



International Confederation of Wizards



Committee: International Confederation of Wizards



Topic: The International Regulation of Forbidden Magic in the 21st Century.

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I. Committee Background

The International Confederation of Wizards (ICW) is an international organization in the fictional world of Harry Potter. It brings together magical representatives from different countries to discuss problems that affect the wizarding community. Since witches and wizards live in many different places, each country has its own magical government, laws, and traditions. However, certain problems cannot be solved by one country alone. These include dangerous magic, international magical crimes, and the protection of the wizarding world.

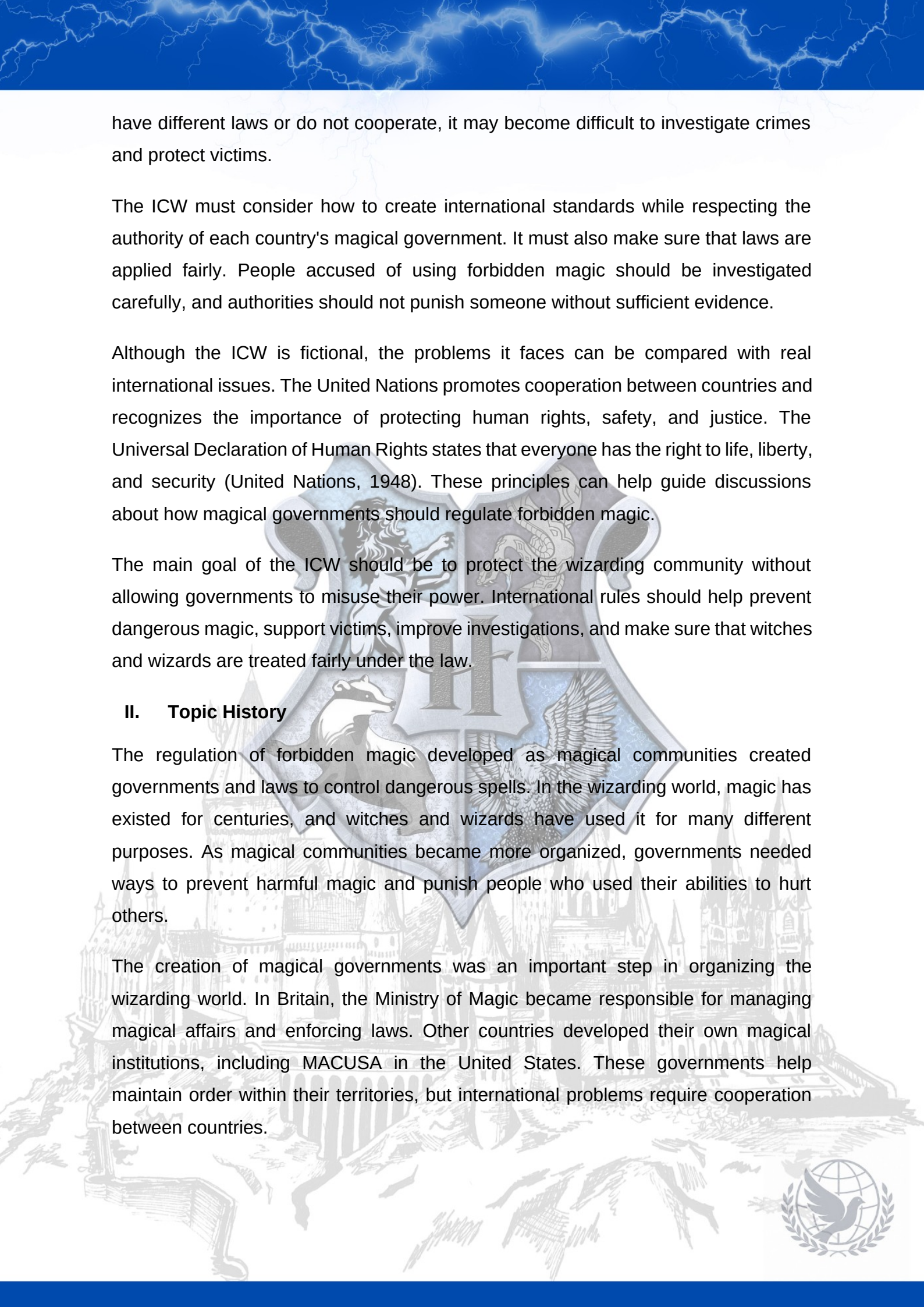
The ICW is connected to the magical governments that manage different countries. For example, the British Ministry of Magic is responsible for magical affairs in the United Kingdom, while the Magical Congress of the United States of America, known as MACUSA, manages magical affairs in the United States. These governments enforce their own laws, but international cooperation becomes important when magical crimes affect more than one country. The ICW provides a setting for magical communities to discuss shared issues and coordinate their responses.

