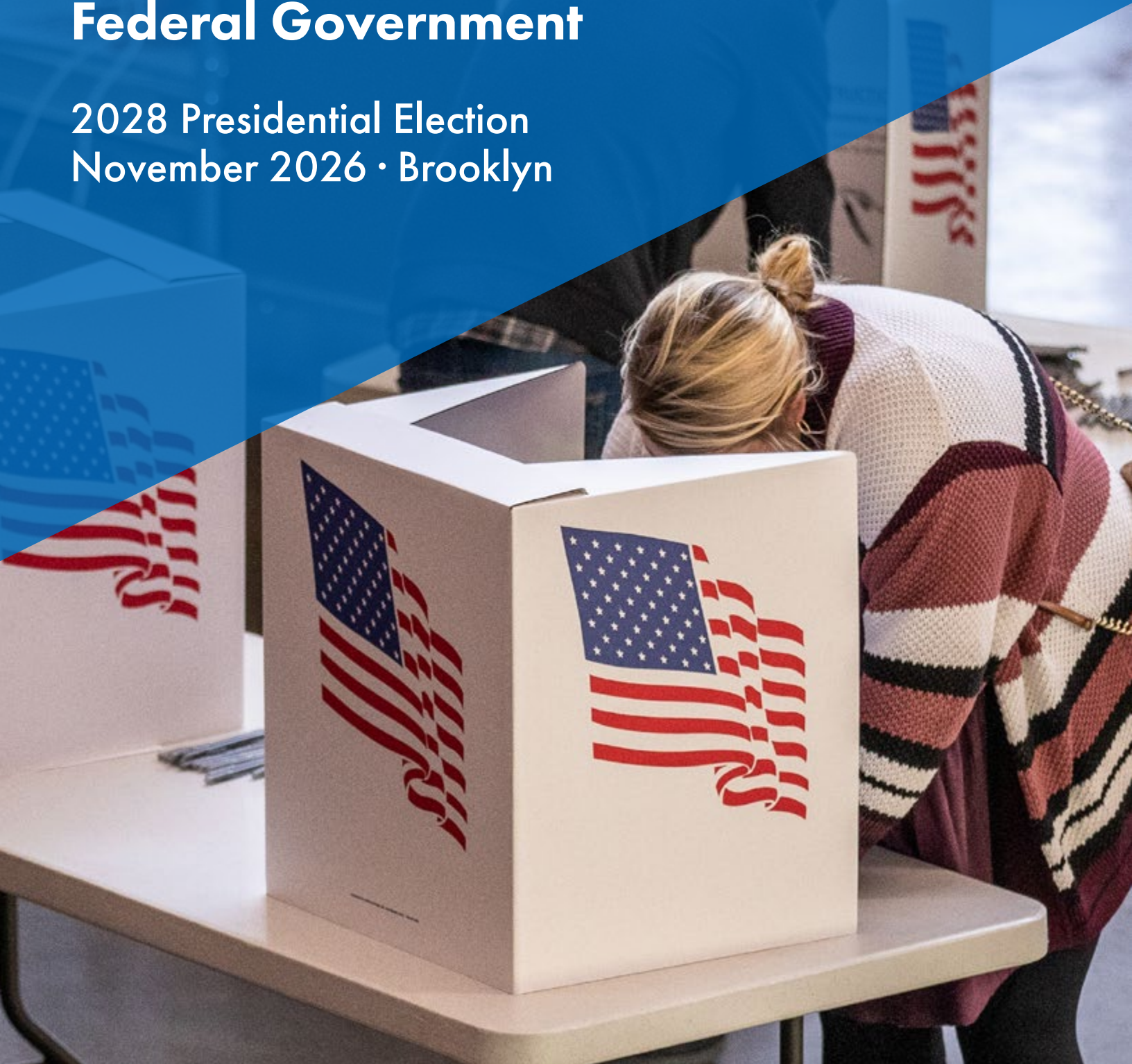




TechMUNIX

Crisis United States Federal Government

2028 Presidential Election
November 2026 · Brooklyn





Crisis

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1

Letters From Dais



TechMUN/Jiaxu Zhao

Austin Chakraborty
Chair

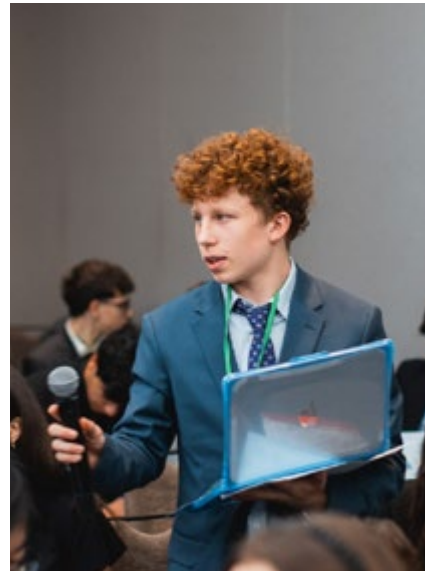
achakraborty8875@bths.edu

Hello delegates,

Welcome to TechMUNC 2026! My name is Austin Chakraborty, and it is my honor to serve as your chair for this conference. I am currently a senior, and this is my second year at Model UN, so I'm excited to work, learn, and grow with you. I cannot wait to see your positions, creative solutions, and the discourse this committee has to offer. This committee was a very interesting one to work on, and as your chair, I cannot wait to see your positions,

creative solutions, and the discourse of trying to navigate one of the most chaotic elections the United States has to offer.

If you have any questions or concerns before the conference, please do not hesitate to reach out to me at achakraborty8875@bths.edu. I will do whatever I can to help. Best of luck with your preparations, and see you in December!



Change the World MUN

Madden Eisenstein
Rapporteur
meisenstein7221@bths.edu

Hello Delegates!

Welcome to TechMUNC 2026! My name is Madden Eisenstein and I will be your Rapporteur for this conference. I am currently a sophomore and this is my second year in Model UN and it has allowed me to grow my public speaking, research, negotiation, and critical thinking skills in ways I couldn't imagine and I am so thankful for that.

This was my first time working on the dais and it was a super interesting committee to make. I am so excited to see how you all handle this conference with your positions and creative solutions and look forward to meeting you all. I hope you all enjoy this committee and are excited as I am to dive into this presidential election and all the breaking news, chaos, and discourse it will bring.

If you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to reach out to me at meisenstein7221@bths.edu and I will do my best to help, but for now I wish you all the best of luck with your preparations and look forward to meeting you soon!



TechMUN/Jiaxu Zhao

Elliot Baim
Head of Backrooms
ebaim8557@bths.edu

Hello delegates!

