

Topic A: The role of business in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peace-building.

Topic B: Artificial Intelligence and new technologies in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peace-building.

IDIOMA: Inglés

Mesas directivas: Daniela Peña y Eliane Pacheco

MONUA



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Board of Directors cover letters



Board of Directors cover letters

$Eimmy\ Romero,$ Secretary-General of MONUA XV

Dear delegates and participants,

Receive a warm greeting and the most heartfelt welcome to a new edition of the United Nations Model of Universidad de Los Andes. My name is Eimmy Romero, and I have the honor of serving as Secretary-General of MONUA XV, leading the academic team that has carefully prepared every detail of this event.

I would like to begin by congratulating you on accepting the challenge of participating in this space. The United Nations Model is, above all, a space for learning and growth, where dialogue, reasoning, and respect for diverse ideas become the foundation for building solutions to global challenges. Participating is no easy task, as it requires weeks of preparation and study to engage in discussions with people as capable as yourselves, putting into practice and developing skills that will undoubtedly challenge and help you grow.

These debate spaces are essential because they allow us to develop a critical perspective on the world, understand the complexity of international relations, and above all, strengthen skills that will be valuable throughout life: effective communication, analytical thinking, and the ability to work as a team. Here, every voice matters, and every contribution adds to the collective





construction of knowledge.

I would especially like to emphasize to those participating for the first time that it does not matter whether this is your first committee or if you already have previous experience—there is always something new to learn. Mistakes, far from being a setback, are an invaluable opportunity for personal and academic growth. Trust in your abilities and let every experience, every success and every misstep, teach you something new. In this model, learning is a continuous process, and we are all here to support each other.

For those with experience, we encourage you to continue learning and enjoying every opportunity. There are always new challenges to test and strengthen your skills. Lead each committee with commitment and passion, and continue to inspire others with your example. Remember that true leadership is built day by day with perseverance.

Our academic and logistics teams will always be ready to support you and address any questions that may arise during the conference. I encourage you to make the most of every moment, to participate actively, and to enjoy this unique experience.

I deeply appreciate your enthusiasm and commitment. I am confident that together we will make this edition a memorable space, full of learning, new friendships, and valuable lessons.

After 14 years of hard work and dedication, MONUA XV arrives full of effort and surprises for you. Welcome! I wish you the greatest success and, most importantly, a journey of growth and discovery.

With appreciation and admiration,

Eimmy Romero es.romero@uniandes.edu.co

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Laura Cediel, Deputy Secretary-General of MONUA XV

Dear attendees,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the United Nations Model of Universidad de Los Andes, a conference organized by the board of the fifteenth edition of the Model. Over the past fifteen years, we have worked tirelessly to meet the highest standards in both the Colombian and international MUN circuits. I can proudly say that being part of this experience as the Deputy Secretary-General is a privilege that allows me to elevate the voices of every delegate in our conference, showing that our stories truly inspire change.

This conference is a unique opportunity for students from diverse institutions to come together and explore the complexities of the international system, promoting dialogue and cooperation among nations. Here, you will engage in global debates covering a wide range of topics that encourage critical thinking among young people worldwide. At MONUA, we aim for each of our participants to find that place they wish to change, and to develop ideas that contribute to improving our system and the world we live in.

Our goal is to foster an environment of learning and personal growth, where you can develop diplomatic and conflict resolution skills. We also want all attendees to become familiar with the core values of our conference: academic rigor and the well-being of everyone involved.

Throughout this journey, we hope you feel part of the uniandina





community—a community committed to learning, international policy, and the development of high-impact academic and personal activities, all while combining competitiveness with education in one place. Our team has worked hard to ensure this experience is enriching and memorable for everyone, from the delegates and sponsors to our staff and all attendees. Each one of you has something to contribute, and MONUA is the space to develop your ideas and take them to the next level. If you have any questions or need assistance, do not hesitate to reach out.

We are here to support you at all times. We have a trained staff that will provide you with one of the best experiences in the circuit.

Thank you for your participation and commitment to this Model. We invite you to be part of the legacy of the United Nations Model of Universidad de Los Andes, becoming an inspiration for change through your actions—because every action matters. I hope you enjoy this experience and carry it with you forever.

Sincerely,

Laura Cediel l.cediel2@uniandes.edu.co

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Santiago Faimes, Director-General of MONUA XV

"A true leader is not only one who interprets the present, but one who, with a deep understanding of the past, is able to anticipate and shape the future." This reflection by Henry Kissinger, from his book Leadership: Six Studies in World Strategy, could not resonate more with the spirit of what it means to be part of the United Nations Model of Universidad de Los Andes.

Today, more than ever, the world needs courageous leaders—leaders with character, historical memory, and a vision for the future. We need young people who understand that the decisions made in the present are rooted in past processes, yet also hold the power to build new realities. You, who are gathered here today in this space for dialogue and constructive debate, are precisely those kinds of leaders.

My name is Santiago Jaimes, and I have the honor of serving as the 15th Director-General of MONUA. This edition represents not only institutional continuity, but a deep renewal of our commitment to shaping ethical, informed, and transformative leadership. I am truly grateful that you have chosen to accept this challenge—your presence makes this experience possible.





Behind this edition are months of meticulous work, rigorous logistical preparation, and a team that has poured heart and soul into ensuring that you don't just debate—you live the experience. From the moment you walk through our doors, you will find a safe, organized, and welcoming environment, designed down to the last detail so you can focus fully on learning and collective growth.

You will have the full support of our Wellbeing Team, as well as an academic and logistics team committed to ensuring that every session, every space, and every moment lives up to your expectations. We know the standards you bring are high—and that not only motivates us, it honors us. We hope to match your talent, discipline, and passion.

And this is just the beginning. Ahead of you lie days full of surprises, unforgettable activities, opportunities to connect—and above all, a learning experience that goes far beyond debate. MONUA is not just a simulation; it is a turning point.

So today, I invite you to give your best. Don't just represent a country—dare to lead a vision. Don't fear mistakes—embrace them as part of your growth. Don't settle for winning a prize—strive to leave a legacy.

Welcome to MONUA 2025. The future is built today, and it begins with you. With admiration and commitment,

Santiago Jaimes s.jaimesb2@uniandes.edu.co

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United Nations SGAs cover letters





Valentina Roldán, SGA United Nations MONUA XV

Dear Delegates,

It is an honor to address you in this edition of MONUA as Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations. Before I begin, I would like to introduce myself: I am a fifth-semester student of Biomedical Engineering at the Colombian School of Engineering Julio Garavito and the University of Rosario, and it is a privilege for me to welcome you to this space for debate and learning. The United Nations has been, since its foundation, a meeting place for international actors in the search for solutions to global conflicts. However, we cannot ignore that this organization has been involved in dynamics of inequality and in a structure influenced by the interests of world powers. This context has put its original mission at risk and has led to questions about its effectiveness in promoting peace and international cooperation.

