



# NEWSLETTER

13-14-15TH DEC 2019

# 14TH DEC

# THE OPENING CEREMONY

## SPEECHES & CHEERS

The conference began with illustrative speeches from both the Secretariat members like the Secretariat like the Secretary General and the President- both of whom made it a point to emphasize and bring light to the purpose of a Model United Nations Conference and what it entails. Mr. Ishan Joshi, the Secretary General touched upon the core values on which the Bishop's MUN was founded, and a brief history of what it meant to be a part of the United Nations Organisation.



The ceremony was decorated by a very insightful talk from Mr. Gautam Bambawale, who is an IFS officer, having played an incredibly important role as an Indian Diplomat to China, holding offices in the PMO Office, Indian Embassy at the Washington DC, Indian Embassy in Bhutan, as well as being the High Commissioner of India to Pakistan. He shared interesting insights into his long and bejeweled career, having played major roles in the signing of the Indo-US Nuclear Deal, and many such matters of significance.

The highlight of the ceremony was his take on Pakistan's foreign policy in a segment of his speech which was met with a loud cheer from the audience. Overall, the show opened on a high note.

**14TH DEC**

# UNGA 1- DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

## DISCUSSING THE PREVENTION OF ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

The First Committee deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime. It considers all disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments. The First Committee sessions are structured into three distinctive stages: General debate, Thematic discussions and Action on drafts. Here at Bishops MUN, we followed a similar trail. The committee began with the rules of procedures explained by the Executive Board members- Anshul Parekh and Nitant Bhagwat.

The committee's agenda was Prevention of Arms Race in Outer Space. Almost all delegates in the committee acknowledged the fact that weaponization of space was inevitable in the near future but they spoke about how every country's main aim should be betterment and advancement of humanity and not showing superiority. Whether celestial bodies and outer space was owned by humans was an issue of debate. A few countries felt that since man is the one who has discovered space and there is no other entity known to exist who could exercise control, it becomes man's property by default, while the others felt that humankind has absolutely no authority over outer space, therefore we should use it wisely and peacefully. Establishment of an arms race in outer space would also disturb the natural balance and any malfunction could also lead to mass destruction. Most countries were fully against the establishment of an arms race in outer space except USA which has been promoting arms in every field. USA being a world power is clearly misusing its authority and almost all the countries discouraged this misuse. The opinion of countries like Rwanda was that the main concern of the UN should be the overall development of all nations and, even though some countries might disagree, an arms race in outer space was a path diverting them from their goal. There was aggression between the delegates of Russia and USA as the delegate of Russia first called out USA by calling it the single country which was supporting and promoting arms race in every field. He also said that Russia would not hesitate to take military action against USA if it took any step that threatened to disrupt the peace of Russia or any other country. All in all, a pretty eventful start to the two-day debate

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# UNGA 2- ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

## THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN THE PREVENTION OF RADIATION THREAT IN CENTRAL ASIA

The Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee) of the General Assembly deals with issues relating to economic growth and development such as macroeconomic policy questions; financing for development; sustainable development; human settlements; globalization and interdependence; eradication of poverty; operational activities for development; agriculture development, food security and nutrition; information and communications technologies for development; and towards global partnerships.

Explaining the mandate of the committee, the Executive Board members, Aaryan Kadri, Mehul Joshi proceeded to explain the rules of procedure of the committee to the delegates. The committee practised the UN for MUN procedure as opposed to the UNA USA procedure usually used by MUNs in the circuit. In this committee the role of international community in the prevention of radiation threat in central Asia was discussed. Various sources and causes of radiation were discussed. Some countries spoke about how nuclear power plants require heavy water and not normal water to generate electricity. Heavy water reflects most of the uranium radiation but some of it is always stored in it and the power plants always ignore this fact. It is neglected and let out into water bodies without treating the water to remove the little amount of uranium stored in it first. Next topic under discussion was the awareness about radiation threat. All countries had different opinions as to who should be educated about the threat radiation carries. Most countries agreed on the fact that people who were already affected or at a high risk should be the first ones to be educated and then we should move on to informing others as to how to prevent getting affected. For example children should be educated about the where the mines are, how to stay away from them and why to stay away from them. Some countries provided a better solution by saying we should educate the miners so that they themselves will ensure that the kids stay away from mines. By the time most people get to know about radiation threat in central asia, they have already been affected. That is the single most prevailing problem that needs to be looked upon and provided a solution too.

