



5th August, 2022 & 6th August, 2022

# THE GAZETTE OF THE OASIS MUN

PEACE FOR ALL



## Peace Lilies ascend towards the Ray of Hope

*"An eye for an eye only ends up making the whole world blind."*

—Mahatma Gandhi

Peace. A word broached the most. A punchline to political speakers' countless speeches. An annual topic on which students write essays. It is a word which is mentally present but physically absent. The first ever Inter-School Model United Nations organized by The OASIS on the 5th and 6th of August, 2022, riveted on the topic of the hour- Peace for All. Students representing diverse nations pondered on their respective agendas, eventually resolving the issues at hand. But apart from the resolutions dancing in the air, peace wore the crown. Since times immemorial, conflicts have been a repeated headline. Grudges, religion, debates, power and prejudice add salt to the already erupting conflicts. Humans are so competitive and resentful that they often harm their neighbours out of sheer anger. To cite a few recent conflicts- Ukraine, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Syria, and many more unlisted nations are screaming for help. Why are we opening the news channels only to entertain ourselves with their hurt? Humans are only beings until they emphasize and care for each other. Why not settle for peace and escape from the epicentre of useless conflicts?

The Executive Board  
International Press Corps



# UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

## EXISTANTIAL CRISIS IN YEMEN



### STRENGTH IN UNITY

UNSC, Day 1, Committee Session 1, 5th August 2022: The Republic of Yemen, a Saudi-led alliance backing the country's official government, has spent seven years combating a rebel group called the 'Houthis', mainly using air strikes. In response to this, drones and missiles have been used to attack Saudi Arabia as well as its ally, the United Arab Emirates. As the war in Yemen, which is one of the Arab world's poorest countries, escalated, it is now facing a major humanitarian crisis. Hence, the United Nations Security Council was summoned in order to find a resolution to the issue at hand. The first committee session of the UNSC began with a General Speakers List, with the delegate of France talking about the adverse effects of the war faced by Yemenis over the course of seven long years. The GSL was continued by the delegate of Yemen, who stated the problems faced by the civilians. The delegate mentioned the "UN charter being violated" and "80% people living below the poverty line".

Yemen was further questioned by the delegate of Russia about the reason behind the "sudden change of government in 2011". Yemen replied that the change was a result of the "insurgencies in the economy" of Yemen's "increasing corruption" and the eventual fleeing of the President.

The delegate of France also asked Yemen whether they "prioritize agricultural value chains over other institutions of France", to which Yemen chose to reply via chit. The committee then moved into a moderated caucus addressing the key prevention issues as proposed by the delegate of Yemen. All delegates suggested "cooperation among countries" and providing Yemen with "humanitarian assistance". Emphasis was laid upon the importance of providing funds to Yemen.

## Session 1



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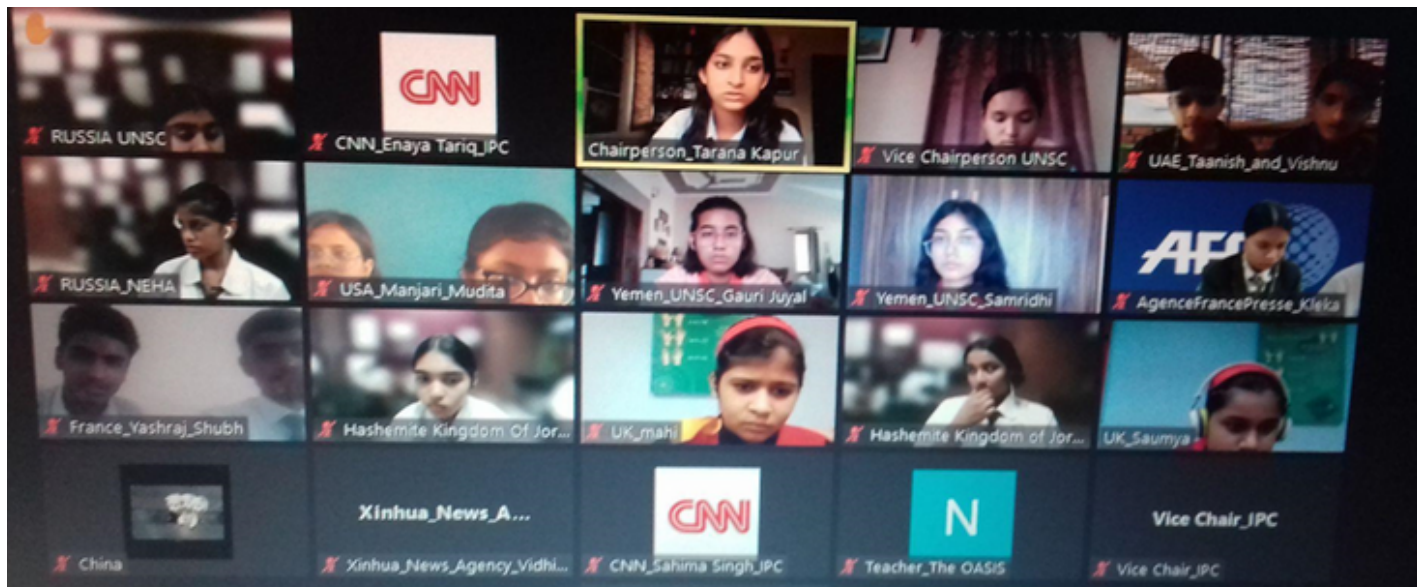
Caricature by CNN





The impact of several virus outbreaks like cholera was also discussed. Russia believes that “political (in)stability” is one of the key prevention issues which needs to be addressed. The committee next moved into an unmoderated caucus for fifteen minutes where they talked about the importance of discussing issues being faced in the field of education and also solutions to the problems exacerbating the current

issue. The delegates got into a lighthearted argument while there was confusion about the topics that fall into the jurisdiction of the UNSC. It was further decided that only one bloc is required to be formed in order to successfully pass a resolution and hence, help mitigate the crisis in Yemen. The committee session ended on a positive note with the delegates agreeing upon prioritizing the provision of funds and humanitarian assistance to Yemen.



Picture by CNN



Caricatures drawn by the reporter of CNN- Enaya Tariq (Committee Session 2)

## Yemen remains at the Epicentre

On the morning of 6th August 2022, at exactly 9:30 a.m., the first committee session for day 2 started. Motions were raised by the delegates of France, Yemen, UAE and then China, and a moderated caucus for 10 minutes was proposed by the delegate of France on the topic being- "Condition of women in Yemen". The delegate of Jordan discussed the limited access to education, the delegate of the USA discussed how women have been subjected to abuse and how the USA has been supporting women in Yemen. The delegate of Yemen spoke about the women in Yemen suffering from gender inequality with rigid gender rules and women being raped by military groups, the delegate of China discussed the lack of services to women, pregnant women, adolescence; the delegate of France spoke about females being targeted and how women can't avail basic health care facilities; the delegate of the United Kingdom spoke about how women have been suffering from deeply tormented gender inequality.

Next, the delegates raised various motions on the education of children in Yemen- Yemen facing catastrophe over-rising hunger, the refugee crisis, and the continuation of GSL, however, none of them passed. Motions were again raised and again none of them passed due to which the Chairperson suggested an unmoderated caucus so that the delegates could discuss a few motions. An unmoderated caucus started where the delegates were divided into two blocs. Both the blocs discussed the draft resolutions and motions.

Then, motions were raised by the delegates of Russia, France, Yemen and UAE, and a moderated caucus proposed by the delegate of Russia started, where the delegates discussed Yemen facing outright catastrophe over-rising hunger. The delegate of UAE spoke about how the military has caused the internal displacement of Yemenis; the delegate of the United States spoke about 43% of Yemenis living in camps due to the internal displacement of Yemenis and the delegate of Yemen discussed that 4 million people (about twice the population of New Mexico) have become refugees in the middle east due to the crisis. Motions were again raised and a moderated caucus was raised by Yemen to discuss the solutions to the conflicts. The delegate of France suggested the solution of stopping the influence of Houthis and funding Yemen. The delegate of Russia suggested providing educational programs and providing legal IDs. The delegate of the USA suggested adding more funds and providing health facilities like vaccines, etc. With this, the session ended.

## Session 2

### Reporter of AFP:

Why would you say that it is necessary to organise elections to insure political instability?

### Delegate of France:

It is necessary because it will reduce conflict that will not repeat in future.

### Reporter of AFP:

Does the delegate of UAE think that it's nation's foreign policy sides with Yemen? Because what we know is that UAE has great relations with Jordan and Russia as they are gulf countries.

### Delegate of UAE:

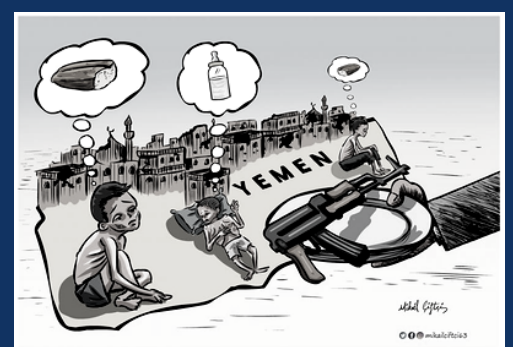
Yemen is a gulf country, Russia is not a gulf country, and also UAE never supported Russia.