It is precisely at this point that your role as delegates takes on fundamental relevance. From your position in this model, you have the opportunity to analyze, question and propose solutions with critical thinking, without losing sight of the importance of fostering new partnerships and strengthening international relations. I invite you to take on this challenge responsibly, not only by putting your academic and argumentative skills to the test, but also by enriching the debate with your unique perspectives and experiences.

Take advantage of this edition of MONUA to broaden your worldview, challenge your own positions and contribute to a dialogue that not only focuses on theory, but seeks viable solutions to the challenges facing the international community. Remember that every intervention has an impact, and that, if in the future you decide to integrate into real diplomatic structures, it is vital to





retain the essence of critical thinking and commitment to change.

I will be attentive to any concerns that arise and I reiterate that, together with the board of directors, we will work to make the debate a safe, respectful and enriching space for all. Please do not hesitate to approach us if you require support in any aspect. I wish you every success in this experience.

Sincerely yours, Valentina Roldán Silva

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Laura Ariza, SGA United Nations MONUA XV

Dear Delegates,

It is an honor for me to address you as the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations at MONUA 2025 and the board of directors of ONUANDES, the United Nations Delegation at the University. My name is Laura Juliana Ariza, and I am a fourth-semester student of Global Studies and Economics at Universidad de Los Andes. I have always felt a deep admiration for the work of the United Nations and its ability to bring together actors from all over the world in the search for solutions to the most pressing issues of our time.

I firmly believe that this model is not just an academic exercise but a real opportunity to analyze and debate the complexities of international politics with seriousness and commitment. My expectation is that all participants





engage rigorously, approaching the topics with depth and responsibility so that the solutions we propose are realistic, achievable, and aligned with the spirit of international cooperation.

I am confident that, with effort and creativity, we will be able to avoid dystopian or unrealistic proposals, focusing instead on concrete and viable solutions that reflect the true purpose of the United Nations: to build a fairer, more equitable, and sustainable world.

I invite you all to give your best throughout this process and to take advantage of this experience as an opportunity for learning and growth. I am at your disposal for any questions or concerns that may arise during the model.

Sincerely,

Laura Juliana Ariza Rodríguez #StoriesThatInspireChange #MONUAXV





Dais welcome letter





Daniela Peña, Security Council Dais, MONUA XV

Hello everyone!

My name is Daniela Peña Roncancio, and I am a student of Law and Political Science and Government at Universidad del Rosario. I have the pleasure of being your DAIS at the United Nations Security Council committee for this edition of MONUA, for which I am very happy and excited.

I have been part of the United Nations university circuit for almost two years. During that time I have been able to broaden my knowledge in multiple fields, my favorites being international human rights law, international politics and, in general, the multiple ways of dealing with global issues. I also enjoy listening to music, reading and drinking a lot of coffee.

As a fun fact, the first time I participated in a committee, it was a Security Council. That is why, having experienced the perspective of a delegate, for this occasion I expect a committee full of interesting debates, innovative proposals and full of academia. The Security Council's peace missions are fundamental instances for maintaining international peace and security, but there is not, for this moment, enough debate about external actors and factors that can greatly influence the process of preventing, maintaining and building peace in a conflict-stricken area. It will be your task to find out,





and to bring innovative proposals on what to do about it. Remember that there is no perspective that is worth less than another, each one has much to contribute to the solutions that will be built together.

Without further ado, best of luck at MONUA 2025, see you!

Daniela Peña R danielaa.pena@urosario.edu.co

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Eliane Pacheco, Security Council Dais MONUA XV

Dear delegates,

It is an honor to welcome you to this committee. My name is Eliane Pacheco, though some of you may know me as "Flash," and I will be your Chair for this conference. I am from Peru, and since 2019, Model United Nations has played a crucial role in my life. I am a Communications student, and outside of MUN, I enjoy watching comedy, drama, and romance series. I am also passionate about music, especially from Taylor Swift and Big Time Rush.

I have had the privilege of participating in conferences both nationally and internationally, holding roles such as Secretary-General, Organizing Staff, Chair, and delegate. This year, I will also be participating in MUNUR 2025 and MONUA 2025, conferences organized by Universidad del Rosario and Universidad de los Andes in Colombia, respectively, where I hope to continue expanding my experience. I currently work as a Faculty Advisor, training





children and young adults who are starting their MUN careers.

In this competitive conference, we will address two critical topics: "The role of business in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding" and "Artificial Intelligence and new technologies in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding." These issues are not only globally relevant but also offer a unique platform to reflect on and propose innovative, practical solutions.

Beyond research and argumentation, I want this conference to be a space for personal development. MUN is an exceptional opportunity to improve leadership, negotiation, critical thinking, and public speaking skills. These qualities are invaluable both academically and professionally. As you tackle these complex topics, I encourage you to push yourselves, learn from others, and expand your horizons. Additionally, the opportunity to make valuable connections during this conference will be key for your professional future, and will benefit you well beyond the debate.

I am here to guide you through this process. I look forward to seeing you in the debate!

Eliane Pacheco Pinto (Flash) Chair - MONUA 2025 elianepint2003@gmail.com / 956 790 550

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Introduction to the committee



Introduction to the committee

The United Nations Security Council is one of the main organs of the United Nations, and is primarily in charge of the maintenance of international peace and security, taking the lead in determining the existence of a threat or act of aggression that could undermine them. To achieve this, the United Nations Charter grants it a range of tools, including military action, economic sanctions, the implementation of peace missions, and other diplomatic measures.

The Security Council is composed of 15 members, each with one vote. Five of them are permanent members (France, China, Russia, United Kingdom and United States), and the remaining are non-permanent. Those are elected for a period of two years. The five permanent members hold veto power, meaning that if any of them votes against a resolution, it will not be adopted. All members of the United Nations are obligated to accept and comply with the Security Council's decisions, which are binding on all.

The Security Council was established in 1945 with the creation of the United Nations, after World War II. This was a response by a troubled and war-torn international community to the failure of the UN's predecessor organization, the League of Nations, to maintain peace and security among nations.