**14TH DEC**

# UNGA 3- SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN, AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE

## DISCUSSING THE CAUSE OF CONFLICT AND PROMOTION OF PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

The Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, or the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM), focuses on issues dealing with fundamental human rights in the international community. It promotes and enforces basic freedoms and ideals meant to be enjoyed by the entire international community such as the right to life, the expression of cultures, the freedom of political participation, the protection of children's rights, and the promotion of social development, among many others. SOCHUM derives its legitimacy from the original United Nations Charter and operates with the goal of designing peaceful settlements for issues within the large spectrum of social, humanitarian, and cultural complications in the international community. This body does so by initiating studies that encourage the proposal of recommendations for the promotion of international cooperation and fundamental freedoms for all. The Chairperson of SOCHUM aimed to brief the delegates on their role and give them a chance to truly grasp the objectives of such a committee. Sir had an interactive discussion with the delegates to make them understand the duties, or rather mandate, of SOCHUM. The scenario he proposed was the rights of women in a war torn country, asking if this particular scenario could be discussed in a committee like SOCHUM. The discussion was initially fraught with confusion, with some delegates saying that women's rights could be discussed and others disagreeing. The confusion was cleared with the Executive Board, Saumya Mukhopadhyay and Arnav Dev explaining that SOCHUM's primary job is to protect the cultural communities, the indigenous peoples and their cultural rights. SOCHUM's job is not to resolve conflicts regarding security, but rather ensuring welfare and upliftment of deprived cultures and thinking of ways to secure their human rights. SOCHUM aims to protect indigenous cultures whether in conflict-ridden areas or not. The chair added that a SOCHUM delegate always scans the room in terms of people's culture and groups them in a similar manner. Priorities of a SOCHUM person revolve only around culture. Before this makeshift workshop, the countries had banded together to discuss the terrorism prevalent in the African nations, war-torn countries and other relevant problems threatening the stability of the entire continent. Solutions were ranging from good relations, military and medical aid, stopping terrorist and militant groups and even interference from non African nations. A committee like SOCHUM truly reflects the need of the hour to defend and grant inalienable and fundamental human and cultural rights to the deprived cultures all around the world to build a discrimination-free tomorrow.

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# UNGA 4- SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE

## DISCUSSING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NON-SELFGOVERNING TERRITORIES

The United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee (also known as the Special Political and Decolonization Committee or SPECPOL or C4) is one of six main committees of the United Nations General Assembly. It deals with a diverse set of political issues, including UN peacekeeping and peaceful uses of outer space. When it was first created, the Fourth Committee was solely responsible for trusteeship- and decolonization-related matters. The Fourth Committee deals with: decolonization-related items, the effects of atomic radiation, questions relating to information, a comprehensive review of the question of peacekeeping operations, review of special political missions, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East, the report of the Special Committee on Israeli Practices and international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

Chaired by Hiranmai Rao and Celestina Chacko, the committee went off to a good start. The agenda for this committee was discussing the socio-economic interests of non self governing countries. Since the beginning the debate revolved around colonisation and the rights of the colonised. With this, a lot of countries, particularly those with a history of being colonised, were eagerly in favour of granting independence to Non Self-Governing Countries (NSGCs) and introducing the concept of self governance and freedom to these deprived nations. The various countries talked about their experiences with colonialism and about the problems faced by existing colonies. The problems ranged from obesity, sanitation, climate change, political dynamics and even economic problems. Argentina expressed it's disapproval of the forceful capture of their Falkland Islands territory by Britain. It firmly held the belief that decolonization gives people the opportunity to make their own decisions. Other countries like Bangladesh narrated it's harrowing experiences of a violent regime. Overall, it was a very illustrious debate that included everything from accusations to rebuttals, and finally, block-building.

