear, misinformation, and a rejection of diversity. These ideologies have the power to destabilize entire societies, fostering intolerance and violence, while causing the loss of democratic values.



Extremist ideologies frequently target marginalized groups, particularly refugees and migrants. In countries like the United States

of America the rhetoric of hate has been amplified through social media and other platforms, enabling extremists to recruit followers and spread their dangerous beliefs.

The recipe that these people use is old and always works in uneducated and poor communities. Blame the foreigners for anything bad that happens in the country. One thing is certain. From the violent attacks on ethnic minorities in Myanmar and the rise of white nationalist movements in the West, to the radicalization of young people in conflict zones, extremism fuels insecurity and deepens social divides.

This wave of hatred is not only a threat to social harmony but also a significant obstacle to peace and security in many regions.

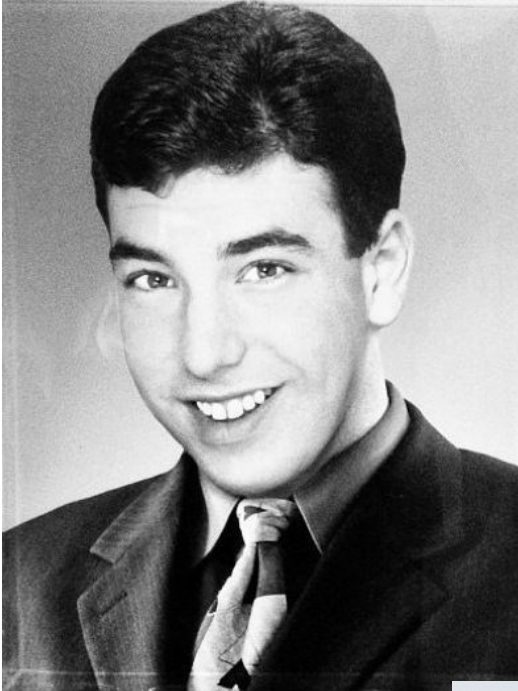


LOOK ALIKES

VOL.3







D(ELEG)ATING



SHIPS



BEST DRESSED





CRISIS



GA3

Today, a chaotic situation happened at the session of the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (GA3) when a group of protesters gathered, shouting 'We want justice'. What started as a peaceful protest took a

different twist when two police officers arrived on the scene. Without any warning, the officers



their weapons, leading to the tragic deaths of those involved. Therefore, this incident has created many questions with an urgent call for force and human rights and an immediate process of action and further investigation into the affair that continues to unfold.

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CRISIS

GA1

From the Crisis that was proposed today, Delegates were shocked to hear during today's GA1 committee session that private security firms were facing a major crisis. With UN report leaks unearthing an explosive



arms trafficking scandal in which private security firms were peddling weapons to both criminal organizations and conflict zones,

breaking the former narrative of cozy arms trading. As more evidence came to light suggesting government involvement, the situation worsened, multiple nations using these firms as a front to camouflage military spending and evade

representatives ached to turn the podium, world laws. Delegates raised concerns about the immediate threat to global security posed by the millions of unaccounted weapons.





CRISIS



Security Council

Security Council simulation's crisis scenario. A number of participants

Delegates were ex-

posed to the Sahelian crisis's human reality during the

portrayed themselves as desperate migrants who had fled their home

countries due to economic collapse, detailing terrifying desert journeys

and being exploited by traffickers. Others depicted vicious trafficking network operators who freely talked about how they took advantage of

the closure of humanitarian corridors and bribed officials across

international borders. Delegates were forced to simultaneously address



the pressing humanitarian crisis and underlying security concerns as a

result of this potent role-play, which vividly depicted the security-

humanitarian relationship at the center of the crisis.



posed to the Sahelian crisis's human reality during the

CRISIS

Ecosoc

An immediate crisis scenario involving British forces holding strategic locations in Kenya and endangering local agricultural output surfaced during today's ECOSOC committee meeting. As the crisis developed, delegates spoke with obvious concern as they ex-

plained how the unexpected occupation endangered both regional food security and Kenyan sovereignty. A strategic takeover of critical distribution and agricultural infrastructure was de-



scribed by representatives, who also emphasized the immediate humanitarian risk to local populations. As soon as

the committee turned its attention to this pressing issue, representatives offered emergency response plans to protect Kenyan agricultural sovereignty and avert possible food shortages in East Africa.



