

GAZETTE OF THE OASIS INTER-HOUSE MUN

INTER-HOUSE MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2022



Fight for the Rights

The first convention of the 'United Nations General Assembly' commenced on Monday, 30th of April, 2022 at 11:00 a.m. IST (7:30 a.m. CEST) on the agenda "Human trafficking with an emphasis on Organ Harvesting and Drug trafficking".

The committee session started with the roll call followed by GSL (General Speaker's list) proposed by the delegate of Pakistan.



Delegate of France during the GSL stating the action plan of the government against human trafficking

During the GSL, the delegate of France stated the action plan of the government against human trafficking with three priorities, "The

protection of victims, dismantling networks linked to trafficking, and implementing a fully-fledged public policy on this issue."

Following the GSL, Thailand's delegate proposed a motion to start a moderated caucus on the topic 'Sexual Exploitation', which was unanimously approved. The issue picked by the country for the caucus was insightful, as sexual exploitation accounts for 79% of all trafficking.

Session 1



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING WITH AN
EMPHASIS ON
ORGAN HARVESTING AND
DRUG TRAFFICKING**

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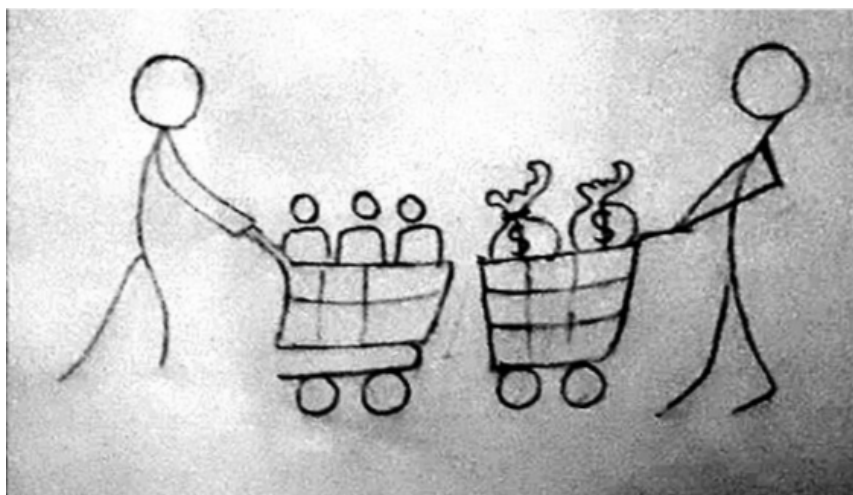
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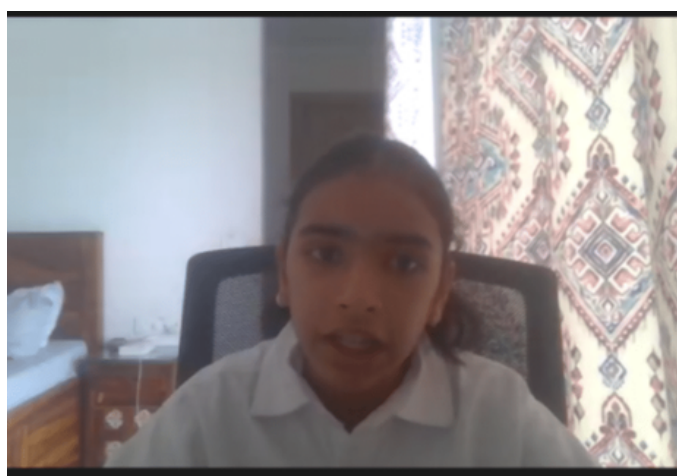
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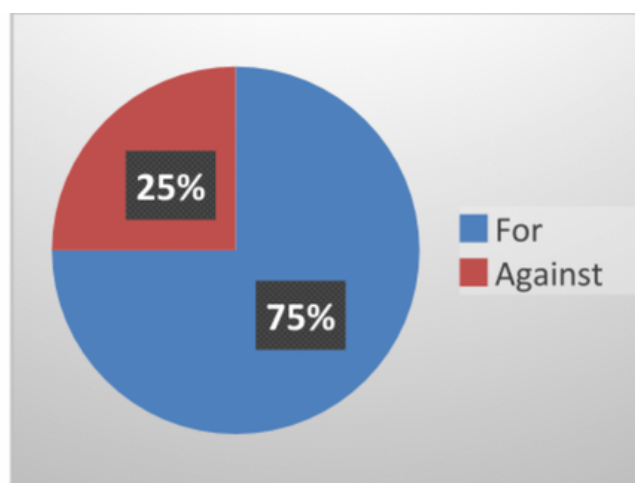
Pakistan's delegate mentioned the PTPA (Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act) in his address. His address also included sections where he discussed relevant legislation and articles. His address was followed by the speech of the delegate of Russia, which likewise discussed their country's legislation pertaining to the agenda.



The moderated caucus was followed by an unmoderated caucus sponsored by the delegate of Bangladesh for a total of 5 minutes, which was well utilized by the delegates. The delegates discussed the topics for the next moderates caucus. The delegates chose two issues- Child Labour and Drug Trafficking. However, there was a disagreement among the delegates who supported either of the topics. The delegates eventually resolved to address Child soldiers in the next moderated caucus after a brief discussion. In addition, they decided to discuss Drug Trafficking and Organ Harvesting in the future moderated caucuses.



Delegate of USA talking about the US Department of Labour



Voting done on the moderated caucus on the topic 'Sexual Exploitation'

Reporter of Agence France Press:

According to the delegate's study, purchasers of humans illegally transported to China are only sentenced to 5-10 years in jail, but buying endangered animals can result in life imprisonment or death. So, how does the country react to this? Has the country taken any steps to address this?

