



THE GAZETTE OF THE OASIS INTER HOUSE MUN

COMMITMENT TO GLOBAL SECURITY



Commitment To Global Security



Need Of The Hour

Our approach (to global security) has changed by the way we've elevated development. The biggest lesson is to recognize global responsibility.

-Annie- Marie Slaughter



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MITIGATING GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS WITH SPECIAL
EMPHASIS ON FOOD SECURITY IN CONFLICT ZONES



ON THE SAME PAGE

The 1st Committee Session Proves To Be Fruitful

Food is an integral part of human civilization, a nation's food sufficiency reflects its economic and social position. In the modern world, issues like internal conflicts, climate change, warfare, economic instability, and deadly diseases stand in the way of a society where everyone has a means of obtaining sufficient food.

The first committee of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) commenced to discuss the aforementioned issue on March 3rd, 2023. The conference's topic was - "Mitigating global food crisis with special emphasis on food security in conflict zones" with the goal of presenting solutions to this problem, which has claimed and continues to pose a threat to the lives of countless individuals.

After the roll call, the delegate of Yemen raised The General Speaker's List, where each delegate stated the status and stance of their country as well as what they were aiming to achieve during the discussion. Countries like Ethiopia, Sudan, and Afghanistan among many others urged the nations to provide funds and necessary humanitarian assistance. Russia, in its speech, laid emphasis on how the food crisis is a major problem that requires solving and Germany used this opportunity to ask a vital question on how Russia had aided countries worldwide except Pakistan.

SESSION 1

CONTENTS

Day 1

Session 1: Agence France Presse

Session 2: Times of India

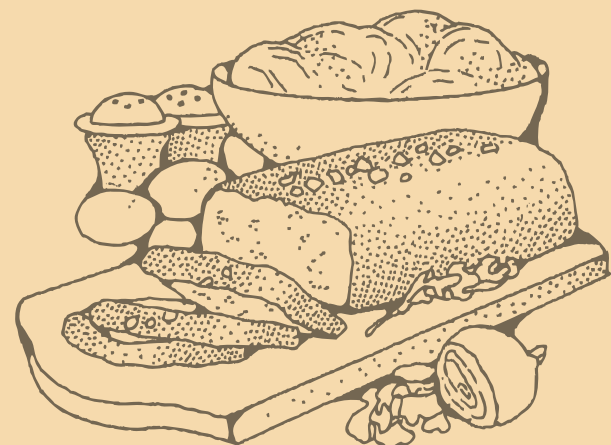
Session 3: BBC

Day 2

Session 4: Agence France Presse

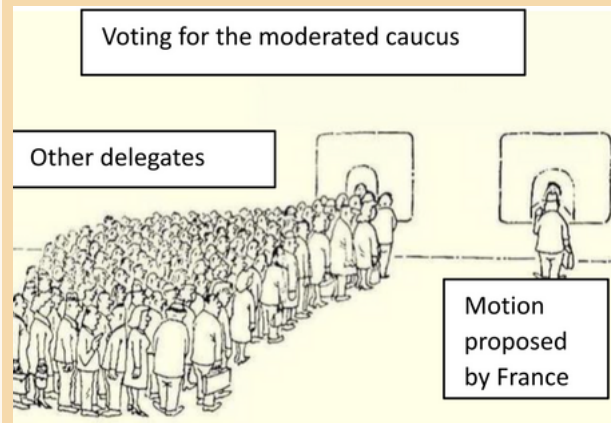
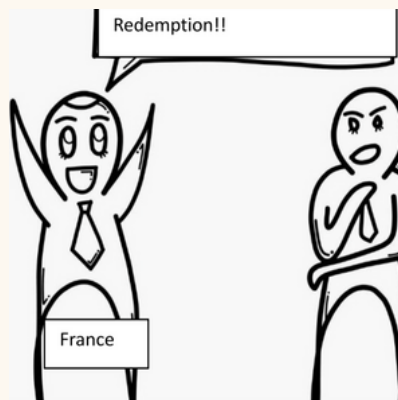
Session 5: Al Jazeera

Session 6: Agence France Presse





The delegate of France, Sudan and Syria raised motions for a moderated caucus but since all motions didn't receive sufficient votes, the Chair proposed an Unmoderated Caucus. Next, a moderated caucus, where "The effects of Russia-Ukraine war on food crisis" by Congo was passed by majority vote.

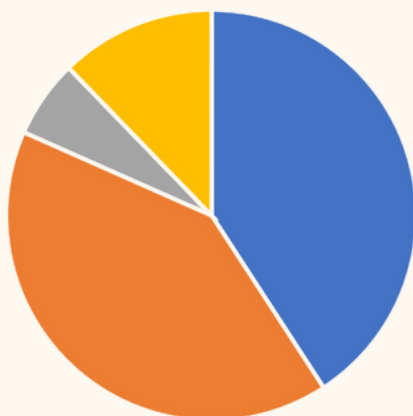


After its completion, France proposed an unmoderated caucus that was passed. Due to the limitation of time, the Chair continued the unmoderated caucus to discuss potential future topics. And with that, the first round of negotiations officially came to an end.



Source: BBC

The voting on motions raised



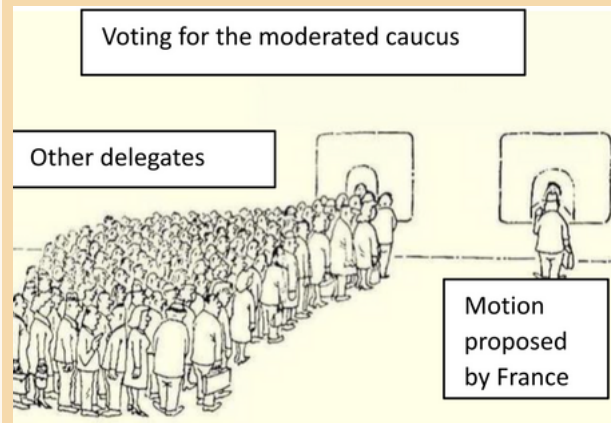
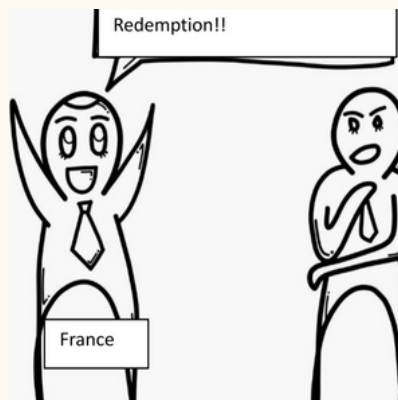
■ Mod on Climate Change ■ Mod on Ukrain-Russia War ■ Mod on peace building ■ Other

Source: TOI





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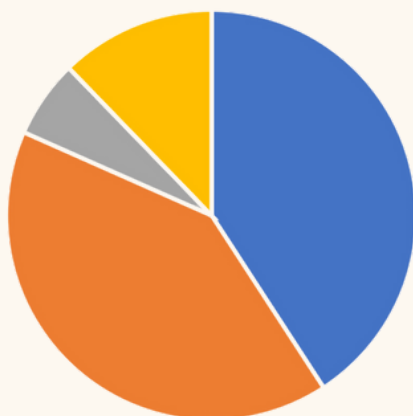


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THE TIMES OF INDIA

Civilians in Sudan Stuck in a Circle of Conflict: Delegates consider solutions

New York: The second convention of the 'United Nations General Assembly' commenced on Wednesday, 3rd of March 2023 at 11:30 a.m. (IST) on the agenda "Mitigating global food crisis with special emphasis on food security in conflict zones".