CRISIS



HRC

lation of his Human Rights and his freedom of speech, brought

has been called to come up with a resolution and

A

crisis has struck the Human Rights Committee!

The sudden cry for help from a prosecuted journalist, followed by claims of vio-



up confusion and agitation to the citizens of Bahrain, who stood un-

restore the order regarding the Right of Expression, bringing justice.



certain of what to do. Terror struck soon after, when an armed group stormed in, shooting him to his death. The HRC





CRISIS



EC

We begin today with some new information that has shocked the world. Recently, some formal documents were leaked and have exposed a network of international cooperation's that have been secretly funding large deforestation and illegal waste dumping into rivers. The documents

prove that this has been going on for years, revealing a large number of environmental laws that have been ignored for financial gains causing great damage to ecosystems and local communities.



practices. Activists have been protesting, demanding that the people involved are held accountable. During protests, copies of the official documents are thrown in public squares and corporate headquarters.

For this reason, the Environmental Commission has called for an emergency assembly in order to take action.

These documents contain emails and financial records proving that the executives have personally approved of these harmful



ACG Persons

Questions:

Q1: Where do you see yourself in 10 years?

Q2: If you could travel anywhere to right now, where would it be?

Q3: A genie will grant you a wish, what are you going to wish for?

Q4: What is your favorite book genre?

Q5: What got you interested in MUN?

Miliana Vengerets, advocate ICJ

Q1: A representative probably in UN trying to help people or a lawyer supporting people

Q2: I would love to travel to Thailand, to see the landscapes, taste the food, and i also

love the warm weather

Q3: I would wish for my grades to be balanced so that i can go to the M.U.M every

weekend

Q4: I absolutely love romance. I am obsessed.

Q5: The ability about young people managing to talk about erging topics (especially committee topics). Also find solutions that even adults can find.

