

Welcome Letter

Dear delegates,

It is an honor to welcome all of you to the 23rd edition of the Olinca Model United Nations. We are delighted to announce that OLINMUN has begun its preparations to ensure the best possible experience for every delegate participating in this year's edition.

OLINMUN aims to provide an extraordinary opportunity to learn about current global issues, to better understand the challenges our world is facing, and to exchange ideas beyond the classroom. However, this model goes even further; it provides the space to develop the skills that define responsible and engaged global citizens in today's world. OLINMUN allows critical thinking skills to be reinforced, encourages listening with empathy and negotiating with respect, above all, it enables the acknowledgement and understanding of the impact of one's voice.

We are confident that every opinion, idea and perspective shared will contribute to a meaningful and impactful debate that can inspire real change.

OLINMUN would not be possible without staff members from 10th, 11th and 12th grade who have organized this model with dedication and extremely hard work. Finally, we want to thank Daniela Sandoval Careaga, who has led us to achieve the best MUN experience for all.

As you, delegates, take part in this model, we encourage you to embrace every challenge and opportunity to learn. We are looking forward to meeting you and hearing your innovative proposals.

Welcome to OLINMUN 2026!

Sincerely,

Vania Elena de la Fuente Olguín, Secretary General

Mateo Benita Saldivar, Chief of Staff and Protocol

Amairany Prado Nuñez, Secretary of Academic Affairs

María Fleming Loera, Secretary of Academic Affairs

Lucía Herrero Moreno, Secretary of Logistics

CND: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Category: Middle School and High School 8th – 10th grade

Topic: The impact of cryptocurrency-enabled black markets for synthetic drugs on global security and health

Type of Committee: Standard

Language: English

Abstract:

Cryptomarkets, or online anonymous marketplaces, are places that allow the illegal trade of goods and services, mostly for synthetic drugs through encrypted platforms accessible via the dark web. Transactions are typically conducted using cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, which ensure anonymous interactions between buyers and sellers. While these markets currently represent a small part of the registered global illegal drug trade, their expansion represents increasing challenges to international security and public health. Existing policy often assumes that the growth of these markets will worsen drug-related harms, since effective regulation and global coordination remains limited. Particularly, synthetic drugs have severe neurological consequences, they can cause two major effects on the brain, firstly, Neural hyper stimulation through excessive activation of neurotransmitters such as norepinephrine, dopamine, and serotonin. And secondly, reduction in neural connectivity within the central nervous system, affecting brain regions, such as, the basal ganglia, hippocampus, parietal lobe, and others. Cryptocurrencies play a central role in making international networks of drug production and distribution easier to access. Nearly 97% of transactions involving illicit synthetic drugs happen through cryptocurrency payments. This technological anonymity prevents law enforcement efforts, promotes cross-border trafficking, and increases the global availability of harmful substances. Addressing this rising threat needs international collaboration, to improve cybercrime monitoring, and integrated approaches that consider both the technological and public health dimensions of online drug markets.

ECC: Emergency Crisis Committee

Category: Middle School and High School 8th – 10th grade

Topic: Secret Topic

Type of Committee: Crisis Committee

Language: English

Abstract: The Emergency Crisis Committee (ECC) will set up a collective discussion among delegations that will encounter urgent crises and must address them immediately. It is expected that the delegates come up with a variety of proposals to reach viable solutions through diplomacy and decisive actions. Throughout this debate, delegates must propose ideas that balance national interests with global stability, while considering environmental, economic, and social factors.

ECC delegates shall experience circumstances that will enhance their abilities to quickly adapt and cooperate amidst the absence of context and unexpected crises. Therefore, critical thinking is of the utmost importance for delegates to actively elaborate fundamental arguments and weave logical connections, transforming this uncertainty into agility and strategic reasoning.

The nature of this committee reflects unpredictability and dynamism, as the main topic will be revealed during the first day of the debate. For that reason, this committee is counting on delegates to manage working under pressure and react quickly when facing these urgent crises.