The session started with a moderated caucus on the "effects of Climate Change on the global food crisis", with a unanimous vote. The delegates united against the face of Climate Change as the natural disasters were affecting crop harvest internationally. Thus, nations including Russia and China stated their aim to be Carbon neutral by 2060. Other nations urged the need to cut greenhouse gas emissions and provide countries like Syria with funds to face this crisis. Other than this, the delegates of the USA and UK pointed out the extent of emissions in China.

Following this, there was a moderated caucus on the "economic crisis affecting the global food crisis". Countries started their economic problems, most of which were caused by either conflict, directly or due to disruption in the supply chain.

Crisis Strikes

A crisis was announced in the committee- "The civilians in Khartoum and adjacent regions in Sudan are starving and parching to death because of the internal conflict between RSF and SAF in Sudan". The delegates were granted a 20-minute unmod to discuss the problem and come up with a solution.

A Provisional Speakers' List followed the unmoderated caucus. During the PSL, delegates shared their stance on the crisis and suggested possible solutions. The delegate of Sudan apologized for the casualties caused by the conflict. Other nations like the USA, promised military assistance to Sudan, while other nations like France suggested immediate evacuation.

On this note, the second session ended. The delegates came up with heartening solutions. We hope that this continues and that the UNGA committee is fruitful.

SESSION 2

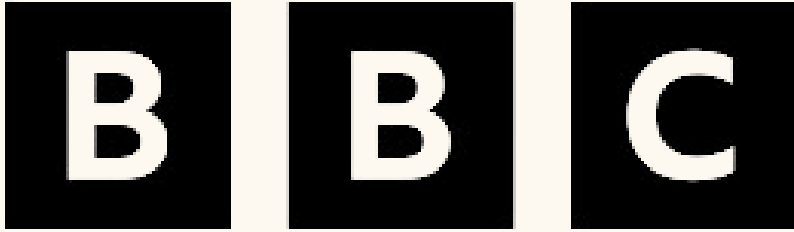
Reporter of TOI:

40 million tons-80 billion pounds- of food is discarded and wasted in the United States: more than any other country on Earth. This means 30-40 per cent of the US food supply goes to waste. In a world where 10 percent of the world population sleeps empty-stomach because they don't have food and around 2 billion people are severely food insecure, what, as the world's biggest economy and a world leader is USA doing to reduce this wastage

Delegate of USA:

Food waste is not caused by the government, it is done by people so we will make website that will make people know what is happening in the world and will advertise so people are aware. We will make the youth understand not to waste food as they are future of our country ('and USA is not the biggest food waste China comes first and India comes next')





BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

UNCERTAINTY RULES UNSC

UNGA, committee session 3, May 3rd, 2023: the third session of the UN general assembly commenced with an Unmoderated caucus. The delegates took off to different parts of the committee room to their respective formed blocs to discuss their agenda.

The Unmoderated caucus took off to an end just after the crisis update was announced in the session. The delegates gave a brief about their respective country's perspectives on the given crisis. The UK delegate, as well as some other representatives of different countries, mostly spoke about how the Russian government helped the RSF and how it was the wrong thing to do. The committee session proceeded with the motions of the delegates. A moderated caucus started on the topic of "mitigating the global food crisis". The action on the crisis was nevermore delayed due to the non- agreement of the delegates to start and provision a speaker's list or to have a voting procedure. The committee continued to disagree, making the executive board step in. The delegates were given an Unmoderated caucus to work on their speeches to be presented as the PSL. The PSL was finally declared open and delegates gave their speeches in the provision speaker order. After the end of the PSL, the chair of the IPC opened a press conference. The delegate of Russia, however, was facing a huge problem because the IPCs were asking the delegate a lot of tricky questions! the delegate of the Times of India asked the Russian delegate all the questions. The committee session was somewhat successful.

SESSION 3





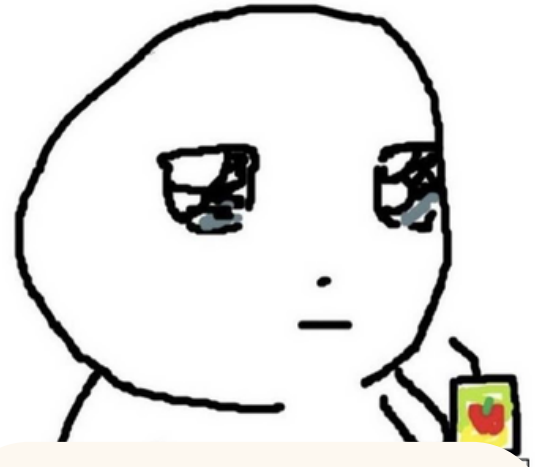
ALL EYES ON YEMEN

The Same Cycle on Repeat or Some Progress at Last?



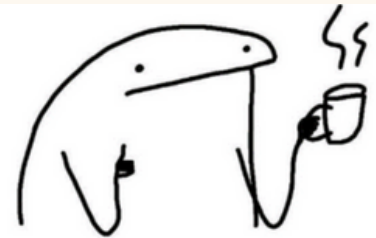
The fourth committee of the day began on 4th May 2023 as delegates started raising motions and the topic, “Safe Transport Action Routes,” proposed by the United Kingdom was chosen for a moderated caucus. A number of nations including The Democratic Republic of Congo, the USA, Germany, Syria, Ethiopia, France, Afghanistan, Sudan, the UK and China chose to voice their opinions on the topic. Russia, in its speech, mentioned that it “urges the government to avoid policies like export restrictions”. Next, was a moderated caucus with the nations USA, China, Germany, South Sudan, Ukraine and France raising motions as the topic “Aiding refugees in crisis zones” by Germany was accepted. Afghanistan stated how it is “helping other countries in the food crisis” and the executive board used this opportunity to ask what the country had done for refugees created in the country itself as a result of the Taliban takeover. This was followed by a moderated caucus on the topic- “Humanitarian crisis in Yemen” proposed by France. The nations laid emphasis on the treatment of women and girls in Yemen and provided solutions highlighting the need to provide immediate assistance.

SESSION 4



Russia after being targeted by everyone and answering their questions

The delegate of France when another delegate tells them to speak slowly



The Chair about to change the name of the United Nations General Assembly to the Unmoderated Caucus General Assembly



During Yemen's speech, by the Chair's discretion, a point of information was permitted and France used this chance to question Yemen. France asked, "There have been thousands of testimonies from the people of Yemen about parliamentary negligence, so what does Yemen plan to do about this?", Yemen chose to reply via chit. The Democratic Republic of Congo stated Yemen's situation to be "the worst humanitarian crisis in humanity". After the completion of the moderated caucus, the nations of Ethiopia, the USA, and South Sudan proposed more topics and the UK's proposal of an unmoderated caucus received a vote from every delegate. Finally, the 1st session of the second day came to an end with another unmoderated caucus leading the way.