The organization was affected by the Cold War, given the continual disagreement between the United States and the Soviet Union that made the Security Council an ineffective institution. Nevertheless, it played an essential role during the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, Bangladesh's independence, the Iran-Iraq War, and other important international events. It adopted resolutions with multiple topics, such as peacekeeping and conflict resolution, counterterrorism, humanitarian crisis and others, including the role of companies and new technologies in the current international context.





Capstone doctrine





Capstone doctrine

The Capstone Doctrine is a strategic framework that guides the United Nations (UN) in its peacekeeping and conflict resolution efforts, particularly within the **Security Council (UNSC)**. It serves as an overarching set of principles designed to enhance the coherence, effectiveness, and legitimacy of UN operations, ensuring that missions align with international law, human rights standards, and the organization's broader objectives. The doctrine is not a formal treaty or resolution but rather a conceptual and operational guideline that influences decision-making, mission planning, and the execution of Security Council mandates.

The Capstone Doctrine emerged in the early 2000s as a response to the increasing complexity of UN peacekeeping missions. It was formally articulated in the 2008 UN Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines (commonly known as the "Capstone Document"), which consolidated decades of lessons learned from missions in Bosnia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The doctrine was shaped by key UN reports, including:

• The Brahimi Report (2000) – Highlighted systemic failures in UN peacekeeping and called for doctrinal clarity.





- The High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change (2004) Emphasized the need for a more robust and principled approach to international security.
- The HIPPO Report (2015) Reinforced the doctrine's principles by advocating for political solutions over militarized responses.

Core Principles of the Capstone Doctrine

The Capstone Doctrine is built on several foundational principles:

- **1. Primacy of Politics** UN interventions must prioritize political solutions over military force. Peacekeeping should support dialogue, mediation, and institution-building rather than imposing external governance.
- **2. Consent of Parties** Missions should operate with the consent of host nations and conflicting parties, ensuring legitimacy and reducing resistance.
- **3.** Impartiality The UN must remain neutral, not favoring any faction, while still enforcing Security Council mandates (e.g., protecting civilians).
- **4. Non-Use of Force (Except in Self-Defense & Mandate Enforcement)** Force should only be used defensively or when explicitly authorized to protect civilians or stabilize conflict zones.
- **5.** Legitimacy & Credibility Missions must maintain trust among local populations and adhere to international law.
- **6. Integrated Approach** Combines military, police, and civilian efforts to address root causes of conflict (e.g., governance, human rights, development).

The Security Council uses the Capstone Doctrine in multiple ways:





1. Mandate Drafting

When authorizing peacekeeping missions (e.g., MINUSMA in Mali, MONUSCO in the DRC), the UNSC incorporates Capstone principles into resolutions. For example:

- Protection of Civilians (PoC) mandates derive from the doctrine's emphasis on human security.
- Political engagement is prioritized, as seen in UNSMIL (Libya), where mediation was central.

2. Mission Planning & Review

The UNSC evaluates ongoing missions based on Capstone benchmarks, ensuring they remain politically focused rather than becoming protracted military engagements.

3. Crisis Response

In rapidly evolving conflicts (e.g., South Sudan, CAR), the doctrine guides the UNSC in balancing robust force authorization (under Chapter VII) with diplomatic efforts.

4. Exit Strategies

The doctrine discourages indefinite peacekeeping, pushing for transition plans where national governments assume responsibility (e.g., UNMIL in Liberia).

Criticisms & Challenges

Despite its influence, the Capstone Doctrine faces challenges:

• Over-Militarization – Some missions (e.g., MONUSCO) have been criticized for excessive force, contradicting the doctrine's principles.





- **Political Blockades** Veto powers in the UNSC (US, Russia, China) sometimes undermine impartiality.
- Resource Gaps Underfunding limits effective implementation.

The Capstone Doctrine remains a cornerstone of UN peacekeeping, shaping how the Security Council approaches conflicts. While not without flaws, its emphasis on **political solutions**, **legitimacy**, **and integrated strategies** ensures that UN interventions align with broader goals of sustainable peace. Future adaptations may be necessary to address emerging threats like cyber warfare and climate-related conflicts.

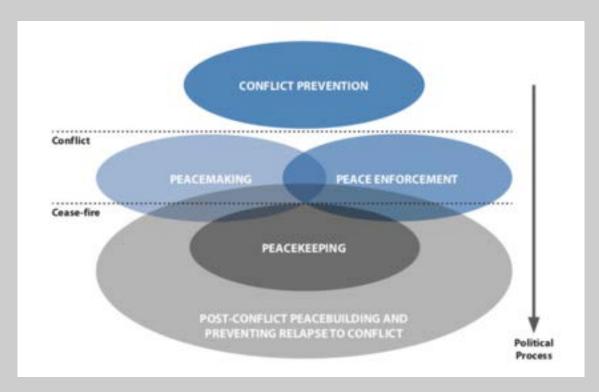


Image taken from Stephan Feller





Topic A:

The role of business in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peace-building





a. Introduction to the topic

The role of companies in peacekeeping missions is a little-discussed but fundamental issue. Much has been said about the role of the United Nations, States and other international organizations in the transition of conflict territories towards peace. However, it is necessary to have in mind that the private sector, especially business, plays an important role both in the prevention of conflict and in the stages that follow its termination.

The President of the World Bank, before the Security Council meeting held on April 15, 2004, stated that companies could play a very positive role in conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, understanding that at the root of these conflicts is the lack of economic opportunities and the resulting competition for scarce resources. From his part, the Chief Executive Officer of Siemens assured that companies have an important participation in post-conflict situations, especially in matters such as security, infrastructure, financing and post-conflict planning, as well as in demobilization and reintegration processes, in search of visible progress in this transition.





However, the President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) emphasized that the private sector also, at times, contributed to instability and conflict. Businesses can also be perpetrators and victimizers of conflict, directly or as accomplices. Financing, production of illegal weapons, use of forced labor and illegal violence by company-hired militias or collusion with state or non-state forces. For this reason, it is necessary to create favorable environments for their positive contribution. The relationship between peace and economic development is strong, so companies should contribute to economic growth and prosperity, especially in vulnerable states with high levels of instability and poverty. However, it is important to emphasize that they cannot replace public entities in their activities and functions.

b. Context of the topic

The relationship between businesses and armed conflicts is not a recent one. In major wars such as WWI and WWII, large companies such as Boeing, General Electric and Lockheed Martin were major participants in the production of combat aircraft and missile systems, as well as in other technological needs that required advanced engineering, although it was not only limited to those two conflicts. Likewise, there has been knowledge of collaborations between companies and authoritarian regimes that perpetuate wars, as happened between Siemens in World War II.

