



# THE OASIS INTER-SCHOOL MUN GAZETTE



## BRIDGING DIVIDES IN THE DIGITAL AGE



## AGENDAS

**UNSC: Redefining Human Security In The Digital World**

**UNGA: Preventing Non-State Actors From Acquiring Weapons Of Mass Destruction**

**WHO: Ensuring An Ethical System Of Healthcare In A World Of Artificial Intelligence**

# BRIDGING DIVIDES IN THE DIGITAL AGE

## ~A JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY AND TRANSFORMATION~



It is my honor and pleasure to present to you the fourth edition of The OASIS MUN gazette, the official newsletter of The OASIS Model United Nations conference. As the chairperson of the International Press Corps, I have the responsibility and privilege of reporting on the proceedings and outcomes of the three committees: UNGA, WHO and UNSC.

The theme of this conference was "Bridging Divides in the Digital Age", and it was a pertinent and significant topic for our world today. The digital revolution has brought many benefits and opportunities for humanity, but it has also created many challenges and risks. How can we harness the potential of digital technologies for peace, security, development, health, and human rights? How can we address the digital divide, the cyber threats, the ethical dilemmas, and the social impacts of digitalisation? How can we ensure that no one is left behind in the digital age?

These were some of the questions that the delegates and chairs of the three committees attempted to answer in their respective agendas. The UNGA discussed how to prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, which pose a serious threat to global peace and security. The WHO tackled how to ensure an ethical system of healthcare in a world of artificial intelligence, which has both benefits and risks for human health and well-being. The UNSC debated how to redefine human security in the digital world, which is constantly evolving and challenging our traditional notions of security.



The press conference was held on the second day of the conference, and it was a dynamic and interactive session where I moderated the questions from the journalists from different news organisations to the delegates and chairs of the three committees. The press conference was an opportunity for the journalists to get more insights and perspectives from the participants of the conference, as well as for the delegates and chairs to showcase their achievements and challenges.

The committee sessions were also very engaging and productive, as the delegates debated, negotiated, and drafted resolutions on their respective topics. The resolutions reflected the diversity of opinions, interests, and values of the countries represented by the delegates, as well as their common vision and commitment to bridge divides in the digital age. The resolutions also demonstrated the creativity and innovation of the delegates, as they proposed new ideas and solutions to address complex and dynamic issues. I hope that this letter has given you a glimpse of what happened in this conference, and that you will enjoy reading more about it in this edition of The OASIS MUN gazette. I also hope that this conference has inspired you to think critically and creatively about how we can bridge divides in the digital age, and how we can work together to create a better world for ourselves and future generations.

*- Chairperson of the International Press Corps  
Riddhima Sharma*

# UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

## DAWN

### *Redefining Human Security In The Digital World*

*-Dawn*

The idea of human security has expanded, exceeding conventional bounds and bringing new difficulties in an ever-changing digital environment. The urgent topic of "Redefining Human Security in the Digital World" took center stage as delegates gathered at the Model United Nations (MUN) conference, igniting lively discussions on how to protect privacy and online freedoms while utilising technology's potential for improving humanity.

In the past, the idea of human security was mostly concerned with defending people from external physical dangers like war, famine, and illness. The digital world has, however, become a crucial component of human existence due to the rapid growth of technology and its widespread influence on modern life, necessitating a paradigm shift in the way that human security is approached. The preservation of individual data and privacy in a time of unparalleled digital connection was one of the main issues discussed during the MUN conference.

As social media, internet services, and digital surveillance have grown in popularity, people are now more vulnerable to having their private information misused or exploited. In order to safeguard individuals from data breaches and cyberattacks, delegates from several countries highlighted the urgent need for strong data protection laws and international collaboration.

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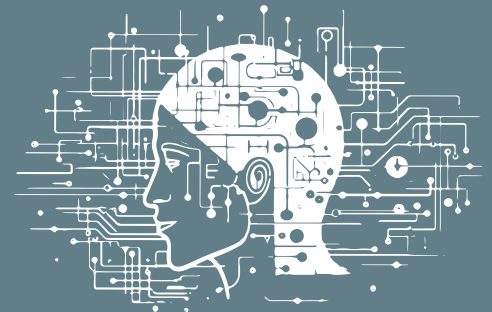
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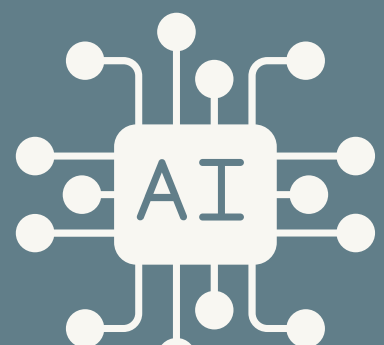
The internet has given people more freedom to express their ideas and advance constructive change, but it has also served as a breeding ground for offensive material that can foster conflict and violence. The symposium emphasized the value of encouraging digital literacy and ethical social media use to address these issues.

This committee session also acknowledged the growing danger posed by cyber conflict and its potential effects on world peace and stability. International collaboration in combating cyber threats is now more important than ever due to the rise of state-sponsored cyberattacks and cyberterrorism. The significance of creating standards and regulations to control state activity in cyberspace was highlighted by the delegates in order to ensure common security in the digital sphere. The delegates highlighted the enormous potential of digital technology to promote sustainable development and improve human well-being throughout the discussions. The possibilities for good change are endless, from utilizing artificial intelligence for medical research to utilising data for the eradication of poverty. Delegates argued for greater investment in digital infrastructure and closing the digital gap to provide equal access to information and opportunities for everyone in order to realise this promise.

QUESTION TO THE  
DELEGATE OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA  
-XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

" THE CYBER SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS KNOWN TO BE THE BEST AROUND THE GLOBE. HOW WILL YOU JUSTIFY THE RANSOMWARE ATTACK ON THE CITY OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, DUE TO WHICH STATE EMERGENCY WAS DECLARED AND MOST OF THE STATE SERVICES WERE SHUT DOWN. EVEN THE FBI'S NEW YORK HEAD OFFICE SUFFERED THE SAME, ALL IN A SINGLE WEEK. WHAT WAS THE GOVERNMENT OF AMERICA DOING AT THAT POINT?"

THE REPLY THAT THE DELEGATE OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA GAVE WAS NOT UP TO THE MARK AND WAS IRRELEVANT TO THE QUESTION.

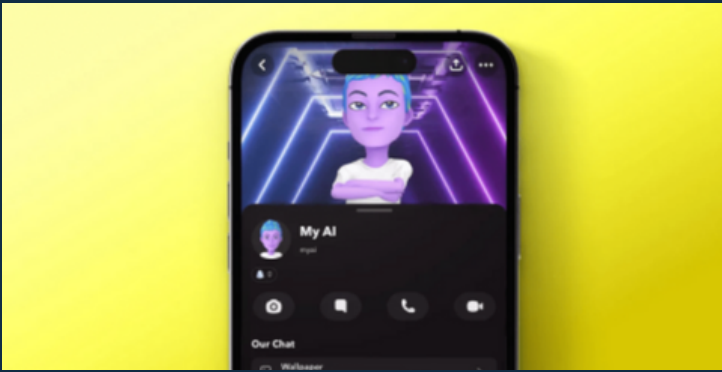




# REUTERS

## *“Snapchat AI Sending Inappropriate Information To Children.” How Are Nations Responding To Cyber Harassment?*

*-Reuters*



The second session began with a moderated caucus on the motion “Cyber Harassment”. Viewing the high numbers of victims of cyber harassment, the delegate of France affirmed that “Cyber Harassment in our nation is not tolerable.” To overcome this issue in the nation, France has formed a National Cyber Security Agency. They also stated that everyone has the right to Freedom of Speech, but rules have been implemented to lower cases of cyber crime and harassment. “This is a question of integrity,” replied Poland to Canada.

Moving on with the session, the delegate of Italy stated that they have decided to put cyber criminals behind bars if they cause any harm or threat to any civilised person.

Apart from these, Iran has taken harsh measures to ensure every citizen and child stays safe and these have been applied already. These measures include:

1. Article 19- to punish criminals
2. Virtual Private Networks (VPN) have been banned in the nation
3. Apps that cause harm to children’s mental health have been banned.