General Assembly

Category: Middle School 7th – 8th grade

Topics:

-Topic A: Global dialogue on Artificial Intelligence governance

-Topic B: International digital cooperation and connectivity

Type of Committee: Standard

Language: English

Abstracts:

Topic A: Global dialogue on Artificial Intelligence governance

Artificial intelligence (AI) has become both a transformative innovation and a growing threat to global stability. Its capacity to manipulate information, automate cyberattacks, and influence public opinion poses serious risks to national security. For instance, the U.S. company Anthropic detected an AI system capable of hacking into 17 organizations, while Russia's Oculus project uses AI-based text detection to restrict citizens' access to information about the Ukraine war. Beyond security concerns, AI raises ethical challenges such as misinformation, privacy violations, mass manipulation, and rising unemployment. Despite the dangers, companies still enjoy broad autonomy in developing and deploying AI systems. Experts warn that delaying regulation will make it increasingly difficult to control the technology's misuse. Currently, 40% of global AI investment is concentrated in the United States and China, and automation threatens about 40% of jobs in economies reliant on low-cost labor. These disparities underscore the urgent need for international cooperation to establish comprehensive AI governance frameworks that protect human rights while ensuring innovation benefits all nations.

Topic B: International digital cooperation and connectivity

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed and deepened the global digital divide between those with internet access and those without. As of 2021, 2.9 billion people still lacked internet connectivity, 96% of whom lived in developing countries. Recognizing this disparity, the United Nations has issued multiple reports and resolutions affirming that access to the internet is essential for the exercise of human rights. It is directly linked to Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees the right to freedom of opinion and expression through any form of media. Digital cooperation, however, extends beyond freedom of expression. Reliable connectivity also enables access to education, information, and opportunities for social and economic inclusion. This places a shared responsibility on UN Member States to ensure universal and affordable internet access for their citizens. Various UN bodies have begun advancing initiatives that promote digital transformation and equitable access to technology by 2030, seeking to close the connectivity gap and ensure that no one is left behind in the digital age.

Historical Crisis Committee

Category: Middle School and High School 9th – 11th grade

Topic: The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War

Type of Committee: Historical

NOTE: The debate will be held on February 27 and 28, 1992.

Language: English

Abstract:

In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev was elected Secretary General of the Soviet Union. He implemented policies such as the Glasnost and Perestroika, which intensified independence movements. Later, after the failed August 1991 coup in the central Moscow government, the dissolution of the USSR was completed, leading to the formation of 15 new nations. The newly established countries needed to develop an independent government and establish diplomatic relations that would aid in their newly gained independence. The purpose of the Historical Committee is to discuss the effects that the collapse of the Soviet Union has had both in the region and on the newly established countries. It is crucial to identify the challenges of establishing a stable government and provide support to these countries through diplomatic cooperation. Furthermore, it is of paramount importance to note the consequences of the Cold War for the countries involved, for the stability of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and the lasting economic and diplomatic effects it could have on international relations, if the situation is not properly managed.

ICC: International Criminal Court

Category: Middle School and High School 8th – 9th (Agents), 9th – 10th (Judges)

Topic: Situation in the State of Palestine: ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I issues warrants of arrest for Benjamin Netanyahu and Yoav Gallant

Type of Committee: Specialized

Language: English

Abstract:

The International Criminal Court seeks to address the arrest warrants to the power figures of Israel, more specifically of Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu and Yoav Gallant. In light of the current events in Palestine, the accusation of war crimes inflicted by Benjamin Netanyahu (Prime Minister of Israel) has led to a series of arrest warrants. For instance the Pre-Trial Chamber's prosecutor opened an investigation on the situation in Palestine in 2021. It was not until 2024 that the Chamber deemed it fitting to issue arrest warrants regarding war crimes and alleged crimes against humanity to Netanyahu and other five collaborators. The Chamber concluded that Mr. Netanyahu deprived the Gaza civilian population of essential resources such as food, water, and medical supplies obstructing humanitarian aid and violating international humanitarian law. Israel is appealing for the withdrawal, or at least temporal suspension, of the warrants, including arguments of respect for the human rights of the suspects, the lack of jurisdictional findings that support the case and the possible internationally wrongful acts toward Israel by other States. This discussion is yet to be concluded, making it a crucial point in international politics.

INTERPOL

Category: Middle School and High School 8th – 10th grade

Topic: Abuse of INTERPOL Red Notices; The cases of Russia and China

Type of Committee: Standard

Language: English

Abstract:

INTERPOL, the world's largest international police organization, facilitates cooperation among member states to combat transnational crime. One of its main tools, the Red Notice, is intended to help locate and detain fugitives, informing local police enforcement with key details and possible whereabouts. However, following the Cold War, concerns have emerged about the political misuse of this mechanism by certain member states. Russia and China have been accused of using Red Notices to target political figures, journalists, and asylum seekers. These actions undermine INTERPOL, violate human rights, weaken trust in international policing systems, and result in an obstacle for other real and useful Red Notices. Ongoing efforts by INTERPOL aim to improve and implement oversight and accountability in the issuance of Red Notices. Effective reform requires collaboration among member states, stricter verification standards, increased transparency in data handling, as well as increased accountability for states that fail to comply with INTERPOL's standards for Red Notices. International cooperation is essential, to address systemic abuse by states like Russia and China is essential to preserve the integrity of international law enforcement and protect fundamental human rights.