Welcome to TechMUNC 2026! My name is Elliot Baim, and I will be your Head of Backrooms in this Crisis Committee. As a junior, this is my third year in Model UN, and this extracurricular activity has given me countless opportunities to develop my public speaking, writing, and confidence skills in ways no other clubs can.

This will be my second time as a head of backrooms, so I am looking forward to seeing how this conference goes! I hope everyone is as excited as I am to dive into the chaos of a presidential election, as you will soon navigate the uncertainty of the election cycle with breaking news, conflict, and debate.

If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to email me. Good luck, delegates, and I truly look forward to seeing how this committee unfolds — from the backrooms!



2

Intro- Duction

Section I Brief

The 2028 Presidential Race Crisis committee is a fictional simulation of the United States Presidential election. Delegates will assume the roles of candidates competing in a nationwide open primary, with the ultimate goal of securing enough public support to emerge as the leading candidate for the presidency, along with addressing the crisis at hand. Rather than representing countries or government officials, each delegate will represent an individual presidential candidate and will be responsible for developing and advancing their campaign throughout the election. Delegates themselves are in control of their staff, volunteers, money, social media, and super pacs.

The committee will take place from January 1st through November 7th, 2028 with each committee session representing several weeks of campaign time. As the election progresses, candidates will face,

in the form of **crisis updates**, changing political circumstances, emerging national issues, and unexpected events that require them to adapt their strategies. Delegates will participate in moderated caucuses to debate issues and present their positions, as well as unmoderated caucuses to negotiate, form alliances, and develop campaign strategies. It is the delegates responsibility to stay in the race, adapt to crisis updates, and establish comprehensive campaign strategy, or else the consequences will be grand. By the end of the committee, the top two candidates based on opinion polling will advance to the general election, they will debate, and the future of the United States of America will be known on November 7, 2028.