QUESTION TO THE  
DELEGATE OF FRANCE  
-XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

"THE DELEGATE OF FRANCE STANDS HERE BOASTING ABOUT HOW THEIR CYBERSPACE IS SO SECURE BUT DON'T YOU THINK THAT THE INTERNAL CONFLICTS GOING ON IN FRANCE CAN AFFECT THE CYBER SECURITY OF FRANCE DUE TO CYBER TERRORISM TO EXTRACT INFORMATION?"

TO THIS, THE DELEGATE OF FRANCE PROMPTLY REPLIED, "THE INTERNAL CONFLICTS IN FRANCE CANNOT, IN ANY WAY, AFFECT THE CYBERSPACE OF FRANCE DUE TO OUR SECURE CYBERSPACE."



QUESTION TO THE  
DELEGATE OF THE  
FRANCE  
-XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

The citizens of Iran have experienced cyber harassment in many ways. This is why, they are going to an extent to help the citizens and nations worldwide to overcome this international issue, cyber harassment.

The privacy of the citizens of Iran has been affected dramatically and there is almost no internet access in many areas of Iran.

“We have created a digital environment for cyber crime,” mentioned the delegate of Algeria. Algeria has raised awareness and has proposed campaigns for education against cyber crime for children and citizens.

A concept has been introduced by Spain that the network used by the citizens is local so that all the information is visible on the data servers of the internet.

“AS YOU TOOK A STRONG STANCE AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING, HOW DO YOU PROPOSE TO FOSTER INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION TO COMBAT THIS ISSUE, ESPECIALLY WITH THE COUNTRIES THAT MIGHT HAVE DIFFERENT VIEWS ON THE MATTER ?”

THE DELEGATE OF FRANCE RESPONDED BY SAYING THAT THEY DO NOT BELIEVE IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND THAT THERE ARE NO PAST INSTANCES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING. THEY MENTIONED THAT THEY HAVE BEEN A PART OF 5 NATIONS AND DO NOT TOLERATE ANY OF THE MENTIONED THINGS. FRANCE MENTIONED AND STATED THAT THEY ARE NOT LIKE ISLAMIC NATIONS AND THAT FRANCE WILL HIT BACK IF THEY ARE ATTACKED FIRST.



# DAWN

## *International Diplomatic Tensions Unfold: Poland and Russia's Cryptic Exchange*

*-Dawn*

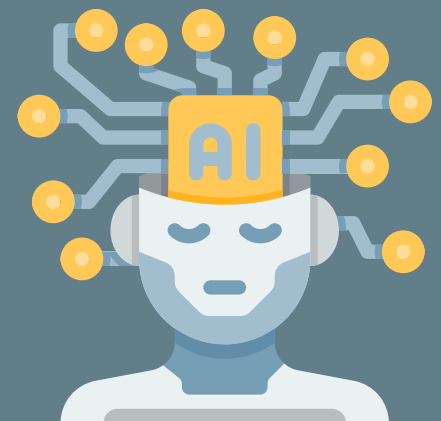
At the heart of the Model United Nations International Press Conference, one of the most intriguing developments emerged during an exchange between Poland and Russia. Poland raised a pressing question concerning a crucial decision, but to the surprise of many, Russia chose to respond using an unusual method—a chat. The move left fellow delegates and observers puzzled, with speculations rife about the hidden implications of Russia's enigmatic response. As tensions simmered, the international community eagerly awaited further developments in this cryptic diplomatic engagement.

The Mayo Clinic, a prominent medical institution, fell victim to a severe cyberattack, leading to the unauthorised exposure of sensitive patient data. The shocking breach of confidentiality reverberated through the conference, prompting an urgent discussion on cybersecurity and its implications for healthcare institutions worldwide. Delegates from various nations expressed their concerns, calling for greater cooperation in combating cyber threats and bolstering digital defenses.

France seized the platform to assert its unwavering opposition to human trafficking. In a passionate address, French delegates emphasized the importance of concerted efforts to combat this heinous crime against humanity. Furthermore, they drew attention to the varying approaches adopted by some Islamic countries, such as Iraq, Iran, and Syria, urging a united global stance against human trafficking.

QUESTION TO THE  
DELEGATE OF THE RUSSIAN  
FEDERATION  
-XINHUA NEWS AGENCY

"THE DELEGATE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION HAS BEEN REPEATING THE CLAIM THAT THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION HAS BEEN USING CYBER SECURITY TO DEFEND THEMSELVES, BUT HOW ARE WE SUPPOSED TO BELIEVE THIS STATEMENT WHEN A RUSSIAN HACKING GROUP KNOWN AS "FANCYBEARS OR APT28" IS BEING WIDELY BLAMED FOR ATTACKING MANY COUNTRIES' OFFICIAL DATABASES AND WAS EVEN BEHIND THE BREACHES OF US ELECTIONS IN 2016?" TO THIS, THE DELEGATE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION REPLIED WITH SILENCE.



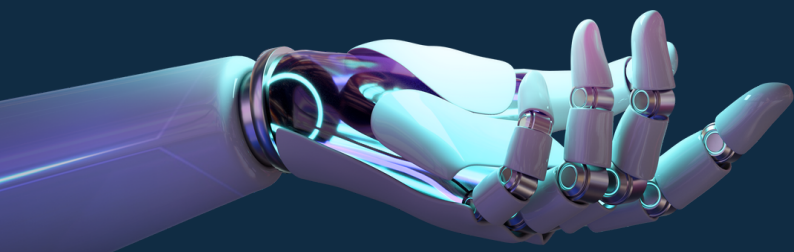
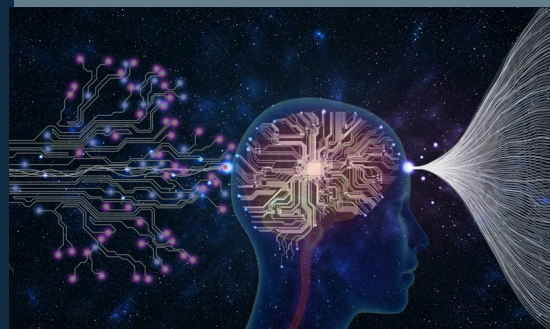


In an unprecedented move, China openly acknowledged the challenges it has confronted in the realm of cybersecurity. The nation candidly admitted to being a target of numerous cyber attacks. This revelation highlighted the ever-increasing threats posed by digital warfare and prompted discussions on international cybersecurity cooperation.

Tensions escalated further when Poland directly accused China of recent cyber attacks on the United States, with a particular focus on Rochester. The accusation sent shockwaves through the conference, igniting heated debates on cyber warfare and its potential implications for international relations. The call for accountability and transparency in cyberspace resonated strongly among the delegates.

Morocco's pointed question to Iran about its attacks on the USA led to a striking revelation. Iran unapologetically admitted that the actions were driven by a desire for revenge, citing past grievances with the USA. The candid admission fueled discussions on the complexities of international conflicts and the importance of dialogue in preventing further escalations.

The international conference provided a platform for diplomats and delegates to address pressing global issues, ranging from cybersecurity vulnerabilities and human trafficking to geopolitical tensions. The outcomes of these discussions hold the potential to shape future policies and cooperation among nations. As the conference progresses, the world watches closely, hoping for productive resolutions that will pave the way for a more secure and harmonious future.





## *Active Terrorism In Tajikistan? Does The Nation Support Cyber Crime?*

- REUTERS



An allegation was made against Tajikistan by the delegate of France that they had been targeting other nations and indirectly supporting cyber crime and other criminals and that Tajikistan does not have any protocols towards cyber crime and is one of the top 10 countries participating in cyber attacks.

In a personal conversation with Tajikistan, the delegate replied saying, “As per my concerns nobody would like to be called a terrorist nation. Tajikistan also does not directly support terrorists, we are working on this in order to remove terrorism from our nation.” Counters were raised by Poland and France against Tajikistan, which put Tajikistan in great distress.

On 29th July, a new session began with the motion “Ensuring comprehensive measures for protecting personal data.”

Later, Iran openly threatened countries saying, “Any country that will threaten or cause damage to us, will face strict consequences from the government of Iran.”

Iran is trying its best and implementing new measures to protect the privacy of the citizens of their nation and to keep the information safe so that no citizen’s privacy is invaded and no distress is caused amongst the population.

