



# 2027 MMUN COMMITTEES & TOPICS



## DISEC (Disarmament and International Security Committee)

### TOPIC 1

#### Preventing the Spread of Nuclear Weapons and Promoting Peaceful Cooperation



Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting peaceful cooperation is one of the main priorities of the United Nations. The committee will focus on maintaining global security by balancing nuclear disarmament, strict non-proliferation safeguards and the civilian use of nuclear technology. Delegates will debate and present policy solutions to curb the proliferation of nuclear materials while expanding global access to peaceful nuclear energy.

### TOPIC 2

#### Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain and its Implications for International Peace and Security



Artificial Intelligence in the military domain refers to the integration of machine learning, autonomous systems, and data analytics into defense operations. The topic’s implications for international peace and security span from enhanced situational awareness and civilian protection to severe risks of rapid escalation and accountability challenges. Delegates will focus on reconciling operational defense advantages with the profound ethical, legal, and safety risks associated with military AI.

## SPECPOL (Special Political and Decolonization Committee)

### TOPIC 1

#### Eradicating Colonialism in all its Forms and Manifestations



Eradicating Colonialism in all its Forms and Manifestations is a UN mandate aimed at helping the 17 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs) achieve self-determination. It also tackles modern “neocolonialism” or the practice of using capitalism, globalization and cultural imperialism to influence or control a developing nation. Discussion will include unequal economic structures, digital extraction and foreign exploitation of local resources.

### TOPIC 2

#### Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Occupied Syrian Golan



Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the occupied Syrian Golan are civilian communities established by Israel on land occupied since 1967. These settlements are widely considered illegal under international law, violating the Fourth Geneva Convention and are viewed by the UN as a major physical obstacle to peace. Delegates will discuss Israeli settlements by focusing on their legal status, demographic impact, and role in obstructing a two-state solution.



# UN LEGAL

## TOPIC 1

### Crimes Against Humanity



Crimes against humanity are defined as widespread or systematic attacks directed against any civilian population, including acts like murder, enslavement, torture, and sexual violence. In committee, delegates must present their nation's specific policy on preventing these atrocities while balancing the enforcement of international law against state sovereignty.

## TOPIC 2

### Codifying Legal Norms on Climate Change Responsibility and State Liability



Codifying Legal Norms on Climate Change Responsibility and State Liability focuses on clarifying and formalizing international law to ensure states are legally accountable for their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It transforms climate action from a purely political pledge into a binding legal duty, detailing the consequences and financial remedies for environmental harm. Delegates will focus on defining how a state's failure to lower emissions becomes an "internationally wrongful act," requiring cessation, guarantees of non-repetition and financial reparations. They will discuss binding mechanisms like due diligence obligations to prevent significant harm, and frameworks for allocating liability among multiple emitting nations.

## FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) **ROME ONLY**

## TOPIC 1

### Right to Food



The Right to Food is a universal human right protecting the right of all people to feed themselves with dignity, free from hunger and malnutrition. Delegates in the committee will discuss how to ensure universal access to adequate, nutritious food and eliminate global hunger. They will focus on four core pillars: Availability (producing enough food), Accessibility (making food affordable), Adequacy (meeting nutritional and cultural needs), and Sustainability (protecting resources for future generations).

## TOPIC 2

### Green Cities



Green Cities are urban areas designed with sustainability at their core. They integrate environmental protection, efficient resource management, and green infrastructure in order to minimize carbon emissions, reduce waste and improve the overall quality of life for residents. Delegates will discuss how to transition urban environments into sustainable, healthy, and resilient spaces. They will focus on managing urban sprawl, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and improving access to natural spaces.

# WHO (World Health Organization)

## TOPIC 1

### Mental Health and Youth Well-Being



Mental Health and Youth Well-Being focuses on reducing systemic risk factors, including poverty, climate stress, and digital harm, that threaten a generation of young people. It shifts the approach from crisis-oriented clinical treatment to building preventive, community-based ecosystems of care that uphold youth human rights. Adolescents and young adults face overlapping global crises, including post-pandemic disruptions, economic inequality, cyberbullying and climate anxiety. Young people require environments that promote dignity, belonging and connection so they do not just survive, but thrive.

## TOPIC 2

### Traditional, Complementary and Integrative Medicine



Traditional, Complementary, and Integrative Medicine (TCIM) encompasses ancient healthcare practices (traditional), therapies used alongside conventional medicine (complementary), and the coordinated blending of both (integrative). The core public health goal is to safely integrate these practices into national healthcare systems to advance Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Delegates will discuss strategies to pivot from crisis-oriented clinical therapy to the development of holistic, community-based care networks.

# UNSC (United Nations Security Council)

## TOPIC 1

### Protecting Civilians in Armed Conflicts



Protecting civilians in armed conflicts refers to the international effort to safeguard non-combatants, enforce human rights and uphold International Humanitarian Law (IHL) against the devastating impacts of warfare. Despite international norms, civilians continue to bear the brunt of modern conflict and frequently fall victim to explosive weapons in populated areas, cyber warfare and the targeting of essential civilian infrastructure like hospitals and water grids. Delegates will discuss how nations must conduct themselves during armed conflicts, with a strict focus on saving lives and enforcing the rules of war.

## TOPIC 2

### The Situation in the Middle East



The situation in the Middle East addresses complex regional instability, nuclear non-proliferation, cyber warfare and illicit arms trafficking that constantly threaten global peace. UN Security Council delegates discuss comprehensive peace plans, ceasefires and regional stability in the Middle East.

# UNPFII (United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues)

## TOPIC 1

### Indigenous Peoples and Artificial Intelligence



The topic of Indigenous Peoples and AI focuses on the intersection of digital technology and ancestral heritage. It addresses risks like cultural appropriation and data colonialism, while advocating for Indigenous data sovereignty, informed consent and the digital preservation of languages and traditions. Delegates will debate how to structurally protect Indigenous communities from digital exploitation by tech companies while harnessing AI to preserve endangered languages and cultural heritage.

## TOPIC 2

### The Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Context of Critical Minerals to Ensure a Just Transition



The global transition to renewable energy relies heavily on critical minerals like lithium, cobalt, and nickel. However, the extraction of these resources frequently threatens Indigenous lands, human rights, and cultural heritage. Delegates in this committee must develop actionable, rights-based frameworks that balance climate goals with the protection and self-determination of Indigenous populations.

## PRESS CORPS (MS STUDENTS ONLY)

Press Corps reporters represent a national or international news agency instead of a country. In preparation for this role, reporters write an editorial instead of a position paper.

During the conference, reporters inform the conference about actions in the committees through a Press Corps Blog and Live Press Briefings.

Unlike MMUN delegates, the Press Corps does not have a specific agenda. Instead, reporters choose committee topics that they would like to report on.

TOPIC 1	TOPIC 2
<p><b>UN LEGAL</b> Crimes Against Humanity</p> <p><b>SPECPOL</b> Eradicating Colonialism in all its Forms and Manifestations</p> <p><b>WHO</b> Mental Health and Youth Well-Being</p>	<p><b>DISEC</b> Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain and its Implications for International Peace and Security</p> <p><b>UNSC</b> The Situation in the Middle East</p> <p><b>UNPFII</b> The Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Context of Critical Minerals to Ensure a Just Transition</p>

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