In this committee, candidates with similar ideologies or plans can draft fast-paced **directives** that directly shape the campaign season. These directives do not need any preambulatory clauses and should be short and concise enough to be hashed out quickly and efficiently. Potential uses for directives could be to create a scandal to slow down a political opponent, campaign communications, endorsements, or anything else that affects the campaign cycle. In the case of this committee, directives are public, and the entire nation will know that your bloc took this action. Additionally, due to the nature of the crisis, directives also serve as committee resolutions aimed at solving the crisis at hand. In this case, directives can be used to enact national policy, as the open



REUTERS/Jonathan Drake, via The Brookings Institution

primary is also a legislature. Candidates will have to balance personal ambitions and the needs of the American public as they weigh legislative success over electoral victory.

Additionally, delegates also have the option of using **crisis notes**, which are private written messages a delegate sends to the backroom to use personal or agency resources for individual goals. In the case of this crisis committee, they function with a similar purpose as a directive, although they are private actions. The application of crisis notes is subject to approval from the backrooms.

3

Topic History



*Busy Scene of
The Associated Press
in the New York Office
on Election Night, Nov. 3rd 1914.*

Section I History

Over the course of the past 12 years, the United States has undergone significant political and economic change. In 2016, billionaire real-estate mogul Donald J. Trump faced former Secretary of State Hilary Clinton and won. One major cause that led to this shock victory was his rhetoric, which led him to be successful in winning over rural voters all across the country. By painting himself as a man of the people and talking in a common vernacular that appeals to the working class, he projected “an image without airs and pretensions, which led his supporters to believe him” (Media, ACW). His rhetoric was so successful that it served as the cornerstone of the MAGA (‘Make America Great Again’) movement throughout his entire political career.

While in office, President Trump took significant action regarding Artificial Intelligence (AI). In February 2019, he signed Executive Order 13859, which identified five

key lines of effort: increasing AI research investment, unleashing Federal AI computing and data resources, setting AI technical standards, building America’s AI workforce, and engaging with international allies. Additionally, in January of 2021, the White House established the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Office, which serves as the central hub for Federal coordination and collaboration in AI research and policymaking across the government, private sector, and academia (“Artificial Intelligence”).

Furthermore, in his first term, President Trump initiated a significant change in climate policy. Some of his policies include the withdrawal from the Paris Climate Accord (“Energy & Environment”); replacing the Obama-era Clean Power plan, giving states leeway to set less stringent environmental guidelines; and approving 14,608 drilling permits, a number that the forthcoming Biden administration almost matched at 13,658 permits (“Thousands of Permits”)

In response to the actions taken by Donald Trump in his first administration, and ahead of the 2020 Democratic Primaries, several alliances in the Democratic Party started to form. On the moderate wing, some candidates included Minnesota Senator Amy Klobuchar, Representative Tulsi Gabbard from Hawaii, New Jersey Senator Cory Booker, and former Vice President Joe Biden. On the other hand, the 2020 election cycle saw the rise of many progressive candidates,

who sought more aggressive social and environmental policies in response to the President’s Actions. Some progressive candidates included Vermont Senator Bernie Sanders and California governor Kamala Harris. In response to President Trump’s massive tax cuts and environmental deregulation, these progressives supported policies like a wealth tax and the Green New Deal to fight climate change.

Despite the rise of left-wing, progressive candidates, the party eventually coalesced around Joe Biden, when he became the presumptive Democratic nominee on April 8, 2020, after Senator Bernie Sanders suspended his campaign (“Democratic Presidential Nomination”). On November 3, 2020, Joe Biden was elected president of the United States of America.

Under the Biden Administration, the United States saw significant AI innovations. On November 30, 2022, OpenAI released ChatGPT. The chatbot soon sets records as the fastest growing technology product in history (History.com Editors). A year later, on October 30, 2023, President Biden issued an executive order establishing new standards for AI safety and security, requiring that developers of the most powerful AI systems share their safety test results and other critical information with the US government (College of American Pathologists). This executive order (Numbered 14110) was eventually revoked on the first day of



Christopher Anderson
via Vanity Fair

Trump Administration at Vanity Fair





Andrew Harnik/Getty Images, via The Intercept

President Trump's second term, a first in a series of moves aimed at deregulating Artificial Intelligence ("President Trump Revokes").

Additionally, the Biden Administration also saw the largest climate change investment in American history, under the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) of 2022. Among other provisions, the law required Medicare and Medicaid to negotiate prescription drug prices, expanded renewable energy and biofuel tax credits, and promoted energy efficiency (Congress.gov).