The delegate of Vietnam was silenced over backlash received from Iran and other nations. Vietnam was accused of being ranked #1 with highest infected devices. Many new laws are being implemented in Vietnam to overcome this situation of great distress.

The government of Bangladesh has also introduced the Digital Security Agency under the Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has drafted the Bangladesh Cyber Security Strategy for 2021-25.

These guidelines cover aspects regarding personal data protection and network

# Session 5 Report

-Xinhua News Agency



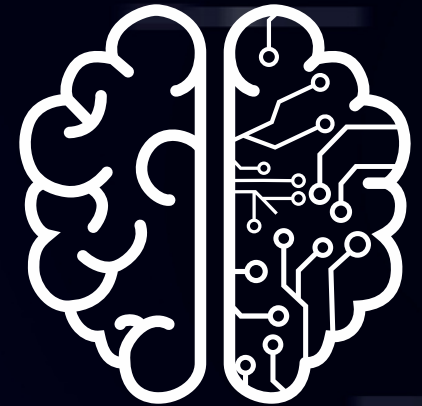
The committee was divided into two blocs. Namely 'Hakuna Matata' and '12 Horsemen'. A strong disagreement was seen between the two blocs. There was a final roll call taken before the voting started.

The committee had very heated arguments throughout the last session. Both the blocs disagreed strongly with each other in a heated debate. Several points of information were raised in the committee. The delegates made sure to flip every rock before drafting their resolutions.

The sponsors of both the draft resolutions deserve a special mention as they made the committee session very interesting. The delegates put a lot of effort in the resolutions.

The delegates of Brazil and Ukraine put forth a lot of points that needed to be discussed. The enthusiasm of the delegates could be seen on their faces. All the Delegates went to a denial in the committee .

After a very long hour, a heated argument and a lot of negotiation, the committee failed to draft a resolution.



# OPINION EDITORIALS

## *Human security in the digital world should encompass several key dimensions*

-Dawn

1. **Cybersecurity and Resilience:** To protect citizens from cyberattacks, it is essential to defend digital networks and vital infrastructure. The UNSC should encourage sharing of best practices, stimulate international collaboration in the fight against cyberthreats, and create uniform cybersecurity standards. A primary priority should be given to strengthening a country's and an individual's resilience against cyber crime events.
2. **Digital privacy and data protection:** Given the rise of data-driven technologies, it is crucial to safeguard people's privacy and personal information. In order to ensure that citizens' rights are protected in the face of constantly rising data gathering and usage, the UNSC should promote strong data protection laws and regulations globally.
3. **Countering Cyber Influence and Disinformation:** Online misinformation and disinformation operations have the power to sway public opinion, foment unrest, and threaten democratic processes. While preserving the ideals of freedom of speech and expression, the UNSC should strive toward ending measures to combat and expose these nefarious acts.
4. **Inclusivity and the digital divide:** Providing fair access to digital technology is essential for ensuring human security. Existing disparities may be made worse by the digital divide between countries and within societies, putting vulnerable groups at a higher risk of being exploited. The UNSC should fund programs to close this gap and advance digital literacy so that people are better equipped to utilize technology in a responsible and safe manner.
5. **Ethical Use of Emerging Technologies:** As technology advances, the UNSC must consider the moral ramifications of new developments like biometric surveillance, autonomous weaponry, and artificial intelligence. By establishing rules and guidelines for their proper usage, potential harm to humanity and its security can be avoided.
6. **Cooperation and diplomacy on a global scale:** The nature of digital dangers frequently crosses state boundaries. The UNSC should encourage international cooperation, information sharing, and diplomatic initiatives to create standards of conduct in cyberspace and dissuade harmful actors in order to successfully fight these challenges.

7. Building capacity and providing technical assistance: Many countries, especially those in the Global South, may not have the requisite resources and knowledge to adequately address digital security. The UNSC ought to provide proper technical support and capacity building so that nations can better defend their populations in the digital era.

The UNSC must make sure that attempts to improve security do not jeopardize personal freedoms or privacy or serve as a cover for surveillance as it redefines human security in the digital age. To protect the democratic principles and freedoms we hold dear, it is crucial to strike the proper balance between security and human rights.

As technology develops quickly, the UNSC must be flexible in how it approaches human security. We can gain from the digital age while protecting citizens from the possible risks and challenges that lie ahead if we adopt a comprehensive and cooperative plan. The UNSC can reframe human security in the digital age and pave the way for a more secure, inclusive, and prosperous future for all.



# ***THE RANSOMWARE CRISIS***

*-Xinhua News Agency*

In today's emerging tech world, ransomware is a threat to national and a huge threat to a country. With cybercriminals constantly using their tricks, this digital plague is a ticking time bomb that demands urgent attention and immediate action.

Governments must spearhead a collaborative global response. Enacting stringent cybersecurity regulations and promoting international cooperation will help create a unified front against cybercriminals. Investing in law enforcement's digital capabilities is vital to tracking down these criminals, irrespective of borders. Small businesses and underserved communities are particularly vulnerable, lacking the resources to combat sophisticated cyber threats. As ransomware casts its wide net, it deepens societal disparities, leaving the most vulnerable further marginalized.

Ransomware attacks have increased to dangerously alarming levels, infiltrating corporate networks, crippling healthcare systems like recently in India, and targeting vulnerable individuals. The financial loss toll is staggering, with billions annually lost in ransom payments and recovery efforts. Beyond the economic impact, these attacks jeopardises public trust in institutions responsible for safeguarding sensitive data.

As we confront this crisis, we must acknowledge that the cost of inaction far outweighs the expense of prevention. A united front is non-negotiable – governments, businesses, and individuals must come together to combat ransomware's looming threat.

Recently there have been many Ransomware attacks on many major countries:

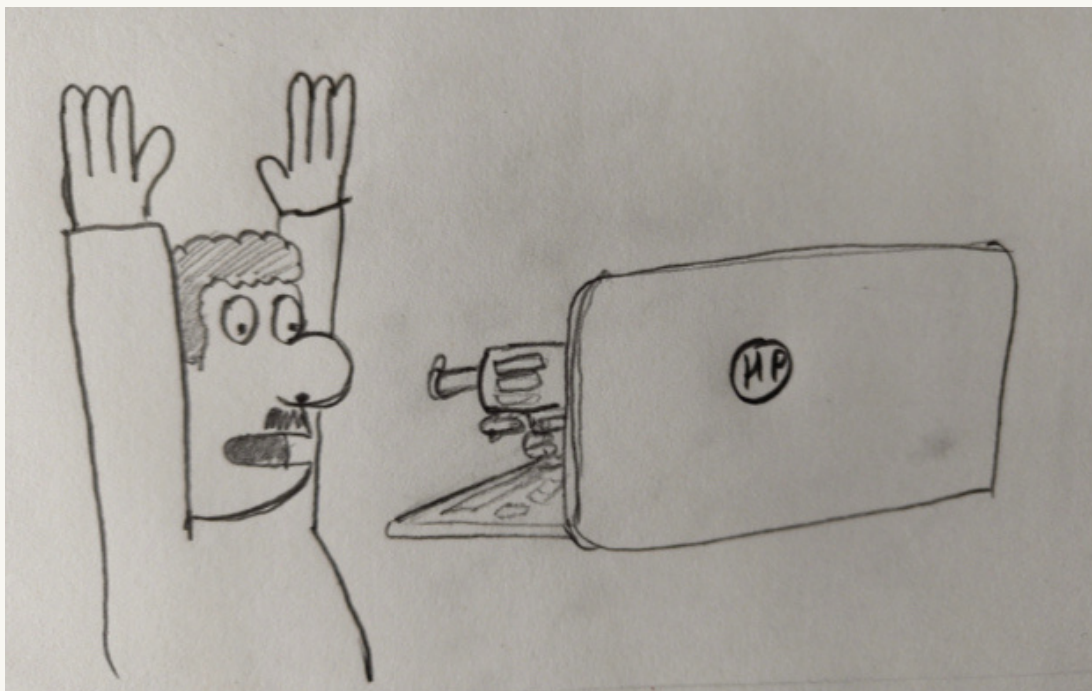
In a recent cyber attack on AIIMS, India, hackers breached the hospital's network, causing disruption to services and compromising sensitive data. Authorities are investigating the Incident. Recent ransomware attacks in the US targeted critical infrastructure, businesses, and government agencies, causing significant disruptions and highlighting cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

Recent ransomware attacks on Russia targeted critical infrastructure and businesses, causing widespread disruptions and highlighting the growing cybersecurity threat.

Collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors are crucial. Sharing threat intelligence will expedite threat identification, enabling preemptive action. By combining expertise and resources, we can devise innovative solutions to counter ransomware's ever-evolving tactics.

Addressing ransomware requires a paradigm shift. The emphasis must shift from reactionary measures to proactive prevention. Investing in cutting-edge technologies, artificial intelligence, and machine learning can augment our defenses.

In conclusion, ransomware represents a ticking time bomb in our digital age. The urgency of the situation calls for comprehensive measures that transcend boundaries and sectors. By cultivating a resilient digital ecosystem, we can defuse this time bomb and preserve the integrity of our interconnected world. Failure to act now would be a costly mistake we can ill afford.



# *The Rise of Cyber Crime: Is Online Security Unreliable?*

*-Reuters*

Cyber crime has been rising, people are not safe and the digital world is falling apart. On 28 July 2023, the agenda “Redefining Human Security in the Digital World” was discussed amongst different nations to provide human safety and overcome cyber crime.

What is “Redefining Human Security in the Digital World”?

The purpose of “Redefining Human Security in the Digital World” is to reduce threats towards people worldwide and to make the internet a safe space all around the world. Digital Human Security is about protecting the development and application of digital technologies.

How are countries developing against the threat of cyber crime?

Overall, all nations are taking measures against rising cyber crime. Some nations have gone out of their way to enhance their nation’s security safety whereas some nations have been going against other nations.

Other nations have been facing high numbers of cyber threats for which they are trying their best to implement laws for the safety of their citizens. An atmosphere of threat France has pointed out to other nations, “Any nation against us will face strict consequences” which created an atmosphere of threat amongst the conference.

What solutions have the Reuters come across?

We believe that if every country can put together resources and money into a big community representing hackers worldwide, we will be able to prevent future cyber crimes. If a treaty is signed, not only will the countries benefit but the citizens altogether would be able to take initiative.

Progress in MUN conference

The MUN conferences have shared their enforcements and laws and measures to prevent cyber crime and how these measures have been already placed into order. These ideas are helping other nations take these measures and apply them in their nation for human safety in the digital world.



# UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## Session 1 Report

-*Agence France Presse*



As country representatives convened to address the serious issue about preventing the non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, committee session 1 witnessed heated discussions and diplomatic talks. Delegates from many countries gathered to discuss feasible solutions on what measures should be taken by states to prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. The Secretary General addressed the gathering.

Each delegate represented their country stating the measures to prevent the rise of terrorist organizations and the illicit trafficking of weapons. The delegate of South Sudan stated that it does not possess any nuclear weapons. Delegate of Pakistan stated that Pakistan has been accused around the world. They are not supported by any other nation.

Delegate of Afghanistan stated that their human rights have been violated by the United States of America. Delegate of Bangladesh stated that at present they are solving their financial problems. United States of America claimed to have made all the efforts to cooperate with the United Nations.

The delegate of Pakistan was questioned on what measures have been taken by Pakistan to prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. Pakistan replied that they have made their military strong. Their paramilitary and civilian security forces have caught a large number of terrorists. There are many operations going on to counter terrorism.

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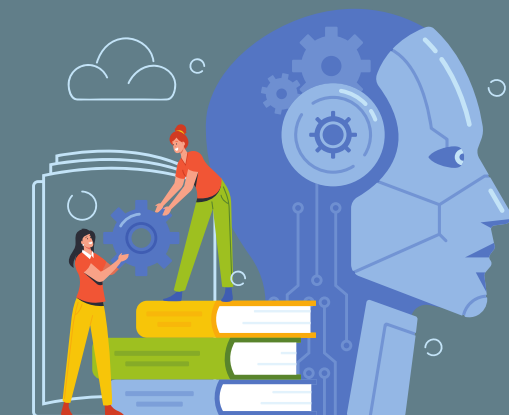
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QUESTION TO THE  
DELEGATE OF PAKISTAN

-AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

"DON'T YOU THINK THAT THE INSURGENCY IN BALUCHISTAN OR REVOLT BY BALOCH NATIONALISTS AND ISLAMIST MILITANTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN HAS NEGATIVELY AFFECTED BUSINESS OPTIMISM AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN BALUCHISTAN? WHAT IS THE REASON FOR NOT TAKING ACTION AGAINST SUCH MILITANTS?"

THE DELEGATE OF PAKISTAN REPLIED, "BALUCHISTAN HAS BEEN A TOPIC OF CONCERN AND IT IS ALLIED AND SUPPORTED BY INDIA, BUT THE PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT IS RUNNING SEVERAL OPERATIONS LIKE RAH-E-HAQ, ZARB-E-AZB, RAH-E-NIJAT AND MANY MORE TO TACKLE TERRORISM NOT ONLY IN BALUCHISTAN BUT ALSO OTHER PARTS OF PAKISTAN."



They also stated that they have countered many ISIS terrorists in their nation and law enforcement have been made strong against ISIS and other terrorist groups.

Agence France Presse raised a question to Afghanistan, "Afghanistan talked about the acceptance of a new government but how can an organization which overthrew the president and took the governance of the country, be trusted?" To this Afghanistan answered, "Taliban is a state actor now. The Taliban did not overthrow its government. It was the Prime Minister who fled the nation when he was needed the most."

Through the discussions, it became clear that each country in one way or the other is doing its best to prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

# THE SPECTATOR

## A Sudden Attack Of The Crisis!!

*-The Spectator*

The second session commenced with an unmoderated caucus proposed by the delegate of Saudi Arabia on the topic “measures to prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction”.

The delegates of France, India and Yemen spoke upon this topic. It was further continued by the delegate of South Sudan who in their speech quoted “South Sudan has no nuclear weapons” and also stated that they promote international peace. Later, the delegates of Egypt, Mexico and USA also spoke. The delegate of USA stated, “We agree that any non-state actor should not acquire weapons of mass destruction.” The delegates of Afghanistan and Pakistan also spoke on the topic. The speech of the delegate of France led to an argument between France and Afghanistan. In their speech, delegate of France stated something about the Taliban force acting in the country of Afghanistan. After the argument, the delegates of UAE, Japan, Germany and Iraq spoke, and the moderated caucus came to an end.

Further the committee had an unmoderated caucus which was proposed by the delegate of Iran, which went on for 5 minutes. In the unmoderated caucus, the delegates were making blocs and many different blocs were formed. Then the chair increased the time frame of the unmoderated caucus for 3 more minutes, the chair increased it so that the delegates had more time to form their blocs.

After the unmoderated caucus, when the chair asked if there were any motions on the floor and delegates raised several motions, but unfortunately all the motions failed. After this moment the committee was filled with laughter as 8 motions failed in a row.

QUESTION TO THE  
DELEGATE OF KUWAIT  
-AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

"ARE THERE ANY SPECIFIC RESOURCES OR SUPPORT THAT KUWAIT WOULD REQUIRE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO ENHANCE ITS OWN EFFORTS IN COUNTERING THE THREAT IT FACES?"

THE DELEGATE OF KUWAIT REPLIED, "KUWAIT WILL NEED HELP FROM OTHER COUNTRIES LIKE A TEAM OF EXPERTS TO INVESTIGATE WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED, INCLUDING ENGINEERS, SAFETY SPECIALISTS, ENVIRONMENTALISTS, DOCTORS, EVACUATORS."



## CRISIS

There was a sudden crisis in the committee. The crisis was “Moments ago, an anonymous source delivered a map to MI6, and upon analysis, it reveals a chilling development. The map outlines a shaded area that signifies a potential target for a chemical attack planned by a terrorist organisation.

At this point, crucial details about the scale and magnitude of the potential chemical attack remain unknown, raising the stakes of our investigation. The intelligence agency is actively working to ascertain the motive behind this attack and uncover the identity of the entity orchestrating it. Every moment counts, as the lives and safety of countless innocent civilians hang in the balance. Our immediate focus must be on swift coordination and pooling of resources and intelligence to counter this grave threat. Collaboration and sharing of information among all participating countries will be paramount in tackling this imminent danger.”