There have also been other cases of financing armed groups and exploiting resources in conflict zones, as in the case of Chiquita Brands in the Colombian armed conflict or Shell Petroleum Development in Nigeria, accused of collaborating with the Nigerian army to repress protests against pollution and social injustice.

Not only do these examples exist, but that is why the integration of the private sector in peace building has increased over the years, through instruments such as the Sustainable Development Goals, mainly with its sixteenth goal, and draft mechanisms such as the Special Representative





of the Secretary-General on the issue of Human Rights and Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises, and the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights.

One of the main contributions is the Principles on Business and Human Rights, a UN framework approved in 2011 by the Human Rights Council, which recognizes companies as specialized bodies in society that must comply with all current regulations and, therefore, with human rights. These principles are applicable to States and companies, both transnational and otherwise. It mentions certain responsibilities of States towards companies to promote their compliance with and contribution to human rights, including special obligations for areas affected by conflict. It also sets out different duties for companies to respect human rights, including certain strategies for preventing and mitigating the possible negative consequences that their business activities could have on this issue, and mechanisms for making reparations to communities. However, it is important to remember that this is a compilation of guiding principles that do not create new binding international obligations, so its implementation has been slow and there is still a long way to go.

Also, within the efforts to incorporate business activities in peace building, the UN Global Compact initiative was born, "The world's largest corporate sustainability initiative. A call to companies to align their principles on human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption and to adopt measures that promote the Sustainable Development Goals" (United Nations Global Compact | Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2025). They currently have more than 25,000 participants in 167 different countries, and a variety of strategies to accelerate and expand the collective global positive impact of business, with an emphasis on collaboration and innovation.

Similarly, business participation in various United Nations efforts to protect and restore international peace and security has grown over the years. Businesses are increasingly interested in working with communities to create opportunities for economic cooperation and peaceful development environments, contributing to a stable and favorable transition to peace.





c. Topic's Development

For Alda (2010), "the existence of a dense and active business network is a basic condition for the strength of institutions, which, in turn, is an essential determinant for the absence of armed conflicts". This is in the understanding that a dense business fabric is essential for the economic development of a country, the promotion of income distribution mechanisms and, with this, the reinforcement of educational levels and other areas, contributing, in turn, to the strengthening of institutions, and with this, to democracy. But it should be noted that this business fabric is also a product of the legal security provided by the existence of strong institutions. Therefore, it is clear that this is a relationship of mutual contribution.

With this, companies have not only an economic obligation to their environment, but also a social obligation: to provide profitability to investors, to provide jobs, among other contributions to the society in which they operate. Many countries have embraced this vision and have begun to require companies that carry out economic activities in their territories to focus on corporate social responsibility.

For example, thanks to the same standard, the role of companies in conflict prevention is active. Companies usually seek to avoid causing or influencing conflict and human rights abuses in any part of their operations, whether in their supply chain, employee recruitment policies, working conditions, the way they interact with communities, etc. There is currently a wide range of international standards for the main industrial sectors, including manufacturing, banking, tourism and extractives, which seek to establish guidelines for good business practices that seek to reduce and prevent armed conflicts (Slim, 2012).

In peacekeeping, a practice commonly seen at the local level is the refocusing of business resources and capabilities to contribute to military defense efforts, assist logistics and other needs of the population. Companies such as banks or those dedicated to construction, food are essential sources





of economic resources, recognized by humanitarian agencies, especially local businesses, as viable options to become the main suppliers of these agencies for the care of the civilian population (Slim, 2012).

Along the same lines, corporate activism has been implemented in the actions of various companies, exemplified in the case of the Ben & Jerry's ice cream company by stopping the sale of its products in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel in 2021. Or in the case of Alphabet, which includes sites such as Google and Youtube, which due to the Russia-Ukraine war decided that Russian companies cannot monetize on any of its sites, or even British American Tobacco, which stopped its operations in Russian territory.

Businesses have also begun to take on the role of peacebuilders, already recognized in international politics. One of its strengths is the private sector's ability to create jobs and investment in territories, which are essential for the security and stability of States, understanding that armed conflicts and post-conflict phases have a profound impact on people's economic lives, as they present hostile environments for business development and investment. However, the positive contributions of the private sector and the peaceful development of nations remain underexplored.

UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research) has identified at least two ways in which the private sector can contribute to peacebuilding: by conducting its core business and by actively promoting certain elements of peacebuilding. First, simply developing business activities connects with local demand, which has an impact on job creation and economic growth. "In their interaction with suppliers, consumers, employees, and governments and institutions, companies may transfer know-how, promote peaceful tools of conflict management and good governance through their core business conduct" (UNITAR, n.d). It is important to highlight the proximity that companies have with communities, as they have access to various networks and conflict actors, including armed groups. For this reason, their activities must be carried out in a way that effectively contributes to solid peace-building and economic growth.





In post-conflict contexts, the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights has stated that business can exert substantial influence in both fueling and alleviating tensions in conflict contexts, including UN peacekeeping missions. They have noted that coordinated action between the private sector, states and other actors is essential to maintain peace and stability, and that businesses can contribute positively or negatively to these processes depending on their conduct and commitment to human rights.

Participation in truth and reparation processes, acknowledging possible responsibility for human rights violations (DD.HH), commitment to reconciliation and maintaining due diligence when operating in territories affected by armed conflict are some of the ways in which companies can contribute, in addition to working in coordination with other actors to avoid the resumption of violence, prevent abuses and achieve an effective transition to peace.

d. Main deterrences for the topic's development

Although the outlook is encouraging, multiple challenges remain. First, although frameworks such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011) seek to guide business practices in conflict contexts, their adoption is uneven. According to the Peacebuilding Architecture Review (2025), the lack of binding mechanisms and effective sanctions weakens their application, especially in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) embedded in global supply chains. As the report points out: "The fragmentation of efforts between local and international actors limits monitoring capacity, leaving gaps that facilitate violations".

An example of this is the extractive industry in Africa, where multinational companies operate in conflict zones without complying with human rights





due diligence, exacerbating tensions over control of resources. UNESCO warns that, without multilevel coordination, these standards become a "dead letter".

Second, job creation does not guarantee lasting peace if it does not address historical injustices. The Atlantic Council (2023) notes that in the Sahel, European companies have funded reintegration programs without addressing corruption in local governments, fueling resentment. The report stresses: "Peace requires redistributive justice. Without it, business can become complicit in oppressive systems."

The UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights emphasizes that isolated action by the private sector has limits. In Sudan, humanitarian agencies denounce that companies providing aid do not coordinate with local communities, generating duplication or exclusion. It is imperative that the work of companies and the private sector in general be coordinated through strong ties with other actors in the field of conflict prevention and peace building, in order to prevent other interests from becoming involved in their actions and thus reigniting violence and deepening the negative impact, especially in unstable and vulnerable territories. However, it should be noted that in times of war, foreign or multinational companies act in a more complex manner than local ones, especially when they develop their activities on both sides of the conflict (Díaz & Fernández, 2022).





Topic B:

Global Prevention: Response to global health threats, working along guidelines and regulations for evolving technologies and genetic manipulation



a. Introduction to the topic

Ongoing advancements in Artificial intelligence (AI) and digital technologies is increasingly influencing the global peace and security landscape. From military applications to humanitarian response systems, AI is no longer a future concern—it is a present reality. As highlighted by UNIDIR in its 2022 report, AI is already being used in ceasefire monitoring, mediation support, and predictive analysis for early warning in conflict zones. These tools can improve accuracy, reduce human risk, and increase operational efficiency in UN peacekeeping missions. Yet, alongside its potential, AI also presents serious ethical and security dilemmas, especially when applied to surveillance, autonomous weapons, or information manipulation. The militarization of AI, including the use of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS), challenges existing norms of warfare and international humanitarian law, creating new uncertainties for the Security Council to address.

Scholars like Abdul Wasay Khan (2024) emphasize that Al's integration into peacekeeping must be guided by responsible policy frameworks. He argues that although Al can simulate human decision-making, its deployment in sensitive environments requires oversight, explainability, and bias mitigation, particularly as Al systems can unintentionally reinforce gender or racial discrimination. Similarly, the bibliometric analysis by lanese (2024) reveals





a growing academic consensus around the need for harmonized regulation, noting that the Al policies of major powers—such as the EU's human-centric Al Act, the U.S. Executive Order on trustworthy Al, and China's vertical governance model—remain fragmented, with limited focus on peacebuilding. Despite some progress, current regulation often excludes military-grade systems from oversight, leaving a legal grey area for autonomous technologies in conflict zones.

In this context, the Security Council faces a critical question: how can Al and emerging technologies be leveraged to prevent conflict and sustain peace, without escalating global instability? Delegates must consider whether Al can strengthen UN mechanisms or if its rapid evolution could outpace multilateral regulation. They should explore the role of Al in disinformation campaigns, the ethical boundaries of autonomous surveillance, and the importance of inclusive data governance. The challenge lies in balancing innovation with accountability. As UN Secretary-General António Guterres noted, Al is already reshaping how we identify violence and protect civilians. The responsibility now falls on the international community to ensure that these tools serve the cause of peace, not deepen the fault lines of war.

b. Context of the topic

A. Historical Development

The relationship between artificial intelligence and global security is rooted in broader trends in technological innovation, particularly those emerging from the Cold War arms race and the digital revolution of the late 20th century. The use of AI in international conflict scenarios began with early developments in data analysis, surveillance, and automated systems for military logistics. By the 2000s, leading powers such as the United States, China, and Russia had significantly invested in integrating AI into their defense strategies, particularly for drone warfare, cyber capabilities, and battlefield simulations. For example, the U.S. military's use of the Dynamic Analysis and Replanning





Tool (DART) in the 1990s marked one of the first major uses of AI in military planning.

The shift from traditional warfare to cyber-enabled and algorithmic warfare has created a complex landscape where the line between defense and offense is increasingly blurred. The deployment of Al-powered reconnaissance tools, automated target identification systems, and risk assessment software has raised concerns regarding proportionality, accountability, and civilian protection. Conflicts such as those in Syria, Yemen, and Ukraine have seen emerging technologies used both to strengthen peacekeeping logistics and, in some cases, to enhance combat effectiveness or disinformation campaigns. At the same time, non-state actors have gained access to emerging technologies, creating new threats in fragile regions. The use of commercial drones modified for military purposes or Al-generated deepfakes for inciting violence demonstrates how technological asymmetry can fuel conflict. The ethical and geopolitical implications of this shift are still unfolding, and the Security Council must now evaluate how to adapt its peacekeeping mandates to this evolving technological terrain.

B. Past International Actions

The international community has taken several preliminary steps to address the implications of AI in conflict scenarios. In 2021, UNESCO adopted its "Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence," which was supported by all 193 UN Member States, becoming a landmark non-binding framework for ethical AI governance, including provisions on human rights and non-discrimination. However, military applications of AI were notably excluded from its scope.

Regionally, the European Union introduced the Artificial Intelligence Act, a pioneering regulation that classifies Al systems based on their potential risk to fundamental rights. Although the regulation excludes systems used solely for military purposes, it establishes strict controls on dual-use Al technologies that could affect social stability (e.g., facial recognition, predictive policing, or border control systems).





The United Nations itself has increasingly integrated AI into peacekeeping and humanitarian operations, particularly through partnerships with private sector actors and research institutions. For instance, UN Global Pulse has piloted AI tools to monitor hate speech and predict violent outbreaks in regions such as the Sahel and Myanmar. Still, a cohesive multilateral regulatory framework under Security Council oversight remains absent, and most AI governance efforts are fragmented between different UN bodies (e.g., UNIDIR, DPPA, OCHA).

Additionally, growing discussions around Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) have been addressed under the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), but no binding treaty has emerged. Many states, particularly from the Global South, have called for a preventive ban on LAWS, fearing disproportionate harm and lack of human accountability in armed conflict.

C. Timeline of Events

The timeline below traces the historical development of artificial intelligence in the context of international peace, conflict, and security. It outlines the most relevant technological breakthroughs, military applications, and diplomatic milestones that have shaped today's debate on Al within the United Nations framework.

1943 – **Theoretical Foundations of AI:** Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts publish a groundbreaking paper proposing a mathematical model for neural networks. This work laid the foundation for the theoretical development of artificial intelligence.

1956 – Birth of the Term "Artificial Intelligence": During the Dartmouth Conference, John McCarthy and a group of researchers coin the term "Artificial Intelligence." This event marks the official beginning of Al as an academic and technological field.

1991 – First Military Use of Al in Logistics: During the Gulf War, the U.S. military implements the Dynamic Analysis and Replanning Tool (DART), one





of the first Al-driven systems used to optimize logistics planning in wartime conditions.

