



THE FINAL REPORT

The Final Report, including copies of all resolutions, reports and *Chronicles*, will be available online at www.amun.org; stay tuned.

THANK YOU REPRESENTATIVES

AMUN 27 was a hit! This was a year to remember, and we hope many of you will be able to join us next year for the 28th Conference!

FILL OUT A CONFERENCE SURVEY

Links to the AMUN Survey are available at www.amun.org. Your feedback is strongly desired and greatly appreciated.

Committee & Council Updates

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

GA Plenary passed resolutions pertaining to issues in Afghanistan and headed to the next topic area which is global health and foreign policy. Some progress was made toward finding a solution, resulting in the creation of draft resolutions.

GA FIRST COMMITTEE

GA First Committee passed resolutions 1st/I/3, 1st/I/5, 1st/I/6 and 1st/I/2 on Monday. Twelve resolutions were available for consideration on the floor, but the body was unable to debate them all before Monday evening's session ended.

GA SECOND COMMITTEE

GA Second Committee had more than ten draft resolutions submitted for consideration by the Committee. A total of three resolutions (2nd/I/2, 2nd/I/5 and 2nd/I/8) were passed on Monday evening as the Committee focused its attention on the topic of Industrial Development Cooperation.

GA THIRD COMMITTEE

After prolonged debate, GA Third Committee passed a total of five resolutions, which address both agenda items. The resolutions were; 3rd/I/1, 3rd/II/2, 3rd/II/3, 3rd/II/5 and 3rd/II/7.

GA FOURTH COMMITTEE

GA Fourth Committee debated the feasibility of increasing education and funding for displaced refugees, while also considered giving Palestine voting privileges and reverting Palestinian borders to their pre-1967 lines. A motion to challenge the committee's competence was successfully passed, and the committee subsequently changed topics.

IAEA

IAEA passed Resolution IAEA/I/1 Monday evening. It focused on establishing a set of guidelines for proper national response during emergency nuclear situations. Resolution IAEA/I/3 was also passed to establish a grading system based on adherence to established IAEA Safeguards and Safety Standards.

HRC

A resolution seeking to promote education about LGBT rights and discourage acts of violence by establishing an International LGBT Day was voted down in the Human Rights Council.

GA FOURTH COMMITTEE QUESTIONS PURVIEW

By: Aaron Cosenza

GA Fourth Committee

Monday night, The GA Fourth Committee debated a draft resolution on the issue of displaced refugees in the Gaza Strip, West Bank and the Golan Heights. The Session started with debate stressing the increasing need of education for refugees.

The debate led to the creation of draft Resolution 4th/II/1, which recommended that the UN Relief and Works Agency for Pal-

RESOLUTIONS PASS IN IAEA

By: Lindsay Stone

International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) passed Resolution IAEA/I/1 on Monday evening. The resolution focused on establishing a set of guidelines on proper national response during emergency nuclear situations. "I had no strong feelings on [the resolution], but it was a good jumping off point," said Representative Shane Bilka of Iraq. Representative Bilka went on to say, "The way I look at it is

estine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), expand its efforts regarding distributing aid to unregistered refugees. Israel began to debate the issue of Palestinian statehood.

The Fourth Committee then moved onto Draft Resolution 4th/II/2, which encouraged increased focus on the proper use and allocation of resources supporting Palestinian refugees. Draft Resolution 4th/II/1, also met with increasing objection from the committee based on the actual feasibility for NGOs and Mem-

ber States to fund these actions. Draft Resolution 4th/II/6 was the last resolution discussed by the Fourth Committee, seeking to decrease the burden on individual donors to provide services to displaced refugees. However, a question was raised as to whether the provisions of this resolution were within the competency of the committee. A motion was made to determine the competency of the committee, and the motion passed, removing the resolution from debate by the Fourth Committee.

Resolution IAEA/I/3 was also passed to establish a grading system based on adherence to the established IAEA Safeguards and Safety Standards. Representative Joan Mosyjoyski of the United Arab Emirates said she was in, full support of the resolution, and said, "It really goes in alignment with what my country is working towards."

Speaking about Resolution IAEA/I/3, Representative Blake Hesch of Palestine said, "It's a reso-

GA PLENARY DEBATES GLOBAL HEALTH AND FOREIGN POLICY

By: Sara Jeong

GA Concurrent Plenary

GA Concurrent Plenary passed two resolutions that were focused on promoting greater economic stability in Afghanistan. Resolution Plen/II/4 focused on education, particularly by funding trade schools, and a means to economic development and stability. Resolution Plen/II/8 offered a comprehensive plan to tighten regional security against opium trafficking, educate the public as

to the dangers of drug addiction and provide drug rehabilitation, promote production of crops other than poppy and develop infrastructure to allow access to untapped natural resource mining.