Nagia Tsoulou, staff assistance

Q1: In an American university

Q2: New York City

Q3: To travel around the world

Q4: Romance

Q5: That is a really amazing experience and you explode your interests

Tanush, UK of the security council

Q1: I see myself as a lawyer

Q2: I d' like to be in Rome, Italy

Q3: For the crisis to end

Q4: Fiction

Q5: I like to argue and debate

Panagiotis Sarvatziotis, security council

Q1: Probably in university or unemployed

Q2: Exarxia

Q3: A flag pin in security council we don't have one

Q4: Science Fiction

Q5: Most likely the deal of political suspect

George ECOSOC

Q1: President of MUN

Q2: To the center of Athens

Q3: More comfortable shoes

Q4: Comics

Q5: Because my teachers suggested me to come here

TIME SENSITIVE

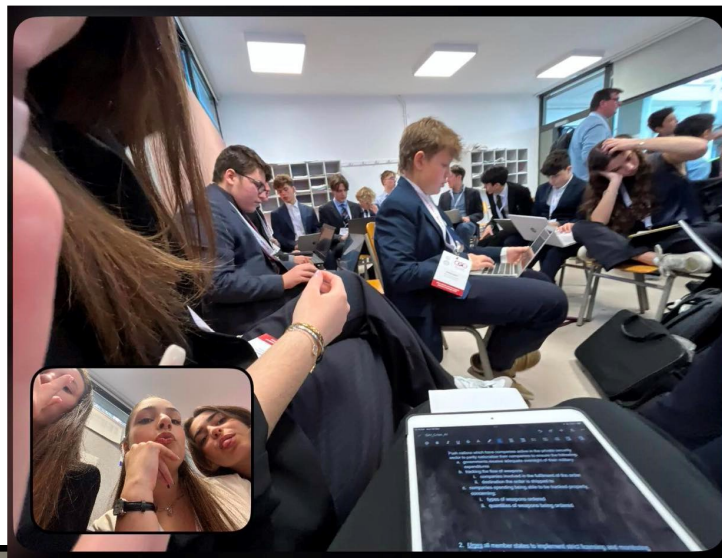
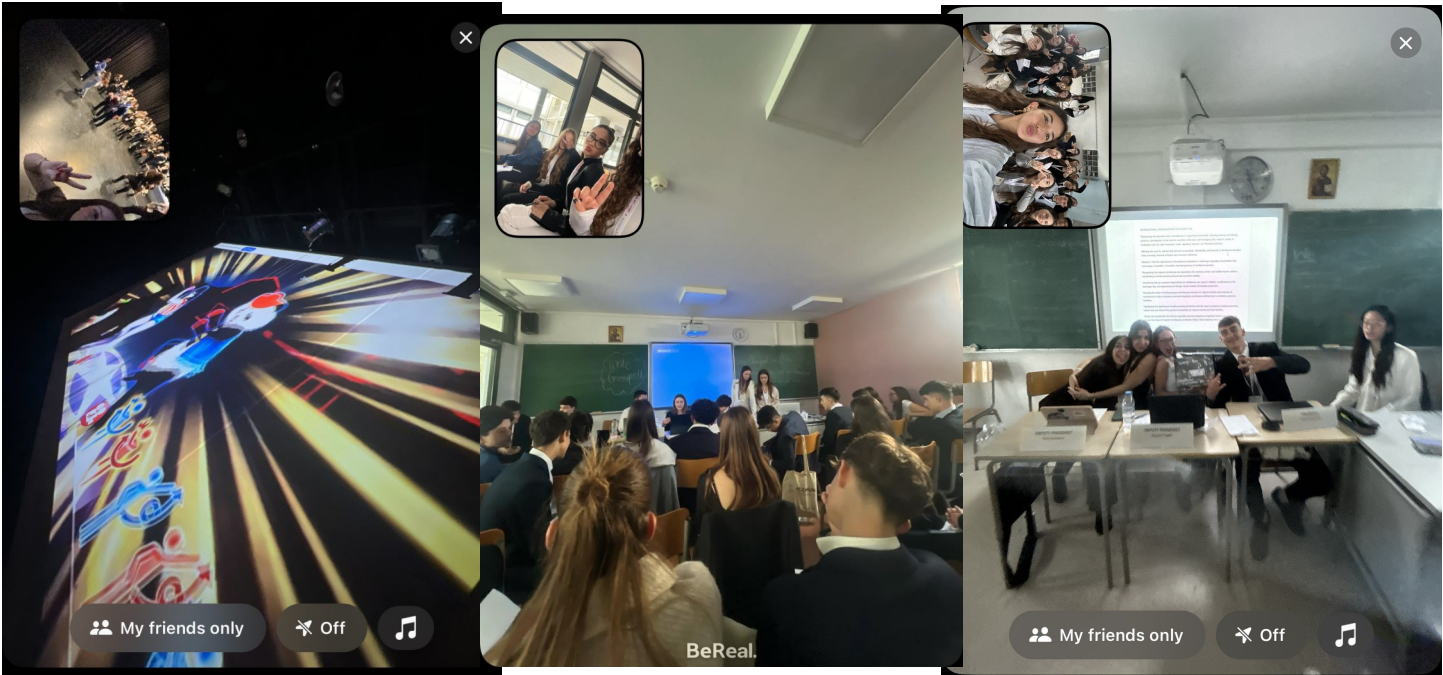
BeReal.

⚠ Time to BeReal. ⚠

now

2 min left to capture a BeReal and see what your friends are up to!



