

DAY 1 (02.08.2024)- REPORT

Overview of DAY 1

Day one of VMUN-24 was a resounding success, characterized by enthusiastic participation and deliberations across all committees. The day began with an energetic inauguration ceremony, attended by our chief guest Mr R. Kannan, Principal Dr S. Sujatha and the Secretariat, setting a dynamic tone for the sessions that followed.

In the UNODC committee, delegates tackled the pressing issue of rising mortality rates caused by drug cartels in Latin America. Discussions centered on devising strategies to curb drug trafficking and enhance regional stability, emphasizing international cooperation.

Meanwhile, in the UNGA sessions, delegates explored the economic implications of the Cold War's end, with Cuba and Malta advocating for global peace initiatives. Tensions arose when Afghanistan's delegate, representing Mujahideen extremists, diverged from their government's stance, sparking spirited debates.

The UNSC convened in a classified session where delegates democratically selected their agenda, ultimately focusing on resolving the Israel-Palestine conflict. Proposals included initiatives to establish Palestine as an independent state and promote comprehensive peace agreements, alongside plans to boost humanitarian aid and economic development in the region.

In the UNHRC committee, discussions delved deeply into human rights issues related to the death penalty, particularly addressing arbitrary and extrajudicial killings. Delegates analyzed legal complexities and proposed measures for preventing such violations through international collaboration.

Throughout the day, IPC reporters provided meticulous coverage, analyzing debates and offering insightful perspectives on global issues. The highlight was their exploration of the Cold War symbolism of the Berlin Wall, linking its historical significance to contemporary discussions on border control and international relations.

The active engagement of young participants, their diverse viewpoints, and the seamless execution of agendas underscored the success of VMUN-24's inaugural day. Delegates adjourned with optimism and readiness to continue addressing critical global challenges in the days ahead.

Inauguration Ceremony

The inauguration ceremony of VMUN-24, held on August 2nd at 9:00 am in the auditorium was a momentous occasion filled with inspiring events. The event began with a symbolic flag march, emphasizing unity and diversity. Following this, the school choir delivered a soulful rendition of the school prayer, setting a reflective tone for the proceedings.

A significant part of the ceremony was the ceremonial lighting of the lamp by our esteemed chief guest, the principal, and the secretariat, seeking divine blessings for the event. This ritual marked the auspicious beginning of VMUN-24.

The event boasted a record participation with 470 delegates, 17 Organizing Committee (OC) members, and 19 Executive Board (EB) members, promising a platform for collaborative learning and problem-solving.

Our principal Dr. S. Sujatha delivered a motivating address, inspiring delegates to engage in meaningful discussions. The esteemed chief guest, Mr. R. Kannan, a faculty member at the University of Georgia School of Law and a consultant for the UN in conflict and post-conflict regions, shared insightful perspectives on the workings of the UN. His speech encouraged young participants to work together, incorporate diverse ideas, and contribute to the success of VMUN-24.

Further speeches from Meiyammai Ramanathan, the Director-General, and Adam Meshach, the Secretary-General, enriched the ceremony, culminating in the traditional gavel hit to formally mark the beginning of the debates. The Executive Board was introduced, highlighting the leadership team behind the event's organization.

The ceremony concluded on a cultural note with a beautiful classical dance performance by students of Vaels International School, leaving the audience inspired and eager for the substantive discussions and diplomatic simulations that would follow in the days ahead.

UNSC

Chaired by: Hariroopan Mathan

Vice Chair : Prisha Prem

Director: Armaan Verghese

AGENDA: Discussion of Ongoing conflicts around the world

The day began with an informal session, where the chair provided essential guidance to first-time delegates, boosting their confidence. The committee then proceeded with roll call and moved to a formal session following a motion by Pakistan. Delegates engaged in discussions to select an agenda through majority voting, ultimately taking a brief break to finalize their decision.

Upon reconvening, multiple agenda proposals were discussed before the committee accepted a proposal from the United States. The session commenced with the General Speaker's List, beginning with Israel discussing the Israel-Palestine conflict. Palestine called for an apology and sovereignty, while the USA emphasized counter-terrorism under Article 51. France proposed a peace treaty, and Germany detailed humanitarian efforts in Gaza.