One important responsibility of magical governments is to control spells that can seriously harm other people. Magic can be used for education, transportation, communication, and many other activities. However, it can also be used to control people, cause pain, or take lives. For this reason, the wizarding world has established rules against certain types of magic.

The three Unforgivable Curses are the Imperius Curse, the Cruciatus Curse, and the Killing Curse. The Imperius Curse allows a wizard to control another person's actions. The Cruciatus Curse causes extreme pain, while the Killing Curse causes death. These spells are considered especially dangerous because they threaten a person's freedom, safety, and life (Wizarding World, n.d.-a).

The regulation of forbidden magic is important because dangerous spells can affect entire communities. A wizard who uses these spells may threaten innocent people, create fear, or escape to another country to avoid punishment. If magical governments





have different laws or do not cooperate, it may become difficult to investigate crimes and protect victims.

The ICW must consider how to create international standards while respecting the authority of each country's magical government. It must also make sure that laws are applied fairly. People accused of using forbidden magic should be investigated carefully, and authorities should not punish someone without sufficient evidence.

Although the ICW is fictional, the problems it faces can be compared with real international issues. The United Nations promotes cooperation between countries and recognizes the importance of protecting human rights, safety, and justice. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security (United Nations, 1948). These principles can help guide discussions about how magical governments should regulate forbidden magic.

The main goal of the ICW should be to protect the wizarding community without allowing governments to misuse their power. International rules should help prevent dangerous magic, support victims, improve investigations, and make sure that witches and wizards are treated fairly under the law.

II. Topic History

The regulation of forbidden magic developed as magical communities created governments and laws to control dangerous spells. In the wizarding world, magic has existed for centuries, and witches and wizards have used it for many different purposes. As magical communities became more organized, governments needed ways to prevent harmful magic and punish people who used their abilities to hurt others.

The creation of magical governments was an important step in organizing the wizarding world. In Britain, the Ministry of Magic became responsible for managing magical affairs and enforcing laws. Other countries developed their own magical institutions, including MACUSA in the United States. These governments help maintain order within their territories, but international problems require cooperation between countries.





Another important issue in magical history is the International Statute of Secrecy. This agreement protects the wizarding world from being discovered by non-magical people, known as Muggles. Because magical events can affect people in different countries, maintaining secrecy requires cooperation. A magical incident in one country could expose the existence of magic to the rest of the world.

The use of dangerous spells has also influenced magical law. The three Unforgivable Curses became well-known examples of forbidden magic because of the serious harm they can cause. The Imperius Curse can remove a person's control over their own actions. The Cruciatus Curse can be used to torture someone, and the Killing Curse can end a person's life. Their effects show why magical governments need clear rules about the use of powerful spells (Wizarding World, n.d.-a).

These curses create different challenges for the legal system. When the Imperius Curse is used, investigators may need to determine whether a person acted voluntarily or was controlled by another wizard. When the Cruciatus Curse is used, authorities must consider the protection of victims and the seriousness of torture. When the Killing Curse is used, investigators must determine what happened and identify the person responsible.

The history of magical conflict also shows that forbidden magic can be used to spread fear and control communities. Dark wizards may use dangerous spells against people who disagree with them or against groups they consider enemies. These actions can weaken trust in magical governments and make victims afraid to report crimes.

Real-world history provides examples of international efforts to prevent serious harm. In 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the rights to life, liberty, security, and equal protection under the law (United Nations, 1948). These principles are relevant when considering how magical governments should respond to spells that control, torture, or kill others.

In 1966, the United Nations adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This agreement establishes important protections related to life, liberty, and fair legal procedures (United Nations, 1966). These protections demonstrate that governments must balance public safety with the rights of individuals.





The Convention against Torture, adopted in 1984, is another important international agreement. It requires countries that are parties to the convention to take measures to prevent torture and respond to allegations of it (United Nations, 1984). Although this agreement does not apply to fictional magic, its principles provide a useful comparison for discussing spells that cause severe suffering.

The history of both magical and non-magical law shows that rules must be clear and fairly enforced. If laws are too weak, dangerous individuals may harm others without consequences. If laws are applied unfairly, innocent people may be punished. The ICW must therefore encourage international standards that prevent the misuse of magic while protecting the rights of the wizarding community.