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# UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

## DISCUSSING THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN PALESTINE AND OTHER OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC; French: Conseil des droits de l'homme des Nations unies CDH) is a United Nations body whose mission is to promote and protect human rights around the world. The UNHRC has 47 members elected for staggered three-year terms on a regional group basis. The headquarters of UNHRC is in Geneva, Switzerland. The UNHRC investigates allegations of breaches of human rights in UN member states, and addresses important thematic human rights issues such as freedom of association and assembly, freedom of expression,[6] freedom of belief and religion, women's rights, LGBT rights, and the rights of racial and ethnic minorities. The UNHRC was established by the UN General Assembly on March 15, 2006 (by resolution A/RES/60/251) to replace the UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR, herein CHR) that had been strongly criticised for allowing countries with poor human rights records to be members. UN Secretaries General Kofi Annan and Ban Ki-moon, former president of the council Doru Costea, the European Union, Canada, and the United States have accused the UNHRC of focusing disproportionately on the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, and many allege an anti-Israel bias – the Council has resolved more resolutions condemning Israel than the rest of the world combined. The UNHRC works closely with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and engages the UN's special procedures.

The Executive Board- Kanishk Joshipura and Manasi Kamthe explained the importance of the rules of procedures, and the committee listened attentively. The debate steered the committee in a very peculiar direction as Human Rights Violations were brought up and cited by many countries present in the committee. The Arab countries mostly stood by their stance throughout the debate which demanded statehood for Palestine, and attacked a row of countries on account of their Human Rights violations in the Arab and Middle East.

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# THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## DISCUSSING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH EMPHASIS ON SDGS

The Economic and Social Council is at the heart of the United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. It is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals. It is also responsible for the follow-up to major UN conferences and summits. The UN Charter established ECOSOC in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations. The committee was chaired by Divyam Wadhwa & Anshul Sharma.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council began the much-awaited session with an introduction of the member of the General Speakers List (GSL), and proceeded into formal-informal debate, the agenda being the discussion of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, with emphasis on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs, also known as Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015, and are continuing to be discussed upon. The GSL saw many countries analyzed the situations of their own with regard to sustainability and suggest measures to improve the state of developing countries. Countries such as Sweden expressed that they would be more than willing to lend support to developing countries. There were talks of coming together and re-allotting resources based on who has dire needs. There were moments engulfed with laughter, as the Chairperson requested that the delegates “utilise the breakfast that they had by speaking louder”. The delegate of Sudan brought the idea of creating specific centers for the poor, where they eat the food they make, as a solution to the problem of poverty. This led to a babble of opposition, as well as a motion raised by Norway to enter into an informal mode of debate, which was passed. The session was filled with interesting comments on the nature of investment and taxes, and its effects on the poor. After a break for lunch, the formal-informal session was reinstated, with Denmark bringing up the reduction of gender inequality and poverty, reduction of Tobacco usage by Columbia and Egypt about over performing. An altercation between the previously red and blue, the delegates of Russia and the United States of America on their respective presidents, as well as the banning of abortion. Overall, however, the day ended on a peaceful note, with the discussion of SDGs.