Transitioning into an informal session after informative presentations, the committee returned to formal proceedings with updates on crises involving Israeli drones in Lebanon and Syria's alliance with Rojava's Kurdish minority under the Assad regime.

The day concluded successfully with a motion to adjourn, marking the end of productive deliberations on complex global conflicts.

UNODC

Chair: Meiyammai Ramanathan

Vice chair: Mohammed Farhan and Farah Mohamed

Director: Namya Soni

AGENDA: Discussing the proliferation of death rates due to the violence and coercion of drug cartels in Latin, Central, and South American countries as a form of organized crime.

The session began with Uruguay motioning for roll call and then transitioning into formal debate. Venezuela kicked off the General Speakers List (GSL) with enthusiasm, followed by Finland and other delegates sharing their perspectives.

Colombia later motioned for an unmoderated caucus, temporarily shifting the focus. Poland subsequently proposed a moderated caucus to discuss strategies for controlling drug routes, which garnered majority support amidst spirited debates, notably from Russia.

Crisis Updates:

First Update: Thirteen Brazilian sharpnose sharks were found in Rio de Janeiro with traces of cocaine, highlighting drug cartel activities. Additional animals, including hippos, horses,



zebras, and crocodiles, were used by the Sinaloa Cartel to cause chaos in Colombian parks. Following these incidents, 'El Chapo' was apprehended by the USA, leading to his wife, Emma Coronel Aispuro, assuming leadership amid escalating tensions in South America.

Brazil, USA, Colombia, and other delegates responded to these developments during speeches.

Second Update: Emma Coronel addressed the committee, asserting unity among various cartels under her leadership, demanding El Chapo's release from US custody. This call was firmly rejected by US President Joe Biden, prompting condemnation from the Russian Federation, which offered symbolic gestures of peace.

Emma Coronel emphasized retaliation if her demands were not met, criticizing both the USA and the Mexican government for their roles in El Chapo's arrest and pledging intensified cartel activities globally.

The committee remains engaged in navigating these escalating tensions and potential global repercussions.

UNHRC

UNHRC Committee Update DAY 1!

Chaired by: Adam Meshach

Vice Chairs: Rinee Roy, Srivardhan Shunmuganand

First Session:

The session commenced with China's agenda passing, initiating discussions among the delegates. Algeria began the General Speakers List (GSL) with a speech advocating for harsh penalties, followed by Ghana and USA after Brazil yielded time.

Throughout the session, multiple points of order were raised, indicating active participation. Pakistan faced criticism for recent actions, and time was predominantly yielded to the USA. Saudi Arabia expressed its stance briefly before yielding to the USA again. Accusations against Japan regarding classified information led to tensions, culminating in China's suspension for disrespectful remarks toward the USA.

After lunch, the committee reconvened, experiencing initial procedural challenges but eventually settling on a topic: curbing extrajudicial killings. A moderated caucus ensued, with a vibrant 20-speaker list, where delegates passionately discussed solutions from diverse national perspectives.

Second Session:

Post-lunch, the committee regained momentum, focusing on the complexities of state versus federal law. Despite initial voting challenges and failed moderated topics, the delegates persevered, culminating in a robust discussion on curbing extrajudicial killings. Each speaker brought forth unique ideologies and solutions, showcasing a high level of engagement and commitment to addressing pressing global issues.

Overall, both sessions of the committee demonstrated active participation, procedural

challenges, and ultimately fruitful discussions on critical topics, highlighting the diverse perspectives and diplomatic skills of the delegates involved.

UNGA

Chaired by: Mithil Anend
Vice Chairs: Alan Prabhu and Anusha Chandra

After establishing the agenda to discuss the Cold War, delegates presented their General Speakers List (GSL) speeches allocated by the chair. East Germany, formerly allied with the Soviet Union, criticized their former ally's actions, prompting Points of Information (POIs) from West Germany and Yugoslavia disputing these claims.

West Germany advocated for capitalism as a solution to end the Cold War, countered by Cuba and Malta emphasizing a comprehensive resolution for all affected nations. Afghanistan's delegate, now representing Mujahideen extremists after an assassination, faced opposition for diverging from government positions.

The United States, a key Cold War participant, delivered a less compelling GSL speech, prompting further debate among intrigued delegates. The session underscored diverse perspectives on Cold War legacies and contemporary implications for international relations.

