



The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) is the Organization's primary policy-making body. This organ comprises all 193 member states, thus offering a unique platform for multilateral dialogue on a wide range of global issues outlined in the UN Charter, with each member state having one equal vote. The UNGA plays an imperative role in major decision making such as appointing the Secretary-General (on the Security Council's recommendation), electing non-permanent Security Council members, and approving the UN budget. It holds regular sessions from September to December each year, with additional meetings as needed. Issues are addressed through specific agenda items, often resulting in resolutions. The Assembly provides recommendations to Member States on international issues within its scope and has taken action across all areas of the United Nations' work, including political, economic, humanitarian, social, and legal matters.

Topic I: Promoting peace and sustainable cooperation in outer space

The urgency to promote peace and sustainability cooperation in outer space has intensified with the rise of space activity, with seventeen astronauts simultaneously orbiting Earth in May 2025 and a surge of robotic spacecraft missions to the Moon and Mars. In recent years, artificial intelligence has played a central role in this new era of space innovation, powering autonomous navigation, satellite monitoring, and debris detection, all while attempting to support global efforts to combat climate change and enhance disaster resilience. However, growing competition among spacefaring nations and the increasing presence of private actors risks undermining such shared goals. Delegates at the UN's Fourth Committee have echoed concerns over space militarization, debris proliferation, and unequal access, with nations like Pakistan and Cuba stressing that technology transfer and capacity-building must be prioritized to empower developing countries. Although there has been successful efforts to mitigate the inequalities space exploration produces, such as the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) championing peaceful cooperation through frameworks like the "Space2030" Agenda, and the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs expanding its support for regional space centers and legal training, disparities still remain. Funding gaps, politicization, and declining international support threaten progress. As UN Secretary-General António Guterres warns, space must remain a shared domain governed by transparency and equity. Strengthening multilateral frameworks, such as the Outer Space Treaty and Artemis Accords, and ensuring broader stakeholder inclusion are vital steps toward preserving outer space for peaceful, sustainable development.

Questions to Consider:

1. How can existing legal frameworks, such as the Outer Space Treaty, be strengthened or updated to address the challenges posed by emerging technologies, private actors, and increased orbital congestion?
2. What measures can be taken to improve equitable access to space technologies and infrastructure for developing countries?
3. How can the international community ensure that outer space remains a domain of peace?

Topic 2: Addressing the global water crisis

Water scarcity plagues the world with ceaseless inequity and the lack of security for future generations. Increased water demand caused by unsustainable agricultural practices and a rising population has resulted in the outpacing of water resources. Climate change intensifies these challenges by disrupting hydrological systems through droughts, floods, and glacier melt, which threaten food security and increase displacement risks. Despite the severity of the crisis, global governance remains fragmented, with no coordinated international framework specifically for water management. Over 2 billion people worldwide lack access to safely managed drinking water, and approximately 3.6 billion lack access to safe sanitation facilities, leading to severe health risks such as cholera and other waterborne diseases. The United Nations has taken steps, such as recognizing water and sanitation as a human right in 2010 and launching initiatives like the Water Action Agenda in 2023, but immense progress needs to be made to combat these pressing deficiencies. Organizations such as UNICEF address these issues through multi-level interventions, including locating new water resources, rehabilitating urban water systems, promoting wastewater reuse, and advancing climate-resilient water technologies such as solar-powered pumping and rainwater harvesting. They also work to change behaviors by educating communities on the value of water and advocating for national water planning. However, addressing the global water crisis requires coordinated international governance, sustainable financing, gender-sensitive policies, climate resilience measures, and community engagement.

Questions to Consider:

1. In what ways does water scarcity disproportionately impact women and girls, and how can policies address these gender-specific challenges?
2. What innovative financing mechanisms can help developing countries invest in upgrading water infrastructure and sanitation systems?

3. How can countries collaborate to create a global water pact that treats water as a common good and promotes circular water economies?

Topic 3: Ensuring global digital access and privacy rights

In today's rapidly digitizing world, ensuring global digital access and protecting privacy rights has become vital to exercising fundamental human rights such as expression, and access to social and economic rights. However, the increasing use of digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence and mass surveillance tools, has resulted in significant challenges in safeguarding this right. Government surveillance programs, often justified under outdated legal frameworks, have expanded dramatically, particularly in countries like the United Kingdom and the United States, employing mass interception of global communications without sufficient oversight. The international community has responded through various UN resolutions, including the most recent Human Rights Council Resolution, which affirms that offline rights must also be protected online. These resolutions urge states and private companies to uphold legality, necessity, and proportionality in any interference with privacy. Civil society and human rights organizations, including Human Rights Watch, advocate for stronger legal safeguards and endorse the International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance, which call for surveillance practices to be transparent, targeted, and accountable. Without urgent action, the digital divide will widen, and the right to privacy will become a perpetual hurdle nations will face.

Questions to Consider:

1. What steps is your country taking to expand affordable, secure digital access, especially in rural areas?
2. How do emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, facial recognition, and big data analytics threaten or protect the right to privacy?
3. How should states balance national security concerns with the obligation to uphold privacy rights?
4. How does your country interpret and implement the right to privacy under international human rights law?

