# The 11th Guangdong Secondary School Students MUN Conference 2024-2025

# Semi-finals

# 2024-2025 第十一届广东省中学生模拟联合国大会
# 复赛题目

Guangdong Secondary School Students Model United Nations Conference

Organizing Committee

广东省中学生模拟联合国大会组委会

# 2025 年广东省中学生模拟联合国大会复赛

# 主题演讲与小组辩论议题

经过第十一届广东省中学生模拟联合国大会初赛（议题讨论），各位选手初步认识了模拟联合国大会的全球议题。为了进一步加深选手们对全球议题的理解，组委会现组织第十一届广东省中学生模拟联合国大会复赛。本次复赛分为主题演讲和小组辩论两大环节，演讲及辩论的议题将围绕联合国的可持续发展目标展开，旨在鼓励选手们“向世界讲述中国故事，阐述中国主张，贡献中国智慧，展现中国担当”，培养人文核心素养和世界眼光，立志成为德智体美劳全面发展且具有国际视野的新时代青少年。

广东省中学生模拟联合国大会复赛分为主题演讲和小组辩论两大环节。组委会在复赛前公布主题演讲和小组辩论的所有议题以及小组分配的情况；复赛当天，每个小组将进行现场抽签，决定将阐述主题演讲和小组辩论的议题。因此，选手们应该充分准备所有主题演讲和小组辩论的议题。同时，在准备小组辩论的议题时，选手们应把正方和反方的思路、论点及论据等因素都逐一考虑，并找出应对之策。

# 中文组议题

## 议题一：人工智能及可持续发展目标的实现

**（1）演讲题目： 拥抱人工智能，共创可持续发展目标的未来**

人类命运共同体，就是每个民族、每个国家的前途命运都紧紧联系在一起，应该风雨同舟、荣辱与共、和谐共生、合作共赢。人类命运共同体理念主张世界各国同呼吸、共命运，具有开放包容、公平正义、和谐共处、多元互鉴、团结协作的鲜明特征。人类命运共同体总体框架中认为：大家一起发展才是真发展，可持续发展才是好发展；要解决好工业文明带来的矛盾，以人与自然和谐相处为目标，实现世界的可持续发展和人的全面发展。

人工智能（AI）正在迅速成为实现可持续发展目标（SDGs）的重要工具。从消除贫困到保护地球生态，AI 技术正在改变我们解决全球性问题的方式。作为中学生，我们是未来的创造者和领导者，理解并推动 AI 在 SDGs 中的应用，是迈向可持续未来的重要一步。*请以人工智能技术发展如何实现可持续发展目标为题进行演讲*。

**（2）辩论题目：在推动 AI 与各行业深度融合的过程中，加大基础研究投入是否比加速应用场景落地更重要?**

- *正方：加大基础研究投入比加速应用场景落地更重要*
- *反方：加速应用场景落地比加大基础研究投入更重要*

（一）介绍

人工智能（AI）的快速发展使其成为各行业深度融合的关键技术。然而，在推动 AI 与行业的结合时，基础研究投入和应用场景落地之间的权衡成为争论的焦点。在推动人工智能（AI）与各行业深度融合的过程中，基础研究投入与应用场景落地的平衡至关重要。

近期召开的中央经济工作会议强调，要以科技创新引领新质生产力发展，建设现代化产业体系。会议指出，应加强基础研究和关键核心技术攻关，同时也提出了要开展新技术、新产品、新场景的大规模应用示范行动，实施“人工智能+”行动，培育未来产业。

### （二）基础研究的重要性

基础研究为 AI 的长期发展提供了技术支持，是创新的源泉。许多学者指出，AI 在工业系统中的应用常面临模型开发与部署的挑战，例如技术复杂性和系统兼容性问题 (Sinha & Lee, 2024)。此外，基础研究还可以为复杂场景（如工业生命周期的多个阶段）提供更全面的技术支持 (Elahi et al., 2023)。

基础研究的价值不仅体现在技术开发的前端，还为未来应用场景的拓展奠定了理论基础。研究表明，跨学科的基础研究能够为工业 4.0 和 5.0 中的智能化升级提供支撑，如人工智能与物联网（IoT）的融合 (Jan et al., 2023)。此外，基础研究有助于突破行业关键技术瓶颈，包括计算资源优化、可解释性 AI 和隐私保护等，这些问题无法通过单纯的应用实践解决。