### Reporter of AFP:

As the delegate of UAE stated that it is Russia who is supplying weapons. But don't you think after France withdrew, it is France who is supplying weapons?

### Delegate of France:

France has never supplied weapons to UAE.



Source: Google Images





新华社  
XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

## Crisis in Yemen

### Medical and Health facilities

Due to the war of Russia and Ukraine, many countries are facing lack of supplies for medical and health facilities. The delegate of Jordan said- “20 million people are facing basic health subsistence crisis and public health system has completely collapsed. Financial system needs more settlement for the purchase of medicines and public facilities. Jordan was able to secure lives from transportable diseases less than 10,000 for Covid positive”.

The delegate of China said- “The main cause is tuberculosis”.

Another topic discussed in moderated caucus:

### Education of children in Yemen

The motive is to provide education to the children of Yemen. Since the scope and opportunity of future jobs are limited in Yemen, the children of Yemen should not get less facilities in the future as compared to other countries. USA is the most up to mark country in the field of education and educational opportunities, which also helps Yemen in their educational issues and problems.

The delegate of France said- “USA helps Yemen to provide education. Education helps to solve political and economic issues”.

The delegate of Jordan said- “Due to the war, schools have been destroyed, teachers don’t get their salaries and students drop out of school as parents were scared to send their children to school because of the war. Total 36% students dropped out of the school, and the reason of improper education is that parents arrange early marriage of their daughters at the age of 18 and sons at age of 21 without giving them proper education”.

### Political instability in Yemen

The delegate of Greece said- “It is necessary to organise elections to secure political stability. Unstable government creates conflicts among people that lead to injuries instead of providing facilities”.

## Session 3

### Reporter of XNA:

How can you ensure that Yemen can come up with solutions for the humanitarian crisis within a short period of time?

### Delegate of Yemen:

Answer: Yemen will come up with solutions in a short period of time with the help of different countries.

### Reporter of XNA:

How did you decide that other countries should support you or not, as it is their decision to do so? Kindly Explain this.

### Delegate of Yemen:

Answer: We are not forcing the countries to support us. We are just requesting them.

### Reporter of XNA:

Russia said that they supplied arms not only for Houthis but also for national security. So do they agree that they arrange arms for Houthis too?

### Delegate of Russia:

Answer: Russia supplied arms to Iran.



## Solutions to the crisis in Yemen

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### Condition of women in Yemen

The delegate of Yemen said- “In Yemen, women are suffering from gender inequality. And they are facing problems as a conflict started which led to food crisis, health issues, right and security of women and their children. Government is trying to reduce food crisis and trying to provide basic rights to improve their status in society.” The delegate of France said- “In Yemen, one of the main targets are women, who do not get basic rights, and they face physical violence and inequality. Government should handle this situation with extra care to provide equality, liberty and education to women and children.”

### The refugee’s crisis in Yemen

The delegate of the USA said- “2.3% of Yemenis are on the crisis of humanitarian aids; 43% of population are living in the camps which do not have basic subsistence. USA has been setting up camps to help refugees.” The delegate of France said- “Now France is in a situation to donate currency to Yemen and it will help refugees in settlement. France promises and commits to stand by Yemen at any cost.”

### Solution to the conflict

The delegate of France said- “Houthis should stop influencing the population of Yemen. Other countries of the committee should help Yemen such as providing currency for food packets.” The delegate of Russia said- “Government should provide legal documents to people whose families are in crisis and help them in health facilities and medicines. The World Health Organisation (WHO) should provide education programs to the women of Yemen. Neighbouring countries should help Yemen in setting up more camps.”



The second committee for day 2 started at 11:30 a.m. with the delegates giving their GSLs, Motions for unmoderated caucus proposed and at 11:57 a.m. an unmoderated caucus for 30 minutes proposed by Russia was started and the delegates were divided into 2 blocs, the first consisting of France, USA, UK, UAE, and Yemen and the second bloc consisted of Jordan, Russia, and China. The first bloc discussed the draft resolution. The second bloc discussed the draft resolution after, the delegate of UAE challenged the delegate of Russia in an unmoderated caucus and the delegate of Russia denied as they wanted to work on their draft resolution but promise to go for it later. The unmoderated caucus was extended by UAE. Both the blocs worked on the draft resolution and then the chair ended the session.



## Scarcity in Yemen

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### Initiatives taken by other countries:

During the GSL, the delegate of UAE said- “Civil war started on September 2014 in Yemen. Sanna was captured by Houthis. This place includes more than half of the population of Yemen. Shiite rebels with links to Iran have a history of being against the Sunni government. The Sunni government captured Yemen’s capital and largest city. The war displaces more the 4 million people over 7 years. USA has provided food facilities and Covid vaccination to 1 lakh people which is still going on. USA believes that it will continue and will help Yemen to overcome crisis”.

The delegate of the USA said- “The military operations had caused the internal displacement of 4.3 million Yemenis by March 2022. About 40% of them are living in unofficial displacement camps and do not have adequate access to basic services. To tackle this, the USA has provided relief camps and made non-governmental organisations and also the USA took 37% of the refugees of Yemen”. They also said- “The initiatives taken by the USA provided women with better access to loans and other financial aids to support women-owned SMEs; It even supported 15 initiatives in the last year to increase the participation of women and youth in community peace building initiatives and civic engagement”.

(Bloc A draft was completed and the decisions were made to make sure that Yemen crisis should decrease in a short period of time. The next committee session will discuss about draft and working paper.)



# AN UNEXPECTED TURN OF EVENTS

UNSC, Day 2, Committee Session-6, on the 6th of August 2022: The final committee session was all about discussing the draft resolutions and deciding on a solution to the agenda at hand. The first draft resolution was presented by the second bloc consisting of the Russian Federation, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the People's Republic of China. Quite a few questions were brought up by the other delegates.

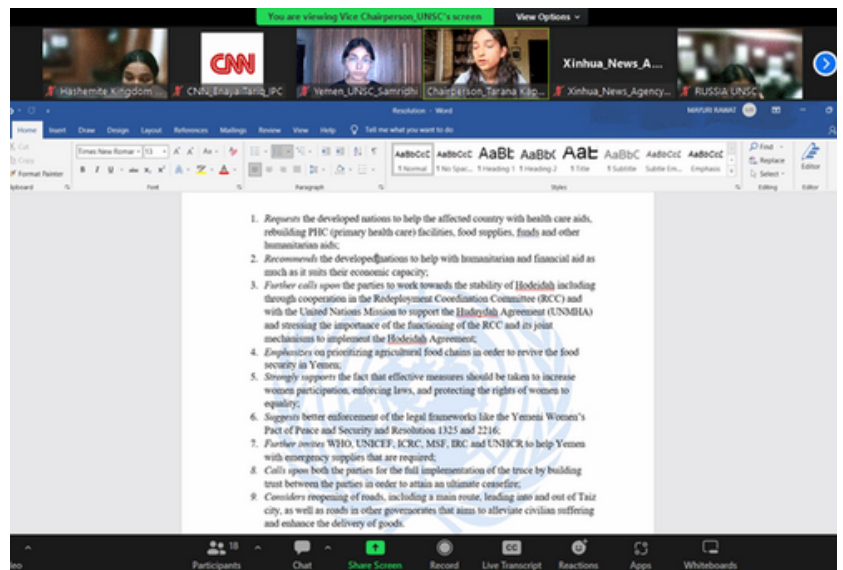
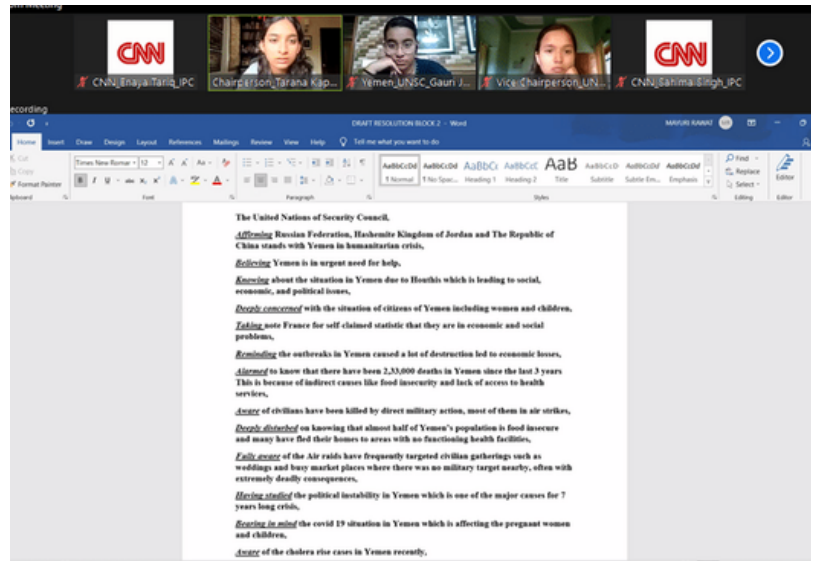
The delegate of France suggested an amendment to a clause in the draft which suggested the “investigation of France” due to its previous sudden withdrawal of funds during the crisis, which was previously announced in the committee. It was deemed to be an unfriendly amendment by Russia. However, the motion failed due to a lack of majority. Yemen raised a point of information and asked how France’s self-claimed statistics affected the crisis in Yemen. The question was replied to via chit. Another amendment was made to the clause which suggested countries to “provide Yemen with 10% of their funds”. This was changed, requesting countries to provide as much funds as possible.