Delegate of China:

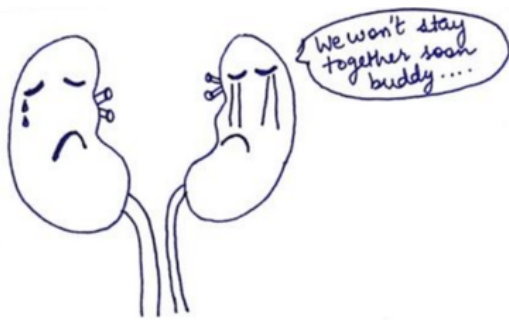
Encourage specialized training for law enforcement and judges. Successful prosecutions and investigations are the only means to halt human traffickers. The Chinese government is encouraging specialized training for law enforcement and judges through the Ministry of Public Security and the anti-trafficking coordinating office. More law enforcement training is available at the provincial and county levels so that anti-trafficking efforts are not limited to the central government only.

The New York Times

The Concealed Underworld of Trafficking

The second committee session commenced with uncertainty at 2pm on the 30th of May, 2022, laying emphasis on drug trafficking, forced labour and organ harvesting.

The delegates gave their country stance on the agenda- drug trafficking. The delegate of Thailand stated:



"The delegate expects that the international community should support knowledge exchange on what works on the treatment, International domestic training for compliant drug treatment prevention provider should be expanded."

Delegate of Russia says that Russia has taken steps to make national laws and penalties on drug trafficking, adding that NGOs and activists should spread awareness about drug trafficking and enforce the laws. Delegate of India says- "The nation is taking steps to prevent drug trafficking in the state, like the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has begun implementation of a National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR) for 2018-2025 which aims at reduction of adverse consequences of drug abuse through a multi-prolonged strategy involving education, de-addiction and rehabilitation.

The delegate of Philippines states that about two-thirds who get arrested for drug trafficking are Chinese, further adding- "The delegate believes that's strengthening security in the borders needs to be done, revising and implementing laws should also be encouraged in countries, just creating laws is not the solution." The delegate of Iran elaborated on the implementation of laws in the nation. The delegate of USA states- "The Transnational Criminal Organization that operate today are the most shrewd and more diverse than ever before."

Session 2

**MAY WE NOT THINK
OF FREEDOM AS THE
RIGHT TO DO AS WE
PLEASE, BUT AS THE
OPPORTUNITY TO DO
WHAT IS RIGHT.**

-Peter Marshall





新华社
XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

Session 3

Reporter Of Xinhua News Agency:

The rate of conviction for human trafficking cases seems to be deteriorating over time in India. There is a lack of coordination, as well as legal resources.

How does India plan on helping the countries involved in the current crisis, if it is still incapable of providing justice to its own inhabitants?

Delegate Of India:

The government of India has been coming up with many policies and laws to strengthen the system of justice in the country. The depreciating rate of conviction is surely a concern that is being addressed and will be worked upon further in the future. There is already a major improvement and the cases of human trafficking are gradually decreasing. The country promises to keep on working to solve this issue.



Main Agenda takes a backseat

UNGA, Committee Session 3, May 31st 2022: The third meeting of the United Nations General Assembly started off with an Unmoderated Caucus. The delegates dispersed into separate breakout rooms according to the bloc of which they were a part.

The reporter of Xinhua News Agency visited the bloc consisting of the delegates of Russia, Iran, Spain, Pakistan and China. The main topic of discussion was the addition of more delegates to the bloc in order to gain majority. A small disagreement arose as there was confusion about the foreign policy of the countries.

CRISIS ENSUES!

The Unmoderated Caucus was soon adjourned as a crisis was announced in the committee. As per reports by the United Nations volunteers and the local NGOs on the Polish border, there was a surge in the trafficking of the refugees from Ukraine, who were fleeing from the Russian aggression in Ukraine, by the already existing trafficking routes as well as the borders opened to the refugee seeking asylum in Poland. About 90% of these refugees were reported to be women and children. The action on the crisis was, however, quite delayed, as the delegates were more concerned about whether a Provisional Speaker's List should be opened or a Crisis Directive? The committee remained indecisive and the Executive Board had to step in.

After an Unmoderated Caucus in which the delegates worked on their speeches, the PSL was finally opened to discuss the protection of Ukrainian refugees, in context of the crisis at hand. Countries like Thailand, India, Bangladesh, USA, Spain, Russia, Philippines and China claimed to be providing support to the refugees and promised to come up with more schemes. Pakistan, however, was in a pickle, as the delegate of Philippines and India asked some interesting questions regarding the 50 Pakistani nationals who were arrested while fleeing Ukraine to reach Europe. Followed by the PSL, a Press Conference was held. The reporter of Xinhua News questioned the delegate of India on its deteriorating conviction rates and the unfairly detained Bangladeshi women in West Bengal. India replied by providing emphasis on its policies and schemes regarding human trafficking and promised further investigation.

The adjourned conference was followed by an Unmoderated Caucus for the formation of Draft Resolutions and three blocs were finalized. The delegates dispersed for the lunch break after providing the spectators the hope for a successful committee.



The Failing Resolutions!

The fourth convention of the 'United Nations General Assembly' took place on Tuesday the 31st of May 2022. The delegates formed their final blocs and gave a name to it. The Draft Resolution (DR) for each bloc was finalized and voted upon.

Firstly, the bloc named 'Peace' presented their DR, their signatories were Bangladesh and the United Kingdom and their sponsor was Thailand. Their DR was centered around drawing attention to organizations through campaigns and workshops that provides an opportunity to people to donate their organs , yearly human trafficking reports and data collection about human trafficking victims. The delegate of Philippines asked the delegate of Thailand: "How do developed countries provide funds for campaigns and workshops for rehabilitation?" To which the delegate of Thailand replied , " Developed countries will be helping the underdeveloped countries so that they can prevent human trafficking." Then the bloc named 'White Doves' went ahead with their DR, their signatories were India and USA while their sponsors were France and Philippines. The delegates of Bangladesh questioned the delegate of Philippines with the question: "How is the DR providing human rights and justice to refugees?" The answer being provided, " The 'White Doves' draft resolution is providing human rights and justice to refugees by strengthening security measures on borders and ports and establishing information centers and hotline that give clear official information." Lastly the bloc called 'Blue Hearts' presented their DR with their signatories being Iran and Russia, sponsors being Pakistan, Spain and China. The 'Blue Hearts' were questioned by the delegate of USA, 'How will women participate in combating human trafficking if they themselves are victims?" To which the delegate of Iran replied, ' More people would be aware of the situation and if women will spread the information about human trafficking themselves people will believe it."