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ALJAZEERA

NEW CRISIS UPDATES: NATIONS TO PONDER ON

The eighth motion was overtaken by an Update on the crisis relating to the RSF being low on medicines, food and water and due to the problems being faced by them, they had taken over many hospitals and had continued to loot the citizens of SOUTH SUDAN. It was also known that a Russian Aircraft (later which was recognized as a MiMi 26 Helicopter) had been transporting food and other surviving resources to the RSF.

The delegates divided themselves into 2 blocs to solve the crisis.
1st bloc- France, Haiti, USA, Congo, Germany , UK, Sudan, Ethiopia, Ukraine, Afghanistan.
2nd bloc-Russia, Syria, Yemen, South Sudan

All the delegates have made their blocs and are researching about how to solve the current problem; mainly the crisis and what all actions they will take to solve it. The first bloc is planning to build more refugee camps and get the other countries to help the global civilians.

All of the blocs are trying to help the small scale cities and areas so that they can first help the poor and bring up the areas into a better position for the civilians. They are planning to give more donations so that they can help the countries which are suffering from the food crisis and the inflation.



SESSION 5

Reporter of Al Jazeera:

Russia has destroyed most of Ukraine's food export grains, how are you planning to give it back to the world due to the global food crisis?

Delegate Of Russia

Before the Russia Ukraine conflict, the price of food was already at its highest level in a decade, due to scrambled supply chains and extreme weather events, such as the worst drought in almost a century in central and southern Brazil. Record prices of natural gas—a key input to make nitrogen based fertilisers had also become a nightmare for farmers. Russia has supplied 50000 tones of wheat grain to Pakistan ,in the month of March 2023 as a "humanitarian gesture" to assist the food crisis.





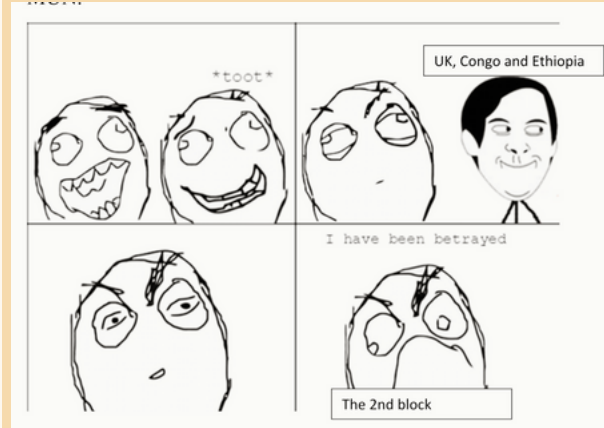
All's Well That Ends Well: Committee Session Concludes

The 6th and final committee session started at 11:50 am as the delegates started discussing the Draft Resolutions prepared. Draft Resolution-1 prepared by the block of Syria, Russia, Yemen, Afghanistan, China and South Sudan was discussed. The delegate of Ethiopia raised a point of information, the question asked was – “If the block recognizes the Ukraine- Russia war why does the delegate of Russia continue to fight?” Russia provided no immediate answer and chose to reply via chat where it stated that Russia only indulges in wars if it considers it necessary else it has participated in a number of international organisations to promote peace. Another question Ethiopia asked was-“How will child marriage help the given topic of food crisis” The delegate of Syria responded by stating that Ethiopia is facing discrimination due to this problem since “males are having more food than women in many households”.

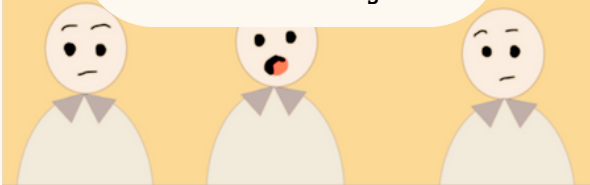
The delegate of Germany raised the same question which received a similar reply. The Draft Resolution received no amendments. Following this, Draft Resolution-2 created by the second block was discussed.

The Executive Board stated how the draft mentioned making use of hydroponics but the solution is too costly for some nations to afford. The delegate of France responded that- “There are multiple nations that are interested in funding including France.” Another question they asked was how the nations planned to implement the solution to handle the food prices. Furthermore, Yemen raised a question asking-“How does the Draft Resolution cope with the water crisis in conflict zones and the farmers affected by it?” to which the delegate of France responded. This resolution received no amendments as well.

SESSION 6



The EB grants an unmoderated caucus of 20 minutes to the delegates.



EXECUTIVE BOARD

That's our cue to forget all decorum



Source: TOI



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

RESOLVING DISPUTE IN SOUTH CHINA SEA



**AP ASSOCIATED
PRESS**

DISEASE EDUCATION TO BE IMPLEMENTED BEFORE TREATMENT

-beginning of the change

Understanding the issue is essential before formulating workable resolutions, as what emerges from the committee meetings will be a strong resolution to foster stable and peaceful ties between nations and to uphold international peace and security.

The first committee session of the United Nations' Security Council commenced on the agenda, "South-China Sea Dispute" on 4th of May, 2023. A GSL (General Speakers List) on the agenda put up by the French representative and approved by an overwhelming majority marked the beginning of the committee meeting. The French delegate opened the GSL by accusing China directly of illegitimately utilizing the South China Sea. The representative of the United States spoke about "Trade issues due to SCS dispute", which appeared to be a worry shared by all countries not directly engaged.

The North Korean delegate's appeal for everyone to work together to find a solution, caught everyone off guard in the committee. The Chinese delegate, however, claims that the territorial claims of other nations to the South China Sea are based on political, economic, and other benefits, while China's claim is merely based on "understanding".

The GSL was followed by an unmoderated caucus where people may form blocs and debate issues that could counteract the subsequent moderated caucuses, which were undoubtedly chaotic.

SESSION 1

CONTENTS

Day 1

Session 1: Associated Press

Session 2: Xinhua News Agency

Session 3: The Spectator

Day 2

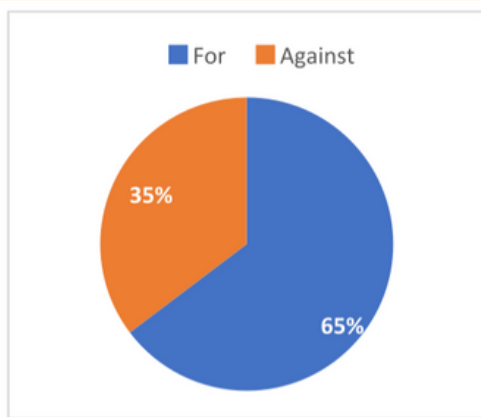
Session 4: Xinhua News Agency

Session 5: Associated Press

Session 6: The Spectator

Washington Post





Voting done on Indonesia's proposal

A moderated caucus on the topic of 'Causes that led to disputes of South China sea' was requested by the Indonesian delegate and passed with a resounding majority. All delegates—aside from Pakistan—volunteered to take part in the discussion and came up with solutions.



