



SPECIAL SESSION FOR FACULTY ADVISORS

Join us for a presentation on *Best Practices on Model UN and Assessment* in the Mayfair Room located on the 2nd Level from 6:30-7:30 p.m. Monday.

LATE NIGHT CAUCUS AREA

The River Exhibition Hall B on the lower level will be open from 10:00 p.m.-2:00 a.m. for any of our Representatives to use for socializing.

AMUN STAFF INFORMATION SESSION

The information session for those of you interested in joining AMUN staff will be tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the Mayfair Room. Don't miss out!

COMMITTEE & COUNCIL UPDATES

CONCURRENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY

The Concurrent General Assembly Plenary is in talks on how to combat violent extremism around the globe. The discussions at times were divisive, but the General Assembly hopes to create a resolution that will unify States.

GA FIRST COMMITTEE

Regarding the issue of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in his country, Representative Adam Kashin expresses that Switzerland will take a "hands-off" approach unless absolutely necessary."

GA SECOND COMMITTEE

The purview of the General Assembly Second Committee is to address the economic development of Member States and the stability and growth of international financial and trade networks. The Second Committee deals solely with the economic development of Member States and addresses State-to-State assistance.

GA THIRD COMMITTEE

Norway has announced efforts to coordinate with African countries including Sierra Leone and Congo to help provide them with the tools necessary to combat human trafficking. Norway also discussed its current plans to work with local law enforcement to improve communication and education about human trafficking.

CEPA

The Committee of Experts on Public Administration is currently in talks to create more transparency between governments and their citizens. The current debate is tackling how to address each country in regards to fighting corruption, whether it's a unified position or individually morphed to meet each country's needs.

ESCAP

Representatives of ESCAP launched their first session of this meeting on topic one: Enhancing regional economic cooperation and integration in Asia and the Pacific. Representatives voted almost immediately to enter into a suspension of the meeting to begin sharing their ideas.

FAO

The Czech Republic, Japan, Sri Lanka and other countries have announced that they wish to protect seedbanks and provide resources for farmers to resupply their provisions. The Czech Republic is willing to provide options to developing nations if they are weary of utilizing GMOs.

NATIONS DISCUSS NEW COORDINATION EFFORTS TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

By: *Andrew Hartnett*
GA Third Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee primarily focuses on the cultural, social and humanitarian issues that are discussed in the General Assembly. This year the GA Third Committee will cover the ongoing human trafficking problem that has directly impacted the lives of over 20,000 people around the globe in nearly 111 countries and work diligently to find better methods of combating the issue. One of the primary goals of the GA Third Committee is to improve the already scarce source

of information and data pertaining to those involved in human trafficking and effectively communicate with law enforcement in order to reduce the propensity or likelihood of more people becoming victims. Representative Arielle Devorah of Norway spoke about Norway's current policies and plans to fight against human trafficking, explaining, "we have reformed our law enforcement to educate them on how to spot trafficked persons.... Norway has implemented many laws regarding how to shelter and protect victims rather than taking them away to

testify in court." Representative Devorah further said, "People are required to assist trafficked people regardless of their immigration status. It has been very effective in finding them and thus pointing us to the trafficker." Norway also had discussions with African countries about helping themselves to combat the issue. Representative Devorah concluded by saying, "I think by the end we will have standardized communication and hopefully we can set standards for everyone and not just developed countries."

BRIDGING DIGITAL DIVIDES AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

By: *Aubrey Keller*
WSIS+10

As access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is connected with the ability of Member States to prosper socially and economically, the difficulty developing countries face in accessing such technology results in a digital divide. The World Summit on the Information Society + 10 is considering means to fund the expansion of digital resources through public policy initiatives and the private sector. Representative James Woods of the Dominican Republic opened this dialogue by conveying that bridging the digital divide is essential in protecting

the "freedom of self-determination through education." Moreover, in light of the increased utilization of mobile devices in accessing ICT, representatives of WSIS+10 will consider means to expand and upgrade mobile broadband.

Representatives will consider whether zero-rating—the elimination of data or other charges for certain content—is a violation of net-neutrality. Net-neutrality refers to the equal treatment of online content. Alongside the benefits of ICT also come dangers, such as convenient means to organize criminal and revolutionary activity. Although Member States are tempted to use surveillance in or-

der to prevent activity that threatens public safety, the General Assembly set precedent in 2013 that a person's right to privacy must be respected online as it is offline. Representative Alyssa Hampton of the United States conveyed to the committee that "the values of liberty and freedom are at the core of the United States," thus, an attainable plan to safeguard this freedom should be implemented by 2020. Knowing that unrestricted access to impartial information safeguards a human's ability to participate in society, Member States will determine how to best preserve the human right to Internet access.

ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT A PRIORITY

By: *Claudia Chiappa*
GA Second Committee

Representatives of the UN General Assembly Second Committee started debating on Saturday evening, voting to begin debate on the topic of Sustainable Development and Disaster Risk Reduction.

On this topic, representatives will contend with how to address the impacts of the increasing number of natural disasters. Hurricanes, earthquakes and floods have caused significant loss of life and damage to infrastructure, and reinforcing long-term negative economic, so-

cial and environmental impacts. Factors such as urbanization and climate change only intensify the effects of such disasters and are therefore the focus of short-term and long-term strategies to ensure sustainable development.

Early on in the session, several Member States brought plans to the floor. Zimbabwe discussed their Regional, Active, Perspective Plan (RAP) which is aimed to promote active, incremental use of sustainable forms of energy through resolutions that consider the limitations of regions and are

focused on the future. Azerbaijan also proposed their plan called the Information, Cooperation, Expansion Plan (ICE) which invites more cooperation between states.