When all the blocs had finished presenting their DR's the voting took place, unfortunately the committee failed.

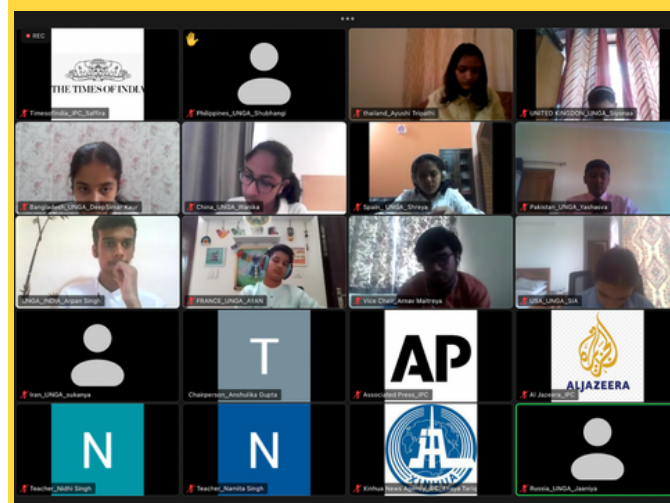
Session 4

Reporter of TOI:

The current situation in Bangladesh on drug trafficking is that there about 7 million people using drugs , about 80% are youth, and more than 2.5 million children using drugs. What measures is the government taking on this situation?

Delegate of Bangladesh:

Bangladesh is not a Drug Manufacturing country. The production of tobacco and alcohol is on an extremely limited scale. Selling and consumption of alcohol requires a license from a competent authority. The Narcotics Control Act is the principal counter-narcotics legislation in Bangladesh and includes penalties from 2 years to a death sentence. It contains restrictions on issuing licenses to persons with criminal records. The Government has recently introduced Mobile Drug Court. The Mobile Courts apprehend criminals and prosecute them on the spot. There is no provision for bail in Mobile Court. I hope that answers your question.





UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY



OPINION EDITORIALS

VACCINE FOR COVID OR HUMAN TRAFFICKING? A PLAGUE UNDER THE SPOTLIGHT



There's no doubt that man can do anything to achieve what they yearn for. Their goals can be reached in countless ways that can be one of the shrewdest and unmerciful acts of the underworld, affecting millions of innocent lives. Now, you must be wondering what act is being referred to as cruel here, and why this topic needs to be brought under the spotlight until the numbers of the ones affected dwindle to a rate where most of the citizens can feel the aura of hope. Well, human trafficking, as it's popularly defined, is "the recruitment,

transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit." Human trafficking is unfortunately predominant all over the world, targeting men, women and young children of all ages and from all backgrounds. Usually the poverty stricken community is adversely affected since they're made fake promises of education, employment and a better lifestyle to trick and coerce them. Let's breakdown the global estimates of trafficking. According to Global Estimates of Modern Slavery, 2017, ILO estimates that-"At any given time in 2016, an estimated 40.3 million people are in modern slavery, including 24.9 million in forced labour and 15.4 million in forced marriage. It means there are 5.4 victims of modern slavery for every 1,000 people in the world. 1 in 4 victims of modern slavery are children. Out of the 24.9 million people trapped in forced labour, 16 million people are exploited in the private sector such as domestic work, construction or agriculture; 4.8 million persons in forced sexual exploitation, and 4 million persons in forced labour imposed by state authorities. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by forced labour, accounting for 99% of victims in the commercial sex industry, and 58% in other sectors." However, this is the statistics of the year 2017; the current rates are accelerating at a faster rate daily, especially after the pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic not only brought a health crisis globally but also brought unprecedented consequences for human rights and economic global development, which includes human trafficking. The pandemic increased the vulnerability of the issue and interrupted planned and pre-existing anti-trafficking laws and protocols. Since the Government diverted its concern towards the coronavirus, the traffickers found significant opportunities. Human traffickers quickly adapted to capitalize on the vulnerabilities exposed and exacerbated by the pandemic. The survivors of trafficking were at a high risk of re-victimization due to financial hardships again hurled at them. Due to the closure of the educational institutions, it was difficult for the children of poor families to continue schooling. The deteriorating economic state of the nations was once again forcing the victims and the unprivileged to indulge as victims in trafficking for their survival.

A survey by the Office of Security and Co-operation in Europe's OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and UN Women highlights that almost 70 percent of trafficking survivors from 35 countries reported that their financial well-being was heavily impacted by COVID-19, and more than two-thirds attributed a decline in their mental health to government-imposed lockdowns triggering memories of exploitative situations.

In many regions of the world, especially South Asian countries, it was found that many families forced young girls into marriage to support the family in financial hardships. In USA, UK and Uruguay tenants (generally women) were sexually exploited by their landlords in order to pay the rent during financial destitution. Online recruitment for trafficking becomes prominent during the pandemic. The U.S. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) reported a 98.66 percent increase in online enticement reports between January and September 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, and reports to their Cyber Topline doubled to 1.6 million.

During the pandemic, as the government focus shifted from the safety of people from human trafficking, the implementation of laws reduced and awareness campaigns and conversations regarding human trafficking became less due to the Covid-19 protocols.

Although the health of the citizens is undeniably at stake during this period, but it is also important that the anti-trafficking laws are prioritized, in order to combat the challenges. The government must take steps to forge strategies, including by supporting and cooperating with the anti-trafficking community as it adjusts to the pandemic operating environment. The laws need to be implemented without interruptions and penalties to the traffickers must be enforced with no fear in cruel treatment. Emergency scouts need to be recruited. Since the core of the issue lays on poverty, poverty alleviation plans need to be implemented such as providing adequate wage jobs to both men and women of the poor communities. Food, shelter, and adequate facilities should be provided to such families and education. It has to be understood that the anti-trafficking laws alone won't diminish the challenges but the reduced rates of poverty would as well. Illegal activities need to be monitored within the states.