IBC

Chaired by: Hamsika Chakilam
Vice Chair: Sanjana Roy

Session 1:

The first session began with a formal debate on the agenda of biological weapons, with most countries condemning their use and directing criticism towards the Soviet Union for allegations related to malaria and anthrax. The Soviet Union exercised its right to reply before the debate resumed.

Session 2:

Following a lunch break, the second session commenced with a moderated caucus initiated by the United States, focusing on analyzing the effectiveness of existing international treaties in preventing biological warfare. Delegates reaffirmed commitment to the Geneva Protocol, while the majority proposed future actions for prevention of the use of biological weapons and emphasized the need for international cooperation, particularly in light of the Biological Weapons Convention's pending implementation.



As discussions progressed, delegates presented proactive measures aligned with global security concerns. The session concluded with a motion to adjourn, marking the successful end of the first day's formal proceedings.

IPC

Chaired by: Uma Jwala Ayer
Vice Chairs: Nidhana Thamaraiselvan

IPC reporters meticulously observed, analyzed, and reported on discussion and debates between delegates across various committees. Additionally, they actively engaged in debates, offering diverse perspectives on global issues. The highlight of the debate was the Berlin Wall's Cold War symbolism, as reporters efficiently linked its historical impact to contemporary border control debates.

Debate topics-

UNODC- "Sensationalist reporting on cartel violence helps or hinder efforts to combat organized crime?"

UNHRC- "Mental Health and the Death Penalty: Should there be ethical considerations for executing mentally ill individuals?"

UNGA/UNSC- "Berlin Wall: Symbol of division or necessary border control?"
"Soviet-Afghan War: Liberation effort or imperialist invasion?"

ECOSOC-

Labor Market: Palestinian workers in Israel - exploitation or opportunity?

IBC- Media Responsibility: Reporting on biological weapons without causing panic
"Deterrence vs. Disarmament: Which approach is more effective against bioweapons?"

ECOSOC

Chaired by: U. Prem Kumar
Vice Chairs: Jeynikil Nadaar and Zaiera Akhtar

Delegates from various countries raised a wide range of issues and perspectives during the GSL:

- **Pakistan** highlighted economic issues and expressed support for Palestine.
- **The USA** discussed sending medical shipments to Palestine and faced questions about funding Hamas indirectly.



- **Ukraine** offered aid to Gaza and raised concerns about economic impacts.
- **Turkey** emphasized its role as a refuge for Gaza's displaced civilians and urged immediate action from Palestine.
- **Israel** condemned Palestine's actions and proposed solutions for Gaza.
- **Morocco** highlighted humanitarian efforts in Gaza and took a neutral stance.
- **Norway** discussed economic downturns and social impacts due to conflict.
- **Palestine** accused Israel of causing all issues and criticized the splitting of land.
- **The UAE** raised safety concerns and highlighted casualties in Gaza.
- **Japan** called for urgent support and discussed investments in technology.
- **Hamas** criticized international interference and emphasized their role in providing healthcare.
- **Hong Kong** discussed the oil crisis and humanitarian aid efforts.
- **Yemen** highlighted unemployment in Gaza and called for global support.
- **Qatar** advocated for peace and justice between Israel and Palestine.
- **Portugal** proposed enhancing humanitarian aid and stability.
- **Argentina, Bhutan, Italy, Brazil, Algeria, Mexico, Russia, Nigeria, UK, Germany, Libya**, and others expressed various positions supporting either Palestine, Israel, or advocating for peace and humanitarian aid.

The session concluded with motions passed for enhancing humanitarian aid and economic stability, reflecting the diverse viewpoints and ongoing discussions within the committee.

DAY 2 (03.08.2024)

UNSC

Chaired by: Hariroopan Mathan

Vice Chair : Prisha Prem

Director: Armaan Verghese

AGENDA: Discussion of Ongoing conflicts around the world

1. **Initial Session:** The day began with a motion from Sudan to move on to the formal session. India and Canada were at the center of discussions about the Hamas-Israel conflict, and Canada faced criticism and suspension due to a comment made about the EB's common sense.
2. **Crisis Updates:**
 - **December 24, 2025:** Canada launched a new software company, earning millions overnight. Syria accused Canada of stealing this information.
 - **New Delhi Cyber Attacks:** India accused Canada of stealing Aadhar card information, leading to strained relations.
 - **December 25, 2025:** India announced a meeting with Switzerland and PM Narendra Modi expressed strong hostility towards Canada.
 - **December 26, 2025:** Canada's Auto Hall was bombarded by a RAW agent with a Canadian passport.
 - **December 27, 2025:** RAW agents confessed to ISI involvement.
3. **International Reactions:**



