



CAMUNICATION NATO Outlawed?

DISEC RESOLUTION FORMED IN THE FACE OF AFGHANISTAN CRISIS

In a shocking turn of events, the Qaeda is crippled." General Assembly has succeeded "Disappointing" in passing a resolution to effectively outlaw NATO, on Day 1 of CAMUN

The resolution, drawn up during a crisis situation in DISEC, when NATO forces in Afghanistan attacked a Friday prayer gathering, resulting in over 10,000 civilian casualties, also included a clause that called for the creation of a "humanitarian organization" that would replace NATO.

The move came a month after a US soldier, serving in NATO's US-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), performed a killing spree in Kandahar, causing the deaths of 17 civilians.

"Right thing to do"

Afghanistan, one of the frontrunners of the motion, along with Libya, felt that "this was the right thing to do" since their "military was much stronger" and that "Al

However, the resolution has been met with much criticism from all sides.

"We are disappointed that such an incomplete resolution has passed. The outlawing of NATO is a hasty decision, and the resolution itself is insufficiently equipped to settle the immediate crisis or the long-term question of Afghanistan's future," said political analysts.

The United States echoed this opinion, stating that they were "not impressed with the outcome" and believed that the resolution "did not solve the problem."

Due to the unstable nature of the situation, the Assembly has agreed to hold an international conference to further discuss the issue.



NATO No More? NATO Headquarters in Brussels, Belgium



Voting In Progress

6th April 2012 Day 2

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NATO forces in Afghanistan

Formed in 1949, NATO is a political and military alliance whose primary goals are the collective defence of its members and the maintenance of a democratic peace in the North Atlantic area. NATO has a military and civilian headquarters and an integrated military command structure but very few forces or assets are exclusively its own. Most forces remain under full national command and control until member countries agree to undertake NATO-related tasks.

Sri Lankan Official Assassinated



Security forces stormed the Hotel of the deceased, and offered aid in Continental in Colombo today and any form whatsoever to the Sri assassinated the President of the Lankan government. Civil Society in Sri Lanka.

Following this, Sri Lanka issued a ban against any foreign media in the country, to give its police "space and freedom."

The Assembly pressed for more information, with certain countries, like the USA, who alleged that "there is something greater at large," with India following suit.

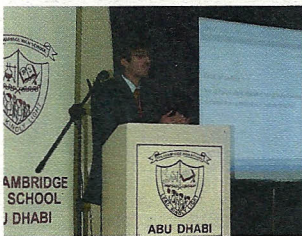
The international community offered its condolences to the family

The ban on foreign media was supported by many, including Saudi Arabia, who called it a "smart decision," China and Nigeria.

The Human Rights Council (HRC) succeeded in passing a resolution that guarantees the protection of the victim's family, and disbanded the security forces responsible for the attack.

CRISIS OF NUCLEAR PROPORTIONS

Launch of missile at nemesis triggers debate



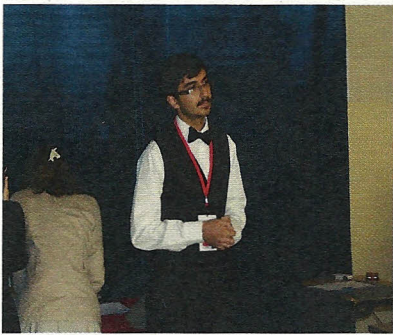
The delegate of North Korea was landed in a fix after a crisis of nuclear proportions was introduced in DISEC. North Korea's apparent build-up of army at the North-South Korean border resulted in furious outbursts from the committee. The delegate of Uganda, in an interview with CAMUNICATION, said "North Korea, or for that matter any country, should not disarm until the whole world disarms."

The second update further confirmed North Korea's intentions of initiating a war, when their nuclear missile landed in South Korean territory. Perhaps misunderstanding the second update, the delegate of North Korea reportedly stated, "This missile was not intended to harm anyone and it did not harm anyone." Uganda, as North Korea's only backer, blamed USA for not

disarming first, stating "DPRK was clear. If the USA disarmed, they would disarm. Uganda is perplexed at the arrogance of USA."

At the time of going to press, two resolutions, formed mainly by North Korea and USA respectively, were being furiously debated by the 52 members of DISEC. To sum it all up, President of DISEC, Bara'a Kamal told our reporters "North and South Korea were being surprisingly civil. The debate was fierce, and judging by the relatively peaceful atmosphere, we should reach a consensus soon."

MASS WALKOUT IN SECURITY COUNCIL



A mass walkout, led by China, was staged in the Security Council, in protest of the USA's veto of an amendment to a clause proposing that the General Assembly should vote for Palestine's independence.

The countries that walked out included China, South Africa, Pakistan, Morocco, Russia, Palestine, India.

The debate on this resolution was initiated by a crisis situation, where NATO performed air strikes on Palestine and Syria. The reports were confirmed by Iranian media, Sky News and BBC.

NATO headquarters confirmed these reports, and stated that it had been acting on information from the Pentagon about a Syrian government-backed Hamas planning on an attempt to murder the Israeli Prime Minister.

The Israeli government provided no statement.

The Palestinian delegation, a last-minute inclusion to

the Council, due to the introduction of the crisis, blamed the USA, for supporting the Israeli military throughout, and declared that "freedom should be upheld."

The delegate of the USA stated that "this blame game should be stopped." However the USA was met with much criticism from the rest of the Council.

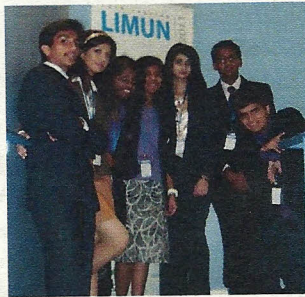
The delegate of Russia stated that "no country can come and leave another state as it pleases."

After the states that walked out returned, citing their "respect for the UN" as cause to go back to the proceedings, the debate continued.

CAMUN: AROUND THE WORLD



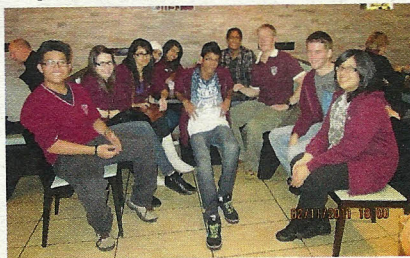
Clockwise from top left: PAMUN '11, Paris; HMUN China '12, Beijing; OISMUN '10, Cairo; LIMUN, '11, London



Top: AMMUN '10, Amman; Bottom: MUNISH, The Hague



Top: MUNTR '11, Antalya; Bottom: HMUN '12, Boston



Cambridge Model United Nations
2012 - The First Session