



UNGA

United Nations General Assembly

Topic B: Invalidation of the
rights of magical creatures in
the Wizarding World



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The United Nations General Assembly

President: Valentina Sánchez Beltrán

Moderator: Valentina Velasco Gutierrez

Conference Officer: Michelle Marisol Manrique Velazquez

Dear delegates,

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the 15th edition of the Alexander Bain Irapuato Model of the United Nations. As your chair, we are excited to guide you through the sessions of **The United Nations General Assembly**, where you will address critical global challenges with commitment and creativity.

This year, you will be focusing on **Topic B: Invalidation of the rights of magical creatures in the Wizarding World**. We encourage you to approach this issue with thoughtfulness, creativity, and a commitment to justice and equality, striving to develop meaningful and effective solutions.

We, **Valentina Sánchez Beltrán, Valentina Velasco Gutierrez and Michelle Marisol Manrique Velazquez**, are honored to serve as your chair. After years of dedication and preparation, we are fully committed to ensuring a dynamic, respectful, and enriching debate experience for everyone involved. Our role is to support you not only in understanding the rules of procedure but also in deepening your grasp of the topic at hand.

Please remember that if you have any questions about the debate format, resolutions, or research, your chair and high command will always be available to assist you. Do not hesitate to reach out at any time.

We look forward to seeing all the passion, intelligence, and collaboration you will bring to the table.

Warm regards,

The United Nations General Assembly Chair





Contact information

President: Valentina Sánchez Beltrán

Email: valentina.sanchez@alexbain.edu.mx

Phone number: 777 713 7235

Moderator: Valentina Velasco Gutierrez

Email: valentina.velasco@alexbain.edu.mx

Phone number: 462 126 6443

Conference Officer: Michelle Manrique Velazquez

Email: michelle.manrique@alexbain.edu.mx

Phone number: 462 327 9267



SEMBLANCE

History:

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) was established in 1945 under the United Nations Charter, is the principal organ of the United Nations¹. The Assembly provides a unique forum for multilateral deliberations on the full range of international issues covered by the Charter. It also plays a central role in the norm-setting process and in the codification of international law. The General Assembly is the representative, policy-making, and deliberative body of the UN, and the only one with universal representation, with its 193 Member States represented. Although its resolutions are not legally binding, they carry significant political weight. Their key functions include approving the UN budget, appointing the Secretary-General, electing members of the Security Council, and addressing global issues such as peace, development, and human rights.

Actual state:


The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) is the principal deliberative, policy-making, and representative body of the UN, playing a key role in addressing global challenges and fostering collaboration among countries². It is composed of 193 Member States, all with one vote, ensuring full representation. The Assembly is currently in its 79th session (2024-2025) under the presidency of Philémon Yang. The Assembly meets annually in New York and also holds special sessions to address urgent issues.

Actions and objectives:

The United Nations General Assembly examines the general principles of cooperation for the maintenance of international peace and security, including disarmament, and makes recommendations; studies matters of the UN Charter and issues recommendations; conducts studies and suggestions to member states for them to foster political cooperation, develop international law, in the economic, social, cultural,

¹ Asamblea General De Las Naciones Unidas. 2018. "Asamblea General de Las Naciones Unidas." Wwww.un.org. 2018. <https://www.un.org/sga/about/background.shtml>.

² United Nations. 2024. "General Assembly of the United Nations." United Nations. 2024. <https://www.un.org/en/ga/>.



Educational, and health areas; proposes peaceful solutions to conflicts affecting relations between nations; receives and examines reports from the Security Council and other bodies; approves the budget and sets the assessments of Member States; and elects non-permanent members of the Security Council and other bodies, it also appoints the Secretary-General upon nomination by the Security Council.³

Limitations:

As an organ of the United Nations, the General Assembly faces several important restrictions: its decisions are not binding and serve only as suggestions; it has no enforcement methods, such as military force or economic measures; and it cannot intervene in issues under the Security Council's scrutiny unless invited to do so. Furthermore, the Assembly's effectiveness is often affected by geopolitical factors and its need for the cooperation and willingness of member states to implement its resolutions.