Nonetheless, the challenges uncovered by COVID-19 are monumental and may be long lasting, requiring sustained collaboration among governments, civil society organizations, private sector leaders, survivor leaders, and other anti-trafficking actors to adjust and respond aptly to overcome these challenges. The government funding and partnerships with NGOs to provide victims with access to primary health care, counseling, and shelter, allowing them to recount their trafficking experiences to trained counselors and law enforcement in an environment of minimal pressure should be done.

-Yashvi Kandwal
New York Times

Why not solutions?



Human trafficking is a worldwide crime in which people are transported and exploited for financial gain. In the last two decades, it has become a huge priority. According to ILO (International Labour Organization), human trafficking is estimated to affect 40.3 million individuals worldwide. Sexual exploitation and forced labour are two major kinds of human trafficking that receive greater attention, while drugs and organ trafficking remain lesser-known and prioritized forms of trafficking.

It is reassuring to learn that the UN has finally prioritized these issues, as have delegates from different countries. The first committee meeting was quite insightful. The delegates discussed their countries stance on the topic and the steps their country has taken to combat the alarmingly rising rate of human trafficking. The delegates addressed several types of human trafficking, such as sexual exploitation, organ and drug trafficking, and so on. Many debates arose as a result of the divergence of opinions among the delegates. Overall, the session was commendable. But the delegates might have done a better job in several areas. For instance, delegates, in each moderated caucus, discussed the actions each nation has taken to combat human trafficking, but not the steps their governments should take in the future to achieve greater outcomes. The delegates should concentrate on the solutions that should be implemented right now, rather than those that were implemented a decade ago.

Prevention is better than cure as the saying goes. There should be sufficient procedures in place to address this problem before it worsens. The delegate believes that effective security measures should be implemented to prevent illicit traffickers from entering any country. In a country with a weak security system, traffickers find it easy to trade. For the deceased, proper and regulated donation processes should be in place. A country with a robust donation system will never have a shortage of organs to donate to those who are in need. As a result, organ trafficking will be greatly reduced.

Finally, the delegate would like to emphasize the need of resolving this issue as quickly as possible to avoid more destruction. Countries should endeavor to help one another and find permanent solutions to this problem.

-Jigyasa Kukreti
Agence France-Presse

Session 1



UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL

**CONFLICT PREVENTION AND
RESOLUTION UNDER THE
UNITED NATION'S CHARTER
IN THE CONTEXT OF THE
RUSSIA-UKRAINE CRISIS**



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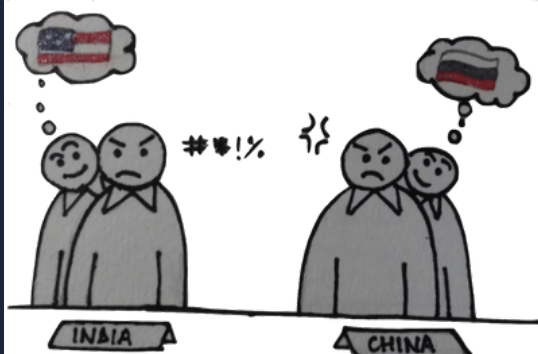
Opinion Editorials (Op-Ed)



新華社
XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

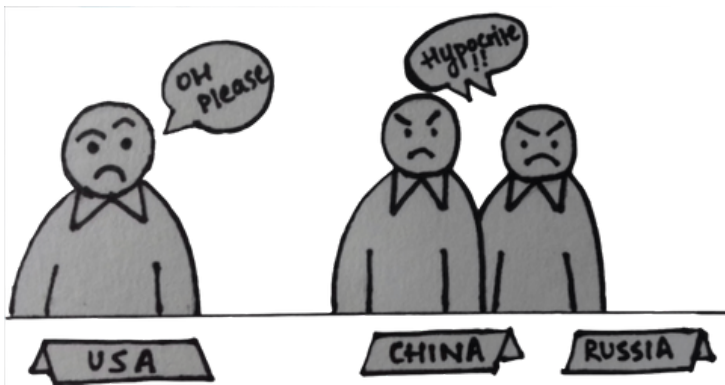
Overcoming personal grudges, a bigger issue than the current Crisis?

UNSC, Committee Session 1, May 30th , 2022: On February 24, 2022, the Russian Federation declared war on Ukraine, laying the foundation of one of the biggest humanitarian emergencies till date. The armed violence escalated in at least eight regions, including Kyivska region and the capital city of Kyiv, as well as in the eastern regions Donetsk and Luhansk which were already affected by conflict. The dispute has not only affected Ukraine, but it has also had a grave impact on the global economic, political and social systems. Therefore, the United Nations decided to step in and dissolve this problem which could potentially lead to a bigger crisis, if not dealt with immediately. The United Nations Security Council started off the first conference to discuss the stance of the member countries and how the UN can help prevent further damage by finding a resolution to the situation at hand.



A General Speaker's List was opened where the delegates introduced their stance on the agenda. Countries like India, Poland, Cuba, France and USA stood in solidarity with Ukraine and promoted a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

However, the meeting took an interesting turn when the delegate of India questioned China's stance on the agenda, who claimed to be "deeply concerned about the latest developments in the situation in Ukraine". China spoke about how Russia's attack on Ukraine is actually due to Ukraine's refusal to being a neutral nation and applying for membership in the NATO. India asked China how their stance affected the bilateral relations of the European countries. China claimed to be supporting "diplomatic negotiations" and wished to elaborate further on their reply via chat.



The delegate of the USA also chose to support Ukraine and promised to provide assistance, in case the war escalated further. But USA's promise of military help contradicted previous claims of peaceful measures to be taken up in order to resolve the crisis, as pointed out by China and Russia. Nevertheless, the delegate of USA stood by their words.