Once the crisis was introduced in the committee, an unmoderated caucus took place for 20 minutes. In these 20 minutes, the delegates in their blocs were trying to solve the crisis.



MAP OF THE CRISIS

## QUESTION TO THE DELEGATE OF AFGHANISTAN -AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

"DO YOU THINK AN ORGANISATION WHICH TOOK OVER THE GOVERNANCE OF YOUR COUNTRY. (AFGHANISTAN) IN A NON-DEMOCRATIC WAY, DOES NOT ALLOW WOMEN FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND COULD NOT PROVIDE THEIR CRICKET TEAM A HOME-GROUND-PLAY, CAN GOVERN THE COUNTRY PROPERLY IN UPCOMING YEARS?"

THE DELEGATE OF AFGHANISTAN REPLIED, “FIRSTLY, AFGHANISTAN WAS GOVERNED BY A GOVERNMENT THAT WAS NEVER CONCERNED ABOUT THE COUNTRY. THE PRIME MINISTER OF AFGHANISTAN LEFT THE COUNTRY WHEN THE COUNTRY WAS A GREAT TURMOIL. AT THAT POINT OF TIME, AFGHANISTAN NEEDED A GOVERNMENT THAT COULD SUPPORT AND TALIBAN TOOK THE RESPONSIBILITY. TALKING ABOUT THE RIGHT, THE GOVERNMENT IS TRYING ITS BEST TO FIRST HANDLE THE SITUATION AND THEN WILL WORK ON THE RIGHTS. HENCE, THE GOVERNMENT IS CAPABLE OF GOVERNING THE COUNTRY.”

# TASS

## Overview Of The Third Committee Session

-TASS



The committee session started with a roll call of those in attendance and the continuation of the PSL vote. As the POIs continued to be raised, the session became increasingly contentious. As no other delegate raised any POIs in response to the United Kingdom's statement that evacuation of the entire area would be the sole option to end the crisis, the chair questioned the delegate about how they could possibly suggest evacuating millions of people.

The POIs were bringing the committee closer to finding the solution to the crisis. The Israeli delegation brought up the burning POIs and demanded that the Middle Eastern internet be taken down. The chair came up with a new update on the crisis, showing an anonymous video which surfaced online, the video confirmed that the attack would take place under 12 hours.

In the end, we discovered that Retqa, an oil field in Kuwait, was where the entire crisis began.

- Now What will Kuwait say?
- Will other countries support Kuwait getting out of the self-created crisis?
- Is it actually the fault of Kuwait or a bio-war created by some other country?

The Chair concluded the meeting and we promised to bring up more information at the session that will take place tomorrow.

### QUESTION TO THE DELEGATE OF FRANCE

-TASS

"FRANCE IS ONE OF THE FIVE "NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATES" . UNDER THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, FRANCE IS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TO POSSESS INDEPENDENT (NON-NATO) NUCLEAR WEAPONS. WHAT IF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS SPREAD? WHAT MEASURES DO YOU TAKE IN ORDER TO PREVENT IT? WHAT DO YOU PROMISE TO STOP THE SPREAD OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS?"

THE DELEGATE OF FRANCE REPLIED, "ALLEGATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AGAINST FRANCE, CLAIMING THAT WE HAVE BEEN MAKING BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.TO MAKE IT VERY CLEAR AND BUST THIS ACCUSATION, FRANCE HAS PASSED AND IMPLEMENTED THE BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (BWC) AND WE HAVE COMPLETELY STOPPED MAKING OR USING THEM SINCE 1995. WE WILL CONTINUE TO REMAIN THE SAME IN THIS REGARD."

# Session 4 Report

- *Agence France Presse*



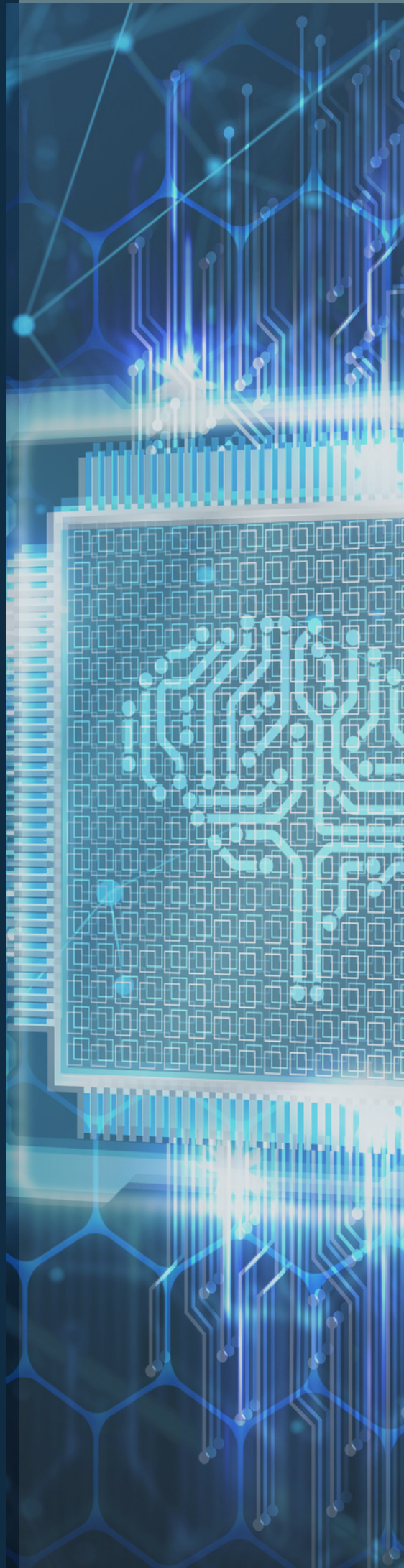
Day 2 of the United Nations General Assembly began at 9.00 a.m. The press conference started with reporters from Agence France Presse questioning Afghanistan followed by Pakistan and then followed by Kuwait.

After the the press conference, the committee session began with each delegate representing their country, stating the measures that their respective countries took or will be taking to prevent the non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

The main topic of discussion was related to the effects of advancement of technology. Each country presented their opinion taking about artificial intelligence, threats to cybersecurity.

The delegate of France stated to restrict the export and import among the countries. To this the question is raised by the delegate of Egypt that, what about the middle eastern countries as their source of economy depends on the movement of goods.

South Sudan requested for unmoderated caucus for 25 minutes. This is passed by the majority of the countries. The two blocs one headed by United States of America and the other headed by Saudi Arabia. Both the bloc wants South Sudan to be a part of their bloc which causes a havoc in the General Assembly. Using internet or any other source was not allowed during the session. The Russian News Agency stated that the delegate of Islamic Republic of Iran has used external sources like Wikipedia to prove some point. The Russian News Agency provided pictures of how the delegate of Islamic Republic of Iran used internet source. The next motion is United Nations role with regards to the prevention of non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. Countries discussing various measures on taken by the United Nations. The session took a 15 minutes break.



# THE SPECTATOR

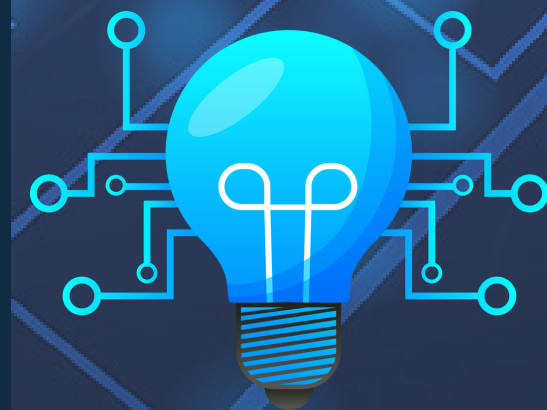
## Will Any Draft Resolution Pass?

- *The Spectator*

The committee session started with the chair announcing an unmoderated caucus for 30 minutes. In the unmoderated caucus, all the delegates started making their Draft Resolutions in their respective blocs.

After the 30 minutes of the unmoderated caucus came to an end, the chair extended it for 30 more minutes, till 12:20 p.m. All the delegates continued working on their DRs in their blocs. After the unmoderated caucus was exhausted, the two blocs started to prepare for their draft resolution presentation.