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# WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

## DISCUSSING THE GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health. It was established on 7 April 1948, and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The WHO is a member of the United Nations Development Group. Its predecessor, the Health Organization, was an agency of the League of Nations. The WHO constitution has been signed by 61 countries (all 51 member countries and 10 others) on 22 July 1946, with the first meeting of the World Health Assembly finishing on 24 July 1948. It incorporated the Office International d'Hygiène Publique and the League of Nations Health Organization. Since its establishment, it has played a leading role in the eradication of smallpox. Its current priorities include communicable diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, Ebola, malaria and tuberculosis; the mitigation of the effects of non-communicable diseases such as sexual and reproductive health, development, and aging; nutrition, food security and healthy eating; occupational health; substance abuse; and driving the development of reporting, publications, and networking. The WHO started with a GSL (general speaker's list). The GSL started with the delegate of New Zealand describing health spoke about the WHO and when was it established. The delegate also spoke about how the health of the people began to improve in the 1840s and due to the improvement in the health of the children, the mortality rates also dropped. The life expectancy was 76 for men and 81 for women. As there was an increase in the life expectancy of men and women, the infant rate started to decline from the second half of the twentieth century. Then, the delegate of Denmark spoke about the health of the children in Denmark. Denmark has an important role for sustainable development. Its goal is that everyone should achieve the goal of good health. Then the delegate of Somalia spoke about the health of children in Somalia. Somalia is one of the poorest countries of the world. 1 out of 7 children do not live more than 5 years. The prime reason is that they do not get clean drinking water and better sanitation facilities. Next, the delegate of USA spoke about the conditions of the children in USA. USA was created to make the world a better place. USA's main steps were environmental protection, housing initiatives, etc. Next, the delegate of Japan spoke about the conditions in his country. Japan is a country where people still suffer. The delegate also discussed about the situation of the kids in Japan and how children are the most important treasure. After the delegate of Japan, the delegate of China spoke about the conditions in their country. They spoke about how the children fall sick due to air and water pollution. The prime reason was the use of coal in cooking, both in rural and urban areas. Due to usage of coal, China has one of the worst air qualities. To make China a better country, sustainable resources have been used. After China, it was India's turn to speak about the condition of children. In India, children are pretty vulnerable to diseases. Small scale industries dump their waste into rivers that often cause waterborne diseases. After India, the EBs asked the delegates to refine their information. A formal-informal session was conducted, majority of them supporting the formal-informal session motion. The motion got passed and the duration of the motion was 15 minutes.

The debate continued in a similar manner as the Executive Board members, Abeer Tiwari and Muskaan Chaube, held the helm of the committee and made sure the committee discourse went by as decided by the committee and gave a direction to the debate to make sure the debate ends up being productive, as the delegates looked forward to the second day of the conference.

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## UN CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

### DISCUSSING THE GLOBAL STRATEGY AND PLAN OF ACTION ON PUBLIC HEALTH, INNOVATION AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established in 1964 as a permanent intergovernmental body. UNCTAD is the part of the United Nations Secretariat dealing with trade, investment, and development issues. The organization's goals are to: "maximize the trade, investment and development opportunities of developing countries and assist them in their efforts to integrate into the world economy on an equitable basis". UNCTAD was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1964 and it reports to the UN General Assembly and United Nations Economic and Social Council. [1] The primary objective of UNCTAD is to formulate policies relating to all aspects of development including trade, aid, transport, finance and technology. The conference ordinarily meets once in four years; the permanent secretariat is in Geneva. One of the principal achievements of UNCTAD (1964) has been to conceive and implement the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP). It was argued in UNCTAD that to promote exports of manufactured goods from developing countries, it would be necessary to offer special tariff concessions to such exports. Accepting this argument, the developed countries formulated the GSP scheme under which manufacturers' exports and import of some agricultural goods from the developing countries enter duty-free or at reduced rates in the developed countries. Since imports of such items from other developed countries are subject to the normal rates of duties, imports of the same items from developing countries would enjoy a competitive advantage.