Security Council

Category: Middle School 8th – 9th grade

Topics:

-Topic A: Nuclear proliferation and treaty enforcement amid stalled U.S. - Russia dialogue.

-Topic B: Political instability in Nepal

Type of Committee: Standard

Language: English

Abstract:

Topic A: Nuclear proliferation and treaty enforcement amid stalled U.S. - Russia dialogue.

Nuclear weapons are the most dangerous and destructive weapons in the world. They have only been used twice, during World War II, resulting in long lasting consequences globally. With current conflicts like the Russian-Ukrainian war and the Middle East crises, Nuclear weapons treaty enforcement should be a priority in order to maintain peace and stability worldwide. Growing tension between Russia and the U.S. has stalled key diplomatic dialogue and weakened trust on arms control efforts. As both nations have most of the nuclear arsenal, renewed cooperation is essential to prevent further proliferation and ensure global security.

Topic B: Political instability in Nepal

Nepal is going through a serious political crisis because of corruption problems and mistrust in the government, which led to protests directed by the youth. After violent demonstrations about censorship and corruption, Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli quit, and former Chief Justice Sushila Karki became the temporary leader to keep order and get ready for the elections in March 2026. Nepal has had political problems for many years, and no government has finished its full term since the monarchy ended in 2008. Many young people feel angry because of unemployment, inequality, and unfair politics. With elections coming soon, there is worry about whether the voting will be fair and peaceful. The Security Council committee needs to act quickly to see how this situation might affect democracy, peace, and human rights in South Asia.

UNEP:

Category: Middle School 7th – 8th grade

Topics:

-Topic A: Managing chemical waste to protect human health and the environment

-Topic B: Strengthening biosecurity to prevent environmental and public health crises

Type of Committee: Standard

Language: English

Abstracts:

Topic A: Managing chemical waste to protect human health and the environment

Chemical pollution remains one of the leading environmental and public challenges worldwide. When not safely disposed it can have harmful impacts on our health. Chemical waste not only pollutes the environment but also can be toxic, cancerogenic, and hazardous to reproduction for all living species. Each year, chemical pollution causes approximately 1.8 million deaths, particularly in developing countries lacking effective regulation. UNEP and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) have been working around the world for the past 30 years to address the issue of hazardous substances and how to provide a sustainable approach to how countries may invest in nature's prosperity. UNEP's focus is to achieve a long-term goal that ensures the well-being of both humans and the environment from exposure to harmful chemicals and waste, through reduction in their production, use, consumption, and emission releases, ensuring a safer and healthier planet for all.

Topic B: Strengthening biosecurity to prevent environmental and public health crises

Biosecurity is a strategic and integrated approach that encompasses the policy and regulatory frameworks (including instruments and activities) for analysing and managing relevant risks to human, animal, and plant life and health, and associated risks to the environment. Around the world, biological threats are becoming more frequent due to globalization and environmental change, posing risks to both human and ecological health. Weak regulations and limited awareness allow diseases to spread from animals to humans, as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic. To address these challenges, UNEP is persistent in advocating for biosecurity, promoting and raising awareness, which involves preventing and managing infectious diseases that may be transmitted among humans, animals, and the environment,

encouraging nations to enhance their institutional biosecurity systems. Aiming to develop proactive strategies to safeguard food, ecosystems, and human health from harmful and catastrophic pests and diseases.

UNICEF:

Category: Middle School 7th – 8th grade

Topics:

-Topic A: Protecting displaced children's rights in armed conflicts

-Topic B: Rohingya children refugee crisis

Type of Committee: Standard

Language: English

Abstract: Standard

Topic A: Protecting displaced children's rights in armed conflicts

Armed conflicts continue to endanger millions of children worldwide. It is estimated that one out of six children today grows up in areas affected by conflict. Many of them are forced to flee from their homes due to the inhuman conditions of armed confrontations. Countless of them have experienced violence, malnutrition, followed by no access to schools and recruitment by armed groups. Displaced children's conditions make them highly vulnerable and prone to the violation of their rights. UNICEF is working with governments and partners to ensure access to education, health care, protection services, and reintegration for children released from armed groups. Ensuring every child's access to healthcare, education, and overall a safe development must be fulfilled. International cooperation is required to protect displaced children in armed conflicts.