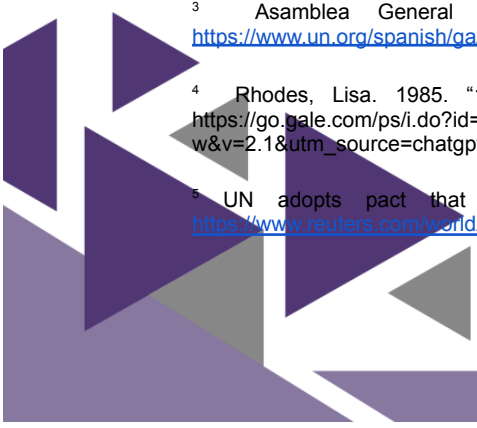
Main accomplishments:

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has played a primordial role in shaping the international order through several landmark achievements. One of its most significant accomplishments is the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, which established a global standard for human rights and has influenced numerous national constitutions and international treaties.⁴ Furthermore, the General Assembly has taken steps to enhance global cooperation and governance. In 2024, it adopted the "Pact for the Future," a comprehensive agreement aimed at strengthening multilateralism and addressing pressing global issues such as climate change, digital cooperation, and sustainable development⁵.

³ Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas . 2014. "Funciones Y Poderes." Www.un.org. 2014. <https://www.un.org/spanish/ga/about/background.shtml>.

⁴ Rhodes, Lisa. 1985. "10 Major Achievements of the United Nations." *Scholastic Update* 118 (October): 4–7. https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?id=GALE%7CA3983502&issn=07457065&it=r&linkaccess=abs&p=AONE&sid=googleScholar&sw=w&v=2.1&utm_source=chatgpt.com&userGroupName=anon%7E3ec0c4d3&aty=open-web-entry.

⁵ UN adopts pact that aims to save global cooperation. September 22, 2024. access: May 3, 2025. https://www.reuters.com/world/un-adopts-pact-that-aims-save-global-cooperation-2024-09-22/?utm_source=chatgpt.com



TOPIC B. Invalidation of the rights of magical creatures in the Wizarding World.

1. Introduction

Based on the hierarchical structure of the Wizarding World, the refusal of rights to magical creatures has been a common practice that reveals the deep-rooted discrimination embedded within magical society. Magical creatures such as house-elves, goblins, centaurs, werewolves, and merpeople play an important role in the magical environment, yet they face significant legal and social obstacles that stop them from enjoying true autonomy, recognition, and equality. Despite their intelligence and magical abilities, these creatures are frequently treated and seen as inferior, and their lives and work are frequently managed or taken advantage of by witches and wizards. House-elves, for example, are expected to serve wizarding families without pay or personal freedom, while goblins, who manage much of the wizarding economy, are excluded from wielding wands and denied political power.⁶ Centaurs are pushed to the margins of magical society, confined to forests and denied full status as beings, despite their wisdom and strength. Werewolves, like Remus Lupin, suffer extreme prejudice and legal discrimination that make it nearly impossible for them to live normal lives.⁷ These conditions are upheld by both magical law and cultural attitudes, creating a system that maintains wizard dominance while marginalizing non-human magical beings.

While figures like Hermione Granger have made efforts to challenge this injustice like starting initiatives such as the Society for the Promotion of Elfish Welfare (S.P.E.W.), in reality true reform has been minimal. Many magical creatures have even internalized their oppression, seeing their roles as natural, normal or impossible to alter, which further complicates the struggle for equality, as they are not empowered to take a place in the fight for freedom. Legal protections are weak or nonexistent, and any attempts to bring the population together often face pushback from both people and creatures, stemming from long-standing distrust.