III. Current Issues

United Kingdom: The British magical community is governed by the Ministry of Magic, which is responsible for enforcing magical laws. One major concern is how authorities respond to the use of forbidden spells and investigate people suspected of using them. The Ministry must protect witches and wizards from dangerous individuals while ensuring that investigations are fair. Another challenge is preventing powerful or influential wizards from avoiding punishment. The British magical community can serve as an example of why clear laws, responsible law enforcement, and accountability are necessary.

United States: The Magical Congress of the United States of America (MACUSA) is responsible for managing magical affairs in the United States. A major challenge for any national magical government is deciding how to cooperate with other countries when a magical crime crosses borders. If a person accused of using forbidden magic escapes to another country, authorities may need to share information and coordinate an investigation. International cooperation can help prevent suspects from avoiding responsibility, but governments must also protect private information and respect fair legal procedures.

France: International cooperation is important when magical crimes affect more than one country. A wizard may travel between countries, contact people in different magical communities, or use forbidden magic outside the place where they normally live. This creates questions about which government should investigate the crime and





how evidence should be shared. The ICW could help member governments establish common procedures so that serious magical crimes receive an effective response regardless of where they occur.

Japan: Education and prevention are important parts of regulating forbidden magic. Magical schools and training institutions can teach students about the dangers of harmful spells and the responsibility that comes with using magic. Students should understand that magical abilities must not be used to threaten, control, or harm others. Schools should also have clear procedures for reporting dangerous behavior and protecting students. The ICW could encourage magical education programs that promote responsible spell use and awareness of international rules.

International Magical Community: The use of forbidden magic can become an international problem when countries have different laws, investigative methods, or punishments. Some governments may have fewer resources to investigate dangerous spells, while others may struggle to protect witnesses or victims. There is also a risk that authorities could use accusations of forbidden magic to target political opponents or groups they dislike. The ICW must therefore encourage shared standards, international assistance, and fair procedures. These measures could help protect magical communities while preventing the misuse of legal authority.