基础研究还可以创造新的知识前沿。例如，研究人员在 AI 与其他前沿科技的结合中，发现了潜在的协同效应，这不仅推动了理论发展，还为未来的产业变革提供了可能性 (Akbar et al., 2022)。

### （三）应用场景的落地

应用场景的快速落地能够满足行业的即时需求，是推动 AI 深度融合的重要驱动力之一。随着各行业对智能化需求的不断增长，AI 技术的实际部署正在改变生产、服务和管理模式。例如，AI 在智能制造中的应用已显著提高了生产效率，优化了资源配置，并改进了用户体验 (Li et al., 2017)。这不仅帮助企业解决了传统流程中的痛点，还显著提升了市场竞争力。

此外，应用场景的实践能直接促进技术的成熟。研究发现，在工业 4.0 和智能工厂环境中，AI 和物联网（IoT）的结合推动了实时数据处理、预测维护和自动化流程等多项创新。这些成果不仅满足了现有需求，还为未来场景的拓展奠定了基础 (Jan et al., 2023)。

应用场景落地的紧迫性还体现在对社会经济发展的直接推动作用。研究表明，AI 在医疗、教育、交通等领域的快速落地，可以解决诸如资源分配不均、效率低下等长期问题。例如，在医疗领域，AI 辅助诊断系统的实际部署显著缩短了诊断时间，提高了准确率 (Ahmad et al., 2022)。

### （四）结论

在人工智能与各行业深度融合的进程中，基础研究与应用场景落地是推动技术发展和产业变革的两大核心驱动力。基础研究奠定了技术的理论基石，确保了长远发展的竞争力，而应用场景落地则以实际成果回应行业需求，加速技术的普及与价值转化。在面临全球技术竞争和行业变革的双重压力下，如何推动人工智能技术迈向更高水平的发展及应用，实现经济与社会的高质量发展是我们需要考虑的议题。

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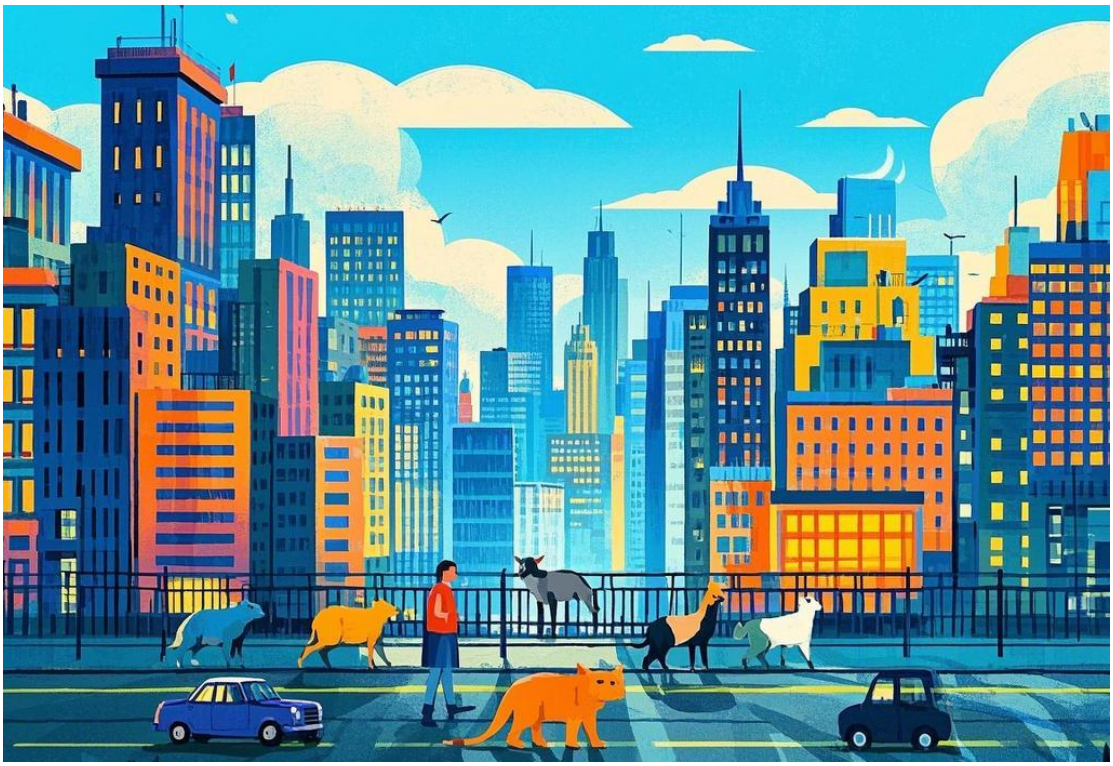