⁶ Contributors to Harry Potter Wiki. (s.f.). Bill of Goblin Rights. Harry Potter Wiki. https://harrypotter.fandom.com/wiki/Bill_of_Goblin_Rights

⁷ Contributors to Harry Potter Wiki. (s.f.-a). Anti-werewolf legislation. Harry Potter Wiki. https://harrypotter.fandom.com/wiki/Anti-werewolf_legislation

There is a gradual increase in understanding among certain segments of the magical community regarding the importance of respecting the rights and dignity of all magical entities. However, deep-rooted beliefs and systemic barriers continue to hinder real progress. The struggle for the rights of magical creatures brings to light larger issues of fairness, equality, and the essence of a genuinely fair community. Promoting the equitable treatment of magical beings involves more than simply securing their freedom; it also entails transforming the core principles of wizarding society to guarantee that all beings, whether human or not, can coexist with dignity, autonomy, and liberty.

2. **Concept definition**

1. **Discrimination:** “Treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people, because of their race, gender, sexuality, etc.”⁸
2. **Creature:** “In the wizarding world were both magical and non-magical entities, which were split by the British Ministry of Magic into three classifications: Being, Beast, or Spirit.”⁹
3. **Equality:** “The right of different groups of people to have a similar social position and receive the same treatment.”¹⁰
4. **Marginalization:** “The act of treating someone or something as if they are not important.”¹¹
5. **Centaurs:** A half-man, half-horse.¹²
6. **Werewolves:** “A fearsome wolf-like creature that is uncontrollably violent.”¹³

⁸ discrimination. (s.f.). Cambridge Dictionary | English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/discrimination>

⁹ Contributors to Harry Potter Wiki. (s.f.-c). Creature. Harry Potter Wiki. <https://harrypotter.fandom.com/wiki/Creature>

¹⁰ equality. (s.f.). Cambridge Dictionary | English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/equality>

¹¹ marginalization. (s.f.). Cambridge Dictionary | English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/marginalization>

¹² Centaur | Official Harry Potter Encyclopedia. (s.f.). Harry Potter | Official home of Harry Potter, Hogwarts Sorting, and the Wizarding World. <https://www.harrypotter.com/es/fact-file/creatures/centaur>

¹³ Werewolf | Official Harry Potter Encyclopedia. (s.f.). Harry Potter | Official home of Harry Potter, Hogwarts Sorting, and the Wizarding World. <https://www.harrypotter.com/es/fact-file/creatures/werewolf>

7. **Merperson:** “A merperson (plural merpeople) is a sentient magical beast that lives underwater.”¹⁴

3. Actual situation

The wizarding world is home to a wide range of magical creatures, from intelligent beings like centaurs and merfolk, to domesticated creatures like hippogriffs and thestrals. While these creatures play vital roles in wizarding society, like their job as guardians, transporters, or participants in magical ecosystems, their rights and protections remain inconsistently recognized. The Ministry of Magic's legal classifications, such as the distinction between "beings" and "beasts," have historically marginalized many species, often based more on magical convenience than on the creature's intelligence or capacity for self-government.¹⁵

Centaurs, for example, have repeatedly rejected Ministry interference, insisting on self-regulation within their territories, but face discrimination and limited access to magical resources.¹⁶ Goblins, despite their crucial role in managing wizarding finances, remain excluded from wand ownership and high government positions.¹⁷ And also, werewolves face severe stigma, resulting in systemic barriers to employment and social integration, regardless of their behavior or efforts to manage their condition. Efforts to reform these entrenched inequalities have made little progress. Ministerial departments such as the Department for the Regulation and Control of Magical Creatures tend to prioritize the safety and comfort of wizards over the autonomy and rights of magical creatures.¹⁸ Occasional high-profile cases, such as the trial of Buckbeak the Hippogriff, briefly highlight injustices but rarely achieve lasting change. Advocacy groups exist, but they are small, fragmented, and often dismissed as fringe movements.

¹⁴ Contributors to Harry Potter Wiki. (s.f.-d). Merperson. Harry Potter Wiki. [https://harrypotter.fandom.com/wiki/Merperson#:~:text=A%20merperson%20\(plural%20merpeople\)%20was,status%20with%20hags%20and%20vampires](https://harrypotter.fandom.com/wiki/Merperson#:~:text=A%20merperson%20(plural%20merpeople)%20was,status%20with%20hags%20and%20vampires).