The delegate of France also requested for it to be clearly stated from where the supply of weapons to Iran should be banned. The delegate of Yemen pointed out the use of a full-stop in the operative clauses which led to the rest of the Draft Resolution being struck off. The voting took place in which the French Republic and the United States of America vetoed the resolution due to which it failed despite a majority of the countries voting for the resolution.

The draft resolution by the first bloc consisting of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Republic of France and Yemen were analysed next by the committee.

An amendment was suggested by the delegate of Russia to a clause which recommended developed nations to help with humanitarian and financial aid. The amendment suggested changing the clause recommending all countries to help Yemen according to their capacity. This amendment was deemed unfriendly and was voted against, causing it to fail. The voting procedures soon took place. Since the draft resolution was vetoed by China, there was no consensus and the committee failed.

It was quite an unexpected turn of events as the delegates seemed to have been cooperating quite well. However, at the very last minute, personal grudges took over, and the main agenda got overshadowed.







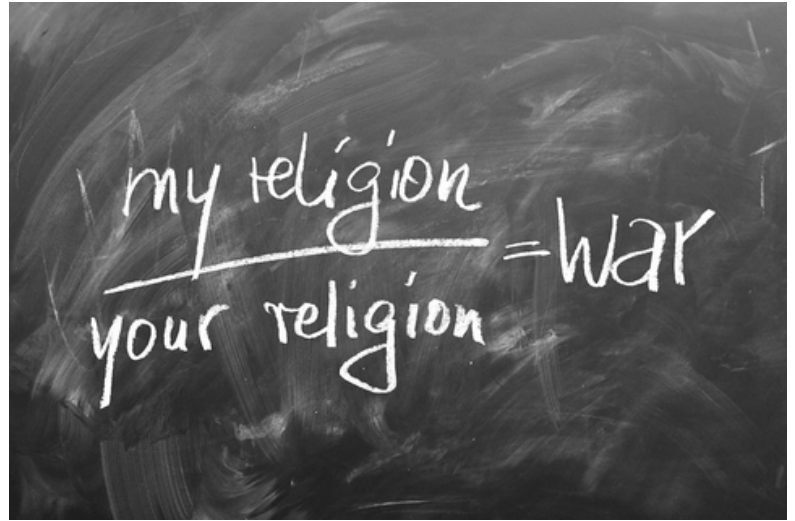
UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY COUNCIL

# Opinion Editorials



## RELIGION: THE LAST STRAW

No war is without cause. Even the most minor conflict between two people has to have a reason behind it. In the case of the Yemen humanitarian crisis, there are quite a few theories that are constantly making rounds among political enthusiasts as well as the common multitude. While multiple theories have been acknowledged and proven, there is one that is being ignored, not only by the delegates of the United Nations Security Council, but also by the real world and i.e. Religion.



The reason behind religion not being acknowledged as a cause of the crisis in Yemen is understandable, but we believe that this issue should not be overlooked. It is not only confined to the Yemen conflict but is far more widespread.

The first question that might come up in one's head is - what role does religion play in this crisis? In a nutshell, the main reason behind the Houthis' agitation and the resultant rebellion in 2004 was due to their belief that they, as Shia Muslims, cannot be governed by Sunnis.

When one thinks of religious conflicts in India, it's about Hindu- Muslim conflicts. But when it comes to the Yemen civil war, it is not an inter-religious conflict, rather an internal conflict between the two sects of the Muslim community, Shia and Sunni.



The Houthi Movement in Yemen and their celebrations of Shiite Religious Occasions

We believe that religion should be confined to the four walls of one's house, in order to preserve the purity of one's faith in God. Battlefields are no place for religion. Religion should not play as big a role as it did in this humanitarian crisis. That is why it is important for us to address this just as seriously. Eventually, it may even lead to the destruction of one of the root causes of the global unrest.

Enmity based on religion cannot be easily resolved. The only way to fix this is to bring about change in one's mindset. One's spiritual relationship with God cannot be used as a weapon. Being given this global platform, it is our duty to spread this message among the ones who have wandered off the right path.

-Enaya Tariq and Sahima Singh  
(Reporters of CNN)





# UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

## RIGHT TO PRIVACY IN DIGITAL ERA

### Session 1



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The Guardian

## The New York Times

### United Nations Human Rights Council: Session 1

The OASIS MUN started with a very informal introduction session to comfort the delegates. Many delegates interacted and talked about themselves and their interests. Then, a roll call was taken to ensure that every delegate was present in the session, after which Chairperson\_UNHRC instructed the delegates to start with a formal speech about their respective countries. Many delegates gave us an overview of their country's digital security which was the main topic for today's discussion. The GSL time ran out so many delegates like Brazil and Australia put forward their motions. Australia's motion was accepted by every other delegate. Brazil asked- "How do member nations propose to control the misuse of military spyware." It was denied by every other delegate barring a few. The delegate of Ethiopia raised a motion regarding "Mass surveillance to counter-terrorism" and every other delegate accepted the Ethiopian motion. The delegates discussed each other's motion. The session ended with numerous discussions regarding "Digital Age". With this, the first session was terminated.

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## Session 2

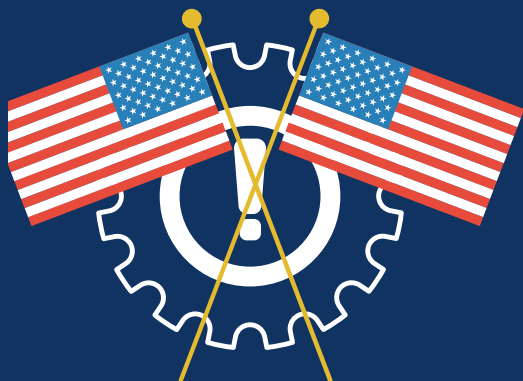
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### Reporter of the Guardian:

The delegate of the USA mentioned that to protect privacy there should be a united multinational alliance. Why does the USA think that will help to protect private data?

### Delegate of the USA:

The delegate of USA thinks that creation of an alliance would allow more people to have freedom of expression and this alliance would also help the laws to be implemented in a better way.



# The Guardian

## Was the UNHRC session 2nd a failure?

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The second committee session of UNHRC started with the continuation of The General Speakers List in which Germany said that the country respects privacy. Germany blamed Israel and the USA for invading its own citizens' data by stating- "Israel police went through its own citizens' private data", and "The USA collected data of its own ally and citizens." The USA and Israel were left speechless and made no efforts to defend themselves.

The committee proceeded into an unmoderated caucus for 15 minutes to discuss what motions should be raised, however, the delegates failed to do so as each delegate had different opinions and was not ready to negotiate with others. Then the delegates of the USA, Ethiopia, Argentina and Qatar raised different motions which failed continuously as the delegates were not taking the initiative to vote. Due to this major failure, the Chair requested to raise another unmoderated caucus to give the delegates more time to discuss. The Chair also requested, "The delegates to cooperate with each other and come to a conclusion or otherwise the committee would be a failure."

During the second unmoderated caucus, the delegates finally cooperated with each other and finally decided to vote for the motion raised by Ethiopia, which was, 'How Nations can form and implement new national legislations.'

Therefore, the second committee session was not much successful.



# Session 3



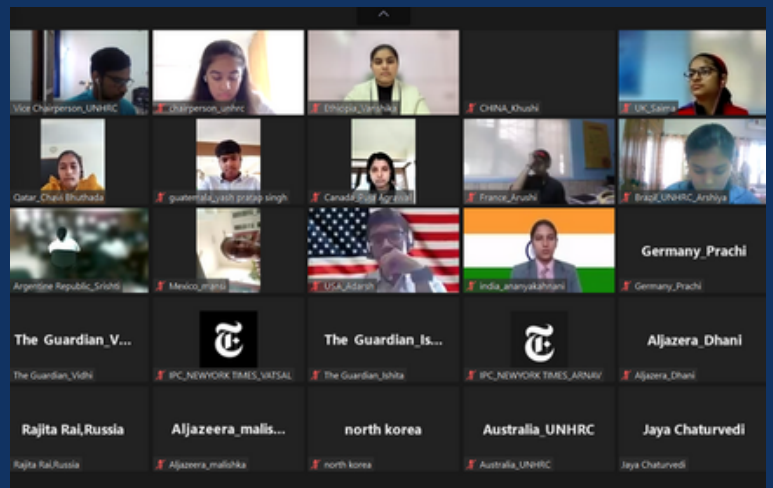
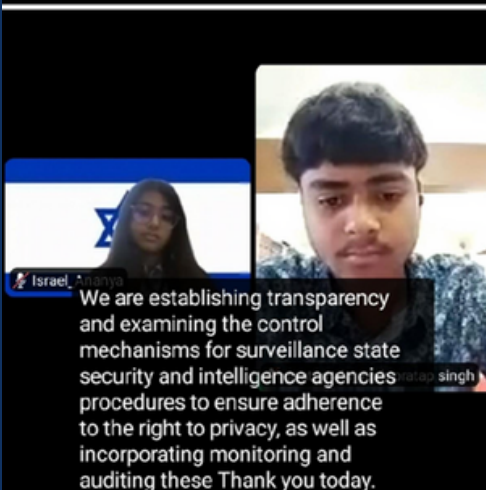
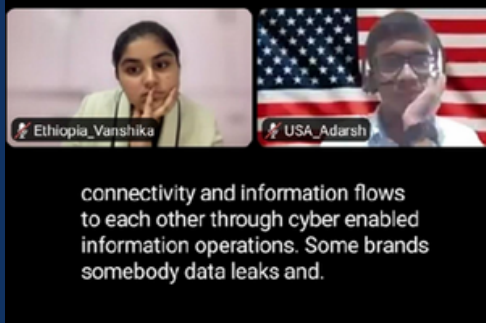
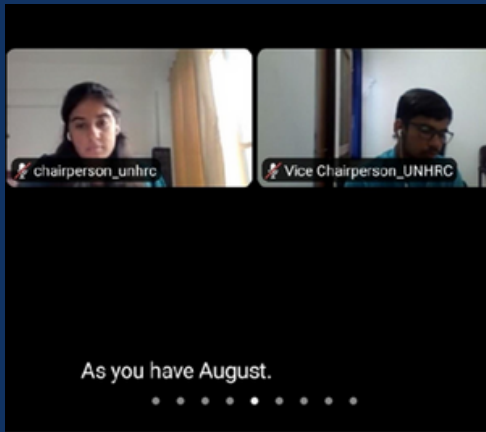
## The right to privacy in digital world