The Biden administration also saw the American rescue plan, a \$1.9-trillion

economic stimulus bill to combat the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic; U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, which led to the Taliban taking over the country; the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, a \$1.2 trillion bill to improve roads, bridges, public transit, as well as increased access to clean water and the internet; the Russian invasion of Ukraine; the start of the Gaza War; and a presidential campaign that led him to withdraw from the race, endorse his Vice President Kamala Harris, and leave office on January 20, 2025 (Miller Center).

The second Trump administration has seen the most significant change in artificial intelligence policy in our Nation's history.

In an attempt to "lead the world in creative and transformative application" of AI, the administration has focused on removing red tape and regulation with AI development. Additionally, it has been laser-focused on investing in AI science and adoption across the federal government ("AI Action Plan"). His administration oversaw the biggest innovations in AI, including GPT Astra, which led Nvidia CEO Jensen Huang to famously declare that "AGI has arrived" (Ojha). The Trump Administration's AI policy has been a significant point of national debate, however. The rise of data centers has led to significant issues, including noise, light, and air pollution; water waste, as a large data center uses up to 5 million gallons of water daily; and cost increases for home energy consumers (Elan).

Furthermore, the administration has once taken significant steps to reverse Biden-era environmental policies. The president ran his campaign under a policy of "Drill Baby Drill," and approved 5,742 oil and gas drilling permits in his first year in office ("Oil and Gas"). Additionally his Environmental and Protection Agency formally moved to revoke the legal foundation allowing greenhouse gas regulation under the Clean Air Act ("Trump's Climate").

Other significant policies under the Trump's second administration include mass deportations with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (I.C.E.), significant welfare

cuts to fund an extension of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, tariffs on foreign countries including Mexico and Canada, the Iran War, and civil service changes to allow for more direct administrative oversight. These policies have also been fiercely critiqued by the American left and will be a major talking point in the 2028 presidential election.



4

Current Situation

Section I

Plenus Conflictūs

The 2028 presidential race begins in January under a political system unlike any presidential election in modern American history. In January of 2027, the United States experienced an unprecedented and brutal workforce and political crisis. The access of jobs dwindled due to increased competitiveness following the increased implementation of artificial intelligence (AI), and the lack of positions opened for people have resulted in millions being unable to pay rent and bills, put food on the table, and live financially well. Even people with jobs had suffered due to layoffs by the thousands. The government was under fire for neglecting these growing issues and lying about their promises to bring more well-paying jobs.

At the same time, the frequency and severity of national climate disasters continued to worsen. In the Fall of 2026, the United Nations admitted that it was too late to reverse the worse effects of

climate change. On November 3, 2026, the midterm elections took place, with the Democrats winning the senate, the house, and governorships in a historic blue wave. The waves continued later that month, when a Category 5 hurricane and meteotsunami hit the Eastern United States. Hundreds of thousands of Americans died, fueling massive protests to fight against the climate crisis. Still, President Trump refused to take action. More climate-related disasters continued to shape the national sentiment in the following year, yet the President continued to stay stubborn.

On February 26, 2027, the biggest case of a rogue AI to date occurred. A decentralized AI Agent hacked into Department of Defence servers and threatened to release a dangerous bioweapon if the Department didn't choose to commit war crimes in a middle eastern country. The threat was stopped before the DOD could make a decision, but it served as a dangerous warning that the threats of AI could become existential. Still, the Trump Administration refused to regulate AI due to its belief that the United States must win the race against China for Artificial Intelligence.

Many figures have had their criticism with the previous administration and their handling of both domestic and international policy. The loudest critics however were the American public themselves. They'd grown frustrated with how the government made false promises, how they failed to handle and

resolve the unemployment crisis and even added to the issue by reducing AI and climate regulations and limits to satisfy themselves. But the largest and most brutal issue that truly reshaped the government was the 2nd Capitol Riots. From July 27, 2027, to July 28th, more than 5,000 violent protestors attempted to breach the White House and conducted actions similar to the January 6 Insurrection. However, this riot wasn't about election issues; rather, it was because people had finally had enough of the U.S. government's incompetence. They stormed through the streets, attacked officers defending the White House, and made an effort to break directly into the White House. While the riots were ultimately quelled with no fatalities, state legislatures realized that they had to make an actual change. With the Presidential primary elections just six months away, they decided to draft and gamble on an idea that completely went against the systems that had been running in place for years and make the election open to multiple candidates, not just the standard two. With this opening, the idea would be finalized and officially announced at the end of the year.