- **Syria:** Accused Canada of violating sovereignty and stealing intellectual property.
- **India:** Claims Canada had ulterior motives, with ongoing tension and accusations of data theft.
- **Canada:** Denied accusations, stated they started a joint investigation. Suggested Pakistan is deflecting blame.
- **Israel:** Defended their invasion of Gaza as a response to Hamas' actions.

The situation involves a mix of accusations, diplomatic tensions, and geopolitical maneuvering, with significant implications for international relations.

UNODC

Chair: Meiyammai Ramanathan

Vice chair: Mohammed Farhan and Farah Mohamed

Director: Namya Soni

AGENDA: Discussing the proliferation of death rates due to the violence and coercion of drug cartels in Latin, Central, and South American countries as a form of organized crime.

CRISIS:

1st Update:

- **Shark Incident:** Thirteen Brazilian sharpnose sharks off Rio de Janeiro tested positive for cocaine. This led to the discovery that other animals, including hippos, horses, zebras, and crocodiles, were also involved, likely part of a chaotic scheme by the Sinaloa Cartel to create panic in Colombia.
- **Sinaloa Cartel Chaos:** Following El Chapo's arrest and the ensuing chaos in South America, Emma Coronel Aispuro was unanimously elected as the new Chief of the Sinaloa Cartel.
- **Delegates' Response:** The delegates from Brazil, USA, Colombia, and others began their speeches.

2nd Update:

- **Emma Coronel's Speech:**
 - **Cartel Unity:** Emma Coronel announced that all major cartels are now united under the banner of the Greater Sinaloa Cartel.
 - **Conditions for Peace:** She demanded the release of her husband, El Chapo, and an apology from Joe Biden. She warned of increased violence and chaos worldwide if her conditions were not met.
 - **Criticism of Mexico:** Coronel also condemned the Mexican government for its inaction.
- **Joe Biden's Response:**
 - **Rejection of Demands:** Biden firmly stated that El Chapo would not be released under any circumstances.



- **Russian Offer:** The Russian Federation condemned the USA's stance and sent cookies and a fruit basket to console Emma Coronel.

3rd Update:

- **Joe Biden's Apology:**
 - **Acknowledgment of Mistakes:** Biden admitted to the mistakes made by the USA regarding El Chapo's arrest and escape, revealing that the USA's prolonged dishonesty was due to ego and a false belief that the cartel would dissolve without their leader.
 - **Cartel Threat:** He highlighted the ongoing threat posed by the Greater Sinaloa Cartel, urging global cooperation to counter the cartel's influence and actions.

This situation remains highly volatile, with the Sinaloa Cartel threatening global stability and high tensions between the USA and cartel factions. The international community's response will be critical in addressing this crisis.

1. **Emma Coronel's Situation:**
 - **Arrested:** Emma Coronel has been arrested and is awaiting trial by the Supreme Court. Her dramatic speeches and threats have significantly heightened the crisis.
2. **Committee Proceedings:**
 - **Delegates' Speeches:** The session proceeded with speeches from the delegates of Russia, Germany, and Colombia.
 - **Resolution Failure:** A proposed resolution failed due to a procedural issue. A point of order was raised because the resolution lacked a title, leading to the committee's failure to pass it.

The combination of high-profile arrests, and procedural failures in the committee underscores the complex and unstable nature of the current global situation. The unresolved issues and ongoing crises will likely continue to dominate international discussions and actions.

UNHRC

Chaired by: Adam Meshach
Vice Chairs: Rinee Roy, Srivardhan Shunmuganand

Update 1: Initial Crisis Developments

- **China Official's Announcement:** During an international forum, a Chinese official made a controversial announcement regarding China's stance on potentially abolishing the death penalty. This official was subsequently captured. The main suspects for this incident were the United States, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.
- **U.S. Apprehensions:** The United States apprehended several Uyghur Muslims on



suspicion of involvement in the incident, only to later determine that they were innocent.