- **Al-Assisted Drone Strikes Begin:** The United States carries out its first Al-assisted drone operations in Afghanistan. These drones use machine learning for target identification and tracking, raising concerns about automation in warfare.
- **2011–IBM Watson Beats Human Champions in Jeopardy!:** Watson's victory in a televised game show demonstrates the power of machine learning in natural language processing, sparking global attention on Al capabilities beyond military use.
- **LAWS Debates Begin at the UN:** The first informal discussions on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) begin under the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). The debate centers on ethical, legal, and humanitarian concerns.
- **Open Letter Against Killer Robots:** More than 1,000 experts—including Elon Musk and Stephen Hawking—sign an open letter urging the international community to ban LAWS, warning of a future where machines select and eliminate human targets.
- **First UN GGE on LAWS:** The Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) under the CCW holds its first formal session to discuss regulations for autonomous weapons. The group highlights the urgent need for multilateral control mechanisms.
- **China Releases National AI Strategy:** China publishes a white paper outlining its AI development plan, including the integration of AI in national defense and cybersecurity, positioning itself as a global leader in AI innovation.
- **2020 UN Highlights Tech-Driven Violence:** The UN report "A New Era of Conflict and Violence" emphasizes how new technologies—Al, cyber tools,





and robotics—are transforming modern conflict and peacekeeping dynamics.

- **2021 UNESCO's AI Ethics Recommendation:** UNESCO adopts its Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, which provides a global, non-binding ethical framework endorsed by all 193 UN Member States. It excludes military applications but sets a foundation for future debate.
- **2022 UNIDIR Innovations Dialogue:** The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) hosts a high-level conference on Al Disruption, Peace, and Security. The event discusses both the promise and dangers of Al in modern warfare and peacekeeping.
- **2023 AI Raised in UN General Assembly:** The UN General Assembly addresses AI-related risks to global security, emphasizing the need for collective governance and highlighting concerns over algorithmic warfare and deepfakes.
- **2024 EU** Approves Artificial Intelligence Act: The European Parliament passes the Al Act, the first comprehensive legal framework for Al. While it excludes purely military applications, it regulates dual-use systems that may affect security and conflict dynamics.
- 2025 UNSC Informal Talks on AI in Peacekeeping: Amid growing reliance on automated tools in UN peacekeeping missions, Member States within the Security Council begin informal negotiations on ethical boundaries, transparency, and data use in AI-powered operations.either by not getting the desired result or by fostering the arousal of parallel problematics. Some even claim sanctions on Iran vindicated the anti-Western view in the country, leading to greater violence and repression.

c. Topic's Development





A. Assessment of Past Actions

The international community has undertaken several initiatives to address the implications of artificial intelligence (AI) in the realms of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. Notably, UNESCO's 2021 Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence established a global ethical framework emphasizing human rights, transparency, and accountability in AI deployment. While this recommendation marked a significant step towards ethical AI governance, its non-binding nature and exclusion of military applications limit its efficacy in addressing security-related concerns.

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) has also contributed to the discourse through its 2022 Innovations Dialogue, which explored the disruptive impact of AI on international peace and security. The dialogue highlighted both the potential benefits of AI in enhancing operational efficiency and the risks associated with its integration into military operations, including the challenges of ensuring compliance with international humanitarian law.

Despite these efforts, the lack of a cohesive, binding international framework governing the military use of AI remains a significant gap. The Security Council has yet to adopt a resolution specifically addressing AI's role in peace and security, reflecting the complexities and divergent views among Member States on this issue.

B. Political Objectives and Motivations of Member States

Member States exhibit varying motivations and objectives concerning AI in the context of international security:

• **United States:** Advocates for the responsible development and deployment of AI, emphasizing the importance of ethical standards and transparency. The U.S. has led initiatives to establish voluntary guidelines for military AI use, focusing on legal reviews and measures to prevent unintended behavior in AI systems.





- **China:** Prioritizes state sovereignty and control over Al technologies, promoting a governance model that aligns with its domestic policies. China's approach emphasizes the development of Al for national security purposes while advocating for international cooperation under the principle of non-interference.
- **European Union:** Emphasizes a human-centric approach to AI, advocating for comprehensive regulations that ensure AI systems are safe, transparent, and respect fundamental rights. The EU's Artificial Intelligence Act aims to set global standards for AI governance, although it currently excludes military applications.
- Global South: Many developing countries express concerns about the
 potential for AI to exacerbate existing inequalities and are cautious about
 the militarization of AI. These states often call for inclusive dialogues and
 capacity-building initiatives to ensure equitable access to AI technologies
 and governance frameworks.

C. Visual Representation

To illustrate the current landscape of Al in peace and security, the following table summarizes key initiatives and their characteristics:





Initiative	Scope	Binding Nature	Focus Areas	Limitations
UNESCO's Recommendation on AI Ethics (2021)	Global	Non-binding	Ethical principles, human rights	Excludes military applications
UNIDIR's Innovations Dialogue (2022)	Global	Non-binding	Al's impact on peace and security	Lacks enforcement mechanisms
EU's Artificial Intelligence Act	Regional (EU)	Binding within EU	Regulation of high-risk Al systems	Excludes military Al systems
U.Sled Military Al Guidelines	Multinational (31 countries)	Non-binding	Legal reviews, transparency in military Al	Voluntary adherence, limited scope

D. Case Studies





Case Study 1:

Deployment of AI in MONUSCO: The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) has integrated AI technologies to enhance its peacekeeping operations. Specifically, the mission employs the Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise (SAGE) platform, which utilizes AI to analyze geospatial data, social media feeds, and field reports. This integration allows for improved situational awareness, enabling peacekeepers to identify potential threats and respond more effectively to emerging conflicts. While the use of AI in MONUSCO has demonstrated benefits in operational efficiency and threat detection, it also raises concerns regarding data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the need for robust oversight mechanisms to ensure compliance with international human rights standards.

Case Study 2:

UN Global Pulse's Al Initiatives in Africa: UN Global Pulse has initiated projects employing Al to analyze data from social media and radio broadcasts to support peace and security efforts in Africa. By leveraging machine learning algorithms, these initiatives aim to detect early signs of conflict, misinformation, and public sentiment shifts. The insights gained are intended to inform timely interventions and policy decisions to prevent the escalation of violence. These projects underscore the potential of Al in conflict prevention and the importance of ethical considerations, such as ensuring data accuracy, protecting individual privacy, and avoiding unintended consequences stemming from algorithmic decisions.

d. Main deterrences for the topic's development





Despite the significant potential of artificial intelligence (AI) to support peacekeeping operations, conflict prevention, and post-conflict stabilization, its development in the international security domain faces critical challenges. These issues range from financial and regulatory constraints to geopolitical rivalries and ethical uncertainties. Below is an in-depth exploration of the most pressing obstacles.