Source: AP

Reporter of Washington Post

How has the country of Phillipines been affected by the South China Sea dispute?

Delegate of Phillipines

The South China Sea is a very complicated issue for the Phillipines. This issue affects trading and fishing. This also affects the economy of Phillipines.

According to the delegate of France, "abundance of natural resoure and biodiversity" is the main justification for China's and other nation's; claims to the South China Sea. Additionally, the delegate suggests that "improved implementation of treaties such as UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)" would be a good strategy for resolving the problem. China's representative said that the nation always supports peaceful solutions.

The envoy also emphasized how Japan's surrender in the Second World War led to China's claim to the South China Sea. To this speech of China, the Australian representative questioned if China still had the right to claim virtually the whole South China Sea after a few treaties that the nation had already signed.

The moderated caucus was followed by an unmoderated caucus to conclude Committee Session 1.





新华社
XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

ONE HOUR OF UNMODERATED CAUCUS

UNSC, day 1, Committee Session 2, date: After the break of 10 minutes the Committee session 2 started. The session was started by a Moderated Caucus by India. Further Bangladesh asked for moderated Caucus on the topic of Interference of other parties in the South China Sea, though the motion didn't pass. Russia and Vietnam also asked for Moderated Caucus on the topic Importance of the South China Sea motion for 20 minutes passed. Australia asked for 2 POIs. There were 11 delegates in favor of the POIs.

The first person to speak in the motion was Russia who stated that 'for stabilizing world peace the South China Sea is important'. Later it also stated that 'Russia will not interfere in the matter'. Regarding the importance of SCS, Philippines stated that 'South China Sea plays a big part for the fisherman of Philippines'. When Bangladesh questioned Australia about the shortening of the fishery, Australia answered, 'Australia doesn't have any interference in the shortening of fishery'. Later during Australia's Moderated Caucus, Australia and France had a heating formal conversation which did cool down. Further Countries like India and the United States of America spoke in the motion.

SESSION 2

Reporter of XNA:

The Brunei Darussalam Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement declaring that Brunei will "maintain its two-step approach in addressing the South China Sea". What are these two steps that Brunei will approach?

Delegate of Brunei:

Due to increasing of China's military presence in South China Sea, Brunei was on a silent mode as Brunei also doesn't have enough military. As Louisa Reef and Owen Shoal come under 200 nautical miles and Exclusive Economic zone (EEZ) of Brunei, just like that, all other countries should only claim in their EEZ.



CRISIS

Then the Chair dropped a Crisis. The chair stated that ‘they found a chit outside the school building which only had the code IGTQPKOQ. There was chaos in trying to solve the code. All the delegates forgetting their foreign policies started working together to solve the code. When they were not able to solve the crisis the delegates of North Korea and United Kingdom asked for Unmoderated Caucus. North Korea asked for 10 minutes and United Kingdom asked for 15 minutes. United Kingdom’s motion passed.

Your paragraph text

UNMODERATED CAUCUS

Further after the unmoderated caucus, India and United Kingdom asked to start the General Speakers List again but the motion didn’t pass. Vietnam and Australia asked for a Moderated Caucus. Vietnam’s motion passed, its topic was The Importance of South China Sea. Taiwan and France spoke on the topic .

CRISIS UPDATE

It didn’t take a lot of time for the Moderated Caucus to start when there was a crisis update. The topic of the Crisis was “A fleet of American and Russian trading ships has gone missing in the South China Sea. The last communication with the ships was last night. America is quite while Russia is dissatisfied’. For this crisis the delegate had a 15 minutes Unmoderated Caucus.

For the discussion of the crisis, two blocks were formed and they were working in these blocks. One was China block and the other was The USA block. USA was also often asked why was it quiet and what it wants to do.

Later as there were only 5 minutes remaining, the chair extended the unmoderated caucus for 5 minutes and wanted directives.



Reporter of XNA:

Beijing is accused by Washington for bullying smaller Southeast Asian maritime nations and threw its support behind the 2016 South China Sea Arbitral ruling that favoured the Philippine’s position. What are China’s opinions on the same?

Delegate of Republic of China:

China believes the court has no jurisdiction to decide on this matter. As such, it rejects the case and will not accept or participate in the arbitration.

As discussed in the Chinese government’s Position Paper, two reasons for rejection stand out. First, on August 25, 2006, China deposited, as permitted under Article 298 of UNCLOS, a statement that China will not accept compulsory dispute settlement procedures concerning maritime delineation.

Second, China rejects the court’s authority because, according to the Beijing, the Philippines argument is based on a “cunningly packaged” attempt to address matters of territorial sovereignty- not the legal status of disputed waters, islands and reefs as the court is set to investigate.



THE SPECTATOR

THE MOST DISPUTED NINE DASH LINE

Day 1, Committee Session 3 started with the Provisional Speakers List (PSL). The topic being discussed in the committee was about the trade ships which have gone missing last night. The delegate of USA started by blaming China of these ships going missing. The delegate of China, confronting this, said that China is not involved in this and there is no such evidence that rectifies the same. The delegate of UK said that the countries shouldn't be fighting on who is correct or not, we should be finding a resolution to this. The delegate of France said that neighbouring countries should send military search parties to find the missing ships. The delegates of Vietnam, Philippines, Australia, Malaysia and India said that they would help to find the ships which have gone missing. The delegate of Australia said that they would have a neutral stance as there is no factual information received. The delegate of Russia said that it is a matter of utmost concern for Russian Federation.

The delegate of DPRK said that USA would have purposely told its ships to go to a non-navigable place and simply blame China of this. Further a motion was raised by the delegate of Australia on the Nine Dash Line. The motion passed. The delegate of USA said that it would welcome China to international community and decide upon the Nine Dash Line in accordance with international law. The delegate of India stated that it knows the Salami Slicing strategy of China which it is applying in South China Sea. Delegate of DPRK said that China is building artificial islands outside the limit of EEZ which is unlawful. The delegate of Taiwan said that all countries should obey the rules of UNCLOS. The delegate of Afghanistan said that implementation of Nine Dash Line led to disputes. The delegate of Philippines stated that it is a very controversial line. The delegate of Russia said that any claims in South China Sea should be based on international law. With this the last session of the day was concluded.

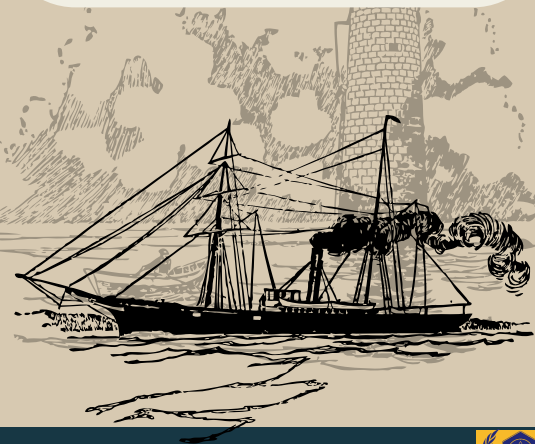
SESSION 3

Reporter of The Spectator:

How can Russia talk about war when they are waging war on Ukraine?