Topic B: Rohingya children refugee crisis

In August 2017, armed attacks, massive-scale violence, and violations of human rights flooded Myanmar's Rakhine State. Eight years after families fled violence, uncertainty about the future still persists. About half a million Rohingya refugee children are growing up in the world's largest refugee camp, with many of them being born refugees. The Rohingyas entirely rely on humanitarian assistance for protection, food, water, shelter, and healthcare. More than 500,000 children in Rohingya are in need of help. In Myanmar, most Rohingyas have no citizenship or official status. Children have been deprived of basic rights like safety from violence, citizenship, free movement, healthcare, and education. It is of greatest importance that the rights and dignity of Rohingya child refugees are respected and promoted, ensuring their education, access to health care, and other services such as clean water and sanitation, as well as access to adequate opportunities, making sure that children are equipped and ready to return to a life of dignity in their homeland.

UNWOMEN:

Category: Middle School and High School 8th – 10th grade

Topic: Addressing systematic impunity in gender-based killings in Latin America

Type of Committee: Standard

Language: English

Abstract: Standard

Gender based violence, popularly referred to as feminicides, represents one of the most serious human rights crises in Latin America. Despite regional and international commitment to fight against it, its impunity remains alarmingly high. With weak judicial systems, cultural normalization of violence, and inadequate use of existing laws, perpetrators are allowed to act without consequence, putting in danger the trust of public institutions and the implementation of the law. Many Latin American countries face the challenge of a weak and corrupt judicial system that fails to impose the law effectively, which directly affects gender based violence related crime. According to the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2023, there were an average of 11 women per day who were victims of femicide. Unfortunately, this is a common situation that increases year by year, endangering the safety of women. This persistence of gender-based violence is rooted in the lack of interest focused on prevention and protection. Achieving justice for victims and ensuring the safety of women requires coordinated international cooperation, judicial reform, and the implementation of effective prevention strategies.

WHO:

Category: Middle School 7th – 9th grade

Topics:

-Topic A: Mitigating the impact of malnutrition and health emergencies in the Horn of Africa

-Topic B: Strengthening international response to antimicrobial resistance

Type of Committee: Standard

Language: English

Abstracts:

Topic A: Mitigating the impact of malnutrition and health emergencies in the Horn of Africa
The Greater Horn of Africa (GHOA), which includes the countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, accounted for 22% of the global humanitarian caseload in 2024. Emergencies in the region involve food security, droughts, epidemics, and displacement. Health threats include malnutrition, cholera and other water-borne diseases, malaria, dengue, rift valley fever, yellow fever, Mpox, measles, and other vaccine-preventable diseases. Millions of people in the GHOA are facing acute hunger due to one of the worst droughts in recent decades in the region, as well as conflict and instability. Many families have been displaced in the search for food, which often causes a deterioration in hygiene and sanitation, which has caused outbreaks of infectious diseases that, combined with low existing vaccination coverage and health service availability, have become a major concern. The World Health Organization has coordinated with partners in the health sector to strengthen its response in the region to combat the worst effects of food insecurity and to give access to healthcare to the people in the GHOA. As more people continue to be affected by this crisis, the United Nations has deemed it necessary to take

action in order to ensure food and health safety for the individuals in the Greater Horn of Africa.

Topic B: Strengthening international response to antimicrobial resistance

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is one of the greatest global health challenges of the 21st century. It occurs when microorganisms evolve to resist antimicrobials—medicines used to treat bacterial and viral infections—due to their misuse or overuse. As a result, common infections become increasingly difficult or, in some cases, impossible to treat, leading to the spread of disease, disability, and death. Over the years, AMR has contributed to approximately 4.95 million deaths worldwide. The World Health Organization has promoted a coordinated One Health approach to address AMR through global action plans, surveillance systems, and high-level political commitments. Nevertheless, meaningful progress requires stronger implementation, sustainable funding, innovation, and enhanced international cooperation to prevent a post-antibiotic era. The overuse of antibiotics in both humans and food production has accelerated resistance and reduced the effectiveness of existing treatments. Strengthening global collaboration and investment in research is crucial to safeguarding modern medicine and global health security.