## 议题二：生物多样性与经济发展的平衡

**（1）演讲题目：城市发展与生物多样性保护，构建人与自然和谐共生的城市生态**

随着城市化进程的加速，越来越多的自然栖息地被取代为城市建筑和基础设施，生物多样性面临着前所未有的威胁。城市扩张导致的生态系统退化、栖息地破碎化以及物种灭绝，不仅威胁了生态平衡，也削弱了城市的可持续发展能力。然而，城市并非与生物多样性保护完全对立。事实上，城市生态系统可以通过科学规划和创新设计为动植物提供栖息空间，甚至创造新的生物多样性热点。

近期召开的中央经济工作会议提出，应加快推进绿色发展，加强生态文明建设。持续深入推进蓝天、碧水、净土保卫战。制定固体废物综合治理行动计划。实施生物多样性保护重大工程。加强自然灾害防治体系建设。

与此同时，联合国可持续发展目标（SDGs）为城市生物多样性保护提供了国际框架，其中第 11 项目标“可持续城市和社区”以及第 15 项目标“陆地生态保护”特别强调了通过城市绿色空间建设、恢复自然生态系统来保护生物多样性。这些目标不仅与城市生态系统的保护息息相关，也与增强居民幸福感、提高城市韧性紧密相连。

在城市快速发展的今天，如何在保护城市的生物多样性，成为全球城市治理的重要课题。*请以城市发展与生物多样性保护为题进行演讲*。

**（2）辩论题目：旅游开发是否能促进生物多样性保护和地方经济发展之间的平衡**

- *正方：通过旅游开发，可以促进地方经济发展的同时保护生物多样性*
- *反方：旅游开发会对生态环境造成压力，无法促进地方经济发展的同时保护生物多样性*

**（一）介绍**

习近平生态文明思想为生物多样性治理指明了方向。中国高度重视生态文明建设和生物多样性保护，作出了一系列重要部署，站在人与自然和谐共生的高度谋划发展，提升生态系统多样性、稳定性、持续性，明确了生物多样性保护目标和任务，为全国生物多样性保护工作提供了根本遵循。然而，生物多样性价值实现机制尚未建立，公众的生物多样性保护意识还不够强，生物多样性保护与地方

经济、社会发展之间的矛盾依然较大。

旅游开发作为经济发展的重要引擎，近年来被广泛视为促进生物多样性保护的潜在工具。生态旅游通过经济激励为保护项目提供资金，同时增强公众的环保意识。然而，在实践中，旅游开发也可能对生态环境造成负面影响，例如栖息地破坏和资源过度利用。

### （二）旅游开发对生物多样性保护的潜力

旅游开发，尤其是生态旅游，通过多种方式为生物多样性保护提供了新的可能性。首先，生态旅游能够直接为保护项目提供经济支持。例如，通过收取入园费、导览服务和环保产品销售的收入，这些资金可以被用于栖息地修复、濒危物种保护和环境教育项目 (Gupta et al., 2024)。

其次，生态旅游提升了公众对生物多样性保护的关注和意识。旅游者在参与环保活动、观察野生动植物和体验自然之美的过程中，不仅能够亲身感受到保护自然的重要性，还可能成为环保理念的传播者和支持者 (Alvin, 2021)。这种社会意识的提升，对于长期的保护工作具有不可忽视的意义。

此外，旅游开发被认为是推动地方经济发展的重要工具。它不仅为当地居民创造了收入，还促进了基础设施建设和服务业发展 (Lanfranchi et al., 2014). 在一些地区，旅游收入已经成为地方经济的主要来源，并为社区提供了直接的经济支持 (Creaco & Querini, 2003)。

### （三）挑战及潜在风险

尽管旅游开发对生物多样性保护和地方经济发展具有巨大潜力，但其也面临诸多挑战和风险。

首先，过度开发可能对生态系统造成不可逆的破坏。高密度的游客流量和设施建设可能导致自然栖息地的破碎化和物种的迁徙障碍，破坏生态系统的平衡(Vaughan, 2000)。此外，游客活动产生的垃圾、污染和噪声等问题也会加剧环境压力，威胁区域的生物多样性。

