



International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



Futuristic Canadian Citizen Panel

Topic: Debating the national implementation of OptiX.

Director: Fer Cantu (HS), Barbara Alonso (MS)

Moderator: Miguel Blando (HS), Diego Bichara (MS)

I. Committee Background

In 2024, after the inauguration of Prime Minister Jagmeet Singh, Canada introduced a Citizen Panel where a group of around twenty citizens chosen at random would convene to discuss the adequacy of certain affairs brought forth by the government. Any Canadian citizen between the ages of 18 and 75 is automatically enrolled in an annual lottery where the incumbent Prime Minister randomly selects around twenty civilians who will participate in the panel. Various citizens have attempted to turn down the opportunity however, none of these requests have been granted by the Canadian government. The panel members are on call at all times and they meet at Parliament Hill whenever an issue of importance arises. Singh and the New Democratic Party introduced this panel with the purpose of regularly including citizens in their decision making. Even though it still remains unclear whether or not members of parliament have benefited from the Citizen Panel, Prime Minister Singh is confident that it will at the very least make citizens feel more involved in the progression of the country.

II. Introduction

Description and Definition of the Topic

After years of its development, the Chinese government announced that the final stages of production for OptiX—an ocular prosthetic device to help track any citizen's moment—were finally complete. These bio-engineered prosthetic implants were developed with the purpose of introducing a ranking-based system that would improve the quality of citizens in countries that introduce it on a national level. Through a mixture of continuous surveillance and artificial intelligence, OptiX can identify any action and classify it as “good” or “bad”. The actions that are classified as “bad” include anything from outright illegal acts to simply unethical, or annoying behavior. In a similar manner, actions that are classified as “good” include anything from abiding by the law to consistent benevolent behavior. The significance of each action is analyzed by a team of experts who determine where the action lies on a scale from -1000 to 1000. For instance, bad parking might grant a citizen -100 points whereas robbing a bank might grant a citizen -800 points. That number is then added to the citizens overall score which eventually places the entire country on a leaderboard with citizens competing to get on top. At the moment, the Canadian government is debating whether or not to adapt this system to their own country and they have gathered the current Citizen Panel to test the implants and get more insight as to how it would look like in their own country.

The Problem

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The implementation of OptiX has been widely debated amongst countries worldwide. There are two main arguments used by governments to battle for or against the implementation of this prosthetic. Governments wishing for the implementation argue that statistically, the crime rate after OptiX decreases dramatically. Additionally, it has been noticed that GDP tends to increase at a faster rate than it normally would—especially for small countries. On the other hand, governments arguing against it believe that increasing suicide rates and the violation of privacy are two of the greatest setbacks of OptiX. While allowing citizens to decide whether or not they would like to wear OptiX would seem like a good idea, this encompasses much more than what meets the eye. The voluntary use of OptiX results in the clash of two different groups. Those who get the implant and those who do not. Once the number of those with OptiX outnumber those without, discrimination is imminent. Not wearing OptiX would make it harder for someone to be hired and deter people from interacting with those individuals.

In general, the consensus by governments around the world has been to implement the program for the entire population or not at all. While there is no law specifically addressing this issue, it is deemed the smartest thing to do in order to avoid mass chaos and marginalization of individuals. Keeping this in mind, the questions remain: do the benefits of OptiX outweigh the costs? Is violation of privacy pardoned by the good to society? Should Canada implement OptiX?

III. History of the Topic

Chronological History of the Topic

The development of OptiX was a project that was led by the Chinese government after they began the implementation of social ranking systems in the country during the 2020's. They utilized this ranking system in order to give certain benefits to citizens that the system deemed "ideal," and they believed that the use of this kind of social control system could possibly entice people to be "good." After some noticeable success with their initial programs, the Chinese government began to develop a much more extreme system that they believed would fix the majority of the problems that they faced as a society. Chinese scientists employed by the government developed a tool that they would eventually be dubbed as OptiX. OptiX is a fully functioning human monitoring and ranking system that is implanted within the human eye as a replacement of the natural lens. With this technology, the Chinese government was able to track every single thing that their citizens did on a daily basis, and they began to categorize actions as either being "good" or "bad." Citizens received point additions or deductions as a result of the actions that they took, and based on the points they had, they would be ranked in society. People with higher points would receive benefits such as being able to live in better areas, access to better education, access to better food, and general better conditions of living.