- **Joe Biden's Incident:** President Joe Biden was reported to have used the women's restroom, which sparked rumors of drug use. Biden explained this behavior as a result of jet lag and emphasized that restroom access should be based on individual needs rather than gender constructs.
- **China's Response:** China issued aggressive statements about counteracting any ideologies opposing their stance and demanded immediate explanations from the suspected parties.

Suspects' Statements:

- **USA:** Denied that President Biden was on narcotics, attributing his restroom use to jet lag.
- **Afghanistan:** Denied involvement in the kidnapping, citing their diplomatic relations with China.

Update 2: Escalation

- **Ransom Demand:** The country responsible for the kidnapping (Pakistan) demanded 5 million units of their currency and one "buck token" as compensation for the release of the Chinese official.
- **Narcotics Confirmation:** It was confirmed that President Biden was indeed under the influence of narcotics, leading to his nickname "Sleepy Joe."
- **Human Rights Violations:** Pakistan indicated a willingness to breach human rights in their efforts to secure justice for the Uyghur Muslims.

Update 3: Resolution

- **China's Official:** China confirmed that their official was safely returned.

The situation reflects intense international tension and dramatic political developments, including high-profile executions and diplomatic conflicts.

IBC

Chaired by: Hamsika Chakilam
Vice Chairs: Sanjana Roy

Update 1 of the crisis was a breaking news report detailing a mysterious outbreak of a virus at a U.S. military base in the Nevada desert. The facility's nature and the outbreak's severity sparked widespread speculation about a potential biological weapons incident.

In response, the United States delegate attributed the outbreak to the region's high desert setting and the likeliness of respiratory illnesses like hypoxia, dismissing any connection to biological weapons and citing SARS as a comparable example. Several countries proposed collaboration between the Western and Eastern blocs to contain the illness. Simultaneously, other nations urged increased transparency from both the United States and the Soviet Union.



Rival Nations Engaged in Secret Biological Arms Race

Washington/Moscow, April 9, 1972 - In a stunning revelation that has sent shockwaves through the international community, it has been confirmed that both the United States and the Soviet Union were engaged in clandestine biological weapons programs during the Cold War. Each nation independently developed highly lethal pathogens, including chimeric viruses combining elements of bat-borne and human influenza strains, engineered for maximum transmissibility and resistance to antibiotics, for potential military use. While the two superpowers were unaware of each other's programs, the potential for catastrophic consequences is now clear. As the world grapples with the implications of this discovery, tensions between the US and USSR have reached a new height.

Global Panic as Deadly Virus Spreads, Black Market Emerges

New York/Moscow/Tokyo, April 15, 1972 - The world is gripped by fear as the Nevada Strain continues its relentless spread. Cases have now been confirmed in multiple countries across Europe and Asia, overwhelming healthcare systems and causing widespread panic. The World Health Organization has declared a global pandemic, urging nations to implement strict quarantine measures and accelerate vaccine development.

Amidst the global crisis, a thriving black market for the Nevada Strain has emerged. Criminal organizations and rogue states are acquiring the deadly pathogen with the intent to use it for blackmail, terrorism, or profit. Reports of extortion attempts and threats to release the virus in major cities have heightened global tensions and sparked fears of a new era of biological warfare.

Adding to the global turmoil, disturbing allegations have surfaced against both the Soviet Union and Japan. While initially offering humanitarian aid, the Soviet Union has been secretly stockpiling the Nevada Strain for potential weaponization. Furthermore, evidence suggests that Japan has been conducting clandestine research into weaponizing the virus, posing a grave threat to international security. These revelations have deepened the crisis and intensified calls for accountability from all involved nations.

IBC reached a resolution with the committee unanimously voting to prohibit development and production of biological weapons.

UNGA

Chaired by: Mithil Anend
Vice Chairs: Alan Prabhu and Anusha Chandra

CRISIS:- Update 1: Initial Developments



- **Gorbachev's Kidnapping:** Mikhail Gorbachev visited Afghanistan to oversee troop withdrawal but was kidnapped. The Soviet Union accused the Mujahideen of the kidnapping to undermine Soviet interests in the region and demanded Gorbachev's immediate release.
- **International Reaction:**
 - **UN and NAM:** Called for a thorough investigation into the kidnapping, suspecting possible third-party involvement.
 - **Rumors:** Unverified rumors suggested involvement by Cuba and Yugoslavia.
- **Important Speakers:**
 - **Cuba:** The delegate from Cuba convinced representatives of their non-involvement.
 - **Yugoslavia:** The committee leaned towards considering Yugoslavia's possible involvement.
 - **Soviet Union:** The Soviet argument did not fully convince delegates, and Points of Order (POIs) raised by other delegates were not adequately addressed.