The third session initiated with the motion raised by Ethiopia for the PSL (Provisional Speaker List). The Chairperson provided 10 minutes to all the delegates for the unmoderated caucus. The unmoderated caucus was further extended by 5 minutes. The PSL was fruitful as many delegates were able to put forward their views. The delegate of Ethiopia mainly talked about how Russia targeted Ukrainian citizens and 1/4th of the information has been retrieved by them.

The delegate of Russia put forward an opinion that every country is trying to retrieve information in many other ways, and Russia can not be held responsible for it alone. After the intricate and detailed discussion, the PSL ended.

Delegates further got divided into 3 blocks for the breakout session.

Delegates continued the discussion about their directives.



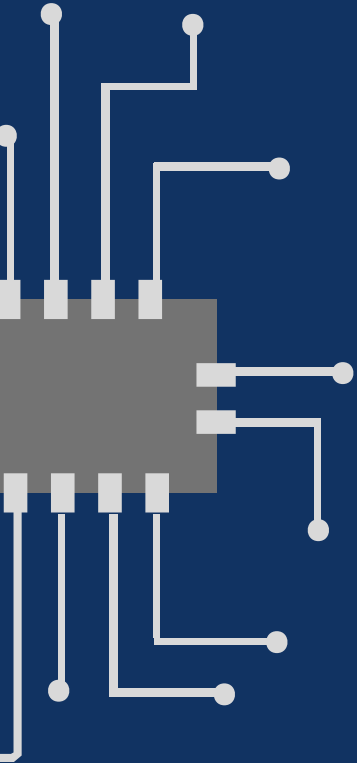
Pictures by Al Jazeera

# The Guardian

## Citizen's safety?

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### Session 4



The 4th committee session of the UNHRC began with two moderated caucuses proposed by the delegates of the USA and Ethiopia failing continuously. Then, the proposal of a moderated caucus to discuss the GSL by the delegate of China was passed by the Chair's discretion for 15 minutes. The USA, China, Ethiopia, and other countries mentioned effective methods to prevent violation of privacy. They included the government maintaining data privacy and avoiding sharing personal data with other countries and penalizing those who violate these privacy laws.

Ethiopia had put forward a moderated caucus to discuss "What international laws can be made to include the right to digital privacy of an individual as a basic human right", in which Ethiopia expressed that, "our data represents who we are and it must be protected."

Four moderated caucuses which were proposed by the delegates of Argentina, Qatar, China, and Russia failed due to insufficient votes, then finally an unmoderated caucus was initiated by Ethiopia, which was passed by a clear majority for 15 minutes to discuss the Draft Resolution. The delegates were then split into breakout rooms.

Two blocs were formed. Bloc 1 consisted of the UK, Ethiopia, USA, Argentina, Germany, and other countries whereas Bloc 2 consisted of China, Russia, Mexico, North Korea, and Qatar. These blocs then discussed the problems and solutions that are to be mentioned in the Draft Resolution which initially led to the committee session 4 of the UNHRC to an end.

### Session 5



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## LET'S BRING THE CHANGE: 'DRAFT RESOLUTION

A moderated caucus to examine "What countries can do to assist their citizens with digital safety" was sponsored by the delegate of Ethiopia in committee session 5 and approved by a large margin.

Then the committee proceeded to an unmoderated caucus for 25 minutes to work on the 'Draft Resolutions', which cannot be disclosed because we would not want our readers to get their hopes high if it is not passed and moreover, it is confidential.

4 moderated motions failed continuously due to which the Chairperson decided to pass the first motion proposed which was to discuss the 'Pegasus Spyware' put forward by the delegate of China for 10 minutes. Israel stated, "The government are using this software to go through society's personal data." Israel's delegate added that those who break the law should be penalized and subjected to economic and social sanctions.

## Reporter of NYT:

The national commitment to cybersecurity has Israeli cyber firms positioned to maintain a higher level of revenue growth compared to other major countries, such as the United States, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Why do you think that is the case?

## Delegate of Israel:

As said previously the country's venture capital funding is \$4 billion. And that Israel's emphasis on national defence and government initiatives to promote the business can be used as an explanation for the country's swift revenue growth in cybersecurity.

## Reporter of NYT:

What are the initiatives to boost cloud security?

## Delegate of Israel:

The country has Radware which has become a leading data center security provider. In 2022, Radware's focus is the rapidly emerging opportunities in cloud security. The company's strategy includes acquiring the business of SecurityDAM. Radware is also establishing cloud security research and development centers in other countries like India.

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## Session 6

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# The New York Times

The 5th session of (UNHRC) OASIS MUN 2022 started at 11:30 a.m. The committee's chairperson requested the delegates to propose the motions. The chairperson granted the request for an open unmoderated caucus made by the representative of Ethiopia-" Governments can do to offer their citizens' digital safety." This was the topic of discussion during the caucus. Each delegate had a minute to speak during the 6-minute caucus. Argentina's delegate caused some sort of commotion following the caucus. A 20-minute unmoderated caucus was requested by the representative of Ethiopia. The Chair agreed to the delegate's requests, and thus organized a breakout session. The delegates talked about the "Draft Resolution", and made some changes to it. After the breakout session was over, the Chair concluded the session.



## Session 6: The Draft Resolution

The last committee session commenced with the further discussion regarding the Draft Resolution. The committee was divided into breakout rooms as usual, and the delegates joined their respective blocs. After the completion of the DR, the Chairperson explained all the delegates about the negative and positive amendments that had to be made in the DR. The Chairperson also briefed about the voting process. DR 1.1 passed with flying colors by more than two thirds majority of all the delegates. The last session was fruitful and enlightening.



# The Guardian

## Was the Committee a success?



UNHRC, Committee session 6, day 2: The final session was scheduled from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on the 6th of August, 2022. The answer to the headline above is a yes. The committee was a success. It started with an unmoderated caucus of half an hour, in which the delegates finalized the Draft Resolution. After that, the committee discussed the draft resolutions of both the blocks, and the sponsors briefly explained the draft resolution. After that, both the Draft Resolutions were voted upon and the draft resolution of block 1 received most of the votes, thereby it passed.

Due to extra time, the committee then proceeded to an entertainment motion for an hour.

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UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS  
COUNCIL

Opinion Editorials

# The Guardian

The Digital Age has been hailed as one of the most significant advancements in the modern world. People's lives have benefited in many ways, thanks to it, and it has met all their needs and desires. But at the same time, the Digital Age has threatened people's privacy and security as the globe grows increasingly addicted to "fast and simple" things. The development of modern technology and devices should be seen as a threat to people's right to privacy as well as something that has improved their lives.

Loss of privacy is the most inevitable risk that these technologies have brought to humankind. Every now and then, as people post their status on Facebook, Instagram, tweet things on Twitter, send emails to friends and blog facts on their pages, the risk of the digital world is in front of their houses, waiting for their doors to open and hack into their personal lives and property.



Hacking can be compared to a professional thief, who had planned long for his victims. Every piece of data shared on the internet has been instantly converted into the property of the digital world. The digital traces are constantly left behind, therefore, nothing can ever be reclaimed. The powerful technology of the Digital Age has been utilized to entice individuals into its deceptive traps. According to Brock Meeks- "Technologies had fed the people with 'fast food' mentality and turned them into speed freaks."