Initially the project was received with skepticism within the international community, but seeing as the Chinese government allegedly had massive success from the project other countries began to adopt the initiative. The program ran into a myriad of problems when it was implemented in other countries, a very prominent example being Mexico. The country's citizens

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alleged that the project was an attempt from the government to have full control over them, and they believed that the OptiX technology was the devils way of corrupting the mind.

Riots began to tear the country apart as the government attempted to force citizens into receiving the implants, and the more they attempted to force the initiative the worse the situation got. On the other hand, countries like Russia reported incredible success from the implementation of the OptiX program. They alleged that the amount of reported crimes dropped drastically, and their citizens were more than happy as part of the initiative. The creation and implementation of OptiX has brought up an almost completely new debate regarding the ethics of this kind of technology, and as more countries around the world consider the implementation it is important to debate on the reliability and usage of this technology.

Historical Case Studies

North Korea

Several months after the creation of OptiX, after observing the success that the Chinese government had with the technology, the North Korean government decided to implement the technology in order to redefine its political and social structures. What began as an effort to control protesters and government opponents soon became an incentive for citizens to do good deeds in order to gradually climb up the social ladder. Internal conflicts in North Korea were drastically reduced as citizens strived to cooperate among themselves, which, in turn, boosted the country's economic infrastructure; while its GDP rose sharply, its crime rates plummeted with only a few cases of criminal activity being reported each month. Despite the violation of citizens' privacy that came with the implementation of OptiX, North Koreans reacted positively to this decision as it ultimately fueled a sense of competition and cooperation, resulting in the refinement and strengthening of multiple institutions. At first, government opponents were outraged by the technology, but they eventually decided to comply once they realized that OptiX was ultimately establishing a utopian social system that resembles a meritocracy. Since the implementation of OptiX, North Korea has undergone tremendous social and economic progress. Analysts claim that the country is on its way to becoming a global superpower by the end of the century if it is able to maintain its growth rate, which seems likely.

United States

On the other hand, the implementation of OptiX in the United States has caused more harm than good. After witnessing the massive improvements that North Korea created, and feeling threatened by its growing influence, the American government decided to implement the technology in hopes of experiencing an economic growth similar to that of North Korea. Days after it passed legislation, the technology was quickly met with opposition with crowds of protesters taking to the streets across the nation. Despite the potential benefits, citizens were outraged by the violation of their privacy. They were not willing to concede said right to the government, even if it meant potentially falling behind in terms of wealth and status. With the American government wanting to expand its influence and its people wanting to protect their

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privacy, the United States fell into a state of chaos. Prioritizing its economic development, the American government decided to implement the technology through the use of force, infringing the privacy of all Americans. Government officials initially believed that protests would settle down seeing as protesters would have points deducted, but this was not the case; the government's decision sparked ongoing riots at the national level, leaving the United States at the brink of a second revolution. Since then, the country has lost a significant amount of its economic and social power as anarchy replaces the once valued spirit of democracy.

IV. Key Players and Points of View

Ethan Stout

Ethan Stout (49) has a masters degree in criminal law from Oxford University. He is a firm believer of OptiX's ability to stabilize society, along with its interconnected modern issues. After seeing North Korea succeed with OptiX, he became a full supporter of any movement resembling a support to the initiative. According to Stout, both minor and major crimes would drastically decrease if OptiX were to be implemented not only nationally, but globally as well. Additionally, it would serve as an enhancer of appropriate and benevolent behavior, something that he considers lacking in modern-day society. Stout acknowledges OptiX's potential and has even attempted to create a workplace version of it for his own law firm. He utilizes his own personal version of the initiative to judge and take on clients. If any prospective client fails, he refuses to take on their case because he deems them "unworthy" and ultimately, bad people. He has openly supported OptiX and donates every year to the research team that works on consistently and constantly improving it. Stout longs for the day that OptiX is to be implemented and has explicitly said that he would be satisfied if it were to be introduced in his native country, Canada, but also hopes that it will soon become a universal system.

Astrid Smyth

Dr. Astrid Smyth (55) is a renowned psychiatrist who graduated from the University of Michigan. Dr. Smyth has presented clear opposition to the launch of OptiX due to a variety of reasons. Firstly, she faced financial struggles during her years at the university, and due to the lack of support from her parents and close family, she had to resort to questionable alternatives in order to pay for her education. Dr. Smyth never hid her dark past but she assures that if OptiX was implemented back then, her life would have been over. She states that the limiting parameters and vagueness of the "grading techniques" for actions are threats to complex cases. According to her, "good and bad cannot be simply separated as black and white, there is gray that OptiX refuses to see" (Smyth, 2038). Dr. Smyth believes in the moral spectrum and is convinced that the intentions behind actions, as well as the actions themselves are much more profound and difficult to understand than what OptiX offers. Dr. Smyth often donates to rehab centers and charities that focus on helping women and children in homelessness. She is a huge patron of rehabilitation precisely because of her belief in second chances. In her countless public speeches in psychology conventions she often ends on the note of the multifaceted nature of

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morality and how the attempt to fit it into the confines of numbers can even cause psychological confusion and damage.