其次，旅游收入的分配不均可能导致社会矛盾。一些研究指出，旅游开发的收益往往被外部投资者获取，当地社区未能充分受益。这种经济分配的不平衡不仅削弱了社区参与保护的积极性，还可能引发对旅游项目的抵制 (Lanfranchi et al., 2014)。同时，依赖生态系统的旅游项目在极端天气事件或生态环境退化时，可能面临游客减少和收入下降的风险。这进一步增加了保护工作的不确定性。

最后，监管和管理能力的不足也是一大挑战。一些发展中国家在旅游开发的规划和实施过程中缺乏系统的环境评估和长效管理机制，导致开发过程中的环境保护被忽视或执行不到位 (Panayotou, 1994)。

**（四）结论**

旅游开发在生物多样性保护与地方经济发展之间的平衡点，始终伴随着两者的矛盾与冲突。一方面，旅游开发通过提供资金和增强公众意识，为生物多样性保护创造了新的契机；另一方面，过度开发和资源分配不均却可能对生态系统和社区利益造成负面影响。那么，平衡旅游开发、经济增长和实现生物多样性的保护是我们需要考虑的问题。

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# 英文组议题


## Topic1:Artificial Intelligence and Sustainable Development Goals

## 1.Speech

**Topic: Embracing AI to Shape the Future of Sustainable Development Goals**

The idea of a "community with a shared future for mankind" means that every nation and every people are closely connected, standing together through challenges and triumphs, living in harmony, and pursuing mutual benefits. This concept calls for open-mindedness, fairness, justice, coexistence in harmony, mutual learning among diverse cultures, and cooperative teamwork among all countries. Under this framework, true development must be inclusive: only when everyone progresses together is it real progress, and only when it is sustainable is it good progress. We need to address the issues created by industrial civilization, seek harmony between humans and nature, and work toward global sustainable development and comprehensive human advancement.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly becoming an important tool in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). From ending poverty to safeguarding the planet's ecology, AI is transforming how we tackle global challenges. As middle school students, we are the future creators and leaders. Understanding and promoting the use of AI to reach the SDGs is a key step toward a sustainable future. ***Please deliver a speech on how AI technologies can help achieve these goals.***

## 2.Debate

**Topic: In advancing integration of AI with various industries, is investing more in fundamental research more important than speeding up real-world applications?**

- ***Pro Position: Increasing investment in fundamental research is more important.***
- ***Con Position: Speeding up real-world applications is more important.***

### *2.1.* Introduction

With its rapid growth, AI has become a key technology for integration across many industries. However, when trying to merge AI with these industries, balancing fundamental research and practical applications has sparked heated debate. In promoting AI's integration with different fields, striking the right balance between investing in research and rolling out real-world applications is essential.

A recent central economic meeting highlighted the importance of using technological innovation to spur new forms of productivity and to build a modern industrial system. The meeting also emphasized the need to strengthen basic research and tackle key technologies, while at the same time calling for large-scale demonstrations of new technologies, products, and scenarios. It proposed the "AI+" initiative to foster future industries.

### *2.2.* The Importance of Fundamental Research

Fundamental research provides the long-term technical support for AI and serves as the wellspring of innovation. Many scholars point out that applying AI in industrial systems often faces challenges in model development and deployment, such as high technical complexity and system compatibility issues (Sinha & Lee, 2024). In addition, fundamental research can offer broader technical support for complex settings, including multiple phases of an industrial lifecycle (Elahi et al., 2023).

Its value is not only seen at the beginning stages of technology development, but also in providing the theoretical groundwork for future application scenarios. Studies show that cross-disciplinary research can fuel intelligent upgrades in Industry 4.0 and 5.0, such as the combination of AI with the Internet of Things (IoT) (Jan et al., 2023).

Moreover, fundamental research helps tackle major industry bottlenecks—like optimizing computing resources, ensuring AI explainability, and protecting privacy—challenges that can't be fully solved by practical applications alone.

Fundamental research can also open up new frontiers of knowledge. For instance, researchers have discovered potential synergies when AI meets other cutting-edge fields, advancing theories and paving the way for possible changes in future industries (Akbar et al., 2022).

### *2.3.* The Value of Real-World Applications

Speedy implementation of AI in real-world scenarios meets the immediate needs of various sectors and is a major driving force behind integration. As these industries increasingly seek intelligent solutions, AI deployment is transforming production, services, and management practices. For example, using AI in smart manufacturing has notably improved production efficiency, optimized resource allocation, and upgraded user experience (Li et al., 2017). This not only helps businesses solve problems in traditional processes, but also gives them a strong edge in the market.