With discounts, it has enticed and seduced customers. Anyone will be offered an immediate discount with a few pieces of personal information. Simple instances of how the Digital Age has threatened the planet include discounts. There are many complicated actions it can do and as in the digital age; privacy is a major issue. As people enter the digital world, their privacy as well as the entire globe are extensively exposed. Risks of Digital Age do not just only lie in its own ways, but also on the outside factors that trigger people's detriment. The fact that through the internet it is easy to embarrass, hurt, and shame people makes the existence of technologies riskier to people's privacy and personal security and can occasionally lead to their deaths. As information is released into the digital era, it cannot be retrieved or withdrawn before it causes harm and has an impact. It will never be simple to request that a website erase confidential information. Privacy has completely vanished with the advent of the digital age. Indeed, the Digital Age has made changes to the lives of people from buying food, travelling, treating diseases up to socializing with friends and family but it became the most challenging phenomenon in the ability of people to control how and with whom their personal information is shared. The advancement of technology has really created risks for the entire world.

Therefore, I think we should be aware of our actions on any digital platform or else we might risk everything.

-Ishita Agrawal  
(Reporter of the Guardian)



# The Guardian

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Imagine picking up your phone and seeing that some foreign spyware has accessed all of your personal data. That might be hazardous, don't you think? But it's conceivable. Our digital gadgets around the world have a variety of spyware software installed that examine our personal information and data without our knowledge. Several nations that have publicly declared their support for the "right to privacy" have secretly been creating malware to invade the privacy of their own citizens. An individual's privacy is a sensitive topic, and it shouldn't be invaded under any circumstances.



I firmly believe that all nations should uphold, respect, and refrain from violating the privacy of others. Everyone should have the right to be assured that all of their personal information will remain private and won't be accessible by outside organizations. The nations should act fairly and try to achieve a peaceful resolution of the issue rather than invading privacy. Privacy invasion is a cheap strategy, and nobody should support it.

Nobody would be pleased if their personal data was exposed, would they? There are numerous methods they can use to stop or decrease the frequency of cyberattacks and invasions of privacy. The government should ensure that no personal data is being transmitted through spyware in their country. Economic and social repercussions should be imposed by the government on anyone who attempts to break the privacy law.

- Vidhi Tikmani  
(Reporter of the Guardian)



# THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

## ILLICIT DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION OF ARMS



조선중앙통신

Korean Central News Agency

### The Beginning of Revolution

#### How it started?

5 August, 2022 (KCNA) - The first convention of the 'United Nations Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)' commenced on Friday at 9:30 a.m. IST (1:00 p.m. Pyongyang Time) on the agenda "The Question of Regulating Illicit Arms Distribution and Production".

The representative from Belarus suggested GSL to begin the session. The delegate of Palestine indicated that the country is attempting to restrict the flow of illegal weapons. The delegate stated that, "the state of Palestine strongly believes that violence should never be the first option and suggests the member states to arrive at a mutual understanding and to tone down the war efforts. For if there are no wars, there shall be no need of weapons."

The North Korean delegate concentrated on the need to retain weapons on hand throughout the nation. According to the delegate, there should be no disarmament in the nation because the weapons are essentially employed to defend it. Additionally, North Korea feels that having weapons on hand at all times is important for the country's security because of its tense ties with South Korea and the United States of America.

The session continues...

A moderated caucus on the agenda, "Terrorist access to small arms" was proposed after the GSL ended and was subsequently adopted by a majority vote. The delegates talked about their nation's position on the agenda. Additionally, they discussed the various steps each nation has made to address this issue.

The topic of "Strategies to tackle illicit arms" was covered in the following moderated caucus. The Member States offered a variety of

### Contents

#### Day 1

Session 1 : Korean Central News Agency

Session 2 : Washington Post

Session 3 : Korean Central News Agency

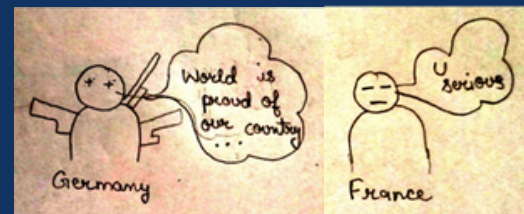
#### Day 2

Session 4 : Korean Central News Agency

Session 5 : Washington Post

Session 6 : Korean Central News Agency

### Session 1



Caricatures by KCNA

perspectives on the issue and suggested several strategies for ending the illegal trade in weapons. This was the final motion for the first committee meeting, and after its conclusion, the meeting was adjourned.

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# The Washington Post

## Ruckus

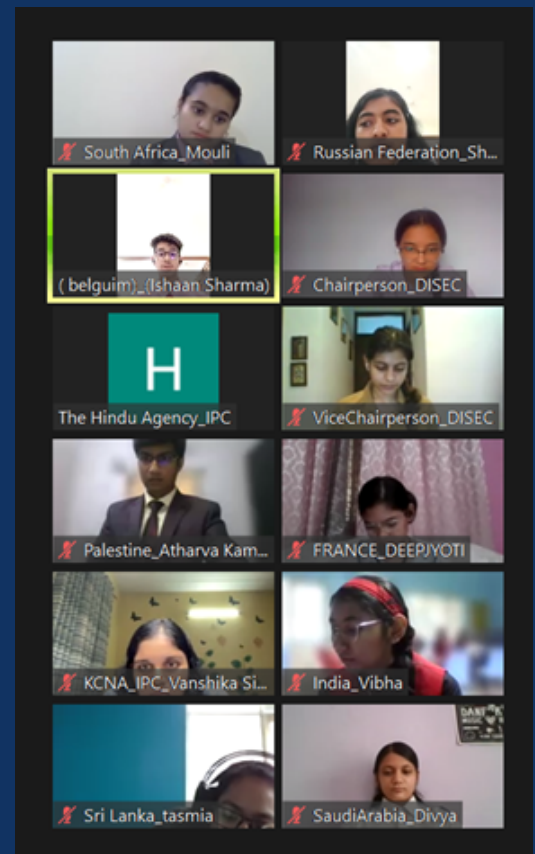
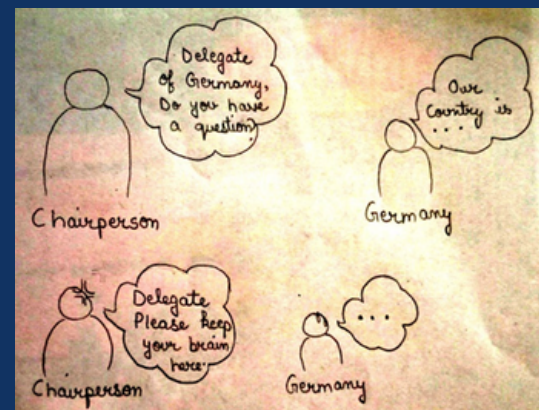
The second committee started with delegates laying motions, so the committee proceeded with a Moderated Caucus with the topic being introduced by the delegate France. It was selected but surprisingly it was the same topic as the United Kingdom- “The concern being humanitarian effects”, this motion was passed with a total of 8 votes after all the motions were failed. The first delegate to speak on this issue was China and the last being the delegate of Sri Lanka. The motions were being proposed when the Chairperson declared a crisis issue being ‘A local terrorist group hijacks a vehicle carrying arms supplied by NATO nations, they sell it in the black market which is later acquired by Al Qaeda, Pakistan’. The committee started to discuss the solutions, and also about loopholes in the exporting system of Belarus. The committee soon took an interesting turn when all the delegates were trying to figure out the main issue as well as a solution to the issue.

The representative of Palestine began by explaining the background of the issue. Delegates started questioning the relations of Belarus with Russia and also started to question how Belarus was transporting the weapons. Belarus in favour of itself said- “ We do not trade illicit arms and we are not helping Russia with the war in Ukraine”. The delegates were just solving the first crisis when the Vice Chairperson put them into another round of ‘catastrophe’, the second topic being ‘ An Indian girls' school in Kashmir is attacked with 5 girls killed and 20 being held hostage at gunpoint.’ Now, India was questioned about its security and what it will do in this situation. India simply replied that the country is ready for any sort of attacks and the army alone is capable of saving the hostages, adding that all of their military forces are always prepared for these situations. Soon, we are presented with the solutions to this crisis and the solutions proposed were very strong.

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## Session 2

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*Pictures and caricatures by KCNA*





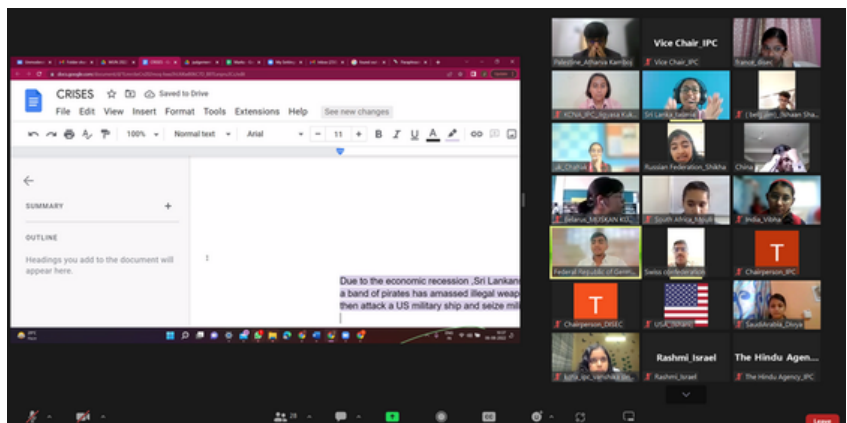
## The Shift from Crisis

5 August, 2022 (KCNA): The third convention of the 'United Nations Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)' commenced on Friday at 2:00 p.m. IST (5:30 p.m. Pyongyang Time) on the agenda "The Question of Regulating Illicit Arms Distribution and Production".