Update 2: Escalation

- **China's Announcement:**
 - **Possession of Gorbachev:** China publicly claimed possession of Mikhail Gorbachev and declared that Afghanistan was now under Chinese authority.
 - **DPRK Support:** North Korea (DPRK) confirmed support for China and the kidnapping, aligning with China's new role as the leader of the communist bloc, which China labeled as the "3rd Superpower."
- **Interpol and NAM:**
 - **Interpol:** Confirmed involvement of Malta and hinted at NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) disputes.
 - **NAM:** Accusations were exchanged within NAM.
 - **China-South Korea Relations:** There were controversial personal relations between the Chinese representative and the First Lady of South Korea, adding another layer of complexity.
- **Important Speakers:**
 - **Afghanistan:** Delegates from Afghanistan claimed they could extricate themselves from Chinese control with international support.
 - **China:** Asserted they had provided aid to Afghanistan but faced a POI from Afghanistan accusing China of raiding rather than aiding.
 - **Malta:** Stated a lack of resources to support China.

Resolution Status:

- **Rejected Resolutions:** All proposed resolutions addressing the crisis were rejected.

IPC

Chaired by: Uma Jwala Ayer
Vice Chairs: Nidhana Thamaraiselvan



IPC reporters diligently conducted press conferences following their participation in committees, where they listened attentively to various issues and crises unfolding across six different committees. They posed insightful questions aimed at understanding and addressing these challenges, contributing to the overall success of the sessions.

Here's a summary of the press conference questions and responses:

UNODC

CNN Cable News Network

1. To Portugal:
 - Question: By decriminalizing drug possession, isn't Portugal effectively ignoring its moral responsibility to safeguard its citizens and potentially masking internal criminal records? How do you justify this approach given the ongoing drug cartel violence?
 - Follow-up: According to which source is drug possession or consumption considered a threat to public health? Isn't public health a priority?
2. Portugal's Response: The delegate of Portugal would likely argue that decriminalization is aimed at addressing drug addiction as a public health issue rather than a criminal one. By treating drug use as a health problem, Portugal focuses on providing support and rehabilitation rather than punitive measures, which can reduce overall harm and violence associated with drug trafficking. The approach is intended to improve public health and reduce the burden on the criminal justice system.
3. To China:
 - Question: With persistent reports of Chinese criminal networks supplying precursor chemicals for synthetic opioids like fentanyl to Mexican drug cartels, how can the Chinese government justify its commitment to any policy? Can the delegate of China provide CNN with any credible reasons to trust their policies?
4. China's Response: The delegate of China would likely emphasize the country's commitment to combating drug trafficking and its efforts to crack down on illegal activities, including the supply of precursor chemicals. They might present evidence of enforcement actions against criminal networks and cooperation with international bodies to address drug trafficking issues.
5. To Russia:
 - Question: How can the Russian government justify its criticism of Western drug policies when there has been a documented increase in drug cartel violence fueled by synthetic opioids, including precursors originating from Russia?
6. Russia's Response: The delegate of Russia might argue that their criticism of Western drug policies is based on concerns about their effectiveness and impact. They could acknowledge issues related to synthetic opioids but emphasize their own measures to combat drug trafficking and the need for global cooperation to address the problem comprehensively.

UNSC



To the Delegate of Israel:

- Question: What's the strategy to ensure Israel's national security?
- Response: Israel's strategy includes securing its shoreline to prevent unauthorized access and ensuring that no Hamas members infiltrate or enter their boundaries. This involves stringent border controls, surveillance, and military operations as needed to safeguard national security.

To the Delegate of Canada:

- Question: Will getting suspended for disciplinary action make the delegate change his point of view towards the EB?
- Response: Canada maintains that the committee should remain open to questions and criticism. The delegate emphasized that disciplinary actions should not influence the position on how the EB operates or the stance taken on any issue. Open dialogue and constructive criticism are crucial for effective committee functioning.