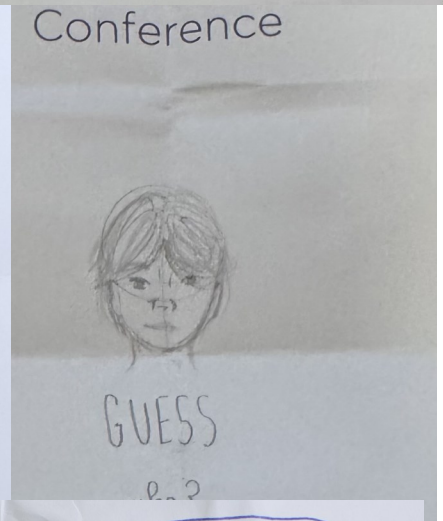
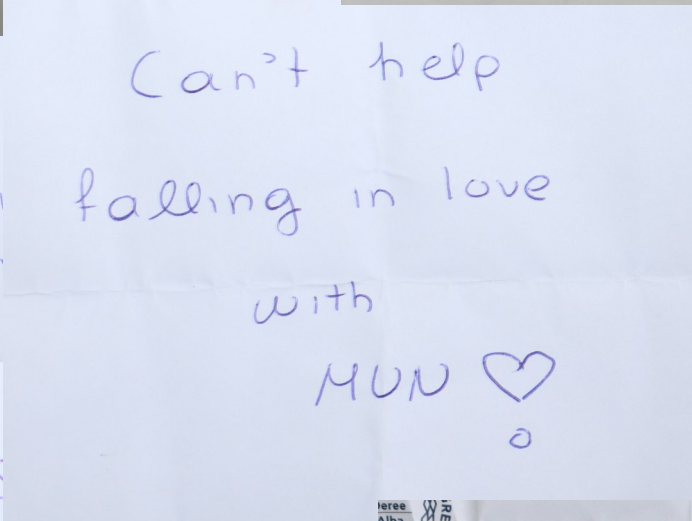
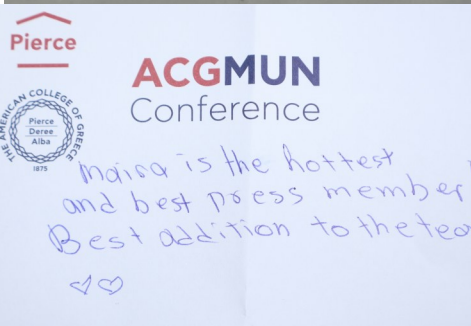
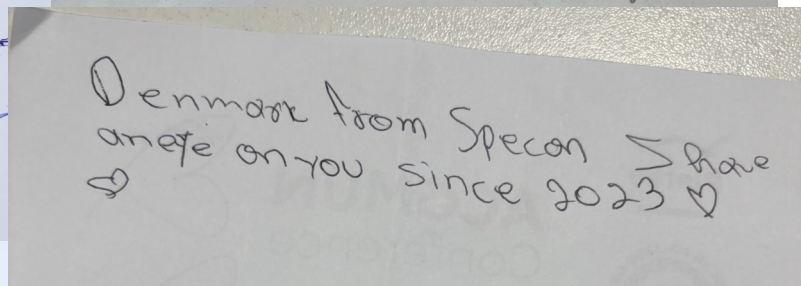
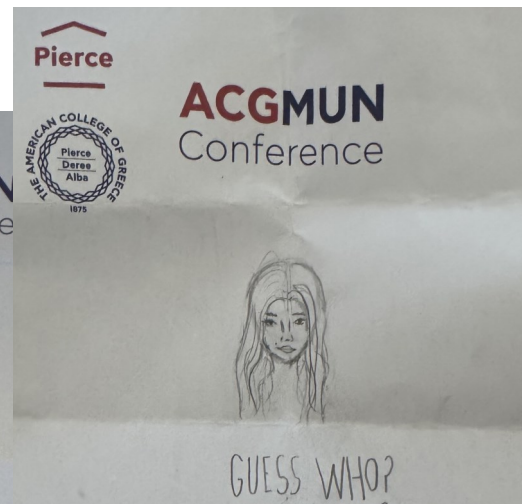
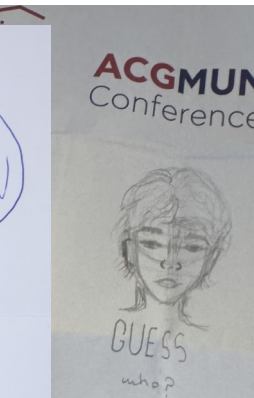
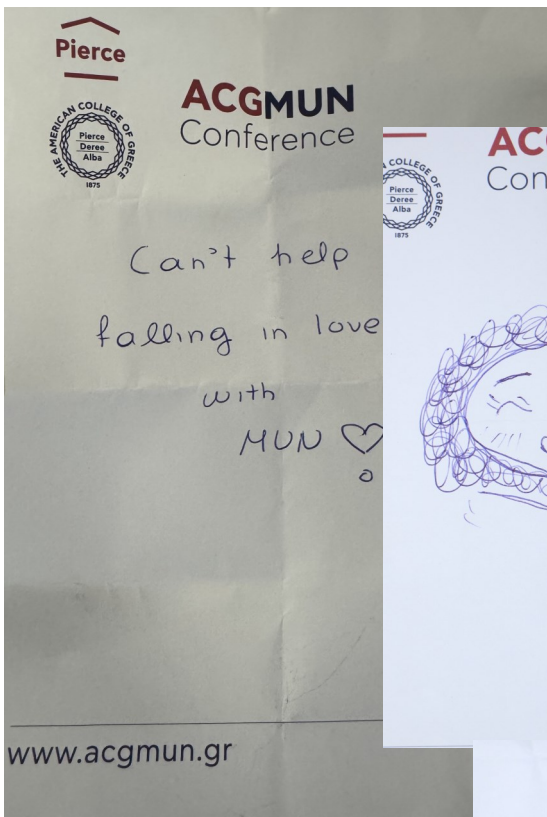