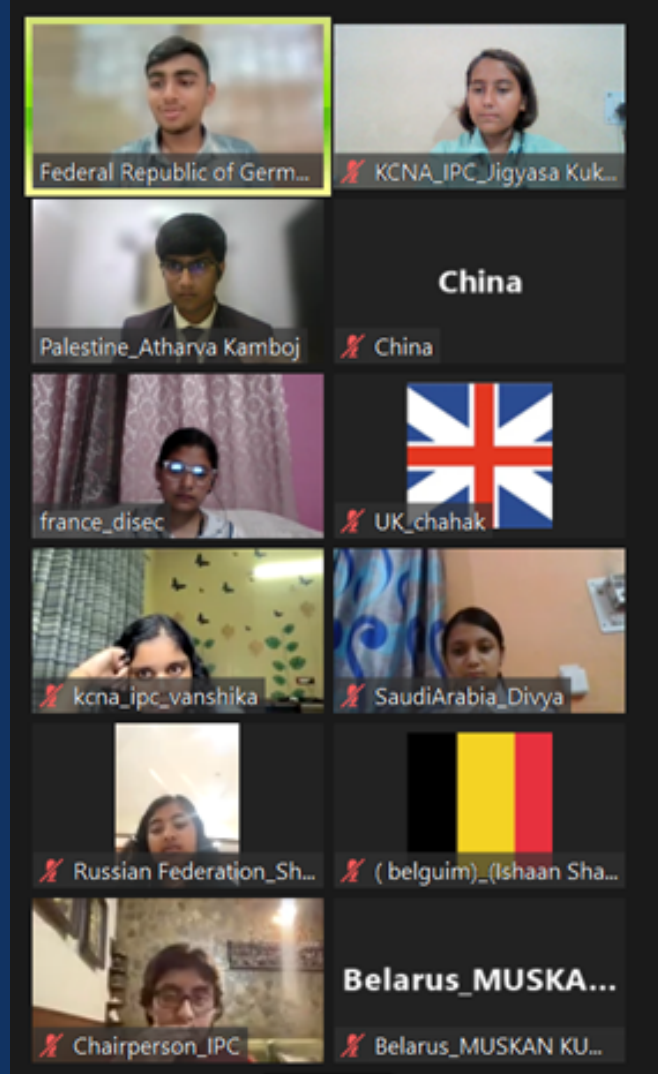
The committee session started with the PSL which was not over due to time restrictions in the last session, which was followed by the Press Conference. The delegates were then sent to an unmoderated caucus by the Chair's discretion to decide on various topics for the upcoming moderated caucuses. Voting was done to start a moderated caucus on the agenda, "Underage terrorism and distribution of illicit arms." Following unmoderated caucus, moderated caucus on the agenda, "Underage terrorism and distribution of illicit arms".

The delegate of Palestine focused on the effects of this trade on children. The delegate stated- "Children, because of their young age and psychological malleability, may become particularly dangerous instruments in the hands of those exploiting them or instrumentalizing them for the purpose of committing criminal offences."

"As many sleeper cells from foreign countries have been trying to attack my country's citizens. That is why, it is necessary to provide arms to the children [...] All the armaments provided in North Korea are for safety purposes and not to provoke children." said the delegate of North Korea.



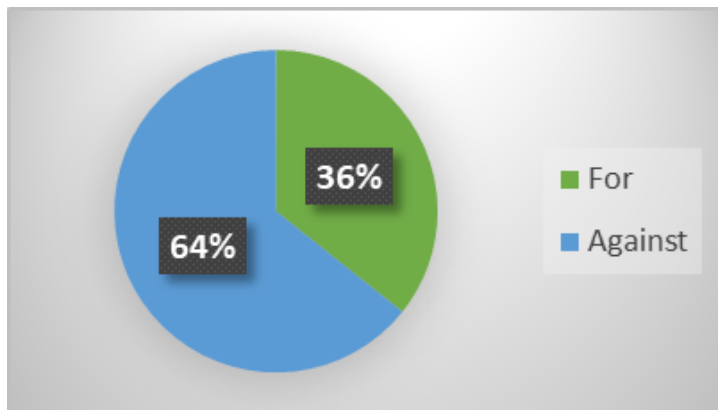
## Session 3



*Pictures and caricatures by KCNA*

After the moderated caucus, the delegates had an unmoderated caucus. The delegate of Russia proposed a solution to make the mechanism of the weapons more complex so that the untrained people cannot use it.

After that, the delegates were split into two blocs. Bloc 1 started with their Directive's discussion. The delegates put forth many suggestions to halt the trafficking of illegal weapons.



The ideas put forth included:

1. Limit the production of new weapons
2. Lock the doors separating the legitimate market from the black market.
3. Lessen the incentive to buy weapons
4. To prevent unauthorized use, weapons should be manufactured with complicated unlocking or activation mechanisms.
5. The nations may take use of their technical prowess by deploying mini-GPS chips, which can communicate data to a controlling device wirelessly after receiving GPS signals from satellites.

With the end of unmoderated caucus, the third committee session came to an end.

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## Press Conference

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Reporter from KCNA: “Al Qaeda has been operating for a very long period; throughout that time, it has committed many crimes and caused much difficulties for both nations and organizations. What therefore has Pakistan done to prevent this organization from causing the populace considerable trouble? Or does the nation itself back the group?”

Delegate of Pakistan: [The delegate was disconnected due to network issues.]

Reporter from KCNA: “Despite being one of the biggest organizations in the world, why did NATO not manage to stop this hijacking of weapons? Why was the organization's security system so inadequate?”

Delegate of USA: “The NATO is trying its best but it takes a lot of time as it is satellite based and of course we are trying our best.”

Reporter from KCNA: “The Pakistani government is frequently condemned for doing nothing to stop these terrorist groups, while India has such a formidable border security system. Why does India, despite having such a formidable border security system, fail to stop these kinds of terrorist attacks? The delegate also said that India was always prepared for strikes of this kind, so why couldn't India stop this attack from becoming a major global problem?”

Delegate of India: “India is trying its best and I really hope that it's going to do its best. And also, the previous delegate said that it takes time for everything. So...”

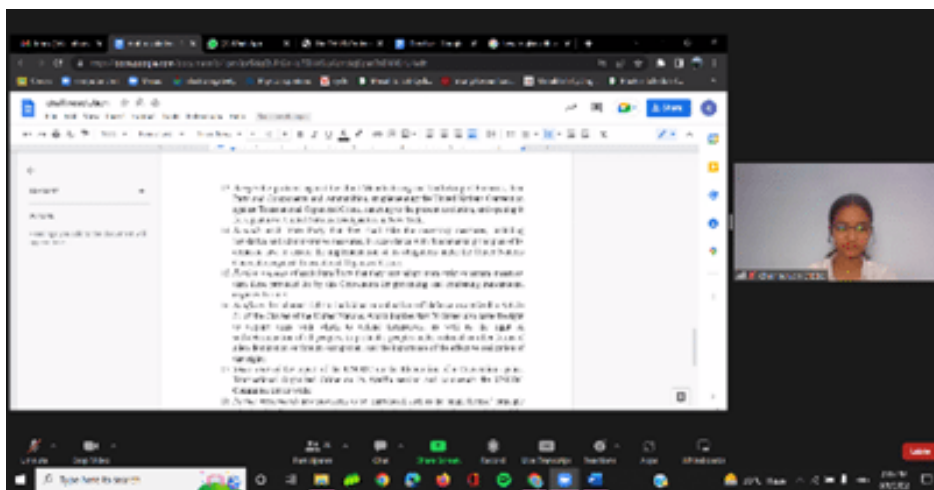
# The Washington Post

## Hullabaloo

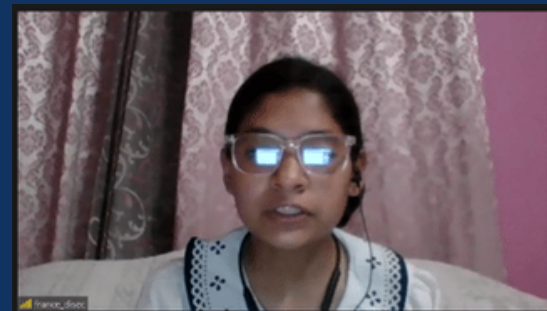
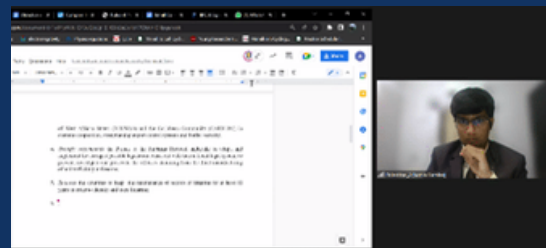
The session initiated with a roll call. The Chairperson inquired for any motions on the floor and the motion for an unmoderated caucus by the delegate of Palestine was proposed. During the unmoderated caucus the delegates discussed the flow of the committee and concluded by discussing a few topics out of which the suggestion made by the delegate of Belarus was passed, and all the delegates discussed the topic and made sturdy points on how to prevent the marketing of illicit arms through the dark web. After the un-moderated caucus ended, there were more motions being proposed on the floor but then the delegates were introduced with a 'calamity'.