Geopolitical Rivalries and Sanctions

Al development for defense and security has become a point of contention among global powers. Strategic competition—particularly between the United States and China—has led to a wave of technological sanctions that hinder international cooperation.

A notable case is the U.S. decision to impose export restrictions and sanctions on Chinese firms like Baidu, citing their alleged role in supporting China's military Al capabilities. These sanctions, while aimed at preventing misuse, also limit global knowledge exchange and deepen technological fragmentation.

Funding Gaps in UN Peace Operations

Implementing AI within UN peacekeeping missions requires significant funding, yet most operations are under-resourced. Technologies such as drone surveillance, real-time data analysis, or AI-powered early warning systems remain inaccessible to many missions due to lack of financial support from donor states.

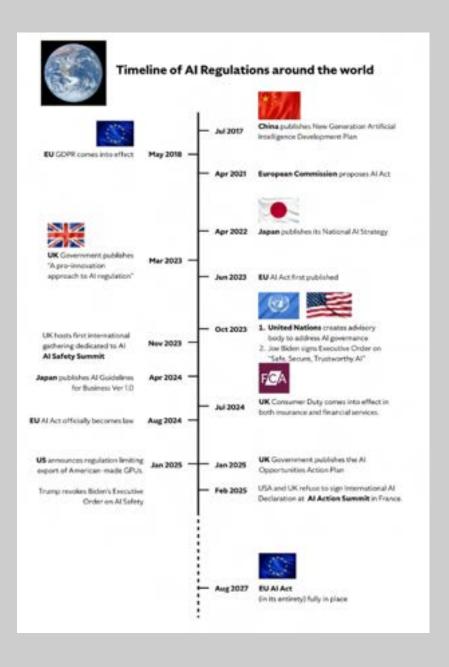
For example, MONUSCO's attempt to incorporate geospatial AI tools like SAGE faced implementation delays due to limited infrastructure and budgetary constraints. This reflects a broader inequality: while technologically advanced states invest billions in AI R&D, the UN relies on voluntary contributions.





Lack of Binding International Regulation

One of the most urgent challenges is the regulatory vacuum. While frameworks like UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of AI or the European Union's AI Act attempt to set guidelines, none of them are binding in the context of military applications.



The EU's Artificial Intelligence Act, passed in 2024, focuses on civilian use and excludes autonomous weapons or intelligence systems used for national defense. This leaves AI-based lethal autonomous systems (LAWS) largely unregulated under international law.





Procedure





Procedure

During the committee we are going to follow the Harvard Procedure established by the MONUA handbook, specifically on page 35, it is crucial for you not only to know the points and motions but also the format to be managed on the documents and the voting process. Here we provide you with most of the motions in English. In any case of doubt feel completely free to approach.

spañol	Inglés
Punto de Orden	Point of Order
Punto de Privilegio Personal	Point of Personal Privilege
Punto de Información	Point of Information
Punto de Información al Orador	Point of Information to the Speaker
Punto de Relevancia	Point of Relevance
Moción para Abrir Sesión	Motion to Open the Session
Moción para Establecer la Agenda	Motion to Set the Agenda
Moción para Iniciar una Sesión Extraordinaria de Preguntas	Motion for an Extraordinary Questioning Session
Moción para Abrir Caucus Moderado	Motion to Open a Moderated Caucus
Moción para Abrir Caucus No Moderado	Motion to Open an Unmoderated Caucus
Moción para Extender el Tiempo	Motion to Extend the Time





Moción para Suspender un Debate	Motion to Suspend the Debate		
Moción para Reanudar un Debate	Motion to Resume the Debate		
Moción para Cerrar el Debate	Motion to Close the Debate		
Moción para Introducir un Papel de Trabajo	Motion to Introduce a Working Paper		
Moción para Introducir un Proyecto de Resolución	Motion to Introduce a Draft Resolution		
Moción para Dividir la Pregunta	Motion to Divide the Question		
Moción para Reordenar la Votación	Motion to Reorder the Voting Procedure		
Moción para Entablar un Proyecto de Resolución	Motion to Enter into Consideration of a Draft Resolution		
Moción para Votación de Papeles Resolutivos	Motion to Vote on Draft Resolutions		
Moción para Cerrar Agenda	Motion to Close the Agenda		

Before the conference starts, all delegates MUST send their Position Paper to both DAIS, the score of this document will be considered during the first session, all the papers should be in the DAIS emails before **August 13 at 23:59.**

The final document of the committee will be a draft resolution, the DAIS will establish specific points associated with the structure but it is important for the delegates to read the general rules about the draft resolutions and the amendments to be made, delegates can find these rules from the **Article 100 to the Article 107 of the Handbook**.

Aspects of performance evaluation

- Argumentative quality: This can be understood as how your speech
 is reasonable and aligned with the topic to be managed during the
 committee, also this includes the process of formulating and answering
 questions.
- Oratory: It is not only important what you say but also how you say it, the delegates must make an impact in every intervention and space.





- **Lobby:** Is about how the delegates unfolds during the times of unmoderated caucus and permanent lobby, not only to lead this space but also the ability to hear and incorporate the contributions of other delegates.
- **Use of the Harvard Procedure:** This aspect involves the quality of the motions and points proposed, also the correct use of the different resources the procedure offers.
- **Use of English:** Since the committee is in English, it is crucial for the delegates to be understood but others and also this aspect involves the use of parliamentary language.
- **Topic Management:** All the interventions and proposals need to be aligned and creative around the two proposed topics so delegates need to expose that knowledge thoroughly.
- **Document production:** This section includes the position paper delegates must send before the conference starts, also the press releases, working papers, amendments and contributions to the draft resolution.
- Foreign Policy: It is important for the delegates to be completely aligned with their foreign policy, we will evaluate this during your proposals and alliances you make during the conference.
- **Human Quality:** The respect among the delegates and to the DAIS, also the importance of helping others. All delegates will start with a score of 5 susceptible to changes due to any bad behaviors.