Committee Photos

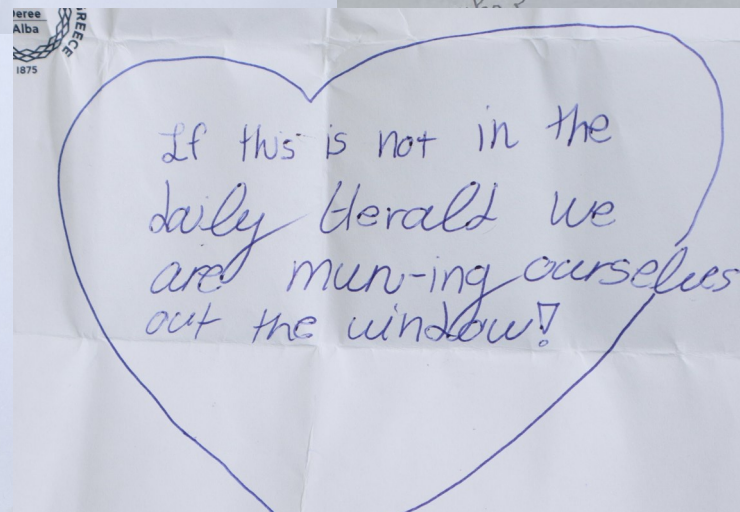
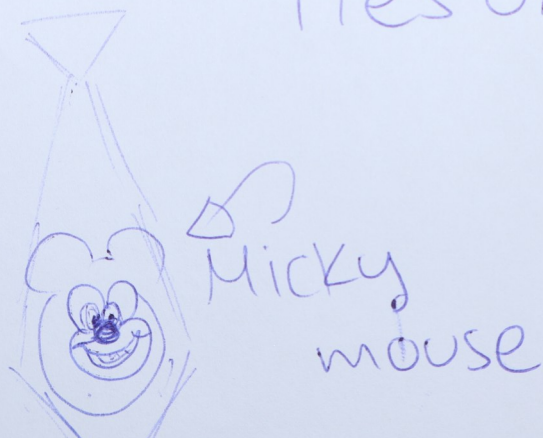




Committee Specials



Chantani
Ties ON TOP



CREDITS TO THE PRESS TEAM!



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Eleni Grivea
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Mareva Christoboulidi
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