**Crisis:** Due to the economic recession, Sri Lankans are forced to turn to the black market for survival. As a result, a band of pirates has amassed illegal weapons that were being trafficked from China to Sri Lanka. They then attacked a US military ship and seized the military weapons. **Follow up:** It was later disclosed that the whole charade was plotted by China”.

The delegates worked hard to get the right solution. Before the follow-up was introduced, the delegates were blaming the USA and Sri Lanka for the crisis but as soon as the follow-up was put up all the tables turned. Now, it was China who was at fault. Unfortunately, the delegate of China could not justify itself and agreed that they were the one who plotted it. The discussion became interesting when the delegate of North Korea said-“Both China and Sri Lanka are at fault”, this is where Sri Lanka started blaming China and all the other delegates had an argument about who was at fault instead of finding the solutions, even though they came up with great solutions for the 'catastrophe' and a 50:50 ratio of fault for both the countries. The session ended with tension still hanging between China and Sri Lanka.



## Session 4



Reporter from Washington Post:  
Illegal factories are spread all over Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh manufacturing guns, 10 -12 shotguns and even rifles. These weapons are very common with the school-children and local gangs who further use these for robbing and kidnapping. What's your opinion on this?

Delegate of India:  
In India's opinion the trafficking of illicit arms by students is being taken care of by the government because it is the youth of India and of course it is the responsibility of the country to either take an action or punish the students for trafficking or the council can give them a chance.







### The delegates finally solved the crisis!

6 August, 2022 (KCNA) - The fifth convention of the 'United Nations Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)' commenced on Saturday at 11:30 a.m. IST (3:00 p.m. Pyongyang Time) on the agenda, "The Question of Regulating Illicit Arms Distribution and Production".

The session started with the PSL (Provisional Speaker's List) on the crisis which was given in the last session. It was gratifying to see the delegates offering thoughtful solutions and making every effort to resolve the problem. "I think all the countries and organizations should fund together to save Sri Lanka from that crisis," stated the delegate of the USA. The delegate also highlighted the need for military assistance from all nations.

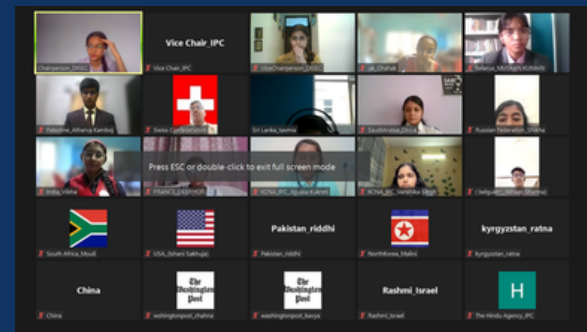
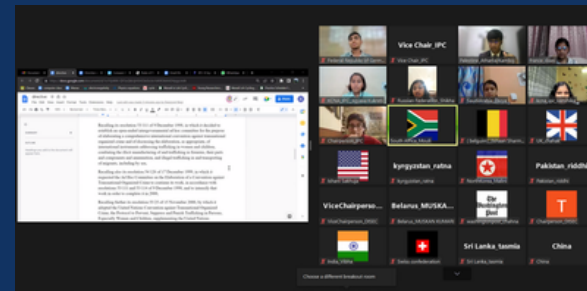
Following the PSL, there was a brief press conference where IPC reporters had the opportunity to interact with DISEC delegates by asking them questions.

After the press conference, a moderated caucus on the topic "Problems with Implementation of ATT" was convened at the delegate of Russia's proposal. They talked about issues with ATT implementation that their respective nations were having. An unmoderated caucus that was called at the Chairperson's discretion, which immediately followed the moderated caucus. The delegates deliberated several approaches to solving the problem as they drafted the directive for the recent crisis. The directive was sponsored by Palestine, Germany, France, and Russia.

In their directive, the delegates made a number of different suggestions, including:

1. urging the United States to deploy its navy in the Gulf of Mexico and areas close to the Atlantic Ocean;
2. advising India to deploy its navy in the Indian Ocean to cut off trade routes for illicit weapons; and
3. urging the UN to mobilize emergency funds, offer Sri Lanka economic aid, and transfer money collected from China's fine to Sri Lanka.

The sponsors concluded the session by giving the committee members a brief explanation of each clause or solution.

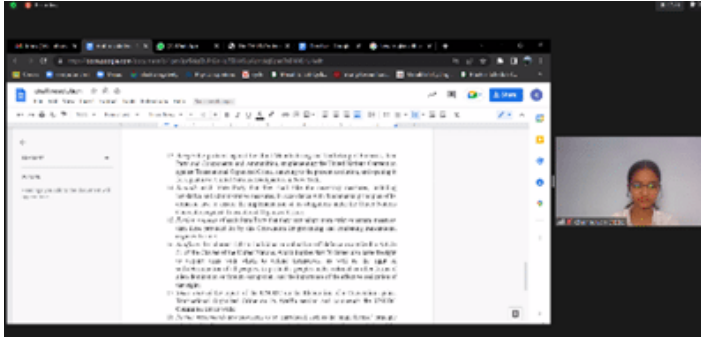


Pictures by KCNA



## The Final Resolution

## Session 6

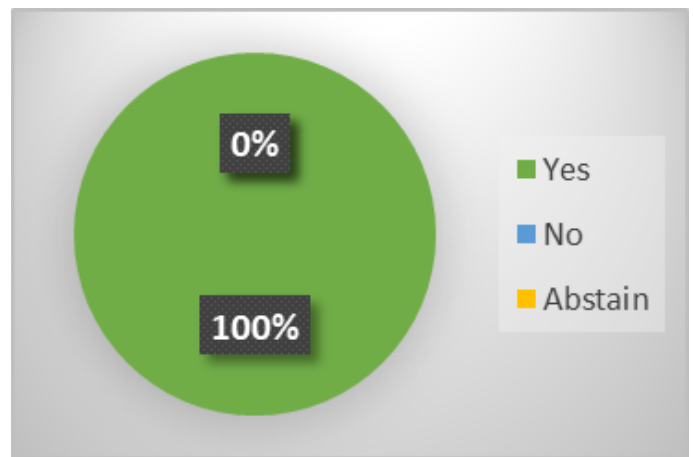
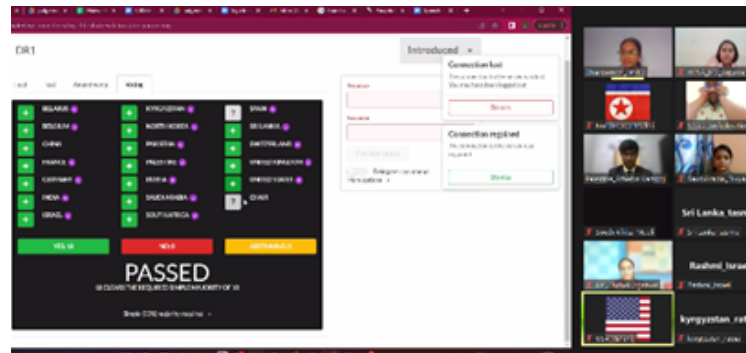


6 August, 2022 (KCNA) - The sixth and final convention of the 'United Nations Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)' commenced on Saturday at 2:00 p.m. IST (5:30 p.m. Pyongyang Time) on the agenda "The Question of Regulating Illicit Arms Distribution and Production". The directives were briefly discussed at the end of the last committee meeting, and the discussion of a draft resolution started

this meeting. Delegates were able to make changes to the draft resolution after it had been read aloud by the sponsors. Different ideas were put forth by the delegates, and the committee subsequently accepted them.

The solutions were as follows:

1. Encouraging the states to uphold pertinent multilateral agreements, such the Firearms Protocol and the Arms Trade Treaty;
2. Urges the Council to encourage States to increase efforts in stockpile security, embargo detection, and tagging and tracking of weapons and ammunition;
3. Strongly urges the Parties to the Firearms Protocol to enact and put into effect the strictest laws available that are compliant with their national legal framework in order to prevent, investigate, and prosecute crimes related to the illegal manufacture and trafficking of firearms.
4. Requests that in order to identify and track guns, governments maintain firearms data for at least 10 years.
5. Proposes placing trackers on large quantities of weapons being carried in order to know their precise



"positions and have a way to use the trackers to communicate the information to UNODC so that it may send in the appropriate forces and seize the relevant weapons.

This was only a small portion of their resolution. The delegates put forth a lot of effort and created a fantastic Draft Resolution for the benefit of the countries and their people.

The discussion was followed by a voting done on the draft resolution. The committee passed with an overwhelming majority.

The delegates together prepared a strong draft resolution and helped the committee to pass.



DISARMAMENT AND  
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY  
COMMITTEE

Opinion Editorials



## Divided in form but United in Spirit!

One of the most widespread illegal trades is in arms and ammunition. Concerns have been raised about it for the past few years. Small arms and light weapons are a significant factor in the extension of conflicts, the facilitation of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, as well as the increased danger of firearm-related violence against civilians. Civilians are still at risk even after armed engagements have ended.