¹⁵ Rowling, J. K. (2017). Animales Fantásticos y Dónde Encontrarlos. Salamandra. (Obra original publicada en 2001)

¹⁶ Contributors to The Wizarding Realm Wiki. (s.f.). Centaur. The Wizarding Realm Wiki. <https://thewizardingrealm.fandom.com/wiki/Centaur>

¹⁷ Contributors to Harry Potter Wiki. (s.f.-c). Bill of Goblin Rights. Harry Potter Wiki. https://harrypotter.fandom.com/wiki/Bill_of_Goblin_Rights

¹⁸ Contributors to Harry Potter Wiki. (s.f.-e). Department for the Regulation and Control of Magical Creatures. Harry Potter Wiki. https://harrypotter.fandom.com/wiki/Department_for_the_Regulation_and_Control_of_Magical_Creatures

4. Initiatives:

Various initiatives have been developed to promote equality and guarantee the rights of magical creatures in the Wizarding World. These efforts focus on dismantling systemic discrimination rooted in outdated social classifications and hierarchies that exclude these creatures from meaningful participation in wizarding society. The primary goal is to ensure that magical creatures are not only protected from exploitation and harm, but also empowered to advocate for their own interests and participate in decisions that directly affect their lives. Key strategies include creating forums and councils where magical beings can voice their concerns and influence policy, as well as providing education and resources to help them understand and exercise their rights. Legal reforms are a crucial aspect of these efforts, with proposals to revise the Ministry of Magic's outdated categorizations and implement anti-discrimination laws addressing employment, ownership, and access to magical tools.

Programs have also been implemented to combat deep-rooted prejudices by fostering dialogue and collaboration between wizards and magical creatures, with the goal of transforming cultural attitudes from the ground up. The defence of Buckbeak's trial has become a symbol of what can be achieved through collective action and has inspired broader conversations about justice and dignity.¹⁹ Allies within wizarding institutions, including individuals such as Rubeus Hagrid and Professor Firenze, play a crucial role in exemplifying the equitable and respectful treatment of magical creatures. Increasing these allies could result in meaningful, tangible change in policy, and demonstrate the potential for coexistence based on mutual respect; highlighting the importance of integrating these values into everyday practices and institutional policies.

¹⁹ Contributors to Harry Potter Wiki. (s.f.-d). Buckbeak. Harry Potter Wiki.
<https://harrypotter.fandom.com/es/wiki/Buckbeak>

5. Guide questions:

1. How does the Ministry of Magic classify different magical creatures, and what legal implications do these classifications have? Can they be based on bias? How can we ensure these classifications are impartial?
2. What legal rights (if any) do creatures such as centaurs, goblins, and werewolves have?
3. What historical background explains the marginalization and discrimination against magical creatures within the wizarding world?
4. What have been the most notable cases that have highlighted the lack of rights for these creatures? How can these contribute to greater efforts?
5. Are there any movements, leaders, or prominent figures who have promoted the improvement of the living conditions and rights of magical creatures?
6. What legal and social obstacles do magical creatures face in trying to achieve equality and recognition?
7. What measures, if any, have magical authorities taken to improve the situation of these creatures, and what have been their limitations?
8. What proposals for legal or cultural reform have been put forward to guarantee equal rights for all magical creatures?
9. What measures can be implemented in order to empower magical creatures to defend and demand their inherent rights?

6. Participants:

- **Albert Runcorn**
- **Amelia Bones**
- **Amelia Bones**
- **Amos Diggory**
- **Arthur Weasley**
- **Augustus Rookwood**
- **Bartemius Crouch Sr.**
- **Bertha Jorkins**
- **Bob Ogden**
- **Broderick Bode**
- **Cornelius Fudge**
- **Dirk Cresswell**
- **Dolores Umbridge**

- **Griselda Marchbanks**
- **Hermione Granger**
- **John Dawlish**
- **Kingsley Shacklebolt**
- **Ludo Bagman**
- **Mafalda Hopkirk**
- **Mathilda Grimblehawk**
- **Percy Weasley**
- **Reginald Cattermole**
- **Tofty**
- **Travers**
- **Wilhelmina Grubbly-Plank**



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