The first Moderated Caucus, as proposed by the delegate of Germany, was opened, the topic being the impact of the war on the global food system. The delegates of UK, USA, India, Belarus, Cuba, Ukraine, Germany, France and Poland blamed Russia's invasion for the shortage of food worldwide, as Russia and Ukraine are two of the biggest exporters of staple food grains. Russia, however, asserted that they completely avoided attacking the regions of cultivation in order to prevent mass food shortage and pinned the blame on Ukraine instead, saying that it was their attacks which lead to this terrible situation.

The committee next moved into an Unmoderated Caucus where the delegates discussed further topics which could be taken up in the next moderated caucus. Multiple topics such as sexual violence in refugee camps, gender inclination and key issues to be addressed by the committee were brought up. However, the countries eventually failed to reach a unanimous decision. The caucus was adjourned, with no topic of discussion at hand for the future. But the feuds between certain countries was clear throughout the discussion. The conference continued with the second Moderated Caucus which dealt with the same topic as the previous one. A General Speaker's List was opened for the second time but had to be ended before time as it was time to take a break. The conference left quite a few questions weighing on the mind of the viewers which are hoped to be addressed in the next committee session.

Reporter Of Xinhua News Agency:

Despite the very obvious back-lash from Russia's side in response to Ukraine's inclination towards NATO, Finland has also showed interest in joining the NATO. What would the delegate of Finland like to say about this undeniably 'daring' move of the country which has basically added onto this potentially global military crisis?

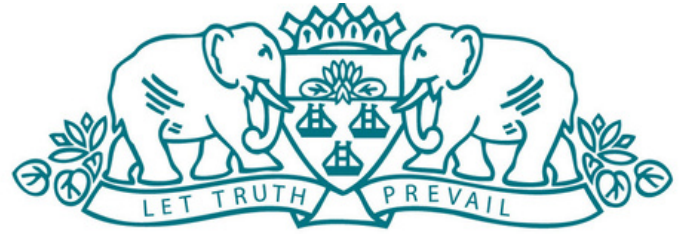
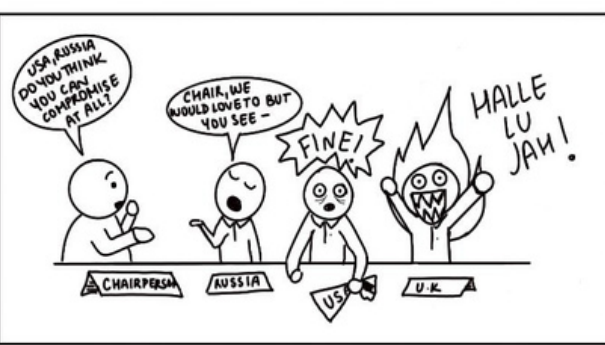
Delegate Of Finland:

Our country was already planning to join NATO before the Russian invasion in Ukraine. We had already decided to apply and had a voting procedure in our country. 50% voted for joining NATO. And after the invasion of Ukraine, the poll rose to 80%.



Session 2

Our Creative Chairperson of UNSC!



THE TIMES OF INDIA GROUP

A Solution to the Problems

The second convention of the 'United Nations Security Council' was held on Monday, the 30th of May 2022 at 2:00 p.m. The delegates were separated into blocs to discuss the crisis which had been provided to them.

The PSL commenced by 3:30 p.m. The delegates came up with some good promising solutions. Firstly, the delegate of India took over the PSL by speaking about the sanctions on Russia. The delegate of Cuba spoke about how it will be difficult for Cuba to impose sanctions on Russia and China as China is one of its largest trading partner and food imports will be affected, Cuba would require other nations to export food grains. The delegate even mentioned that countries must prepare beforehand for a possible larger war and be ready to provide assistance by financial means or humanitarian aid. While the delegate of USA mentioned by putting sanctions on Russia and the countries which produce oil and food commodities can decrease their prices so other nations can import their products. The delegate even spoke about how NATO allies should provide ammunition to Poland as it is one of the NATO allies and in threat to the Russian attacks and also provide ammunition and weaponry to Finland.

During the press conference The Times of India news agency questioned the delegate of Poland with the question: "Due to this conflict, Poland has seen a large number of immigrants from Ukraine and is giving full support to the people but how does the government plan to send these immigrants back to their nation?"

The answer provided being : "Currently, we are focusing on providing the immigrants medical aid, education and basic humanitarian supplies. But we are planning on it."

The New York Times

Is the conflict beyond the War Zone?



The third committee session commenced at 10 am on the 31st of May, 2022 with the agenda- "Ukraine-Russia Conflict". Since the Second World War, there have been unprecedented war sirens around the globe.

The highlighted topics during the PSL were threats to women refugees' safety during the war. It has been observed in this current conflict that rape cases have tremendously increased and has been used a war weapon, and in many cases as it has been reported by the trusted media sources that Russian troops have targeted Ukrainian women and have sexually exploited them.

The delegate of Poland stated- "This is a ghastly war crime and goes against the Geneva Convention amongst the following members where it had been agreed that civilians would not be targeted and the protocol will be followed also amongst the prisoners of the war as well as the warring nations. One particular gender should not be targeted." Women play an incredible, crucial and valuable role around the globe and perform similarly in the peacemaking processes which provide the ultimate success of those missions.

The delegate of USA- "To give women such status, USA suggests other nations to ensure that diplomatic opportunities reach women officers in national services and more women are recruited in peace operations.