In 2027, State legislatures passed the Emergency National Open Primary and Legislature Amendment, fundamentally restructuring the presidential nomination and lawmaking process. Now, rather than holding separate Democratic and Republican primaries, all presidential candidates

now compete on a single national ballot. Voters are not required to register with a political party before participating, allowing Democrats, Republicans, independents, and third party voters to participate in the same contest. The reform was intended to reduce partisan polarization and give independent voters a larger role in determining the country's future, but it has also created an unprecedentedly crowded and unpredictable field. Furthermore, due to congressional gridlock and a failure to secure a veto-proof majority, the new primary serves as a temporary legislature, and directives passed have significant control on American policy.

With more than 20 candidates officially running to become the 48th president of the United States, the citizens will face a difficult decision: trying to find a candidate that can bring them out of this current AI and unemployment crisis, the harsh immigration crackdowns brought by ICE under the Trump administration, the growing ecological concerns, and potential crisis' that could occur in the future. To win the vote of the people, candidates must be able to form strong arguments as to why they deserve to lead the country, create promises that they can actually keep, maintain foreign relations, and, via directives, preserve the well-being, rights, and liberties of the people of the United States of America.



5 Questions to Consider

~6

How will you work to address the concerns of millions of Americans regarding Artificial Intelligence?

How do you plan on addressing the increasing frequency of climate disasters?

How will you use directives to your advantage in order to both strengthen your campaign and help the American public?

How will you respond to the actions of the Trump Administration?

How will you use your campaign resources to further your political agenda?

How will you respond to President Trump’s Desire for a Third Term?



6 Bloc Positions

Progressives

Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez

A rising political phenomenon and the leader of the United States’ Democratic Socialist movement, “AOC” has been a prominent left wing-speaker for a decade. Since her freshman year as a congresswoman from New York City, she has fought for progressive goals such as the Green New Deal and Medicare for All. As President, she would make it her priority to fight for a fairer future for all Americans.

Ro Khanna

A sitting congressman from California, congressman Ro Khanna has championed a “Marshall Plan for America”, emphasizing American manufacturing and job production from the top-down, for his entire career. While not a socialist, he has championed social democracy, which includes the welfare state. The debate between Khanna and AOC will define the future of the American left.

Hasan Piker

Piker, a self-described Marxist twitch streamer, is the wildcard candidate in this open primary election. As the furthest left candidate, he is not afraid to brutally attack his opponents, especially those furthest to the right.

Jaamal Bowman

A former New York congressman and longtime educator, Jamaal Bowman built his political career around public education, economic inequality, racial justice, and progressive social policy. A member of the Congressional Progressive Caucus, he became associated with the progressive wing of the Democratic Party and advocated for major investments in public schools and the care economy. In the 2028 primary, Bowman represents the movement-oriented left and is likely to find himself competing with candidates like AOC and Ro Khanna for progressive voters while offering a stronger focus on education and racial justice.

Left Moderates

Gavin Newsom

The term limited outgoing governor of California is often touted as a frontrunner in the race and is one of the most well know democrats he is best recognized for his “California progressivism” which involved extensive climate commitments as well as liberal social reforms but analysts have noted he’s recently pivoted toward the middle to make himself more viable for a presidential bid.

Jon Ossoff

A rising star of the Democratic Moderates, this junior senator from Georgia is known as the young and charismatic politician who was able to win a swing state. While not an ideological purist, he has pioneered a pragmatic Southern liberalism that prioritizes tangible victories like infrastructure expansion and healthcare cost caps.

Kamala Harris

A former U.S. vice president, senator from California, and California attorney general, Kamala Harris is one of the Democratic Party’s most nationally prominent figures. Her career as a prosecutor and senator has shaped a political identity centered on reproductive rights, civil rights, healthcare, and economic opportunity. After becoming the Democratic presidential nominee in 2024, Harris enters the 2028 primary as an experienced national figure seeking another path to the presidency.