With Rishil Gaur and Adarsh Sharma at the helm of the committee, it started with a very thorough explanation of the rules of procedures. Like the other committees in the conference, this committee too practiced the UN for MUN procedure, thus preserving the true essence of what it feels like to be a United Nations State Diplomat. On the very first day of this Bishop's MUN, UNCTAD had revolved around the stature of public health in each country via the delegates, who had to find out the loop - holes and flaws to be looking into- this included thorough inspection and deliberations on the documents at hand. They even discussed and shaped each other's views on sub-agendas like IP (intellectual property), globalisation with special focus on making developing countries self-sustainable, as well as innovation of drugs (pharmaceuticals) and advocating transfer of technology & spreading of immunisation globally.

These talks were built upon and these arguments were constantly developed throughout the duration of the committee through formal speeches in the General Speaker's List. The committee whole-heartedly seemed to enjoy the public discourse as the agenda touched upon various topics that weren't exactly for

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# PANEL DISCUSSION

## LEADERSHIP

The panel consisted of three very prominent personalities- Mr. Pradeep Lokhande, Mr. Anirudh Chaoji, and Mr. Kaustubh Radkar. Mr. Lokhande is an activist who works extensively in the field of rural education. Opening libraries in villages and starting key initiatives like 'villagewiKY', his work has reached more than 85,000 villages. Similarly, Mr. Chaoji is a leading figure in wildlife photography, while Mr. Radkar is a fitness enthusiast



and an Ironman athlete who has studied exercise science from the prestigious John Hopkin's University. The panel discussion was hosted by Mr. Eates and the discussion revolved around finding a common denominator of qualities that make a good leader irrespective of the field. The qualities discussed were perseverance, hardwork, wanting to lead from the back, taking everyone along while making sure of your own personal growth, as well as always wanting to learn from whosoever or whatsoever offers you the opportunity. The discussion ended with the audience asking some very profound questions to our panelists, who gave eloquent answers to the same.



**15TH DEC**

# UNGA 1- DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

## DISCUSSING THE PREVENTION OF ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

The committee started on the second day with the delegate of Indonesia. Indonesia said that it was hard to believe that countries like India, Russia, USA want to prevent an arms race but they are the ones making them. Indonesia also said that Russia, China, USA are the most concerned about an arms race, which was quite ironic and alarming at the same time. After this, the Executive Board asked the delegates for speakers to be added to the list and Kuwait, Phillipines, Israel, Afghanistan, Germany, Belgium, Bhutan, etc. were given the chance to speak. Delegate of Russia wanted to suspend the formal session and wanted an unmoderated formal-informal session for 15 minutes to ensure that his bloc had a better footing during the voting sessions on the documentation. But, the delegate of Nepal wanted to suspend the formal session for 10 minutes. The motion failed and the delegate of Russia got the motion passed, which paved the way for a committee that was quite focused on the documentation aspect of it from the get-go.

There were quite trivial when compared to the overall debate scenario of the committee proceedings. As expected, Russia and USA had formed their own separate blocs and the committee went on to become quite heated. 'Owning' an entity called 'outer space' whose ownership in itself was a subject of massive debate on Day one, paved the way for an assumption that since there hasn't been any known entity that has claimed ownership of the same, the countries could assume ownership themselves, given they utilize it for the betterment of humankind.

The resolution was finally debated and discussed upon, and many countries raised objections to certain clauses. Yet in the end the committee saw a very eventful vote in the end that led the following countries to emerge winners of the same- The Russian Federation won the title of 'Best Delegate' and Republic of Korea, and French Republic lifted the High Commendation and Special Mention respectively.

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# UNGA 2- ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

## THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN THE PREVENTION OF RADIATION THREAT IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The committee began its second day won a very high note as the delegates picked up from where they had left off- with a GSL (General Speaker's List) establishing the prospective speakers for the second iteration of the committee session. The GSL saw a very enthusiastic response from the participating delegates. This was periodically halted to accommodate informal-formal and the occasion informal-informal sessions according to the UN for MUN rules of procedure. The delegates utilized the former to make the discussions and deliberations more fruitful and discussed particular countries in Central Asia that might face the repercussions of a Radiation Threat from either their neighbouring countries, or in some cases, even themselves.