Moreover, real-world applications can directly help AI become more mature. Research shows that combining AI and the IoT in Industry 4.0 and smart factories drives real-time data processing, predictive maintenance, and automated workflows—innovations that meet current needs and lay the groundwork for future scenarios (Jan et al., 2023).

The urgency of putting AI into practice is also reflected in how it boosts social and economic progress. Studies have found that rapid AI adoption in healthcare, education, and transportation can resolve long-standing issues like uneven resource distribution and low efficiency. For example, deploying AI-assisted diagnostic systems in healthcare can significantly shorten diagnostic times and improve accuracy (Ahmad et al., 2022).

### *2.4.* Conclusion

In the integration of AI with different industries, both fundamental research and practical applications serve as core driving forces for technology advancement and industrial transformation. Fundamental research builds the theoretical foundation and maintains long-term competitiveness, while real-world applications address market needs, accelerate popularization, and translate value into tangible results. Confronted by global technological competition and fast-changing industries, figuring out how to push AI development and usage to a higher level—and thus achieve high-quality economic and social progress—is an issue we must carefully consider.

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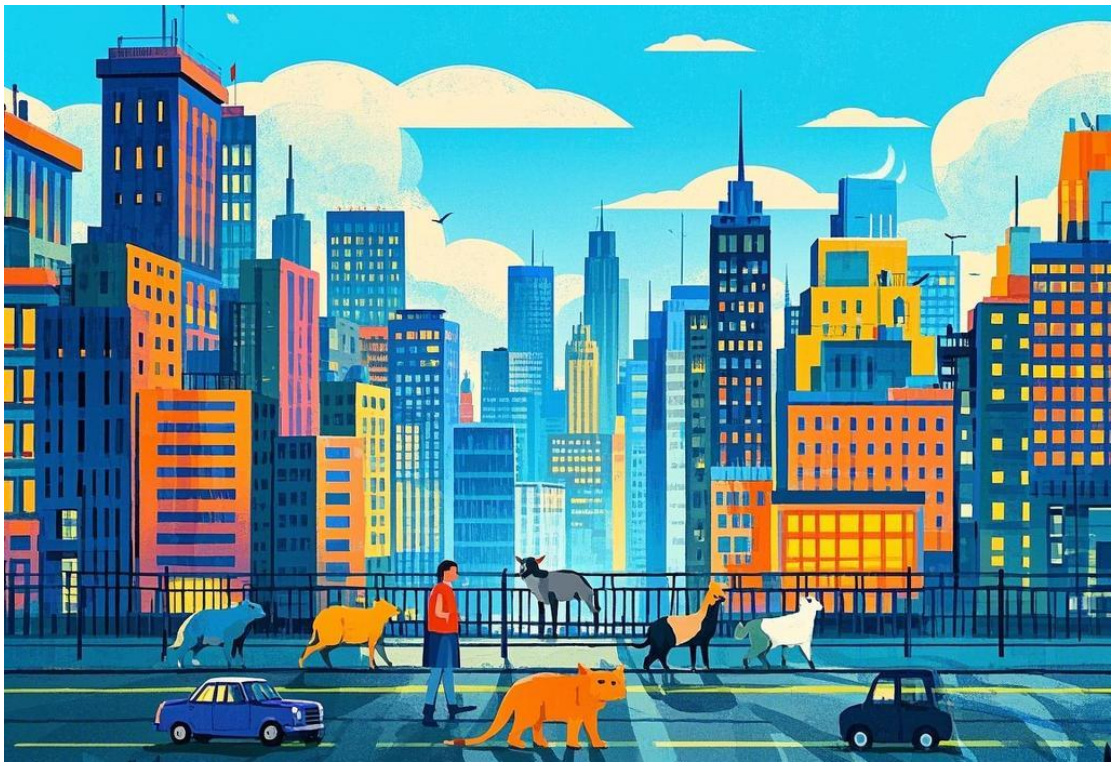

## Topic2:Balancing Biodiversity and Economic Development

### 1.Speech

**Topic: Urban Development and Biodiversity Conservation—Building a City Where Humans and Nature Thrive Together**

As cities grow at a rapid pace, more and more natural habitats are being replaced by buildings and infrastructure, putting biodiversity under unprecedented threat. The expansion of urban areas leads to damaged ecosystems, fragmented habitats, and even species extinction. This not only threatens ecological balance but also weakens a city's ability to develop sustainably. However, cities and biodiversity conservation do not have to stand in opposition. In fact, through scientific planning and creative design, urban ecosystems can provide living spaces for wildlife—and sometimes even become new spots for biodiversity.