Georgina Newman

Georgina Newman, a hair stylist from downtown Vancouver, believes drastic actions should be taken to improve society. Through living in a subsidised neighborhood that houses a large student population and suffers from high drug abuse rates, Georgina's quality of life has suffered by actions that she believes "could be cleansed with the application of OptiX" (Newman, 2038). Her health has deteriorated because she has developed stress related illnesses from the lack of sleep that spurred from attending many parties that are held by the young population around her. She has had to take constant medication to deal with her pains, and her attempts to reduce such behaviors have failed as these parties are not illegal, just a nuisance in the eyes of law enforcement. The addition of other activities has led her to attempt to move out, but her financial situation has not allowed her to do so. Ever since she heard about OptiX, she has supported its implementation in Canada. As mentioned previously, she supports this program as it would help remove many of the behaviors that have brought her so much pain in the past. She sees OptiX as the only plausible way to remove pollution in her streets and penalize incredibly noisy neighbors during the night as local governments have previously failed to prevent such actions. She has even justified the loss of privacy by OptiX or the alienation of people with bad scores because in her eyes, OptiX would lead to "a society where living standards are improving, people respect each other by acting like adults, and people that are a detriment to society finally get punished for the pain they have caused" (Newman, 2038).

Joseph Brady

Famed Canadian Football player, Joseph Brady (36), has been a staunch opponent of OptiX implementation. Being equally as famous for his erratic decision making, consistent anger issues, and lack of remorse as his legendary football career in China, Joseph has been marred by controversy his whole life. From getting into fights during team dinners, hosting drug parties, to being affiliated to gangs, Joseph has rarely been seen as a role model during his 18 year career, yet for the first time thanks to OptiX his antics have led to financial losses. After getting caught attending a small private meeting with friends that are active gang members by the mass surveillance system his rankings have plummeted to the 20th percentile in the country (even though nothing illegal was committed or planned). Sponsors have dropped him and the Guangzhou Evergrande (his team) have released him, leaving him jobless. He has argued that the implementation of OptiX, not only is intrusive and violates personal privacy but can also ruin the lives of people. He also claims that for people like him who have struggled in the past with maintaining a positive image the program does more harm than good. He has stated that OptiX does not allow reintegration as the programs dig them into a deeper hole, leaving them jobless, unable to get proper government services, and pushed away from society. Recently

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Joseph Brady has been mobilizing his closet followers in a means of protesting the national implementation of OptiX.

V. Current Status

Currently, in the year 2041, OptiX is used in most parts of the world. While all countries intend to use this technology to better organize their society, some nations do not have that luck and instead, it worsens their situation. The main concern with its implementation in most countries which have not yet implemented this system, is the reaction the public will have to the invasion of their privacy. In other words if the people of the country can understand the benefits the system will have it is almost assured the system will work, however, if a significant part of the population refuses the system—the most common reason for this is the invasion of privacy—it will most likely lead to protests and possibly rebellions. It is important to note that by now, the countries who have implemented this technology are not worried about it being hacked. This is the result of a state of the art encryption mechanism which protects the servers, and a quantum computer protecting against any and all hacking attempts to the system from an external party.

Socially speaking, the public has different opinions on the matter, some believe in utilitarianism, also known as the belief that the actions that cause the greater good for the most people are the correct actions; they are willing to sacrifice their privacy for the good of their nation. Meanwhile, others are more centered in their lives and believe that an invasion of their privacy will affect their success in their lives. However, a third opinion argues that there can be a middle ground in which the system is implemented in such a way that it does not invade much of an individual's personal life and can still rank the users based on their merits. Regardless, these claims come without evidence to support them, and there is no real, concrete way of actually implementing such a system; one could consider it mythical. Meanwhile, if the implementation of OptiX is successful, studies show an increase in economy, social order, and a decrease in violence and illegal actions. On the other hand, if the implementation is not successful, scientists have observed violent protests, rebellions against the government, separatists movements, and even countries falling to anarchy. Still the questions remain: Is Canada a country in which the OptiX technology should be implemented? And if so, can it be done successfully? In order to most accurately be able to determine the effectiveness of this initiative, the committee will be subjected to a trial run of the OptiX program. Each member will temporarily receive the implant, and begin the discussion with the same score of 5,000. This score is subject to change based on a person's actions throughout the days of discussion, and a person's score will assist or limit their ability to participate in the debate. The Canadian government believes that this is the best way to recreate the program and allow its citizens to make an informed decision.