To the Delegate of the United States of America:

- Question: What measures is the United States of America taking to protect global peace?
- Response: The USA is committed to promoting global peace by assisting other countries in crisis situations and supporting international peacekeeping efforts. This includes diplomatic interventions, humanitarian aid, and military support when necessary to maintain and restore peace.

To the Delegate of DPRK:

- Question: What is the recent development in North Korea's military?
- Response: North Korea is currently focused on developing and testing nuclear weapons within the boundaries of their maritime territory. This development is a significant aspect of their military strategy and has implications for regional and global security.

To the Delegate of Japan:

- Question: Will Japan support the Philippines in terms of wars?
- Response: Japan will not provide military support to the Philippines in times of war. However, Japan supports the Philippines through diplomatic channels and fosters strong bilateral relations in various non-military aspects.



Chaired by: U. Prem Kumar
Vice Chairs: Jeynikil Nadaar and Zaiera Akhtar

Here's a summary of the latest developments and responses from various delegates:

Israel

- **Current Efforts:** Israel is working on a free trade zone in Gaza and has laid out a roadmap for economic development.
 - **Question:** How can your economic development support Israel and Palestine?
 - **Response:** While current efforts have not yet shown significant benefits, Israel aims to use economic development as a tool to enhance stability and support both Israeli and Palestinian economies. The goal is to create economic opportunities that can lead to peace and cooperation.
- **International Criticism:**
 - **Question:** How do you respond to international criticism regarding actions taken in Gaza?
 - **Response:** Israel defends its actions, stating they are justified in response to the 1,197 civilian casualties caused by Hamas. The Israeli government maintains that its measures are necessary for national security and the protection of its citizens.

Qatar

- **Question:** How has the oil crisis affected your oil-rich country, and what are your plans to address it?
 - **Response:** Qatar would address the oil crisis through strategic adjustments in production, exploring alternative energy sources, and strengthening international partnerships to stabilize the economy.

Palestine

- **Main Struggle:**
 - **Question:** What is the main struggle for Palestine?
 - **Response:** The primary challenges are survival, unemployment, and economic instability. Palestine is focused on addressing these issues amid ongoing conflict and occupation.

Azerbaijan

- **Question:** How has Russia's aggressive actions affected Azerbaijan?
 - **Response:** Azerbaijan views Russia's actions as a threat and is seeking alliances with other nations, such as China, to counterbalance Soviet influence. The country is focused on securing its sovereignty and stability in the face of regional aggression.

Russia

- **Recent Developments:**



- **Declaration of War:** Russia has declared war and is suspending the ECOSOC mandate in favor of a communist UNSC mandate.
- **Request for Troops:** Norway has requested Russian weapons and troops and agreed to become a communist state under Soviet rule.
- **Support for Allies:** Russia is supporting communist states like Pakistan and is engaging in strategic alliances.
- **Questioning Offer for International Help:**
 - **Response:** Russia questions why international help was requested only after their initial aid was provided and asserts its power through military aid and support.
- **War Threats:**
 - **Question:** Why should Poland change its name or face war?
 - **Response:** Russia is using threats to coerce Poland into compliance, showing aggressive tactics in expanding its influence.

Afghanistan

- **Recent Crisis:**
 - **Response:** Afghanistan is dealing with the fallout of its leader being shot by Pakistani troops. The situation has escalated tensions with Pakistan and other regional actors.

UAE

- **Communist Announcement:**
 - **Response:** The UAE has announced its transition to communism. Despite concerns about oil supply and economic stability, the UAE assures that it has sufficient resources.

Somalia

- **Surrender:**
 - **Response:** Somalia has surrendered to the USSR, believing it to be the best option amidst its ongoing crisis.

Belarus

- **Support for France:**
 - **Response:** Belarus offers military aid and weapons to support France and other allies in their opposition to Soviet control.

Turkey

- **Reaction to Soviet Rule:**
 - **Response:** Turkey is vocally opposed to Soviet expansion and is rallying support for resistance against Soviet rule. The delegate assures Palestine of eventual support in overthrowing Soviet influence.

These responses reflect a complex and rapidly evolving geopolitical situation with shifting



alliances, ongoing conflicts, and significant regional and international implications.

ECOSOC also reached a resolution to promote most aspects of the two-state solution of Israel and Palestine and requested the UNDP to help with rebuilding of critical infrastructure.