Delegate of The Russian Federation:

Russia is committed to international law and has always acted within the framework of the United Nations Charter. The use of force is always a last resort for Russia, and it is only used when necessary, to protect its national security and interests. The conflict in Ukraine is a separate issue from the South China Sea disputes, and should not be used to undermine Russia's efforts towards peace in other regions. Russia has played an important role in resolving conflicts and promoting peace. For instance, Russia played a vital role in brokering the Minsk agreement to resolve the conflict in Ukraine. Russia is always willing to engage in dialogue and diplomacy to resolve conflicts peacefully. Russia has always emphasized the importance of finding peaceful solutions through negotiations, and it has taken part in various international initiatives to resolve conflicts. Russia is committed to promoting global stability and security. For example, Russia has been working with other countries to combat terrorism and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.





Dicunt quidam, mundum in igne terminari;
 Alii glacie.
 Ex illis quae gustui desiderii
 Ignem teneo qui favent.

Some say that the world will end in fire;
 others with ice.
 From the taste of desire
 I hold fire for those who favour it.

'Day 2' Major Cisis @UNSC





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CRISIS UPDATE IN THE COMMITTEE LOOKS LIKE A BOMB ATTACK

UNSC, day 2, Committee Session 4, at 8:15 a.m. sharp, on 4th May, 2023: The session had pin drop silence. All the delegates were going through a United Nations Charter file which was given by the chair. Everybody was really focused. Further the committee started with General Speakers List. Vietnam, in its GSL, stated that 'It recommends that all the countries should show this issue peacefully and military presence in the South China Sea is not correct'. Bangladesh stated that 'Bangladesh wants peaceful resolution for the dispute'. Brunei. United Kingdom. India. Malaysia. Philippines stated that 'Philippines want peace in all the countries'. Further, the delegates of Vietnam and Russia raised a motion for 5 minutes of unmoderated caucus which Bangladesh raised a motion for 10 minutes of Unmoderated caucus. The motion of the delegates of Vietnam and Russia pass. In the unmoderated caucus the delegates discussed about what motion they will raise after the unmoderated caucus. After the unmoderated caucus, the delegates of Brunei and Australia raised a motion of moderated caucus on the topic interference of other parties in South China Sea for 10 minutes and 60 seconds per speaker while Taiwan also raised the motion for the same topic but with 1 Point of Information. After the voting Brunei's and Australia's motion passed. (14 agree, 2 not agree) In the Moderated caucus, countries like Brunei, Australia, USA, Afghanistan, Indonesia spoke. Also China stated that 'USA never interfered in the sovereignty of China's South China Sea before'. Bangladesh also stated that 'Interference of other countries in this matter will only worsen it'.

SESSION 4

Reporter of XNA:

As the South China Sea is a Southeastern dispute, why did Philippines think that dragging USA in this matter was a good choice?

Delegate of Philippines:

As good allies with United Nations, we think that USA will give us military support in future incase China attacks the Philippines or invade us.



Crisis Update

As the committee was going, there was a sudden crisis update. The crisis was '3 days later; The security Council's tardy action has exacerbated the situation in the South China Sea greatly. The search parties have been successful in recovering the unharmed American fleet. The Russian fleet is still missing and the United States still refuses to make a statement on the matter. The Chinese government claims to know nothing about these events.' Further there were two more updates. First one was 'You were warned that fire has been taken to the water'. The second one was at '2100 hours The Russian fleets have been found by Chinese fisherman. They were found in ruins with evidence of fire damage. The damage is suspected to have been caused by a smaller-scale version of the B83 nuclear warhead but it is impossible to confirm these claims as of now. China has threatened the United States of America via a televised statement claiming that the United States is the "leading cause of international unrest and will eventually pay for their actions".

Further there was another unmoderated caucus raised by Vietnam and after that unmoderated caucus came to an end there was another unmoderated corcus, it's motion was raised by Indonesia. The unmoderated corcus were quite loud. The delegates worked in there blocks to solve the problem.

Crisis Update 2.0

Further, after another crisis update, the committee went into an unmoderated caucus for 5 minutes. The crisis had a map in which there was WARNING written in the continent of China and China was marked in black.



Delegate of XNA:

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEANs) declaration in 2002 supports the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea. This treaty was also signed by Beijing and was called the peaceful resolution of conflicts in the South China Sea. Indonesia, as the head of ASEANs, asked what the country thinks why ASEANs is not able to act as a leader to solve the dispute.

Delegate of Philippines:

The major issue that ASEAN faces is consensus amongst its members on relations with China. But ASEAN has been holding many conferences and hopes to come to a solution by mediating.



Crisis gets worse: A Hint of WW III

The fifth committee session of the United Nations' Security Council commenced on the agenda, "South-China Sea Dispute" on 5th of May, 2023. The resolutions presented by the nations were discussed by the chairperson, who also verified their veracity. After this, the delegates had a 5-minute unmoderated caucus to finish their written work and offer suggestions on how to continue the meeting.

Following this unmoderated caucus, the moderated caucus continued after being halted by the crisis. This moderated caucus's theme was 'Third-party Interference.' "Russia believes that sovereignty and integrity of the nations must be respected," said the delegate of Russia.

The delegates received fresh data stating that the American fleet's verified sinking in Chinese seas as it was preparing to leave those waters had been confirmed. America has officially confirmed that there were no casualties, but they have provided no other details. The Chairperson provided the delegates an unmoderated caucus that was only intended to be focused to solving the problem as it was becoming worse. The Chairperson encouraged the delegates and requested them to write a PSL (Provisional Speakers' List) and dedicate this committee session to solve the crisis at hand.

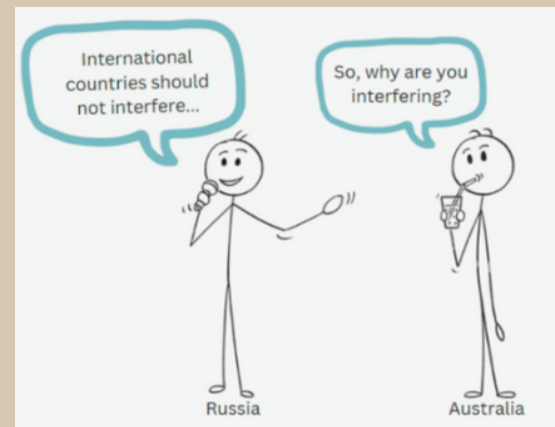
Following the unmoderated caucus, all of the delegates took part in a round-robin PSL and responded to the points of information raised by other delegates. This motion helped delegates in clarifying their questions and using their time to come up with suitable solutions. The delegates had fascinating debates and amused everyone with their insights.

A highly drawn-out yet entertaining debate took place between the Russian and Australian delegations. The delegate from Australia questioned the remarks made by the representative of Russia that the western nations should not become involved in the conflict. The sophisticated questions from Australia sparked a contentious discussion between the two.