Bloc 1: USA, UK, France, Cuba, Finland, Poland, Ukraine, India

Bloc 2: China, Belarus

Session 3

PRESS RELEASE

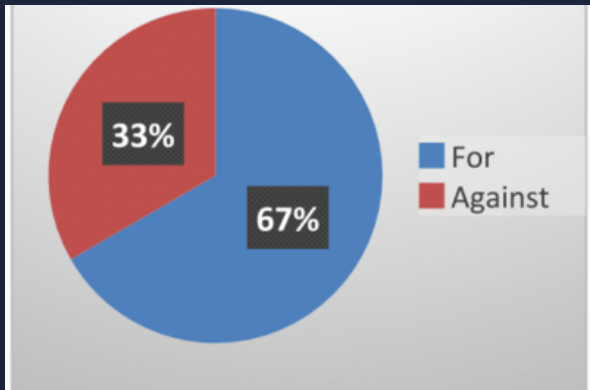
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The delegate of USA would like to say that the Russian invasion has added trouble to the already stressed food, finance, and energy supplies. Ukraine is facing infrastructural and transportation damage, which is also putting up a negative impact on many sectors. In such a situation USA feels that the countries can help mitigate these impacts by, developing countries providing funds that can help in food, finance, and energy security of Ukraine and the developing countries impacted by the war. The delegate of US also feels that the greatest way of mitigating the impacts lies in fostering the strength and resilience of local social and political networks and organizations. The countries should also keep putting up economical sanctions on the Russian imports, which will eventually force Russia to choose the path of diplomacy.

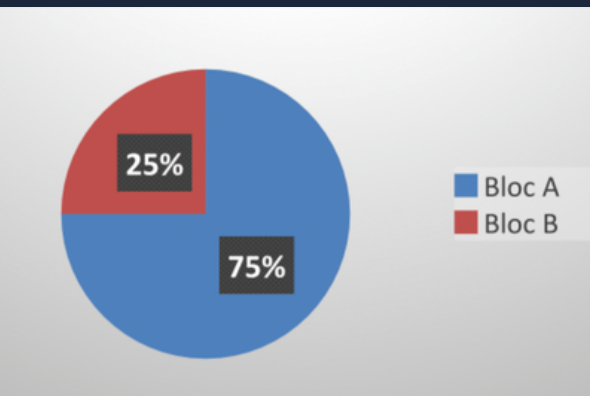
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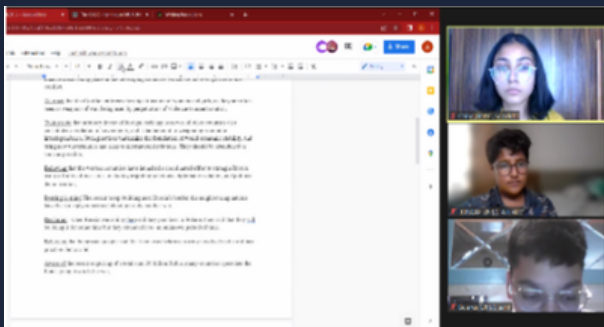
Breaking policies for mending bonds



Voting done on the motion proposed by delegate of China to start an unmoderated caucus



Pie chart depicting the committee session's bloc makeup:



Bloc B (Delegates of Russia, China and Belarus)

The fourth and last convention of the 'United Nations Security Council' commenced on Tuesday, 31st of April, 2022 at 1:30 p.m. IST (10:00 a.m. CEST) on the agenda "Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution in Context to UN's role in Russia-Ukraine Crisis".

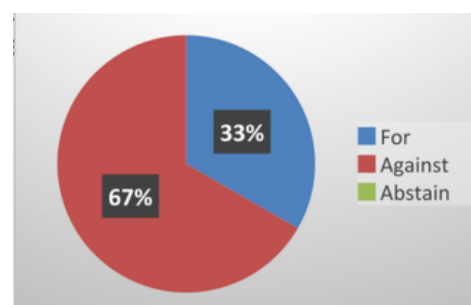
The committee meeting began with an unmoderated caucus requested by the delegate of China, which was unanimously approved. The delegates were separated into groups and sent to breakout rooms. The delegates began by talking about their DR. Bloc B delegates, which included Russia, China, and Belarus, included several pre-ambulatory clauses to their DR. Their clauses included, "Deeply disturbed by the casualties and destructions in Ukraine as well as the food, energy, and financial crisis taking place in the developing countries which are not even parties to the conflict."

The unmoderated caucus period was extended by 30 minutes so that the delegates may concentrate on their Draft Resolutions. The delegates came up with some realistic solutions to put an end to the strife. Bloc A had voting to choose the sponsor nations, and the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom were overwhelmingly chosen as the sponsors for their DR.

Following the unmoderated caucus, there was a discussion on the DR that led to numerous friendly amendments amongst the blocs. For instance, the Chinese delegate suggested changing the clause from "Encourages nations to support Ukraine with humanitarian assistance, ammuniton, non-lethal weaponry, and troops" to "Encourages nations to support Ukraine with humanitarian assistance, ammuniton, non-lethal weaponry, and troops in the event of a Russian attack."

Following the discussion, the DR was voted upon. The DR of Bloc A was adopted and the committee contentedly succeeded.

The votings done on the DR prepared by Bloc A and B are represented in the given pie chart:





UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL



OPINION EDITORIALS

RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR

THE ICEBERG EXPLAINED



Russia's invasion of Ukraine is one of the worst parts of the Russia-Ukraine war and it has the world, especially NATO on their toes and for the first time when the chances of World War III are very high, since the Cuban Missile Crisis. The reason it has never happened is because Germany is not directly involved and the other is the cooperation of world leaders. But can the former KGB cooperate, who knows?

Putin (formerly KGB) started the war in Ukraine, saying, "Negotiations have reached a stalemate, without knocking on the door." But before the war began, Putin presented to the West a list of requirements that included, in particular, the suspension of NATO expansion or in other words "It's 21st century, not the 20th". The US, apparently, had no intention of participating in that point. Now would be a good time to revisit that policy. Putin will also demonstrate his commitment to negotiating a successful deal. But in all of this, why war? Politicians could speak and act instead of risking millions of lives. How did the Cuban Missile Crisis end? In war? to attack? atrocity? No, but cooperation between nations. Have you ever seen an iceberg? 90% of it is underwater, that is, it is invisible to our eyes. Apart from human cruelty, there is still much to be said about war.