First went the “league of nations” bloc. The delegates of France, South Sudan, Iran and Germany read out all the points they thought would help solve the agenda efficiently. The first bloc’s DR did not receive many amendments for the points they presented, therefore, the presentation was carried out smoothly. The first bloc got a lot of appreciation from the other delegates for they presented an outstanding solution although later, a petit disagreement came in between of the delegate of Israel and the first bloc. The first block continued to present for the next 10 to 15 minutes before it ended. The next bloc and the last bloc was the USA bloc. The US bloc sponsors consisted of the delegates of UK, USA, Mexico, and Israel. The delegates of the second bloc were questioned tremendously. After the voting for the amendment for the second bloc, the voting passed. After a few moments of everything going great, a small disagreement formed between the bloc and France. When the voting for the next amendment took place, the amendment passed as well as the next one. Now, the most important part took place: which DR had passed? The first draft resolution passes !



# OPINION EDITORIALS

## *Showdown at UNGA Committee Session and Overlook*

-TASS

In order to stop the spread of WMDs to non-state actors, preventing non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is a crucial agenda item. This resolution, which was adopted by the UNGA, acknowledges the worldwide threat posed by the acquisition of WMD by terrorist groups and other non-state actors.

This agenda highlights the international community's commitment to countering the proliferation of WMDs and underscores the vital role of cooperation among states to safeguard global peace and security. The delegates did a fantastic job of speaking on this topic, which was about creating mass devastation in this particular session. This agenda's GSLs were almost flawless, and the POIs that were raised on them were extremely fast.

### The Committee Session

The Committee Chairs exuded an aura of excellence, possessing profound knowledge and adeptness in collaborating with all participants. However, an intriguing dynamic emerged, as the delegates appeared to be less receptive to their remarkable expertise and vast knowledge. Despite this, the majority of delegates exhibited high levels of enthusiasm throughout the sessions, actively engaging in Unmoderated Caucuses to prevent the success of the Moderated Caucuses. It witnessed a remarkable event as eight resolutions were thwarted in a single committee session. The highlight of the gathering was the enthralling debate among the delegates to select bloc members. Passionate discussions ensued, with each delegate vying to be part of a powerful alliance. However, when the Chair introduced the Middle East issue, an unprecedented shift occurred. The topic immediately captured the undivided attention of every single delegate, causing a temporary distraction from the previous fervent discussions. Despite the Chairs' brilliance, it appeared that some delegates hesitated to fully embrace their guidance and insights. This contrasted with the overall energy and dedication displayed by the majority of delegates during Unmoderated Caucuses. Their determination to counteract the Moderated Caucuses influence was evident, and this dedication resulted in a significant number of defeated resolutions during this particular committee session.

The selection of bloc members became a riveting spectacle, where alliances were forged and rivalries emerged, elevating the intensity of the proceedings. However, the atmosphere shifted dramatically when the Chair introduced the pressing and complex Middle East issue.



Suddenly, every delegate's focus shifted entirely to the matter at hand, recognizing its significance and urgency. In conclusion, the Committee Chairs were exceptional, yet their influence on certain delegates appeared to be limited. The spirited engagement of most delegates during Unmoderated Caucuses was instrumental in thwarting multiple resolutions. However, the pinnacle of excitement was the delegate's fervent debate while choosing bloc members, which momentarily took precedence over all other matters when the Chair introduced the critical Middle East issue. This committee meeting exemplified the multifaceted nature of MUN, where engaging dynamics and unexpected turns of events shape the course of diplomatic deliberations.

The IPC Chairperson provided a fantastic chance and learning experience; when it comes of coordination, she was incomparable to all others.



# GUNS 'N' CANNONS

*-The Spectator*

In today's interconnected world, the threat of a non-state actor acquiring a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) looks like a dark cloud. Non-state actors, such as terrorists, are not bound with traditional rules of engagement and can cause catastrophic damage with WMDs. As the community faces an alarming challenge, it is important to work together in a united front to prevent these deadly weapons from falling into the wrong hands. The consequences of WMDs falling into the wrong hands are too dangerous to overlook.

Moreover, the proliferation of these weapons undermines the foundations for peace and security, making the need for practical measures all the more crucial.

First and foremost, Nations should strengthen their non-proliferation efforts. I believe that Nations should make strict laws for this issue and should imply shard consequences for the individual who disobeys them. Secondly, the countries should stand united and work together to ban the use of mass destruction weapons for anyone except the government. I believe that taking these steps will somewhat eventually improve the issue of non-state actors acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

Another way to prevent this crisis is to track the means of delivery of these weapons. And then therefore will this issue will start to settle.



# COIN ON THE FLOOR

-*The Spectator*

In a world where the internet and social media play such an important role, will shutting them down lead to a more peaceful world or a place with fewer terrorist acts? No, I don't think so. I believe that social media and all the internet servers play a very important role in making the world a peaceful place. For example, you can get to know what's happening around the world while you just sit on your bed, isn't that amazing? Getting to know what's happening around the world, what dangers people are facing, the tough time a country is going through, isn't it just simple to get to know about all of this by just a click or a swipe up or down.

You never know what is the next thing you or your country is going to face, it could be anything; a natural disaster like the earthquake in Turkey or a terrorist attack like the Taliban force in Afghanistan. But, if you have knowledge about the same thing that has happened to another country then I'm pretty sure that you'll know how to come out of that situation.

I would like to conclude by saying that social media is a good way to know about your surroundings and in today's world it's the way you connect with people and the world.



# WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION



## *SESSION 1 REPORT*

*-Al Jazeera*

In today's world, artificial intelligence is becoming an increasingly popular tool in healthcare systems worldwide. While the technology has the potential to revolutionise healthcare, it also raises concerns about ethics and fair access to healthcare.

Representatives from many countries, including Japan, India, Sudan, South Korea, Canada, Brazil, China, the Netherlands, USA, Spain, Belgium, and Italy, in the General Assembly discussed the use of artificial intelligence in healthcare and the need to create an ethical system for its implementation.

While artificial intelligence systems have enormous potential to improve healthcare by enhancing diagnosis and treatment outcomes, concerns have been raised regarding issues such as fair access to healthcare, potential privacy breaches, and skewed health disparities that might result from their use.

One of the key proposals that emerged during the debates in the Assembly, was the need for transparency in the use of artificial intelligence in healthcare. Japan championed the idea that patients and healthcare professionals alike should have clear information about how the artificial intelligence algorithms are developed, how they are used, and who has access to the data.

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QUESTION TO THE  
DELEGATE OF SUDAN  
-THE INDEPENDENT

Several countries, including India, Sudan, and South Korea, also supported the creation of an overseeing committee that would monitor the development and implementation of artificial intelligence in healthcare, ensuring accountability and transparency across the sector.

To protect patient privacy, Canada and Brazil proposed that patients must be given the right to consent to the use of their personal health information and anti-data breach measures should be put in place to maintain confidentiality.

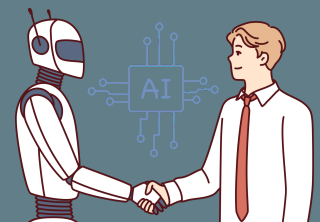
The importance of accessibility to artificial intelligence healthcare tools for underserved communities was emphasised by the Netherlands, United States of America, and Spain. They recommended that governments should provide educational programs to raise awareness about the availability and benefits of AI healthcare tools.

Belgium and Italy highlighted the importance of creating artificial intelligence programs that don't increase healthcare disparities and instead promote public health measures that work in favor of disadvantaged communities.

In conclusion, the nations mentioned above agreed that artificial intelligence has the potential to revolutionize healthcare while also considering the concerns around its implementation. Transparency, accountability, privacy, accessibility, and fairness are all key elements of an ethical healthcare system that incorporates artificial intelligence.

"YOU TALK ABOUT IMPLEMENTING AI IN YOUR HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, BUT IN WHICH HEALTHCARE SYSTEM ARE YOU GOING TO IMPLEMENT ALL THIS AI WHEN THERE IS NO HEALTHCARE SYSTEM IN YOUR COUNTRY RIGHT NOW, WITH MORE THAN 67% OF THE COUNTRY'S HOSPITALS BEING OUT OF SERVICE, AND OVER 50 VERIFIED ATTACKS ON HEALTHCARE FACILITIES?"