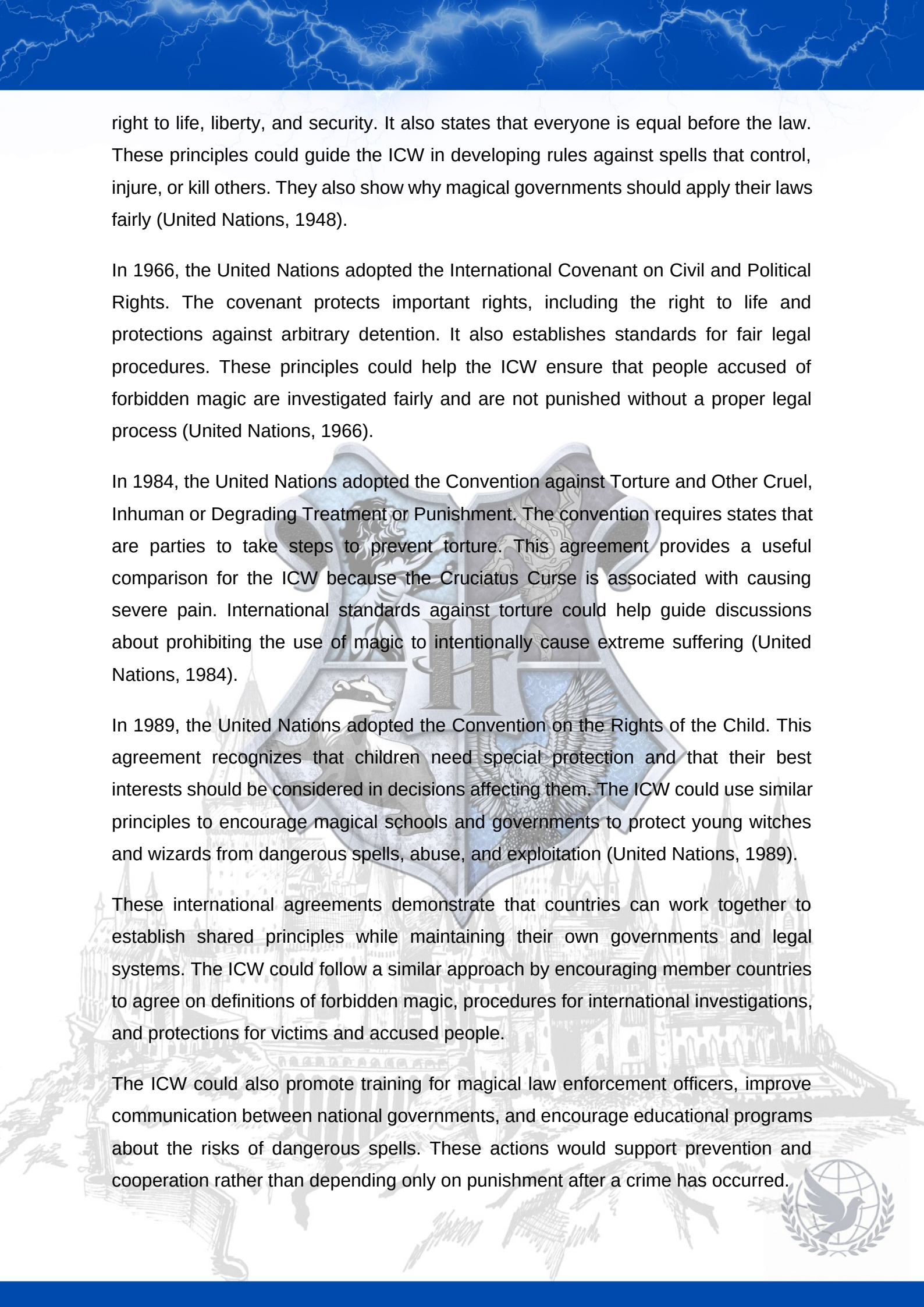
IV. United Nations Action

Although the United Nations does not regulate magic, its international agreements provide useful examples of how countries can cooperate to protect people from serious harm. The ICW could use similar principles when discussing international rules against forbidden magic.

In 1945, the United Nations was established through the adoption of the UN Charter. The organization was created to promote international cooperation and help maintain peace and security. These goals are relevant to the ICW because dangerous magic can threaten the safety of communities and create conflicts between countries (United Nations, 1945).

In 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This document recognizes that all people have rights, including the





right to life, liberty, and security. It also states that everyone is equal before the law. These principles could guide the ICW in developing rules against spells that control, injure, or kill others. They also show why magical governments should apply their laws fairly (United Nations, 1948).

In 1966, the United Nations adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The covenant protects important rights, including the right to life and protections against arbitrary detention. It also establishes standards for fair legal procedures. These principles could help the ICW ensure that people accused of forbidden magic are investigated fairly and are not punished without a proper legal process (United Nations, 1966).

In 1984, the United Nations adopted the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The convention requires states that are parties to take steps to prevent torture. This agreement provides a useful comparison for the ICW because the Cruciatus Curse is associated with causing severe pain. International standards against torture could help guide discussions about prohibiting the use of magic to intentionally cause extreme suffering (United Nations, 1984).

In 1989, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This agreement recognizes that children need special protection and that their best interests should be considered in decisions affecting them. The ICW could use similar principles to encourage magical schools and governments to protect young witches and wizards from dangerous spells, abuse, and exploitation (United Nations, 1989).

These international agreements demonstrate that countries can work together to establish shared principles while maintaining their own governments and legal systems. The ICW could follow a similar approach by encouraging member countries to agree on definitions of forbidden magic, procedures for international investigations, and protections for victims and accused people.

The ICW could also promote training for magical law enforcement officers, improve communication between national governments, and encourage educational programs about the risks of dangerous spells. These actions would support prevention and cooperation rather than depending only on punishment after a crime has occurred.



The most important lesson from international cooperation is that public safety and individual rights should be protected together. The ICW should create standards that help prevent the misuse of magic, support people affected by forbidden spells, and ensure that governments are held responsible for their actions.

V. Essential Questions

1. How can the International Confederation of Wizards establish international rules against forbidden magic?
2. How can magical governments cooperate when a person accused of using forbidden magic escapes to another country?
3. What international standards should be established for the three Unforgivable Curses?
4. How can the ICW protect victims of forbidden magic, especially children and vulnerable members of the magical community?
5. How can governments prevent powerful witches and wizards from avoiding punishment?
6. What procedures should be followed to ensure that people accused of forbidden magic receive a fair investigation?
7. How can magical schools teach students about the dangers of forbidden magic and responsible spell use?
8. How can the ICW prevent governments from using accusations of forbidden magic to discriminate against innocent people?
9. What forms of international assistance could help countries investigate serious magical crimes?
10. How can the ICW balance the independence of national magical governments with the need for international cooperation?



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