First, the agricultural side. The war between Russia and Ukraine threatens to supply food aid that affects the lives of millions of farmers in Ukraine. Russia and Ukraine are listed as world leaders in the export trade of barley, maize, rapeseed seeds, sunflower seeds and sunflower oil. In all, about 30 percent of the world's wheat exports. Food shortages around the world could quickly become depleted, leading to higher costs that could be a major problem in less developed lands.

Second, natural gas. The EU derives about 40% of its natural gas from Russian pipelines and about a quarter of that flows into Ukraine. Germany derives about half of its natural gas from Russia. USA imposing sanctions on Russia will affect oil business in Europe. Even the first is that since sanctions are causing economic hardship in Russia, it is unlikely that they will change Russia's politics or policies in any way that is permanent. Take North Korea as an example. The USA weakened its economy, but it did not change the politics or policies of the countries the way the US government wanted.

Third, nuclear power industries. The war will kill humanity as there are many power industries in Ukraine that are in danger of starting. Leaders need to be aware of what is next for the action they are taking. Mankind would probably prosper or even make that stupid mistake and cause a more deadly war than World War II.

I would like to quote the Bible proverb Ezekiel 25:17, "The path of the righteous man is beset on all sides by the inequities of the selfish and the tyranny of evil men. Blessed is he who, in the name of charity and good will, shepherds the weak through the valley of the darkness. For he is truly his brother's keeper and the finder of lost children. And I will strike down upon thee with great vengeance and furious anger those who attempt to poison and destroy my brothers. And you will know I am the Lord when I lay my vengeance upon you."

Now it is up to the leaders, whether they will be a 'righteous man' or a 'evil' and help their children and 'brothers' in the 'darkness'.

**-Pragyan Rawat
Associated Press**



UNITED, BUT NOT



The first day of the United Nations Security Council was quite a hectic one. The member delegates took little to no time in getting a hold of the conference and its agenda and stood their ground throughout. The topic of discussion for the UNSC was the “role of the United Nations in diffusing the military crisis in Ukraine”. The objective of the committee was to reach a unanimous decision and resolve the conflict through peaceful means.

The key to resolving any issue when there are multiple parties at risk is unity and the will to compromise to a certain extent.

Although the delegates were well-informed and confident, one major thing lacking throughout the committee session was teamwork. Everyone was brilliant at pointing out what was required for their own country. But the main agenda, which was the safety of the innocent lives involved in the war, was side-tracked.

However, I believe that the delegates aren't the ones to be blamed in this frustrating situation. The current global situation is such that every single nation is more concerned about its own well-being and what suits them the best. Therefore, it is undeniably the civilians of Ukraine and, to some extent, Russia, who must suffer.

The countries must understand that in working towards the collective good of the world, their own people will naturally benefit. The main goal of the United Nations is to make sure that each and every country is able to provide its people with the best life. They must restore their faith in the abilities and intentions of the UN.

In conclusion, the delegates must work towards putting an end to the suffering of innocent people and help de-escalate the crisis as soon as possible. This is only possible if the countries realize their duties before it is too late.

-Enaya Tariq
Xinhua News Agency

Solution is Urgency!

A photograph showing a person in the foreground holding a white sign with the words "STOP WAR" written in red capital letters. The person is wearing a dark jacket and a watch. In the background, there is a crowd of people, some wearing winter coats, and a blurred city street scene with buildings and trees.

The war between Russia and Ukraine dates back to 2014, when the Ukrainian dignity movement, which concentrated on Crimea and Donbas, began. Crimea and sections of Donbas, which are internationally recognized as part of Ukraine, are under Russian authority. Since 2014, Russia and Ukraine have been at conflict over territorial disputes. Ukraine was invaded by Russia for a military invasion on February 24,

2022, as a result of the Russia-Ukraine conflict that began in 2014. If the Russians seize Mariupol, the port city, they will control a swath of ground stretching from the Crimean Peninsula in the south to the Black Sea in the north, allowing them to link up their soldiers stationed in the south and north. It would also give Russia control of 80% of the Black Sea coastline, which is crucial for Ukrainian and international trade. The first two committee sessions of the 'United Nations Security Council' were on the agenda: "Conflict Prevention and Resolution under the United Nations Charter in the Context of the Russia- Ukraine Crisis". It was an insightful session. Delegates discussed the problems faced by their nations; the effect of the war on their country. The delegates chose to speak on some topics which are of great significance in the current scenario. Those included 'Impact of the war on global food security' and 'Mitigate the impact of the Russia Ukraine crisis'. The delegates gave some valuable suggestions and solutions to the issues. The delegate personally feels that Ukraine is in a critical position and should be supported by the other member states.

-Saffira Aurora
The Times of India

WAR- A threat to humans

LIFE is not a joke.



More than 4,000 civilians killed since the Russia's invasion, 60 people killed after bomb hits school. 10 deaths, 30 injured in Russian strike on central Ukraine military base. The United Nations human rights office recorded 8,766 civilian casualties in Ukraine as a result of Russia's war. That includes 4,031 people killed, including 261 children, and 4,735 people injured, including 406 children.

These are some headlines that the news organizations have provided as a brief information about the deaths occurring in Ukraine of Ukrainian people and military. Ukraine says, "30,000 Russian soldiers have been killed since the invasion began on February 24." U.S. intelligence agencies estimated in mid-April that between 5,500 to 11,000 soldiers had been killed and more than 18,000 wounded. Reading, listening and watching news on the Russia Ukraine War have frightened everyone around the world. Nations and people around the globe have shown their concern about the conflict and helped in various ways. NATO has been providing support to Ukraine and many neighboring countries have helped in various ways possible. Soldiers and civilians whether in Ukraine or Russia, the life of every single living being is valuable and important. This war is a threat to human and life. Not only Ukraine or Russia has been affected by the war but the whole world in some or the other way. This war has lead to many more problems economically, damage to infrastructure, deaths, injures, sexual harassment, child labour, human trafficking, shortage of food and needs and many more. This war should be stopped as soon as possible before the conflict turns into a very vast and huge war like World War 1 and 2. For the sake of world peace and security, this war should not go any further and should be immediate measures should be taken to avoid this conflict turning into an extensive war.