Resolution Plen/II/6 was more contested, requiring prolonged debate and amendments before being adopted by the committee. During formal debate, representatives seemed to find both more favorable and less favorable aspects to the resolution.

KUWAIT INVADED! HSC '90 SEEKS SOLUTION

By: Justin Fausz

Historical Security Council '90

The Security Council was notified at 2:00 am on 2 August 1990 that Iraq had crossed Kuwait's border and invaded the country. Iraq's invasion utilized Iraqi air, naval, and ground forces. During the invasion, the younger brother of the Emir of Kuwait was killed while trying to protect a royal palace in Iraq.

The Council was able to reach Representative Ben Terrell of Iraq for comments and questions. During this discussion, the Council was assured that Iraq would leave Kuwait by the 5 August 1990, that a new provisional government has been set up in Kuwait, and that the ex-government was now operating

as a government-in-exile out of neighboring Saudi Arabia. When Representative Terrell was asked what Iraq thought about outside intervention, the Representative responded that outside forces should not intervene because "this is an Arab issue." Representative Terrell also said, "Iraq believes in protecting our brothers and sisters above protecting the status quo."

Representatives Lindsey Bruger and Sarah Larson of Kuwait asked the Council for military aid and support in order to remove the Iraqi forces within Kuwait's border. Representatives Bruger and Larson also stated that Kuwait believed that even if Iraq were to leave Kuwait's border now,

ber States to fund these actions.

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lution that has been worked on with various nations throughout the body." Representative Hesch further stated that most Middle Eastern Member States, "don't mess around with nuclear energy" and the steps taken in Resolution IAEA/I/3 to implement safety requirements in nuclear facilities are, "great first steps." The IAEA is still looking to adopt a resolution that focuses on a nuclear free safe zone, but every resolution involving that point has been voted down once it reached the floor.

Representative Matthew Andrasek of Burundi said that "putting an emphasis on the end goal of a self-sufficient Afghanistan and providing social programs such as job training were key factors" that encouraged Member States to pass the resolution.

Debate then turned to Global health and foreign policy, where the committee quickly passed Resolutions Plen/ I/1 and Plen/I/2, which concerned with prevention and treatment of communicable disease.

Iraq would simply re-invade and that the Representatives "don't trust Iraq or Saddam Hussein."

Iraq has been responding to these pleas and to the general disapproval. During the military actions, the Iraq government sealed the borders of Iraq and Kuwait, and not allow any new people to enter or leave. Additionally, Iraq demanded that all foreign states close their embassies within Kuwait by 24 August 1990, with the exception of Yemen.

The Security Council passed a resolution in an attempt to alleviate the situation. The resolution, HSC90/11, was passed by a vote of 11/0/3. It calls for trade embargoes to occur until Iraq withdraws from Kuwait.

CEASEFIRE CALLED

By: Iesha Robinson

Historical Security Council '73

On 6 October 1973, the Security Council was informed that Egyptian and Syrian troops engaged in mutual attacks with Israel. Both sides claim their actions were in response to the opposing side firing first. Furthermore, Israel has pulled their peacekeeping troops from Lebanon. On 7 October 1973, the body was informed Egypt has increased troops in the Sinai Peninsula.

Draft resolution HSC73 /11 was brought to the floor. It called for Israel, Egypt, and Syria to work towards a ceasefire and condemned unilateral military actions. While many Member States were in favor of this resolution, the United States made it clear they would veto the resolution, knowing their Israeli ally would not consider a ceasefire under current conditions.

Upon Israel being brought to the table, the United States changed its stance on resolution HSC73 /11 to abstain with rights.

"Abstaining became necessary once aggression towards Israel threatened their statehood and forced them to agree to a proxy of India and Australia with China mediating to negotiate a ceasefire," said Representative Jasmine Lara of the United States. With United States no longer threatening to veto this resolution, it passed with a vote of 11/0/4.

HRC RESOLUTION FAILS

By: Raleigh Dixon

Human Rights Council

A draft resolution in the HRC that would have established an International LGBT Day failed yesterday due to disagreement over its proposed language.

"The resolution did not pass because many nations did not approve of the language and found it to sound negative rather than celebrating LGBT persons," Representative Emily Evans of Paraguay said.

Some of the difficulties in compromising in the United Nations are the language and culture barriers that exist between Member States. Often, words can be misinterpreted and misconstrued, thus being lost in translation. The Russian Federation was particularly adamant about refusing to be talked down to because it held different views than some of the more liberal western democracies.