At a recent Central Economic Work Conference, it was stressed that we should speed up green development and strengthen ecological protection. We must keep working to protect our blue skies, clean waters, and uncontaminated soils, while also improving

the management of solid waste. Major projects aimed at safeguarding biodiversity should be implemented, and we need to enhance our ability to prevent and handle natural disasters.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer an international framework for urban biodiversity conservation. Goal 11—"Sustainable Cities and Communities"—and Goal 15—"Life on Land"—highlight the need to protect biodiversity through building urban green spaces and restoring natural ecosystems. These aims not only matter for urban ecosystems but also relate to people's well-being and city resilience.

In today's rapidly expanding urban world, how can we protect biodiversity in our cities? This is becoming a central issue for cities around the globe. ***Please deliver a speech on the topic of urban development and biodiversity conservation.***

**2.Debate**

**Topic: Can Tourism Development Help Achieve a Balance Between Biodiversity Conservation and Local Economic Growth?**

- ***Pro Position: Tourism development can boost local economic growth and protect biodiversity at the same time.***

- ***Con Position: Tourism development puts too much pressure on the environment and cannot protect biodiversity while growing the local economy.***

***2.1.*** **Introduction**

Guided by President Xi's vision for ecological civilization, China places great importance on environmental protection and biodiversity. The nation has made many key decisions and laid out plans from the viewpoint of harmony between humans and nature, aiming to increase the diversity, stability, and sustainability of ecosystems. Concrete targets and tasks for biodiversity protection have been set, giving a clear direction for such work across the country. However, there is still no established system to fully realize the value of biodiversity, and public awareness of it is not yet strong enough. Balancing biodiversity conservation with local economic and social development remains a big challenge.

Tourism development is often seen as a major driver of economic growth. In recent years, it has also been recognized as a possible way to protect biodiversity. Ecotourism can bring in revenue for conservation projects and raise awareness about protecting the environment. However, in practice, tourism can also harm the environment through habitat destruction and the overuse of natural resources.

### *2.2.* The Potential of Tourism Development for Biodiversity Conservation

Tourism development—especially ecotourism—can help protect biodiversity in several ways. First, ecotourism can provide direct financial support for conservation projects. Visitor fees, guided tours, and the sale of eco-friendly products can generate money for habitat restoration, endangered species protection, and environmental education programs (Gupta et al., 2024).

Second, ecotourism raises public awareness of biodiversity. When tourists take part in environmentally friendly activities, observe wildlife, and experience the beauty of nature, they are more likely to appreciate the importance of protecting our planet. They may become advocates for conservation (Alvin, 2021). This growing social awareness plays a significant role in supporting long-term preservation efforts.

In addition, tourism development is seen as a way to boost local economies. It not only creates jobs for local residents but also helps build infrastructure and improves services (Lanfranchi et al., 2014). In some places, tourism revenue is a main source of income, giving communities direct economic support (Creaco & Querini, 2003).

### *2.3. Challenges and Potential Risks*

Even though tourism can benefit biodiversity conservation and local economic development, it also faces many challenges and risks.

First, excessive development might do irreversible harm to ecosystems. Large visitor numbers and tourist facilities can fragment habitats and block wildlife migration, disturbing the balance of ecosystems (Vaughan, 2000). Litter, pollution, and noise from tourists may also raise environmental stress and threaten local biodiversity.

Second, uneven distribution of tourism income can lead to social conflict. Some studies show that the profits from tourism are often taken by outside investors, leaving local communities with limited benefits. This lack of fair income sharing can reduce local support for conservation and may even cause resistance to tourism projects (Lanfranchi et al., 2014). Moreover, eco-based tourism can easily be affected by extreme weather or habitat damage, resulting in fewer visitors and lost revenue—further destabilizing conservation efforts.

Lastly, weak regulation and management can also be a major challenge. In some developing countries, there is no strong system of environmental assessment or long-term oversight for tourism plans and operations, which means environmental protection is either overlooked or poorly enforced (Panayotou, 1994).

### *2.4. Conclusion*

Finding the balance between tourism development and biodiversity conservation—while growing local economies—has always involved tension. On one hand, tourism can offer funding and help raise public awareness, opening up new opportunities for protecting biodiversity. On the other hand, too much development and unfair distribution of benefits can hurt ecosystems and local interests. Thus, we need to think carefully about how to balance tourism, economic growth, and biodiversity preservation

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