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Comprehensive Scoring System

Points	Action Examples
1000	Creating a large scale NGO or community service project or charity, creation of more than 50,000 jobs, etc.
850	Donations of large sums of money to charities or NGOs (>10 Million CA\$), donating to large scale community service projects, creation of more than 10,000 jobs, etc.
700	Leading community initiatives, pursuing injustices, etc.
550	Small scale community service projects, being a student's host family, etc.
400	Donate blood, donating small sums to drives or charities, etc.
250	Pay for someone in the line behind you, carpooling, volunteering/donating, being politically active, etc.
100	Courteous actions, being there for friends/family, tipping, helping out a stranger with simple acts, etc.
	N/A
-100	Parking in a handicap spot, littering, jaywalking, etc.
-250	Underage drinking, spreading inaccurate political information, disrespecting authorities, etc.
-400	Trespassing, illegal drug consumption, resisting an officer, etc.
-500	Forgery, credit card theft, tax evasion, possessing illegal firearms, etc.
-700	Destruction of property, stealing a car, illegal drug distribution, etc.
-850	Identity theft, burglary, expressing terroristic threats, assault, etc.
-5000	Rape, murder, armed robbery, kidnapping, crimes against children, spousal abuse, etc.

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Point Guidelines

- If a delegate's points are lower than 0, they lose all privileges in the panel. They have the right to listen and they can vote for the final decision, but they cannot participate in any way.
- If a delegate's points are between 0-2,000 they are not allowed to make any points of information to other delegates.
 - Delegate's are only allowed to speak for 15 seconds at a time during a moderate debate
- If a delegate's points are between 2,000-4,999 they are only allowed to ask a single question per session.
 - Delegate's are only allowed to speak for 20 seconds at a time during a moderate debate
- If a delegate's points are between 5,000-7,999 they are allowed to function normally as delegates of the committee, no restrictions.
- If a delegate's points are between 8,000-10,000 the delegate's vote counts double and has the power to mute other delegates (with lower points) after speaking for thirty seconds
- If a delegate's points are higher than 10,000 they have complete authority over who gets to speak during the debate.

*Each session, a HURAC member will enter the panel with a list of predetermined actions that each delegate allegedly took and their corresponding changes in scores. This list was created prior to the event itself, with no knowledge whatsoever of the delegates that would represent each Canadian citizen. The HURAC department has made sure that throughout the debate, all delegates will have equal changes in scores to make the debate fair.

*These scores DO NOT impact a delegate's chances of winning an award. Chairs have been properly trained to understand the semantics of this committee. Awards will be given based on the delegate's ability to abide by their position and deal with the effects of their changes in scores. More information on award criteria can be found on the IMMUNS website.

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Citizen Descriptions

Abby Young: A 34 y/o free-lance writer who focuses on politically-led issues and often writes opinion pieces about them in her blog. Due to the influence of conservative politicians she is fully in agreement with the national implementation of OptiX.

Alexandra Moore: A 62y/o restaurant owner who usually is the lead cook in her family establishment. After having a whole issue with the lease on her business and having to resort to government aid, she ended up extremely disappointed and unable to trust her government, hence her disapproval of OptiX.

Alina Wong: A 21 y/o university student who is currently studying to be a mechanical engineer. Ms. Moore is indifferent to the implementation of OptiX but mostly leans onto the negative since she is weary of the government watching her every move.

Amelia Thompson: A 47 y/o housewife who refuses to get involved in public matters and deems them “unnecessary for her household”. She expects her privacy to be respected so she is in complete disagreement with the OptiX initiative.

Astrid Smyth: A 55 y/o widely recognized psychiatrist who grew up with socioeconomic issues that forced her to turn to illicit activity in order to fund her education. She believes that the OptiX technology is incapable of perceiving the gray area that exists in morality. Her beliefs are a result of how she believes that if the technology had been implemented in her life she would have not been able to pursue her education further.