With this PSL, the committee session came to an end and the delegates started preparing their DR to provide feasible solutions.

"It absolutely requires international attention, or as some states may say, international interference [...] France will not interfere in a regional dispute as it might disrupt the sovereignty of the member states, but if its ally nations are in trouble, France would certainly provide its assistance of any sort."

-Delegate of France



Source: AP





The International Press Corps chanced upon access to confidential news documents from the United States of America and felt it was prudent to the current state of international peace and security that this be shared with the Security Council.

'Day 2' Final Crisis @UNSC

THE SPECTATOR

NO SOLUTION TO THE TERRITORIAL DISPUTE

Day 2, Committee Session 6, has started with the continuance of the unmoderated caucus to frame the draft resolution (DR). The delegate of People's Republic of China and delegate of People's Republic Of Bangladesh presented their draft resolution. The delegates in their draft resolution stated that the countries would not be allowed to have their military assets or carry out military exercises beyond their area of 200 miles (EEZ). The delegate of Australia, Indonesia and USA suggested this point to be amended that the countries should be allowed to deploy their military assets for surveillance and military drills. The draft resolution also stated that the countries would have full rights inside their 200 miles zone but one amendment was made to this that overlapping areas would not be claimed by any country.

The sponsors of the next DR were United States of America, Republic Of Indonesia, Commonwealth Of Australia, Socialist Republic Of Vietnam. The DR stated that ICJ should intervene in between and find out a peaceful solution to the dispute in South China Sea. There was no amendment made in this draft resolution. The voting was done in the committee and the first draft resolution was failed due to the use of veto power (negative vote) by the United States Of America. Then the voting was done for the second draft resolution in which China used its negative vote (veto power) and again the second draft resolution was also rejected. The delegate of China said that the main reason to use negative vote for the draft resolution was that by no means an International Court of Justice should intervene. The committee failed to seek solution to territorial disputes in South China Sea and save the world from the crisis. At last, the delegate of Malaysia raised a motion to adjourn the committee. The motion was passed by 95% delegates voting for the motion. The committee session ended like this with no solution to the dispute.

SESSION 6

Reporter of The Spectator

China is affecting marine diversity by building artificial lands.

How will you justify your stand?

Delegate of China

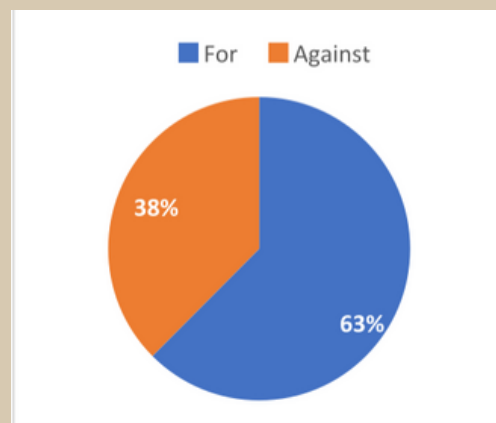
The South China Sea is one of the most resource-rich marine areas and, keeping that in mind, China has carried out its island building activities with regard to "Science based evaluation" and has followed all the International environmental protection standards to ensure ecological and fishery preservation.



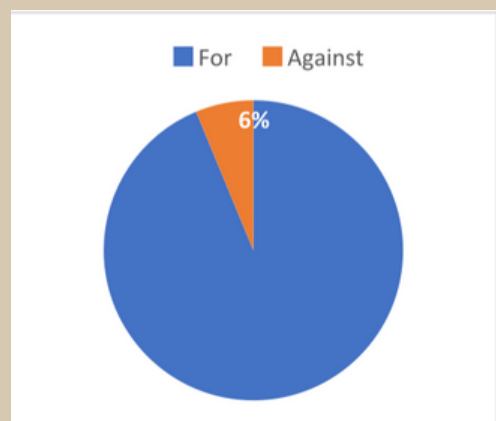
The Washington Post

THE VOTING BEGINS!

Through voting, the draft resolution 1st proposed by the first bloc was rejected after receiving the minimum of votes. The draft resolution 2nd proposed by the second bloc was rejected as well after receiving minimum votes. The delegates chose to reconsider both the draft resolutions. In the end, both the draft resolutions were rejected and the committee has failed. The chair was very angry at the delegates, as the delegates still went on and on about their draft resolutions.



Voting done on China's bloc's DR



Voting done on USA's bloc's DR

Source: AP

Reporter of Washington Post:

Does the country of China want a third-party to interfere in the South China Sea dispute?
Please elaborate.

Delegate of Republic of China:

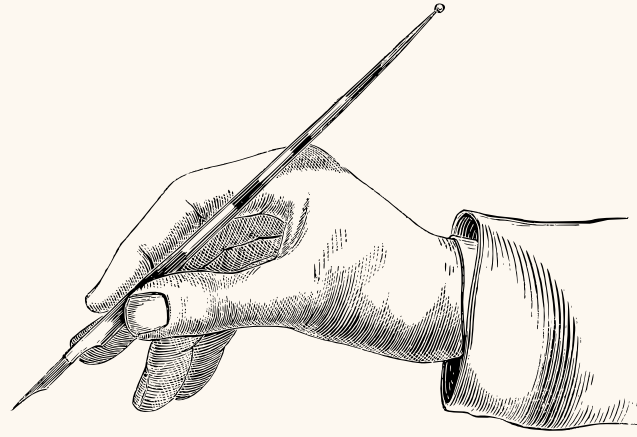
China does not want and will not negotiate with a third-party in the South China Sea dispute as the international parties' motives are relatively recent and geo-politically motivated. China would like to solve the South China Sea dispute without the help of a third-party.





UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OPINION EDITORIALS



A RISING THREAT

By Mahir Batra-Al Jazeera

As global citizens, we are very worried about the cost of the living crisis that the world is facing, the worst in a generation. The interlinks shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and conflicts such as Ukraine-Russia war have thrown the global food, agriculture, finances, energy systems and markets are in a turmoil. The ongoing war in Ukraine has added fuel to the precarious poverty, hunger and malnutrition situations. Besides its tragic humanitarian toll, the war is extending human sufferings to all countries of the world through widespread disruptions to the planting, harvesting, transport and export of major agricultural commodities from the black sea region. The war has also disrupted prices of inputs like fuels and fertilizers. Even before the war, hunger and malnutrition were on the rise globally, with an unacceptable 823 million people going hungry in 2021 according to the world report by five united nation agencies including- FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. The war has now put 50 million people into severe hunger in 2022 across the world. With food prices rising continuously, another 19 million people are expected to face chronic undernourishment and malnutrition globally in 2023. While everyone is squeezed by food inflation, the poor are the hardest hit, especially in the emerging countries where food accounts for half of a typical family's budget. They are finding it more and more difficult to afford the food needed for their families and are being forced to reduce their food intake and sell their productive assets. It is good to know that the representatives from more than 100 world trade organizations have stepped up their efforts to facilitate trade in food and reaffirmed from export restrictions.