For the delegates, the first day of the DISEC committee proceedings was a little confusing. They made every effort to integrate into the committee and participate in the discussions. The delegates did a fantastic job considering that it was their first time. The Chairperson's role was especially admirable since she maintained her composure despite difficulties in the committee meetings.



As was already said, there was some initial misunderstanding among the delegates, but as the meeting progressed, they became more interested and learned how everything worked. The delegates' sole flaw was that a few of them occasionally disrupted the decorum of the committee by disparaging other Member States as "poor" and bringing up irrelevant topics. For instance, the delegates' unmoderated caucus began with a debate on how to combat the black market but concluded with a discussion about the conflict between the Ukraine and Russia. Additionally, the delegates failed to respond as expected to the questions posed by IPC delegates and other delegates who made Points of Information.

The solutions proposed by the delegates were likewise rational, but they weren't truly applicable in the modern world. For instance, the delegates recommended limiting the manufacturing of weapons, but in the current state of violence, in which Yemen is experiencing the worst humanitarian crisis and Ukraine and Russia are at war, it is crucial to have weapons in hand to defend or protect one's nation. You can only limit the manufacturing of weapons to a certain point before it resumes at its usual rate.

Overall, the delegates did a remarkable job, but we all want more from them so that the committee can pass and present us with insightful resolutions that will revolutionize society and future generations.

-Jigyasa Kukreti and Vanshika Singh  
(Reporters of KCNA)



An estimated two million unregistered guns are owned in the Philippines, greater than the number of registered weapons.





# Beat Reportage



# CABLE NEWS NETWORK

Topic 1: The Houthis in Yemen launched an attack on Marib an hour ago. This has caused severe refugee displacement and overcrowding of refugee camps—already insufficient in capacity. The civilians do not have food or shelter and reports of sexual assault of women have increased by 63%. France has expressed its interest in expanding its €7.8 million financial aid, previously offered to Yemen, to the United Nations.

There has been a COVID-19 outbreak in Al-Suwaida camp in Marib. Severe malnutrition has resulted in a compromise in the immunity of children and pregnant women. UNICEF, UNCSW, and The WHO recommend immediate action but due to the security conditions of the country, cannot provide field assistance through peacekeepers or observatory parties such as UNYOM. Furthermore, France has withdrawn its previously offered funds without any justification.



A Yemeni government fighter fires a vehicle-mounted weapon at a frontline position during fighting against Houthi fighters in Marib.



A Houthi-affiliated soldier walks among humanitarian aid supplies in a displaced persons camp on the outskirts of Yemen's capital, Sanaa, on March 16, 2017.

The condition of the people in Yemen has been deplorable over the past 7 years. The attack on Marib is only worsening it further. Improving the condition of the refugees should be the foremost priority of the United Nations and the allies of Yemen. Countries can make efficient contributions by providing medical, financial and humanitarian aid to the affected masses. In context of the COVID-19 outbreak, free vaccination drives and extensive testing procedures are the need of the hour. Basic prevention measures like wearing of masks and social distancing wherever possible are a must. Considering the current economic situation of Yemen, supplies must be donated by other developed nations. Food security is also a major concern as a large number of people are dying due to such indirect effects of war. What Yemen requires the most right now is the support and cooperation of the nations in power.

-Sahima Singh and Enaya Tariq  
(Reporters from CNN)



## One More Houthi Attack creates problem for Yemen!

The Houthi militants are to blame for Yemen's greatest humanitarian crisis in history, which began in 2014 and is still going on today. Marib was recently the target of an attack by the Houthis. This led to a significant influx of migrants from many locations, and overwhelming camps that were already home to a large number of refugees. The population lacks shelter and faces food scarcity. The incidents of sexual harassment have climbed by 63 percent, and the group of women who are most vulnerable to it have been sexually attacked.

The terrible circumstances brought on by COVID-19 at the Al-Suwaida camp are causing Marib's residents great misery. Severe malnutrition is widespread, and it appears to be having an impact on pregnant women's and children's immune systems. UN organizations like UNICEF, UNCSW, and the WHO urge rapid action, but because of the security situation in the nation, they are unable to send out peacekeepers or observer groups like UNYOM to give aid on the ground. France indicated interest in increasing its financial assistance of €7.8 million but withdrew the offer of money without providing a reason.

With everyone's help, the people's suffering can be stopped. Let's raise for those who are not able to raise for themselves.



A displaced family in their tent in al-Sowida camp for internally displaced people in Marib governorate, north Yemen, February 2020. The family had been displaced twice, the second time after fleeing to Marib to escape renewed fighting near the capital, Sanaa.

-Vanshika Singh & Jigyasa Kukreti  
(Reporters from KCNA)



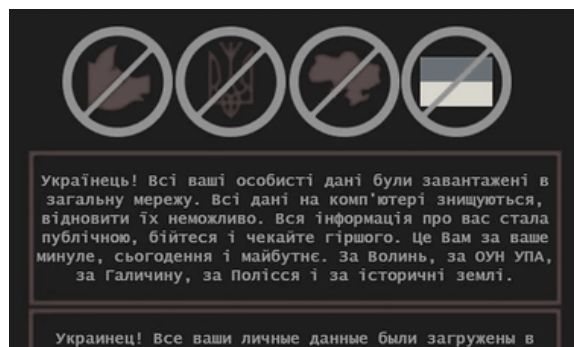
Topic 2: A cyber attack has been launched by Russia on Ukraine targeting the personal information of Ukrainian citizens. Russia has gained access to the personal information of one fourth of the Ukrainian population.

# The New York Times

Russia's relentless digital assaults on Ukraine may have caused less damage than many had anticipated. But most of its hacking is focused on a different goal that gets less attention but has chilling potential consequences: data collection.

Ukrainian agencies breached on the eve of the February 24th invasion include the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which oversees the police, national guard, and border patrol. A month earlier, a national database of automobile insurance policies was raided during a diversionary cyberattack, which defaced Ukrainian websites. The hacks, paired with pre-war data theft, likely armed Russia with extensive details on much of Ukraine's population, cybersecurity and military intelligence analysts say. It's information Russia can use to identify and locate Ukrainians most likely to resist occupation, and potentially target them for internment or worse.

Fantastically useful information if you are planning an occupation, Jack Watling, a military analyst at the U.K. think tank Royal United Services Institute, said of the auto insurance data, knowing exactly which car everyone drives and where they live and all that.



A threatening message appeared on Ukrainian government websites

-Arnav Pandey & Vatsal Jain  
(Reporters from NYT)



新華社  
XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

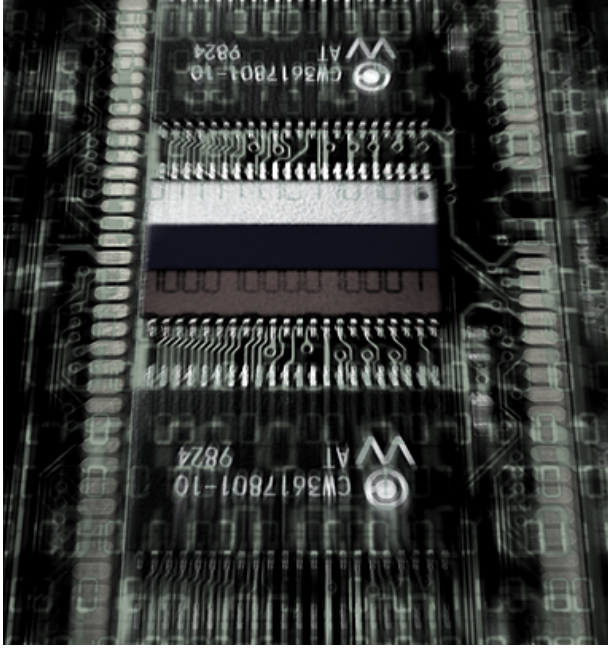
There was a cyber attack on Ukraine by Russia targeting the personal information of Ukrainian citizens. Russia has gained access to the personal information of the one-fourth of the Ukrainian population. The attacks on 14 January 2022, consisted of the hackers replacing the websites with texts in Ukrainian, erroneous Polish and Russian, which state “be afraid and wait for the worst” and allege that personal information has been leaked to the internet. Their impact has ranged from preventing access to basic services in data theft and such information, including deep fake technology. Non-government and private players have supported Ukraine through various cyber resilience activities. Cyber attacks can cause electrical blackouts and failure of military equipment and reveal national security secrets.



-Suhani Agarwal & Vidhi Sharma  
(Reporters from XNA)



# The Washington Post



The first major cyberattack in Ukraine took place on 14 January 2022, and took down more than thousands of Ukraine's government websites. According to Ukrainian officials, around 70 government websites were crashed. My opinion on this is that Russia is trying to invade Ukraine with all its might and at least the only stake they should have left could have been privacy of the commoners but we guess we don't call Vladimir Putin a psychic leader for no reason. The Russian government has always been hungry for power and will always be. They have sacrificed lives of many innocents and soldiers. In the future I sincerely believe that the leaders of such powerful countries will be chosen wisely. The leaders will be ready to commit themselves to their countries and their civilians.

-Chahna Gandhi & Kavya Chug  
(Reporters from Washington Post)



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Prashuk Jain & Deepjyoti Negi  
Tula's International School & The OASIS
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