Benjamin Campbell: A 37 y/o journalist who has feared the implementation of OptiX. Having criticized the government in the past, including getting several members of parliament indicted for bribes Benjamin has protested the implementation of OptiX. With its mass surveillance he believes it could help the government track and even target opponents making freely reporting on the news impossible.

Charlotte Cote: 35 y/o Ngo worker supports the implementation of OptiX as a means of improving society. Having worked with survivors of domestic abuse and seeing the lacklusters punishment and backlash they received (including several cases involving celebrities) she has seen OptiX as a way of properly discouraging these types of actions through the consequences it could mean.

Ethan Stout: A 49 y/o criminal lawyer who owns his own firm, and he firmly believes that the implementation of OptiX is in the best interest of Canada. After seeing the success of North Korea, he believes this program will help greatly reduce the amount of all kinds of crimes

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committed. He goes as far as donating to the program, and even trying to create his own “OptiX” to be used in his work place.

Elizabeth Morin: A 19 y/o environmental scientist that supports OptiX, mostly because she is concerned with the environment and believes that with OptiX people will care more about it. Although she acknowledges that it might have a negative effect on some people, since it helps the planet she believes that it is the best thing for her society.

Emma Miller: A 33 y/o cards dealer who works in a casino which is being investigated for suspicious activity. If any of these suspicions are true, she is not aware of them, however, she is worried that if OptiX would be implemented she would be lower in society because the casino is under investigation; which is why she is against implementing Optix.

Ethan Roy: A 41 y/o entrepreneur who is against the implementation of Optix. While a successful philanthropist and businessman by day, by night he likes to party and break a few rules; he sees Optix as a party pooper and believes that it should not be implemented.

Georgina Newman: A 26 y/o hairstylist who lives in a neighborhood full of university students. As a result, she has been invited to many parties and in the process has been addicted to them and the drugs that inhabit such places. She believes that Optix can help her break free from these vices and improve her life which is why she strongly supports its implementation.

Hannah White: A recently married 27 y/o female who is in favor of OptiX seeing as it could greatly improve the country that her children will grow up in. She and her husband hope that this system can help give them benefits that will eventually help them prosper economically.

Jack Gagnon: A 48 y/o father of five kids who has worked in the same consulting firm for over twenty years. He believes that the implementation of OptiX will greatly benefit him since he doesn't get as much credit as he deserves for all the good he does for many businesses.

Jacob Taylor: An 18 y/o college freshman who spends his weekends in social events, often partaking in things like underage drinking. He believes that OptiX will not benefit him in any way since it could penalize him for doing those activities while his older college friends (who are older than him) wouldn't get penalized.

Joseph Brady: A 36 y/o male football player who is against the implementation of OptiX due to his susceptibility to participate in illicit affairs. His personal experiences in the past made him a strong advocate against the initiative.

Liam Brown: A 27 y/o social worker who has seen the incredibly disturbing conditions that young children can sometimes be found in. He strongly believes that the OptiX program can help children in dangerous situations by forcing the parents to do better.

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Lucas Anderson: A 43 y/o unemployed man who relies on the government for assistance. His opinion regarding the OptiX technology is mainly neutral, and he is open to listening to his fellow members of the community to form a more informed opinion on the subject.

Noah Trembley: A 34 y/o police officer who works in Montreal, Quebec and has been part of the force since he graduated from college. He is a firm believer in law and order as a part of law enforcement, and he believes that the OptiX initiative is an effective way of addressing a lot of the problems that law enforcement officers are unable to solve. He understands the concerns regarding the technology, but he does think that the pros outweigh the cons.

Oliver Martin: A 78 y/o retired construction worker who has a relatively low understanding of the OptiX initiative as a result of his age. Although, he is strongly opposed to the program because he believes that these brain implants are a result of the government trying to gain more and more control over the people.

Olivia Jones: A 57 y/o lawyer who has seen OptiX as potentially harming towards her clients. With mass surveillance and automated social rankings she believes legal proceedings could be severely hampered. This could be from private information being uncovered by OptiX, OptiX being used as evidence even when it was collected while breaking court rules, or social rankings unfairly influencing judges or juries.

Owen Johnson: A 48 y/o professor of political science who has seen the different results that OptiX has had around the world, while he is certain that this technology would merely affect his life, he is unsure of whether it should or should not be implemented.

Sophia Williams: A 55 y/o elementary school teacher who has been working at the same school for over thirty years. She believes that OptiX will be a great way to motivate kids since they are young in order for them to reach their full potential.

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