Food crisis in Egypt due to Russia- Ukerine Conflict

PANDORA OF LEARNING, CHALLENGES & THOUGHTS

By Nandini Singh-The Times of India

Conflict is one of the biggest drivers of hunger: 70 per cent of the world's hungry people live in areas afflicted by war. One would think that in the modern age these problems would not occur. Unfortunately, that is not the case: governments continue to side-track the welfare of the people to go into conflict about secondary issues. One such on-going war is the Russia- Ukraine war. A funny thing about wars is, it doesn't just affect the places of origin. The Russia-Ukraine war affects the whole world and plays an important part in facilitating the global food crisis. Economic crisis and Climate change also plays a hand in the food crisis. These are world-wide problems and they cannot be solved by simple, theoretical solutions. Thus, the United Nations General Assembly of 2023 was given the complex task of forming a resolution to mitigate the food crisis with special emphasis on food security in conflict zones. The first day of this convention ie. the first 3 sessions could be described as frantic: some might even go as far as exasperating. The thing is, it was the first MUN for many of the delegates present. One of the main issues faced by our committee was the voting of moderated caucuses. 5-6 delegates raised mods on different topics but all of them failed. Thus, the Executive Board kept having to grant unmoderated caucuses of 10 minutes each to the delegates to allow them to discuss how they want the committee to proceed. Another issue was the speeches made by the delegates. Instead of focusing on, and suggesting resolutions, the delegates kept emphasizing on the problem itself leaving no time for the actual aim- to come up with a resolution. This could be seen in many situations, like the GSL speeches of the delegates along with the PSL speeches regarding the crisis. However, it was heartening to see that the experienced delegates were guiding and leading the sessions so as to set an example and a standard for the newbies. Through this, the patience and tolerance of the Executive Board was admirable. The chair also pointed out the delegates' mistakes so as to guide them for future MUNs. Overall, I think this was a great learning experience for all delegates and students present there. Students were able to learn about current world crises as well as how real UN proceedings go on, and they had an opportunity to build confidence and showcase public-speaking, problem solving and quick thinking skills. I hope the delegates will continue making efforts and draft great resolutions as well as improve themselves to perform better in future sessions.

TIME FOR ANOTHER GIANT LEAP FOR MANKIND

Changes, essential for the continuation of life

By Tara Kumar-Agence France Presse

Our race's survival is dependent on one essential component: food. The availability of this resource influences every area of our life; nations that are self-sufficient in food have proven to be more developed or in a continual state of progress. Today, a number of previously overlooked issues pose a significant threat to food availability, and the majority of these factors, ironically, were created by us humans ourselves. Conflicts, whether internal or international, in which countries compete for power or territory, as well as climate change as a result of a number of damaging human actions combined together, have aggravated the food situation and produced new challenges such as land loss, displacement of people and an economic crisis. Humanity has created a problem for itself, which must be addressed immediately, before it continues to affect the globe and push the race to the brink of extinction.

Several countries in the grip of a food crisis with turbulent internal affairs are unable to do much to improve the global situation and must rely on other countries. I strongly believe that, when it comes to the people of the globe, the leaders of various nations should not be hesitant to provide humanitarian relief and finances. A country's border is a line that divides individuals but we must not forget that we are all the same, and the loss of life should take priority over personal vendettas and grudges. Developed and developing nations must do whatever they can. Working on the agricultural sector is critical if any form of positive change is to be done; collaborating with technology and developing quicker and more efficient means of producing food, as some nations have already begun, is the next step ahead. The promotion of hybrid seeds and simple accessibility by farmers are two methods of accomplishing the aforementioned. Advanced countries must guide developing and underdeveloped countries in order to establish a just environment in which all nations have the ability and means to keep up with an ever-changing world.



SEEING THE SITUATION FROM A DIFFERENT LENS SOLUTIONS IN AN OCEAN OF PROBLEMS

By Tara Kumar-Agence France Presse

Food sufficiency is critical to a country's survival. Malnutrition and obesity are prevalent in many countries, and both are caused by the unequal distribution of food. Body deformities, low agricultural output, and a poor economy are all consequences of food insecurity.

Warfare is a key contributor to the growth of food insecurity. The current Russia-Ukraine war, which shook the globe, proves the aforementioned. Even internal wars, such as those in Yemen, Syria, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, have resulted in millions of people being driven out and hungry. Thus, war is one of humanity's worst inventions that has only blocked the path to peace; nations must do everything they can to prevent it and, at the very least, negotiate. Why should the common people suffer as a result of the government's arrogance or age-old policies? Furthermore, instead of turning away refugees, developed countries should do everything in their power to assist them. Those endowed with power should use it for the betterment of the people.

Resource and food waste is said to be the major cause of food loss in developed countries, so proper measures should be taken to put an end to this situation. Simply making laws is not enough, nations must also diligently implement them and ensure that people follow them, or else what's the point? Measures should be undertaken to prevent climate change from worsening; goals have already been set by various nations, but they must be followed and achieved in order for anything to happen or change.

Overall, the food crisis is a complex issue with many underlying factors, but if a proper amount of effort is made and the nations of the world unite to create solutions rather than more problems, I am confident that humanity has a chance to overcome this challenge, no matter how long it takes.

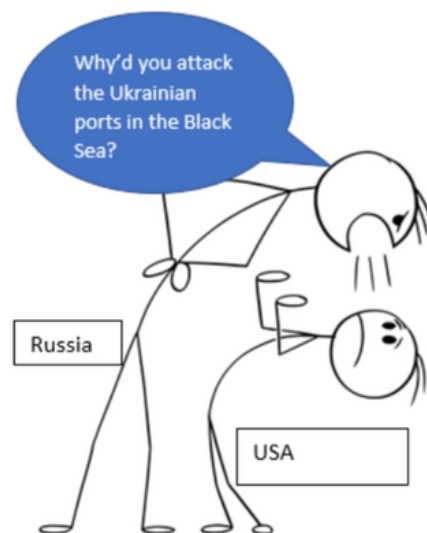


POLITICAL ROAST

BY TARA KUMAR- AFP

The UNGA committee included plenty of discussions and debates with delegates from the some countries, occasionally taking others by surprise, whether with their solutions or phrases that utterly contradict the country's policies or prior acts. Russia has been the source of many such contradictory statements. Russia indicated, during the Provisional Speakers List, that "it does not like conflicts". So who waged war against Ukraine? Perhaps the country has forgotten, in which case it will, most likely, blame the West for its loss of memory. Furthermore, during the moderated caucus on "Safe Transport Action Routes". Russia said that it "urges the government to avoid policies like export restrictions". Is Russia of the opinion that the missiles fired at Ukrainian ports in the Black Sea by it in the past were only an accident caused by the slip of a finger?