Mark Kelly

A Democratic senator from Arizona, Mark Kelly brings an unusual background to the 2028 primary as a former Navy combat pilot and NASA astronaut. His political record emphasizes infrastructure, domestic manufacturing, lowering costs, and national security, while his experience in Arizona has given him a reputation for bipartisan cooperation. In the conference, Kelly represents a pragmatic, national-security-focused wing of the Democratic Party, putting him between the party’s moderates and progressives.

Andy Beshear

The blue dog governor of Kentucky Andy Beshear has a history of winning over both liberal and conservative voters alike with his focus on nonpartisan “bread-and-butter” issues, pragmatic leadership style, and an empathetic approach to crisis management. He is often touted a leading figure due to his electability across the country.

Pete Buttigieg

A former mayor of South Bend, Indiana, and former U.S. Secretary of Transportation, Pete Buttigieg rose to national prominence during his 2020 presidential campaign. A member of the Democratic Party’s younger generation, he emphasizes infrastructure, economic opportunity, and pragmatic government while also advocating for progressive positions on issues such as healthcare and LGBTQ+ rights. In the 2028 primary, Buttigieg represents a more moderate, technocratic wing of the Democratic coalition.

Josh Shapiro

The governor of Pennsylvania and former state attorney general, Josh Shapiro has built his political career around reproductive rights, economic development, education, and protecting voting rights. As governor, he has emphasized bipartisan governing, workforce development, and attracting new investment to Pennsylvania. In the conference, Shapiro represents a pragmatic swing-state Democrat, competing with candidates like Newsom and Buttigieg for the party’s moderate coalition.

Wes Moore

The governor of Maryland and the state’s first Black governor, Wes Moore has built his political career around economic opportunity, education, public safety, and expanding pathways to work and wealth. His administration has emphasized lowering costs, investing in education and infrastructure, and growing Maryland’s economy. In the conference, Moore represents a younger, pragmatic Democrat who can compete with both the party’s moderates and its progressive wing.

Right Moderates

Larry Hogan

A former two-term Republican governor of Maryland, Larry Hogan built his political career around fiscal restraint, bipartisan cooperation, and pragmatic governance. As governor, he emphasized tax relief, economic development, infrastructure, and responsible budgeting while maintaining a reputation for independence from national Republican leadership. A prominent moderate Republican, Hogan has also criticized political polarization and sought to appeal to voters beyond his party’s traditional base.

Margerie Taylor Greene

A former Republican congresswoman from Georgia, Marjorie Taylor Greene became one of the most prominent figures of the party’s populist right. She built her national profile around immigration, government spending, cultural issues, and opposition to what she views as the Republican establishment. Known for her confrontational political style, Greene has frequently clashed with both Democrats and members of her own party, and is known for a very public feud with Donald Trump making her a prominent alternative voice within the MAGA movement.

Tucker Carlson

A longtime conservative political commentator and former Fox News host, Tucker Carlson has become one of the most prominent voices on the American right. After leaving Fox News in 2023, he built an independent media platform and increasingly positioned himself as a critic of U.S. foreign intervention and the traditional Republican establishment. By 2026, Carlson had also broken with Donald Trump over several foreign-policy issues, creating a distinct anti-interventionist and populist current within the broader conservative movement.

Mike DeWine

The longtime Republican governor of Ohio, Mike DeWine has built his career around conservative governance, economic development, public safety, and a pragmatic approach to state government. A former senator and attorney general, DeWine has generally emphasized governing over political confrontation. In the conference, DeWine represents the traditional, establishment-oriented Republican wing and provides a contrast to the party’s more populist candidates.

MAGA

Marco Rubio

A former U.S. senator from Florida and the current Secretary of State, Marco Rubio has built his political career around conservative foreign policy, national security, and economic issues. Once associated with the Republican establishment, Rubio has increasingly aligned himself with the party’s populist direction while maintaining a strong focus on U.S. strength abroad. His experience in the Senate and State Department gives him a prominent foreign-policy profile heading into the 2028 Republican primary.

Donald Trump

The 45th and 47th president of the United States, Donald Trump remains the defining figure of the modern Republican Party. His political movement centers on immigration restriction, economic nationalism, deregulation, energy production, and an “America First” approach to foreign policy. In this open primary, Trump has unexpectedly inserted himself into the race despite already serving two terms, arguing that he should be allowed to seek another term. The Supreme Court has yet to rule on his constitutional eligibility under the new system, making his candidacy one of the primary’s biggest sources of uncertainty. Republicans will have to decide whether to back him or the constitution.