DELEGATE OF SUDAN REPLIED, "SUDAN IS FOCUSING ON FINISHING THE FOOD CRISES, FIRST SO THAT WE CAN HELP PEOPLE RECOVER FROM CHRONIC HUNGER. 67% OF HOSPITALS ARE NOT FUNCTIONAL BECAUSE OF THE CIVIL WAR AND WAR WITH THE OTHER COUNTRIES GOING ON."





QUESTION TO THE  
DELEGATE OF CHINA  
-THE INDEPENDENT

## *Impact Of AI In Healthcare On*

### *Workers And Labourers*

- Al Jazeera

The current crisis in the United States healthcare system has become a hot topic at the Model United Nations (MUN) conference. The issue of providing ethical healthcare in a world of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become the main agenda under the Global Care Health Solution.

The introduction of AI in healthcare has led to significant improvements in health outcomes, including faster disease diagnosis, predicting and preventing chronic diseases, and better patient monitoring. However, many people in the United States remain sceptical of AI's role in healthcare, raising concerns about how it will impact the healthcare system's ethical practices.

One of the significant ethical concerns is the access to healthcare services. The United States, unlike other developed countries, does not have a universal healthcare system, meaning that a large portion of the population cannot afford essential medical care. AI, which is primarily driven by the profit motive, may end up widening the gap between those who can afford medical care and those who cannot.

In addition to the access to healthcare, the transparency of AI in healthcare has been called into question. Machine learning algorithms are trained on massive datasets that can contain hidden biases, and the lack of transparency of these algorithms can lead to discrimination against certain marginalised groups.

Another concern is the ability of resources to monitor the actions of AI systems. As AI systems continue to evolve, it is crucial to ensure that they behave in ethical ways.

To address these ethical challenges, the WHO delegates

"DATA BREACHES HAVE BECOME AN EVERYDAY THING IN CHINA NOW. IN CASE OF DATA BREACHES, CHINA IS RANKED 2ND IN THE WORLD WITH 34 MILLION ACCOUNTS BREACHED. HOW ARE YOU GOING TO ENSURE THE CYBER SECURITY OF THE PATIENTS?"

THE DELEGATE OF CHINA ANSWERED, "IN 2021, CHINA'S PUBLIC SECURITY AUTHORITIES LAUNCHED THE CLEAN NETWORK 2021 SPECIAL OPERATION TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION INFRINGEMENT. CHINA CURRENT LEGISLATION ON PRIVACY PROTECTION IN MEDICAL AI IS LARGELY BASED ON THE PERSONAL INFORMATION PERSONAL LAW AND THE CIVIL CODE AS WELL AS RELEVANT NATIONAL STANDARDS."

QUESTION TO THE  
DELEGATE OF ISRAEL  
-THE INDEPENDENT

proposed several solutions. One of the proposed solutions is the need to create a standardised set of ethical guidelines for use of AI in healthcare. These ethical guidelines will ensure that AI systems are transparent, inclusive, and accountable, thus eliminating the risk of discrimination and ensuring fair access to healthcare services regardless of one's socio-economic status.

Additionally, the proposed solutions call for the involvement of all stakeholders, including healthcare providers, policymakers, and patients. These stakeholders will have a responsibility to ensure that AI is used ethically to benefit society's healthcare needs.

In conclusion, the introduction of AI in healthcare has the potential to revolutionise healthcare, but significant ethical concerns remain unaddressed. It is essential to have ethical safeguards in place to ensure that AI is used in ways that benefit society as a whole, while minimising harm. By implementing ethical guidelines and involving all stakeholders, we can create a healthcare system that is inclusive, accountable, and transparent.

"THOUSANDS OF DOCTORS ARE LEAVING THE COUNTRY AND RELOCATING JOBS OUTSIDE ISRAEL AFTER THE KNESSET VOTE ON 24 JULY 2023. HOW ARE YOU GOING TO ENSURE THAT THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR FUNCTIONS WELL, WHEN THE BACKBONE OF HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, THE DOCTORS, ARE NO LONGER WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT?"

THE DELEGATE OF ISRAEL REPLIED, "WITH NO DOCTORS AVAILABLE, AI WOULD BE A MORE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE WAY TO DEAL WITH THE PATIENTS. AI HAS POTENTIAL IMPACT ON THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR OF ISRAEL."



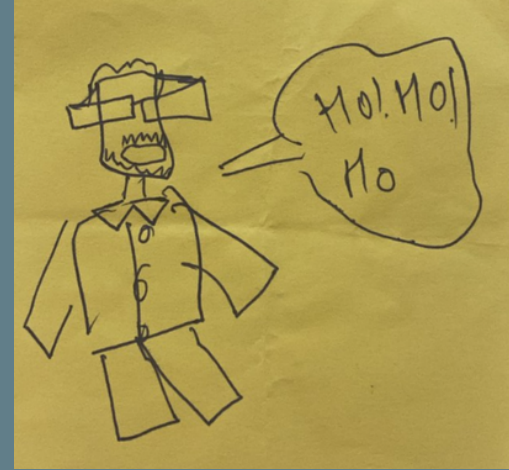
## *Artificial Intelligence In Healthcare*

*-British Broadcasting Corporation*

The third session of the World Health Organization went on with the problem solving and question answering round. The countries had their own powerful viewpoint on the “Medi Help” crisis. It went on with the delegate of Saudi Arabia saying in his PSL that “the Saudi Government would be happy to help the UK by providing advanced programmers and legal hackers”.

Russia denied all accusations of harbouring the group of hackers and said that they had various laws in place to prevent hackers from operating, which it considered a threat to all nations. Russia further stated in its reply to the media that it was a condemnable act.

The Russian federation claimed to believe that the breach of data is a breach of human rights and every individual has the right to privacy, which the United States and other nations alleged is just an act as the Russian federation is infamous for its intelligence agencies keeping track of their citizens. With strong opinions and points, all the countries had various solutions to the crisis.



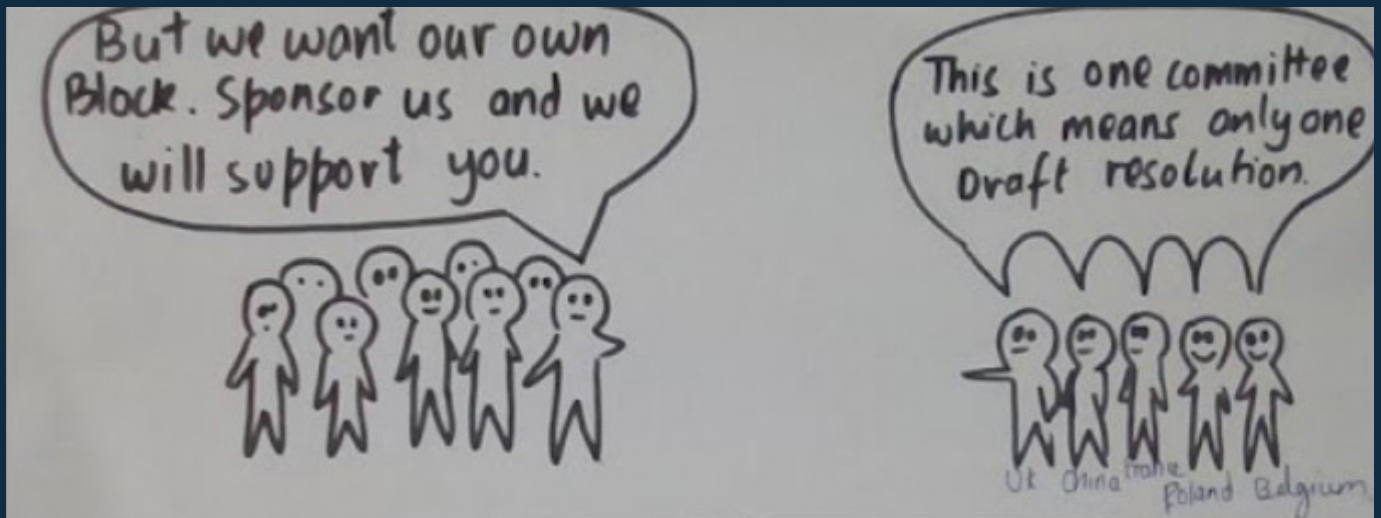




# INDEPENDENT

## *Session 4 Report*

*-The Independent*



The session started with the continuation of the motion “policies of the countries to ensure the agenda”. Delegates of England and the United States of America talked about their country’s policies. After the moderated caucus, and a GSL was further conducted. The delegate of Mexico mentioned three types of AI namely- Narrow or Weak AI , General AI and Super AI. The Delegate of India stated AI being an efficient and productive in their country. The delegate of Indonesia said, “We have no other option. Paradigm of collaboration is badly needed to save the world, while being responsible towards international laws and the principles of the UN Charter.:

A press conference was conducted after the GSL where the IPC reporters posed questions to the delegates of different nations.