Glossary





Glossary

- Artificial Intelligence (AI): The simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. This includes learning (acquiring information and rules), reasoning (using rules to reach conclusions), and self-correction.
- Autonomous Weapons Systems (AWS) / Lethal Autonomous
 Weapons Systems (LAWS): Weapons that can select and engage
 targets without human intervention. Their development raises ethical,
 legal, and humanitarian concerns due to their potential use in warfare
 without direct human accountability.
- Peacekeeping: A United Nations activity involving the deployment of international personnel to help maintain peace and security in conflict or post-conflict zones, often under a Security Council mandate.
- Conflict Prevention: Efforts to identify and address potential sources of conflict before violence erupts. Al can assist through early warning systems based on real-time data analysis.
- Peacebuilding: Long-term processes aimed at reducing the risk of conflict relapse by strengthening national capacity, rule of law, governance, and reconciliation after armed conflict.





- UNIDIR (United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research): A UNaffiliated research body based in Geneva, dedicated to disarmament and security issues, especially in relation to emerging technologies like AI.
- UNESCO AI Ethics Recommendation: A global framework adopted in 2021 by 193 UN Member States to promote human-centered and ethical use of AI technologies, although not binding under international law.
- Dual-Use Technology: Technology that can be used for both civilian and military purposes. Al systems are often dual-use, creating challenges in regulation and export control.
- Data Sovereignty: The concept that data is subject to the laws and governance structures of the nation where it is collected. Data sovereignty becomes crucial when applying Al across borders.
- Algorithmic Bias: Systematic errors in Al decision-making that result from flawed data or assumptions, often leading to unfair outcomes, especially in sensitive areas like surveillance or predictive security.
- Machine Learning: A subset of AI that enables systems to learn from data and improve their performance without being explicitly programmed for every specific task.
- Facial Recognition Technology: A type of biometric software that identifies individuals based on facial features. Widely used in surveillance, it has sparked human rights debates when applied in conflict zones.
- Export Control: Regulations that restrict the export of technology, particularly those with military or security applications. Al export control is under debate due to its dual-use nature.





- Responsible AI (RAI): A governance approach that promotes transparency, accountability, fairness, and ethical design in the creation and use of AI technologies.
- Security Council Mandate: The authority granted by the United Nations Security Council to a peace operation or mission, including its objectives, scope, and limitations.
- Corporate Activism: A company publicly takes a stand on social, environmental or political issues. It involves companies engaging in social debates and advocating for causes that affect their stakeholders-such as customers, employees, investors and communities affected by their operations-often through executive-led statements or actions. Is driven by a commitment to creating positive social or environmental change, often requiring genuine internal dedication embedded in the company's culture and strategy. It can include actions such as public statements, boycotts or collaborative campaigns, and reflects a company's values and identity in the public sphere.
- Corporate Social Responsibility: The set of legal and ethical obligations and commitments assumed by companies to manage the social, labor, environmental and human rights impacts of their activities, seeking not only to comply with current legislation, but also to adopt voluntary actions that improve the quality of life of their employees, communities and society in general. It involves integrating principles of transparency, ethics, respect for human rights and environmental care into business management, with the aim of making a positive contribution to sustainable development.





Attachments







Attachments

Appendix 1: Capstone doctrine/ Doutrina Capstone: This brief video by REBRAPAZ gives more context and actions of the Capstone Doctrine. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q9lwh0je2c0

Appendix 2: Guiding principles on business and human rights: A guide to principles developed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of Human Rights and Transnational Corporations and other business enterprises to further deepen the UN's vision of the role of business in the peace of nations.

https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/ GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf





Qarmas





Qarmas

- 1. To what extent should multinational corporations be held accountable for their role in exacerbating or alleviating conflict in fragile states?
- 2. How can the Security Council foster collaboration between the UN and private sector actors in peacekeeping operations without compromising neutrality or humanitarian principles?
- 3. What mechanisms can be established to regulate the activities of extractive industries in conflict-prone regions, particularly regarding the financing of armed groups or corruption?
- 4. Can businesses play a proactive role in early warning systems for conflict prevention? If so, what safeguards should exist to avoid misuse of sensitive data?
- 5. How should the Security Council address the increasing involvement of private military and security companies (PMSCs) in peace operations? Should there be a global regulatory framework for them?





- 6. What are the ethical implications of partnerships between UN missions and businesses involved in technology, logistics, or infrastructure in post-conflict environments?
- 7. Should companies operating in post-conflict zones be required to contribute financially or logístically to peacebuilding initiatives? If yes, through which mechanisms?
- 8. In what ways can the Council encourage responsible business practices that support reconciliation, sustainable development, and the reintegration of former combatants?
- 9. Should the Security Council call for the drafting of a binding international protocol on the use of AI in peacekeeping operations, possibly under Chapter VI or VII of the UN Charter, considering the current regulatory vacuum left by the exclusion of military applications in the EU AI Act (2024)?
- 10. How can the Security Council ensure that Al-powered early warning and threat detection systems deployed in UN missions uphold the principles of state sovereignty and the "Do No Harm" doctrine, especially in volatile political environments where misclassification of threats could provoke escalation rather than prevention?
- 11. In light of ongoing debates within the UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS), to what extent should the Security Council endorse a preventive moratorium on fully autonomous weapons, and how should verification, transparency, and enforcement be structured within this moratorium?





- 12. What responsibilities should troop-contributing countries (TCCs) bear in ensuring that AI systems used within peacekeeping contingents comply with international humanitarian law, and should the Security Council mandate pre-deployment algorithmic audits or legal reviews under Article 36 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions?
- 13. Given that private defense contractors increasingly supply Al systems for surveillance, border control, and facial recognition in UN missions, what frameworks should the Security Council propose to ensure contractual accountability, data protection, and operational oversight in zones of conflict?
- 14. Considering the dual-use nature of most AI technologies, what specific export control mechanisms should be proposed to prevent their misuse by non-state actors or authoritarian regimes, and should the Council work alongside the Wassenaar Arrangement or create a new UN-based AI export registry for conflict-sensitive technologies?
- 15. Should the Security Council establish an independent Al Review Mechanism—similar to the UN Panel of Experts models in sanctions regimes—to continuously monitor the deployment of Al tools in peace operations and issue alerts on ethical or operational risks? What should be its mandate and legal authority?
- 16. How can the Security Council balance innovation and security in peacebuilding programs that rely on predictive analytics, such as those piloted by UN Global Pulse, without reinforcing digital colonialism or marginalizing local knowledge systems in post-conflict reconstruction?





- 17. What regulations and/or public policies has your country implemented regarding the social role of business?
- 18. What strategies or systems could the Security Council implement to involve the private sector more in peace missions and define its relationship with them?





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