

## **The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):**

**Topic 1:** Question of: Tackling the integration of AI in education while preserving human interaction in East Asia.

Recently, countries in East Asia have seen an increase in the use of artificial intelligence in education. Students have begun to use AI to source information, for guidance on school tasks, for tutoring, and getting quick feedback. While using AI can make learning more efficient and comprehensible, the ways in which AI may impact student's development, is concerning. AI's development means that it is more and more able to take on tasks related to learning; this poses a risk that the ability to interact with other humans may be lost. Countries such as Japan and South Korea are planning on replacing teachers with robots. This increased use of AI can lead students to become more dependent on it, resulting in the loss of important skills such as communication, and social interaction. AI is an effective tool that may help students learn, but it should do so without replacing important human elements.

**Topic 2:** Question of: Addressing the Impact of Trade Tariffs on Agricultural Exports from Latin America.

Agriculture plays a very important role in supporting the economy of many Latin American countries. Crops such as coffee, corn, bananas, soybeans, and avocados are exports that support domestic communities by creating jobs. These crops not only support domestic parties in Latin America, but also help support national revenue. However, trade tariffs imposed by importing countries (the countries that buy goods from other countries) have made it increasingly difficult for farmers to compete in global agricultural markets. The imposed tariffs can reduce income, discourage production, and limit economic growth in less economically developed countries (LEDCs) that heavily depend on the revenue generated from exporting such goods to support the citizens of the nation. Countries in Latin America including Brazil, Argentina, and Columbia, have expressed their concerns about unfair trade policies, and how high tariffs affect their ability to trade fairly. Small scale farmers are especially vulnerable, as they lack the resources to handle increased costs or market fluctuations. This challenge also impacts food security and sustainability, both nationally, and internationally.

**Topic 3:** Question of: Addressing the Economic Disparities Faced by Host Countries in Supporting Large-Scale Migration Flows in the Middle East

Middle Eastern Countries have received high numbers of refugees and migrants, mainly due to conflict, political instability, and economic struggles in neighboring countries. Countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey have taken in millions of refugees, providing them with healthcare, education, shelter, and job opportunities despite their own financial struggles. This has put a strain on public services, social infrastructure, and national budgets. Countries are facing significant challenges in providing adequate support and resources for these populations. The rising costs of housing, proper sanitation, education, and healthcare has made it more difficult for governments to meet the needs of both the migrants, and the local population. This led to overcrowded schools and hospitals, in addition to the rising unemployment rates in some areas. While international aid has been given to host countries accommodating refugees and migrants, this aid is often not enough to cover the long term demands of hosting a large population of migrants.