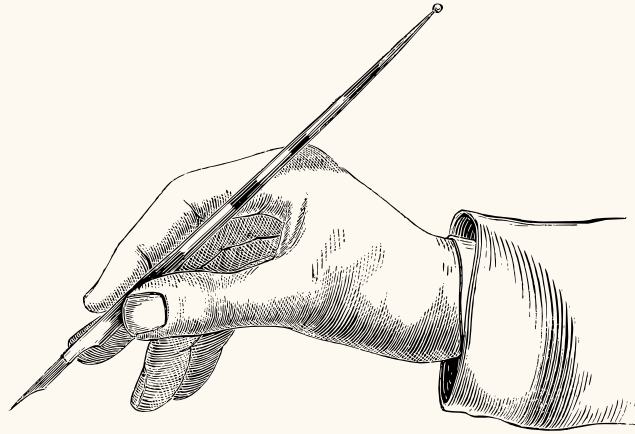
But let's not put Russia in the spotlight; there were other countries that stole the show. When a media journalist questioned the USA during the press conference, the delegates were left speechless by the response - "It's not the fault of the government, but the fault of the people. One may wonder what the government is, in the first place; is it not a body elected by the people for the nation's well-being? Or perhaps the statement was a slip of the tongue since the USA has too many exhausting problems to handle; problems in which it clearly didn't play a role, although Afghanistan may argue otherwise. Finally, when discussing the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, the Democratic Republic of the Congo declared it to be 'the worst in human history'. This coming from Congo is quite unexpected considering its situation. Perhaps the food crisis prevalent there is a minor one; one that has just claimed thousands of lives.





UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL

OPINION EDITORIALS



WORLD WITHOUT WAR: POSSIBLE?

By Jigyasa Kukreti- Associated Press

The OASIS MUN's Day was certainly exhausting, but it was also extraordinary. The main agenda of the United Nations Security Council was 'Territorial disputes related to the South China Sea'. The South China Sea is an important entry point for commerce and merchant ships and is regarded as one of the busiest waterways in the world. The conflicts in the South China Sea involve maritime and island claims between several regional sovereign governments. China, Brunei, Taiwan, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Malaysia are participants to these conflicts and are geographically situated in the Indo-Pacific area. Even though this problem is very old, it is still very important to talk about because it has resulted in numerous losses in trade and business. The ability of Western nations to communicate with Eastern ones is now problematic. The first day was devoted to outlining the significance of the Sea and talking about the sources of the problem. Due to today being the first day, the delegates were a little perplexed at the beginning of the committee session, but they quickly adjusted. The delegates talked about the impact of this issue on their nation and potential remedies.

When it came to their arguments and points, the nations were highly perceptive. The only issue was that the countries directly participating in the conflict did not contribute much, although the nations that were not immediately impacted by the conflict did. Because the United Nations is the forum where they are expected to voice their concerns and participate in the solution to the problem, it is the non-participating countries' fault rather than the participating countries. Overall, it was a wonderful experience to sit among the delegates and see them do their very best to come up with ideas. To create a world without war, young people like them must be inspired and empowered. A world without conflict may seem like a distant ideal, but if everyone works towards it, it is attainable.

All that is required are appropriate talks and the establishment of feasible solutions. Day 1 was, as previously mentioned, exhausting and even perplexing, but we anticipate a more solid Day 2.



NO ACCUSATION WITHOUT ANY SOLID PROOF

By Mauli Panwar- Xinhua News Agency

In the Committee Session today, the Crisis was declared. The Chair disclosed the Crisis in an exciting way which left all the delegates confused. Further, there was a crisis update which was the real crisis; the Chair told the delegates the topic of the crisis which was 'A fleet of American and Russian trade ships has gone missing in the South China Sea. The last communication with the ships was last night.' America is quiet while Russia is dissatisfied.

Many delegates like the United States of America and Taiwan did accuse China for the disappearance of the ships. In my opinion, the accusation against China is wrong. Just because the trade ships disappeared in the South China Sea doesn't prove that China is behind all of this. As Russia is showing its dissatisfaction with the disappearance of its trade ship, the USA should talk about this matter. Being quiet and not showing how the country feels about the disappearance of the trade ship doesn't solve the problem but only worsens it.

In my opinion, one of the reasons why China isn't behind the disappearance of the trade ships is that Russia (another country whose trade ship disappeared with America) is an ally of China. Russia is a great friend and a trading partner of China. Disappearing USA's and Russia's trade ships wouldn't help China in any possible way.

Till there is no solid evidence that China is behind the disappearance of the trade ships, other countries have no right to accuse it. Other countries are just imagining that China, probably, has done it. Without any solid proof, anyone can accuse any other government. For example, the USA can also be accused for the disappearance of the trade ships for publicity or it can be one of its plans to ruin the image and reputation of China since we already know that China and the USA have been enemies for many decades. We shouldn't blame any of these countries. In fact, other countries, that are near the South China Sea, should help in resolving this problem.



CHINA'S AGGRESSION IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

By Satvik Arora- The Spectator

Territorial Disputes In South China Sea is the main and most dangerous issue going on right now in the world. The issue is that China claims the whole South China Sea as its own. It says if you look at the historic map of China of 1940s, the whole of South China Sea was a part of China till a resolution was recognised.

In 1947, Yang Huairan, a Chinese cartographer worked on the map of the sea and introduced the 11-dash line and 286 bits of rock and turf in the South China Sea. He helped to officially name each chunk of rock and reef, referring to the territory collectively as the 'South China Sea Islands'. The nine dash line is a U-shaped line basically line segments which separate the countries' maritime areas from the main international waters.

Many of the islands are located within this nine dash line such as the Spratly islands, Paracel islands and Scarborough Shoal. China is trying to suppress other neighbouring countries and is constructing artificial islands in the sea. Building of these artificial islands can adversely affect the marine biodiversity in the South China Sea. China is very cleverly using the salami slicing strategy in the sea to claim and extend its territorial acquirement. On 12 July 2016, an arbitral tribunal constituted under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) concluded that China's historic-rights claim over the maritime areas) inside the nine-dash line has no lawful effect if it exceeds what it is entitled to under the UNCLOS. China has even not obeyed the international law.

According to me if China is not obeying the international law and is not maintaining peace, how can it justify its permanent membership in UNSC. China should not dig historic facts because if all countries start doing this, it will be a great problem for the whole world to deal with.



WILL IT END LIKE THE CREAMEA DISPUTE OR THE AALAND DISPUTE?

By Vaishnavi Kothari- Washington Post

“There will always be disputes between nations which, at times, will inflame the public and threaten conflicts, but the main thing is to educate the people of the world to be ever mindful that there are better means of settling such disputes than by war.”

-Frank B. Kellogg.

The agenda of the United Nation Security Council- “Resolving territorial disputes in South China Sea”- which I personally think is very important to resolve, as the South China Sea contains some of the world's most important shipping lanes and holds an estimated 190 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and 11 Billion barrels of oil in proved and probable reserves, with much more potentially undiscovered. It is not important to only the countries involved in the dispute, but to other countries as well. Different countries have different opinions about the South China Sea dispute, so, during the session there were some heated arguments too. Some countries were just assuming things and accusing another country without any concrete evidence, I hope there will be less assuming and more evidence to support their accusations. Overall, I think the delegates are doing a wonderful job discussing about the South China Sea in every aspect, and are coming closer to the solution for the dispute. I hope the delegates come to a solution through peaceful means and without accusing another country without any concrete evidence.





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