-Vidushi Bhatt
Al Jazeera

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S OPINION

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

- Since Russia and Ukraine are among the world's largest producers of critical commodities such as petroleum and wheat, what impact does this war have on global trade?
- What has the UN done to bring peace to the nations in the three months since the crisis began? Are those steps proving to be effective?

The impacts of the war in Ukraine are being felt not only regionally, but around the world because of the region's significant contribution to food and energy supplies. In relation to food, there are production and export challenges: these are already associated with reduced availability and price rises. Food (and energy) import bills are already at record levels, and it seems inevitable that these will continue to rise. This will have widespread impacts that could be far-reaching, but the consequences for poorer and vulnerable people will be particularly severe.

Energy markets were already tight before the start of the crisis, following strong consumer demand and high GDP growth in 2021. The significant increase in oil and gas prices may lead to counteracting effects in the longer term. On one hand, it may shift investments back into extractive industries and fossil fuel-based energy generation, running the risk of reversing the trend towards decarbonization documented over the past 5-10 years. On the other hand, it can also accelerate the transition towards alternative sources of energy, especially in countries that wish to strengthen their energy resilience by sourcing from more local sources. It is difficult to predict which trend will prevail. The key concerns for food security derive from the destruction of ports and infrastructure in Ukraine, the rising congestion, and the rising costs of shipping grain reflected in the dry bulk transport costs, including grains. The level of bulk carrier capacity waiting at or around ports globally has increased further this year. Another concern of the war is the supply of energy. Ships are now needed to carry gas and oil to replace energy that would otherwise be transported from Russia over shorter distances or by pipeline

On the night of 23 to 24 February 2022, Russia launched a military offensive in Ukraine. The United Nations considers this attack to be a violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. It is contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The principles of the Charter of the United Nations cannot be applied selectively. The Member States have accepted them all and they must apply them all. On 26 April, facing a worsening crisis in Ukraine, the UN doubled its emergency appeal to \$2.25 billion. So far, donor support amounting to \$980 million has enabled the United Nations and its partners to provide humanitarian assistance to 3.4 million people in Ukraine. The revised financial requirements now mean 44% of the funding has been obtained. The estimated number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has also increased, from 12 million to 15.7 million inside the country. The United Nations and its partners have provided more than 4.1 million people with humanitarian assistance and protection since the beginning of the war. The United Nations is making the protection of civilians its priority and will intensify its humanitarian operations in and around Ukraine. The United Nations needs safe and unhindered access to all areas affected by the Russian military offensive. There is an urgent need to establish a safe passage for life-saving medical supplies and health personnel. The steps taken are proven to be partially effective but the only way to bring international peace and security again is to immediately stop the war.

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

- First and foremost, the delegate of Xinhua News would like to ask about your experience so far with the proceedings of both the committees. Anything special that you observed or would like to point out?
- What, according to you, should be the main focus of both the committees, in context of the agenda?
- The agenda of the United Nations Security Council is related to the recent Ukraine military crisis. What are the capabilities of the United Nations that you think will help de-escalate the war?
- Lastly, how heavy has been the impact of the Ukraine-Russia war on the general amount of cases of human and drug trafficking and organ harvesting? How can the UN guide the countries on the prevention of the same?

It has been an utmost honor to work with such hardworking and cause driven delegates. The way they have handled the crisis is truly praiseworthy. Empathy and the willingness to solve problems with understanding and consideration for others needs, hopes and fears is harder than military intervention. It takes more personal investment than economic sanctions ever will. And even though those solutions have their place, solving international conflict through mutual growth and understanding will almost always lead to a better outcome in the long-term. The delegates understood that really well while they worked tirelessly to find solutions for their respective agendas. The Security Council's agenda is a first world issue pertaining to warfare, the global economy, failing financial and energy systems and international peace and security. The council should formulate methods to mitigate the dreadful effects of this war and propose procedures for the fortification of the United Nations Charter in the context of conflict prevention and resolution. From the United Nations' lack of effective initiatives for conflict prevention to the evident problems in 21st century peacekeeping, the war has shed light on various issues that have been left on the back burner for too long and are now setting gnarly problems afoot.

The General Assembly's agenda is one where delegates should exercise their powers coupled with their knowledge on matters regarding the international sphere to combat Human trafficking while they make laws against Organ Harvesting and Drug trafficking.

The Ukrainian population prior to the outbreak of the war was 44 million people. UN agencies estimate that 12 million people are currently in need of humanitarian aid, 6.5 million people are internally displaced. Ensuring sustainable provision of humanitarian aid and access to essential services makes people more resilient to trafficking and exploitation. In these settings, criminal networks operating between Ukraine and countries in Europe and Central Asia may take advantage of people separated from their support networks and with an acute need to identify alternative methods of income generation. The UN remains on high alert and warning refugees on the risks of predators and criminal networks who may attempt to exploit their vulnerability or lure them with promises of free transport, accommodation, employment or other forms of assistance. UNHCR has called for strengthened vetting systems for registering and screening organizations and individual volunteers offering support or transportation to refugees. UNHCR is also working with national authorities in charge of registering refugees to help identify those most at risk who need additional support from specialist staff and trained volunteers.

Early in the crisis the agency also launched an awareness-raising campaign, distributing printed materials to refugees on both sides of the border, with information on how they can protect themselves and report incidents of sexual misconduct or criminal activity. The council has been working with the International Organization for Migration to offer training to volunteers working at the border to make them more aware of trafficking risks, including what to do if they see something suspicious. Another component of the training covers some of the core principles of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian work, including the prohibition on asking for anything in exchange for aid.

-Riddhima Sharma
Secretary General of The OASIS MUN 2022



Secretary General- Riddhima Sharma



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SPECIAL MENTIONS

- United Nations General Assembly

Best Delegate: Ayushi Tripathi

High Commendation: Jaaniya Kaur Arora

Verbal Mention: Shubhangi Bhandari

- United Nations Security Council

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