Committee & Council Updates, Continued

ECE

After ECE presented its recommendations on advancing use and accessibility of sustainable energies, ECOSOC adopted the report by consensus on the topic of Sustainable Energy. ECOSOC subsequently adopted a report on Innovation and Competitiveness Policies that detailed concrete action plans for developed and developing economies via a consensus vote.

CSW

The CSW passed Resolution CSW/I/1 and CSW/I/2 by unanimous vote today. CSW/I/1 calls for HIV/AIDS education and prevention, programs for educators and agriculture education. CSW/I/2 urges legislation for gender equality of women, governments to utilize organizations to finance gender equality plans.

Security Council & ICJ Updates

CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council convened an emergency session in response to a developing humanitarian crisis in Syria. The Council issued a Presidential Statement on the unfolding crisis, reaffirming its commitment to the asylum process for refugees, but failed to enact a ceasefire to administer humanitarian assistance.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL ‘73

Resolution HSC73/7 passed with a vote of 11/1/3 urging sanctions on Uganda and calls on Member States to aid in refugee support. Resolution HSC73/11 passed with a vote of 11/0/4 demanding Israel, Egypt and Syria work towards a ceasefire and condemns unilateral military actions in the Middle East.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL ‘90

Iraq invaded Kuwait, swiftly taking over the country and forcing the Kuwaiti government into exile in Saudi Arabia. After much debate, the Security Council is attempting to resolve the issue by calling for trade embargoes against Iraq until Iraq withdraws from Kuwait.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The justices of the ICJ unanimously ruled in favor of Colombia, protecting that state’s practice of spraying herbicides near and across the border of Ecuador. In an unrelated matter, a representative from the Office of the Secretary-General sought an advisory opinion from the court on the use of armed drones in armed conflict.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION BOMBS ALEPPO

By: Cameron Meek
Contemporary Security Council

At approximately 1:00 am the Security Council convened for an emergency session. Reports from Northern Syria indicated Russian military forces had carried out a large-scale bombing attack in the Aleppo region. Thousands of civilians fled the city toward the Turkish-Syrian border, where they were met with armed resistance from Turkish border security. Sources on the ground report that an estimated 470 individuals were killed and 1300 injured by Turkish security forces while attempting to cross the border. Meanwhile, 32,000 individuals are reportedly still amassed on the Syrian side of the border.

Reports also confirm that an Egyptian military envoy was operating along the Bab Al-Hawa highway in Aleppo at the time of the bombings. An estimated 620 Egyptian military personnel were killed. The envoy was stationed in the region to deliver humanitarian assistance. France urged the Security Coun-

cil to investigate the issue and avoid a hasty reaction. Consequently, the Council invited both Representatives from the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey to address the body as Parties to the Dispute.

A representative from Turkey fielded several inquiries from the Council. Responding to a question from Representative Samantha Makseyn of Japan, the Representative from Turkey defended its decision to fire on those attempting to cross its border, saying, “We cannot determine easily who is and is not a combatant. Someone crossing the border with a stroller could be carrying an IED... border protection is the only way for us to protect our country and the rest of Europe.”

A representative from Syria also addressed the Council, admitting that all Egyptian military casualties were due to “a mistake, and we deeply sympathize for it.” The representative maintained, however, that “Syria does have the right to conduct its domestic affairs as sovereignty dictates.” Having heard from both par-

GA FIRST IN PROCEDURAL GRIDLOCK

By: Rebekah Lodos
GA First Committee

Representatives in GA First Committee ran into procedural entanglements as discussion on transfer of arms ended Monday night. As the session began, only Resolution 1st/I/3 had passed, and representatives felt that much of the committee’s time had been spent on procedural clarification, adjourned debates and failed motions. “The committee has failed to pass any sort of constructive legislation, leading to an immense

feeling of tension amongst all of the delegates,” said Representative Sabrina Harris of Senegal. Representative Harris had attempted to facilitate the ultimately unsuccessful merger of Resolutions GA1st/I/1 and GA1st/I/2. Representative Logan Frank of the People’s Democratic Republic of Korea sponsored Resolution GA1st/I/9, which was also adjourned. “Even if it had failed on a vote, we would have been okay with it,” said Representative Frank,

REPORTS ACCEPTED IN CSW

By: Olivia Gardiner
Commission on the Status of Women

The Committee on the Status of Women (CSW) adopted a report Tuesday morning by consensus, and, as of press time, was considering a second.