The sources of radiation as discussed in the previous session were further elaborated upon and countries with a heavy-water usage with higher amounts of uranium in them were charged and taken to task. Many other sources were discussed and then the committee moved on to take other things seriously which were sequentially, as important- like the eradication of such sources. The ways to enhance the influence of radiation in the talks of health were discussed, as well as the need for documenting a standardized health-check up for both the general populous as well as the sources of these radiations were deliberated upon-this included the curbing of sources of radiation and regularizing government involvement in the efforts to keep these sources in check so that the general populous does not bear the brunt of these activities that involve radiation hazards.

All of these points were put down into a well-crafted draft resolution which was later voted upon. The blocs saw the draft resolution through and ultimately, the committee's discourse was considered fruitful hence. Sweden, Republic of Korea, and the French Republic emerged winners out of the committee of delegates after proving their mettle in practicing great diplomacy and deliberation skills.

**15TH DEC**

# UNGA 3- SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN, AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE

## DISCUSSING THE CAUSE OF CONFLICT AND PROMOTION OF PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

On 15th of December, the committee resumed to begin its second iteration. The delegates seemed very pumped about the committee discourse that was about to happen. The Executive Board members had explained the committee's mandate very explicitly using mathematics, which etched the said concepts in the mind of the delegates indelibly. This bore fruit during the second day of the conference as the delegates seemed more informed about what they ought to discuss, and prioritized their discussions and deliberations accordingly, which resulted in a much fruitful debate. Around 12:04pm, a GSL took place in SOCHUM. The agenda of SOCHUM was to discuss the cause of conflict and promotion of peace and sustainable development in Africa. First, the delegate of Rwanda spoke about the condition of their country. The aim of Rwanda was to end poverty in all its forms, promote well-being and good quality education and the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem. After this, the delegate of Mongolia spoke about the conditions of their country. Mongolia only wants to promote peace, justice and harmony between communities. For Mongolia, peace is very important. Then, it was Ethiopia's turn. The delegate spoke about the water and sanitation crisis face them. In Ethiopia, 62 million people lack access to clean water and 97 million people lack access to sanitation. After Ethiopia, the EB asked the delegates to add their names to the formal-informal session. Nepal, Austria, Somalia and Iraq got added. After the delegates got selected for the formal-informal session, SOCHUM resumed with the GSL session. Now it was Central African Republic's turn. The delegate of CAP(Central African Republic) spoke about the Civil War being faced by CAP. Due to the Civil War, more than half of the population is in rehabilitation camps and 2.5 million people are facing malnutrition. The camps are also trying to educate the people about human rights. Then it was Cambodia's turn. Cambodia spoke about education, job opportunities, etc. Cambodia also spoke about the challenges and opportunities faced by Cambodia. After Cambodia, it was Brazil's turn. The delegate of Brazil spoke about how SDGs can be used in Africa. The first SDG was about tackling poverty. The delegate also spoke about the ethnic tribes that have employment but they still earn less than a dollar. After Brazil, it was Syria's turn. Syria's main motive was to end poverty and all its forms. All in all, it was a very fruitful debate that resulted in a very thorough documentation which saw the committee come to a very productive end.

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# UNGA 4- SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE

## DISCUSSING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NON- SELFGOVERNING TERRITORIES

The second day of debate at SPECPOL with the agenda of discussing the socio-economic interests of the people of the non self-governing territories. The Chair participates as a guest delegate, representing Austria. The opening speeches of the members on the General Speakers List continued, with the delegate of Kazakhstan declaring their partnership with the United States of America. The delegate of the United States of America made a statement; "decolonization does not mean independence, giving them the same rights as the colonizer is", to which the room erupted in applause. While the majority of the committee was in absolute favour of decolonisation, there seemed to be an outlier to this almost unanimous debate. France talked about its 2 colonies and tried to argue that despite there being problems, France firmly believes that colonisation will in fact help these small territories regain their economy and dignity. It also made a point to mention that, for the time being, it will not grant independence to its existing colonies. In a committee like SPECPOL, especially with an agenda that seemed to reach an easy consensus, countries like France seem to be least sympathized with and are the outliers. The delegate of Italy proposed a mega-alliance, and stated that the colonies fighting for independence would be them fighting against themselves, which again, elicited applause. A motion for the Situation of Guam, if Given Independence, was raised by the delegate of the United Kingdom, and was passed. The delegates discussed the situation in Guam and the lack of economic stability in Guam for such a situation to exist. After an uneventful break for lunch came a divide of the delegates into two blocks, the first bloc headed by Italy, Israel, and the United Kingdom, and the second by the United States of America, the Dominican Republic, and Australia. SPECPOL had three Draft Resolutions, with the Resolution of the Second Bloc being passed by 19 delegates, with amendments from the First Bloc. In fact, the authors of the two blocs were caught in a heated argument about the provisions of the Resolutions of the First Bloc. Canada talked about the oppression and subsequent "cultural genocide" of Aboriginal people (natives of Canada) and the poor conditions they live in. Countries like the Dominican Republic and Germany put forth the belief that freedom of territory and self governance are inherent rights of a country. Democratic People's Republic of Korea, commonly known as North Korea, openly talked about its dictatorial regime and violation of human rights, even possibly entertaining the idea of establishing a democracy.

All in all, the session was an eventful one, to say the least.

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# UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

## DISCUSSING THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN PALESTINE AND OTHER OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The committee resumed its deliberations on the second day, and seemed incredibly enthusiastic to make sure the committee has a productive session. The debate mostly revolved around the causes of the human rights violations in the aforementioned regions in the agenda verbatim. Discussing the human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories, the delegates formed blocs according to their foreign policy alignment as they saw fit.

The second day of UNHRC started off with a formal debate regarding the role of Israel in the sufferings of the people of Palestine. Later, a motion was passed to initiate a GSL.

The delegate of Japan was the first one to speak and the country humbly requested Japan to reinstate their treaties which they had recently revoked. Rwanda spoke about Japan misusing their veto power and said that the country had mostly remained silent on the issue. In 2019, an Israeli agency was set up in Rwanda hence making the ties of the two countries stronger.

All the countries mostly had one of the two stands: Supporting Israel and its move to occupy other territories as they had been providing them with material for their daily use or completely against looking at Israel as some kind of messiah as Palestine should get what it deserves and leftovers are not what the people deserve. Some countries raised the question as to how can Israel be supported when most Palestinians are not even allowed to pass through Israeli roads?

Every human deserves to live with dignity and pride. Palestinians are receiving second hand goods and leftovers which is the kind of treatment no human should be exposed to. Other countries feel that Israel is doing the other countries a huge favour by providing them with a trade market, job opportunities, etc.

The committee ended with some thorough documentation which saw Croatia, Japan and Egypt emerge as winners of the committee's discourse as they displayed incredible diplomacy skills and played their parts of being an ideal diplomat.

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# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## DISCUSSING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH EMPHASIS ON SDGS

The second day of discussion at the ECOSOC began on the exact note the first day had ended on-- discussion on the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Executive Board emphasized on the need to make sure that these discussions are fruitful and these discussions are focused and discussed enough for them to be well-developed arguments which shall be reflected in a well-drafted resolution or working paper.

Four of these Sustainable Development Goals had been well-discussed the previous day and hence typed directly into the Draft Resolution without much deliberation on the second day, including the eradication of poverty, elimination of hunger, increase in quality of education, and good health and well-being. There were more opening speeches, with all the delegates providing their own solutions, such as narrowing the wage gap, creating jobs, switching from the manufacturing sector to the service sector, etc. The discussions continued well into an informal debate, which involved secondary mediators, challenging the delegates. The informal session stirred many emotions, including those of anger. Towards the end of the session, more and more delegates agreed upon the draft resolutions to be presented.