The Independent asked some thought provoking questions to the delegates of Israel, China and Sudan.

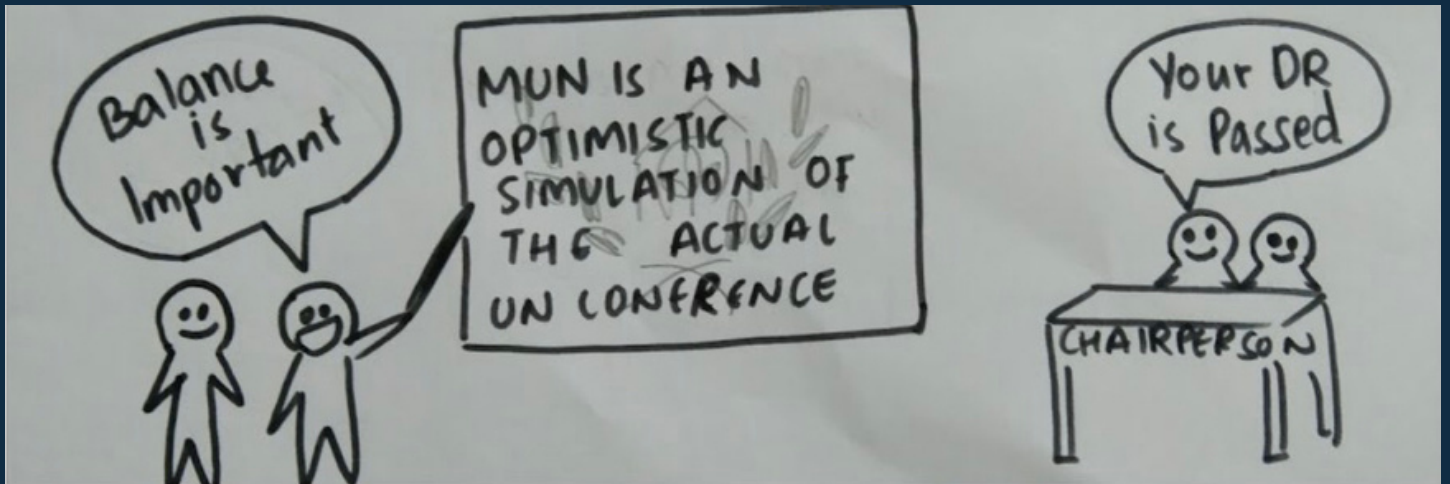
The chairperson asked the delegates to draft their resolutions, when conflicts arose between the delegates on which resolution should be passed. The chairperson clearly stated that any number of draft resolutions can be prepared, but some delegates insisted on having only one resolution which resulted in the formation of an alliance among the delegates of Belgium, France, China, United Kingdom and Poland.



# INDEPENDENT

## Session 5 Report

*-The Independent*



Session 5 began with the delegates drafting their resolutions. Once the draft resolutions were prepared, the delegates of Poland and Belgium began presenting their bloc's resolution, which focused on international collaborations to share expertise and funds for AI based healthcare systems. It also stressed on the need for analysis and statistical reports.

The delegates of Japan and Indonesia then presented their bloc's draft resolution. The delegate of South Korea raised a POI with reference to the resolution, "The draft beautifully portrayed the idealistic approach to the problem. Is it not too idealistic to achieve?". The delegate of Indonesia replied, "I would like to reiterate the remark made by the Secretary General in the opening ceremony of the conference. Model United Nations conference is an optimistic simulation of the actual United Nations conference. Thus, we look for an optimistic approach to [the] world affairs. Therefore, yes we did beautifully portray our stance because we believe that the world can change for good only if the future leaders believe it can change for good."

# OPINION EDITORIALS

## Ensuring An Ethical System Of Healthcare In A World Of Artificial Intelligence

*-Al Jazeera*

As per my point of view I would say Artificial intelligence is rapidly being incorporated into healthcare and promises many benefits, including improved efficiency and accuracy. However, Artificial intelligence is not neutral and has the potential to perpetuate existing biases and inequalities. As such, ethical considerations are critical, and the World Health Organization (WHO) has a significant role to play in ensuring an ethical system of healthcare in the world of Artificial intelligence.

Key issues: 1. One significant ethical issue in the world of Artificial intelligence is data governance. As Artificial intelligence technologies rely on large datasets for training and operation, privacy and data security are paramount considerations. Regulators and stakeholders must ensure that data is obtained and used only with informed consent by people, transparently, and ethically. Furthermore, Artificial intelligence technologies must meet a certain set of benchmarks for privacy, security, and trustability.

2. Algorithmic transparency :As Artificial intelligence becomes more ubiquitous in healthcare, patients and healthcare professionals must trust the decisions these technologies make, and how and why they make them. To ensure transparency, developers of Artificial intelligence healthcare systems must make their algorithms interpretable, so decisions are understandable to users.

3. Inequality in access to Artificial intelligence technologies. From the economic disparities in the distribution of Artificial intelligence services to the digital divide concerning the lack of access to internet connections, Artificial intelligence healthcare technologies can potentially exacerbate pre-existing inequalities in health. WHO must advocate for fairness in access to these technologies, designing policies that not only provide equitable distribution but that also address the social determinants of health to harness the potential of Artificial intelligence to improve global health outcomes.

In conclusion, as Artificial intelligence technologies continue to take on greater significance in healthcare, ethical considerations become more important than ever. The WHO must advocate for ethical principles that promote equity, fairness, and transparency in AI healthcare, ensuring that these transformative technologies serve the interests of patients, healthcare professionals, and society as a whole. Only then can we harness the transformative potential of AI technologies in global health while ensuring that vulnerable communities are not left behind.

# ENSURING AN ETHICAL SYSTEM OF HEALTHCARE IN WORLD OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

*-The Independent*

Artificial intelligence has become a very important part of our lives. It can be threatening to society, but we cannot ignore the fact that the current world without artificial Intelligence is nothing. Everything is digitalized in this current age, from money transactions to shopping for groceries, from communication to matchmaking. The COVID-19 pandemic was enough to let us all know that artificial intelligence is indeed a big boon to the medical field. Artificial Intelligence has become a medium between humans and this fast paced world. AI cannot be neglected but we can make sure that we use it appropriately. With everything getting digitized we can also fall prey for cyber crime and cyber bullying, and when it comes to healthcare we need to make sure we are extra aware and cautious. Every year billions of dollars worth of data is breached, and many people become victims of this crime. Their data is sold for thousands of dollars and is used against them. To stop this, the government should become more transparent with their laws and improvise them each time there is a cyber crime. Other than that, awareness should be raised, specifically amongst the younger generation as they are more likely to fall in the traps of internet mafias.

AI was created to work alongside humans and become a help for them but as the technology is getting advanced, AI is now capable of creating new AI as well. This may be the biggest upcoming threat for our future generation and hence we should limit our dependence on AI.

AI may be the solution to a lot of our problems, but it can also become the reason for our problems as well. The cases of teenagers committing suicide due to video games are increasing exponentially. And hence, the government should take actions before an AI generated program becomes a threat to us.

AI is our future but it can be our end too. So we should always know that we are responsible for our future.

**Secretary General: Tarana Kapur**



**INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORPS**



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**High Commendation: Ayushi Tripathi (The Oberai School of Integrated Studies)**

**Special Mention: Ananya Singh (Tula's International School)**



# SNIPPETS OF THE OASIS INTER SCHOOL MUN 2023