JD Vance

The current vice president and former senator from Ohio, JD Vance rose to national prominence as a critic of economic inequality and the decline of American manufacturing before becoming one of Donald Trump’s closest political allies. His agenda emphasizes immigration, American industry, working-class economic policy, and a more nationalist approach to foreign policy. Vance has emerged as one of the leading figures to carry on the new generation of the Trump-aligned MAGA movement and is a republican prominent voice for its future.

Ted Cruz

A Republican senator from Texas and former presidential candidate, Ted Cruz is one of the most recognizable figures of the conservative movement. He has built his national profile around limited government, border security, gun rights, religious liberty, and a strong national defense. In the conference, Cruz represents the highly ideological conservative wing and is likely to clash with both Republican moderates and candidates challenging the traditional GOP establishment.

Ron DeSantis

The Republican governor of Florida, Ron DeSantis rose to national prominence through his conservative policies and confrontations with liberal institutions. His political agenda has emphasized immigration, education, cultural issues, economic growth, and limiting government regulation. DeSantis represents the governing oriented populist right, competing with figures like Cruz and Sanders for influence within the Republican coalition.

Pete Hegseth

The current Secretary of War and a former Army officer and Fox News host, Pete Hegseth has become a prominent voice for a more nationalist approach to American defense policy. His political profile emphasizes military strength, veterans’ issues, and challenging what he views as excessive bureaucracy and “woke politics” within the military. In the conference, Hegseth serves as a distinctly national security focused candidate, bringing military issues into a primary otherwise dominated by domestic politics.

Sarah Huckabee Sanders

The Republican governor of Arkansas and former White House press secretary, Sarah Huckabee Sanders built her national profile as a close ally of Donald Trump before becoming governor. Her politics emphasize conservative cultural policies, tax cuts, education, and limited government. Sanders represents the younger generation of Trump aligned Republicans, giving her a natural connection to the party’s populist base.

Wildcards

LeBron James

One of the most famous athletes in American history, LeBron James has also become an influential public figure on issues including racial justice, education, and political participation. His public political involvement has generally placed him in opposition to many prominent Republicans, including Donald Trump. James is the ultimate celebrity wildcard, bringing enormous name recognition and a political coalition built largely outside traditional party structures.

Stephen A. Smith

One of America’s most prominent sports commentators, Stephen A. Smith has increasingly entered political discussions through his television and radio platforms. His commentary has covered race, politics, culture, and the relationship between sports and American society. His public disputes with Donald Trump have also drawn national attention. In the conference, Smith represents a media driven commentator whose greatest asset is his ability to dominate political conversation rather than traditional political experience.

Curtis Sliwa

A New York political activist, talk-radio host, and founder of the Guardian Angels, Curtis Sliwa has twice run as the Republican nominee for mayor of New York City. His political career has centered heavily on crime, public safety, and New York City politics. In the conference, Sliwa is the local politics guy, bringing a distinctly New York perspective into a national primary.

Taylor Swift

One of the world’s most influential entertainers, Taylor Swift has developed an unusually large cultural and political influence without holding political office. Her public political activity has included encouraging voter participation and supporting Democratic candidates, while her popularity remains highly visible across American culture. Swift is the celebrity wildcard whose enormous cultural reach could transform the dynamics of the primary.

The Rock

Dwayne “The Rock” Johnson is a globally recognized actor, professional-wrestling star, and businessman who has repeatedly been discussed as a potential political figure. He has publicly spoken about political issues while generally presenting himself as independent of traditional party politics. In the conference, Johnson is a political outsider whose celebrity, business background, and broad public appeal make him difficult to place within either party’s traditional factions.

Elon Musk

The technology entrepreneur behind companies including Tesla and SpaceX, Elon Musk has become an increasingly influential political figure through his public commentary and ownership of X. His politics have included criticism of government regulation, concerns about free speech, and support for several right-leaning political causes, although his positions do not fit neatly into traditional Republican politics. Musk is the ultimate outsider: a billionaire technology figure capable of reshaping the debate around technology, business, government, and free speech and one of Trump’s biggest enemies.



7

Back matter

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This and That

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And hope everyone has a great time at Model United Nations this year.



TechMUN

**Crisis
Election**

2026