The second day saw a very heated bloc-formations where many countries aligned their foreign policies with their public stances in the committee to produce a stellar draft resolution, which saw Norway, Germany and Great Britain emerge as winners of the committee. Overall, the two days of the deliberations were very fruitful, both for the conference, as well as the delegates- who took home more than just an enhanced skill in diplomacy- they learned way more about the agenda as well as the committee's functionings and Bishop's MUN hopes this helps them in their further MUN ventures.

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# WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

## DISCUSSING THE GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The World Health Organization (or WHO) is possibly one of the most well known committees of the United Nations. Its interests lie in betterment of health services and protection of people all around the world from epidemics and ailments. WHO focused on the environmental health and that too of the children of the world. Day 2 saw a discussion of the issue of respiratory diseases among children and their causes, with countries expressing grief over the numerous problems surrounding their nations and the disastrous conditions of children. Finland declared respiratory diseases one of the most deadly issues pertaining to children and named exposure to air pollutants as the main cause. According to Finland, a country should focus on reducing infant mortality rate first. Argentina proposed a collaboration of both government organisations and NGOs to help eliminate drastic effects on children's respiratory health. Countries like Luxembourg and New Zealand listed causes for air pollution and in turn, respiratory diseases.

Causes for respiratory diseases ranged from second-hand tobacco smoke, pollutants from vehicles, indoor air pollution i.e. pollution in homes, and then some natural causes like forest fires and volcanic eruptions. The United Arab Emirates tried to focus on the scientific aspect of air pollution, quoting statistics for both indoor and outdoor pollution which releases particulates, carbon monoxide and other harmful substances, which pose a threat to the health of children. India tried to work towards a change in which it wanted to pay greater attention to public health services, mentioning other issues prevalent in the nation from malnutrition to a massive percentage of airborne diseases. After a disruption by Russia pertaining to the code of conduct, the discussion continued with other countries expressing the unfortunate situation of their country. WHO created an atmosphere for a sane and formal debate with the countries banding together to solve global health crises.

The committee ended with a comprehensive draft resolution which was a very well-drafted. The deliberations resulted in a great solution-oriented discussion and documentation- this led to three states emerging as winners by showcasing incredible diplomacy skills- this included United Arab Emirates, Iran, and United States of America, who displayed a great hand at delegating their country's interests in the World Health Organisation.

# 15TH DEC

## UN CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

### DISCUSSING THE GLOBAL STRATEGY AND PLAN OF ACTION ON PUBLIC HEALTH, INNOVATION AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The second day launched into an illustrious start with the General Speaker List seeing numerous delegates make very sound points. This led to very well-placed motions for informal formal and informal informal sessions which discussed each aspect of the agenda in detail. The countries proceeded to then form blocs according to their foreign policies and hence, it turned out to be a great discourse in the end that reflected on the agenda at hand and came up with very practical solutions. On the second day of the Bishop's MUN, In contrast, after finding out all the flaws, the solutions to help improving the conditions of developing countries with aid from developed countries was discussed. Also, localized efforts of developing countries to improve their local health-care was one of the main focus on day 2.

These localized efforts were extensively deliberated upon in committee and hence, their result was very comprehensive too- the draft resolution documented out of the discourse and debate on the committee floor touched upon intellectual property, public health, and how to integrate the use of technology in the same.

Lastly, this draft resolution was voted upon the committee concluded its debate and deliberations on a positive and solution-oriented documentation session where all the blocs put forth their opinions and their own personal takes on how to tackle the issues at hand.

This led to the emergence of the committee winners- United Kingdom, Canada, and United States of America- who displayed their immense prudence and sense of diplomacy on the committee floor while deliberating on world issues in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

# 13-14-15TH DEC

## GLIMPSES OF THE CONFERENCE



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