The first report is “The Report to the Commission on the Status of Women on the empowerment of

rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges”

The Second report, “The responsibility of men and boys in achieving gender equality,” is broken into three areas, said Representative Brooke Nelson of Switzerland “We broke discussion of this category into three areas, and those are social, economic and

GA SECOND ELECTS MULTILATERAL PATH TO DEVELOPMENTS

By: Yun Ji Ko
GA Second Committee

In the Monday evening session, three resolutions regarding Industrial Development Cooperation were passed by the GA Second Committee. The first to pass was Resolution 2nd/I/2. As expressed in this resolution, the sovereignty of Member States is a significant consideration in the debate and is the guiding principle in the International Community. Also, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as well as the Industrial Development Board are crucial as the organizations that work on issues related to Industrial Development Cooperation. Trans-

ferring technology of developed states to developing states and revitalizing technology sharing program would be done along with respecting national sovereignty. The second to pass was Resolution 2nd/I/5. In draft Resolution 2nd/I/5, one of the important points was encouraging Member States defined by the World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) as developed economies to work with developing States that receive the economic resources. Moreover, in this step, the industrial needs for developing countries should be considered. The third to pass was Resolution 2nd/I/8. This resolution recognized the importance of UNI-

ties to the dispute, the Council then turned to the issue of granting asylum to the 32,000 remaining individuals. While some contended a presidential statement would provide the easiest path to consensus, others, including the United States, remained adamant that a resolution would hold Member States more accountable.

After further deliberation, the Council elected to issue a presidential statement reaffirming its commitment to humanitarian assistance and the asylum process. Member States agreed as part of this statement to host refugees in proportion to their respective capabilities.

As session closed, the Council also brought to a vote draft Resolution SC/3 calling for a ten day cessation of hostilities in Syria for the purpose of administering humanitarian aid. The resolution failed when Permanent Five Members France and the United States vetoed the resolution for what they felt was a “lack of good faith” on the part of the States party to the conflict.

disappointed that the resolution was not ultimately put to a vote.

Although the committee continued to deal with many procedural elements, representatives discovered that this element is a part of diplomatic progress. Nevertheless, the body was able to pass three Resolutions. “I’m... disheartened, but optimistic about the future... based on what we’ve learned from this conference,” said Representative Victor Mweu of Iceland.

political. We did that based off of the definition of ‘feminism’ by the He for She campaign. Member States broke into consultative session and discussed each issue separately. Spent about 20 minutes in suspension writing up deliberations for each section. Discussion continued on who would present report to full ECOSOC.

DO and the past achievement in operating industrial developing cooperation mission. However, it also emphasizes that there are still points for improving UNIDO. As recognized in Resolution 2nd/I/8, the most significant problem with the mission of UNIDO has been its overlap with the missions of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme). It is crucial that the mission of UNIDO not overlap with other organizations for efficient resolution of tasks, and this could be achieved by somewhat re-working of the mission statement of the UNIDO.

ENVIRONMENTAL TENSION AND BORDERLINES IN QUESTION

By: Joshua Atherton
International Court of Justice

Slovakia has called upon the International Court of Justice to obligate Hungary to uphold its end of the Budapest Treaty (1977). The Treaty outlined a joint-project between the two States to construct a dam capable of generating clean renewable energy on the Danube River which flows along the Slovakia-Hungary border.

Hungary has since terminated their side of the agreement, citing economic and environmental concerns. Slovakia argued that the project on the Danube River was their chance for sovereignty since the secession from former Czechoslovakia. Slovakia also argued that Hungary has an obligation to finish the project, so Slovakia does not have to shoulder the economic burden alone.

“This treaty was meant to be a joint-partnership between two nations that would empower us through our shared natural resources and break reliance on other nations,” said Gabrielle Aguilera, an Advocate for Slovakia.

Hungary contested this argument by citing the Vienna Convention of Treaties (1969) as well as articles from the Budapest Treaty that stated a nation is not obligated to uphold a treaty if doing so is detrimental to their own ecological conservation. With proven studies of heavy metals in the river and danger to protected aquatic species, Slovakia conceded that the project was responsible for causing harm to the river and the nations’ environments. Both States echoed sentiments of necessity to bilaterally address the environmental problems, but the future of the Budapest Treaty rests in the hands of the honorable justices of the court.

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All Pizza Runners go to heaven.
<3 the Hungry Editors

From the ICJ Registrars, a huge shout out to the Justices and Advocates for amazing Court Session

Corrections:

SC Ticker from Chronicle 3 should state:

During session Sunday, the Security Council deliberated over a presidential statement drafted during consultative session. The statement was amended several times to address concerns aired by developing Member States and was subsequently adopted by consensus.