Greece proposed a motion to change the discussion to the second topic: International Financial System and Development. However, the motion failed. The committee remains focused on issues surrounding sustainable development, particularly in developing countries whose lack of resources and instability often result in serious damages.

KEYS TO WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT DISCUSSED

By: *Josie Belrichard*
Historical Security Council 1956

The Historical Security Council of 1956 will simulate global events beginning on 1 May 1956. The Council does not set its agenda until the conference and may discuss any issue involving international peace and security. The Council is currently debating which topic to address first, and the opinions seem to be split between the issue of Palestine and the issue of decolonization.

During this decade, Cold War tensions grew, decolonization cre-

ated a plethora of new states, and membership in the United Nations subsequently expanded by leaps and bounds. Issues of Palestine revolved around continued violations of the General Armistice Agreements that followed the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, and the issues involving Palestinians regarding their status as refugees. There were numerous internal conflicts in this time period, including in Algeria, but due to the powerful patronage of one or more of the Permanent Members, most may never reach the Security Council or may be

discussed with no action taken.

Representative Alina Clough of the United States said that it would be more advantageous for their delegation to discuss the issue of Palestine, as one of their allies has stated that they do not want to address the issue of decolonization.

Some prominent topics of concern in 1956 were situations in the Middle East, enforcement of armistice agreements, the right to self-determination, the effects of colonialism and post-colonialism and disputes over United Nations representation for China.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

DELIBERATES

By: *Josie Belrichard*
International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is currently in deliberation over which issue out of their three possible cases to address first. The first dispute, a historical case taking place prior to 8 July 1996, concerns the UN General Assembly's request for an advisory opinion on nuclear weapons in December of 1994. The legal issue is highlighted by two conflicting provisions of the United Nations charter. Article 2 (4), declares all Member States' commitment to refrain from using force or the threat of force against other states. However, Article 51 provides that Member States retain the right to self defense.

The second dispute, another historical case which takes place prior to 18 June 2004, is between Liechtenstein and Germany. On 1 June 2001, Liechtenstein initiated proceedings against Germany to recover a Liechtensteinian painting that they claim was seized by Germany and used to fund war reparations during the Second World War.

The third dispute is between Somalia and the Republic of Kenya regarding maritime delimitation in the Indian Ocean. The possibility of significant gas and oil deposits in the disputed area of the Indian Ocean has sparked conflict between these two generally friendly States, who both believe that they have rightful ownership.

Tweet Your AMUN Experience!

The 2017 AMUN Secretariat encourages you to use the following hashtags while tweeting about your experience here at American Model United Nations. Please remember to maintain diplomatic courtesy while tweeting with AMUN hashtags.

#AMUN2017 #GAPLEN
#GA1 #GA2 #GA3 #COI48
#WSIS10 #ESCAP
#CEPA #FAO #OPCW #ICJ
#HSC56 #HSC94 #SC

And of course, tweet your thoughts about our *Chronicle* to us @AMUNIPD!

COMMITTEE UPDATES, CONTINUED

OPCW

As of Saturday night, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has voted to open debate on the Implementation of Article X: Assistance and Protection Against Chemical Weapons. This debate follows a resolution from a previous session which provided material, medicinal and financial support to victims of chemical weapons.

WSIS+10

Representatives emphasized the importance of Internet access as a human right, although it is a concern that digital means can be used to facilitate criminal activity.

CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

As of Saturday evening, the Contemporary Security Council has voted to debate the Situation in the Sudan and South Sudan as their first topic area. This issue has been previously debated as recently as 2015.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1956

The Historical Security Council of 1956 is currently debating which topic to address first, and the opinions seem to be split between the issues of Palestine and decolonization.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1994

Representatives on the Historical Security Council of 1994 began their deliberations on a challenging, urgent issue: the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Engaged by the preliminary statements of impassioned representatives, members of the Security Council quickly entered a suspension of the meeting to facilitate the rapid dissemination of ideas.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is currently in deliberation over which of its three possible cases to address first. One case involves the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, one involves a Liechtensteinian painting, and the other is a dispute between Somalia and the Republic of Kenya over maritime delimitation.

IMPORTANT SAFETY REMINDER

The AMUN Conference Leadership would like to remind all participants that the Sheraton Hotel has a strict no-tolerance policy for underage drinking on hotel property. AMUN leadership recommends obeying and following all laws, regulations and rules regarding alcohol usage while at AMUN.

MONITORING IEDs AND INCLUSIVE WEAPONS DISARMAMENT

*By: Aubrey Keller
GA First Committee*

General Assembly First Committee representatives aim to address the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (IEDs), which are inexpensive devices mostly used by non-state actors both within and outside of war zones. The Committee is discussing means to regulate the transfer of weapons and materials that are converted into weapons, address risk of attacks and determine the most successful peacekeeping methods on the part of law enforcement. This topic is “very relevant diplomatically,” according to Representative Morgan

NEW PLANS FOR IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

*By: Andrew Hartnett
FAO*

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) addresses problems related to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rural development. The FAO began its session discussing the Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) put sensitive environments at risk but also offer broader opportunity to maximize food systems and end hunger. After having discussions among others, Japan, Sri Lanka and the Czech Republic have announced that they wish to protect seedbanks and provide resources for farm-

Blum of Belarus. Representative Nicholas Taylor of Norway expressed that in order to have any substantive debate regarding solutions, the Committee must “take the needs of the nations particularly afflicted by these IEDs into consideration,” and that Norway is willing to serve as a voice of support. A point of concern to some representatives is the evolution of the IED. Explosively formed penetrators (EFPs) and non-metallic IEDs have been developed. EFPs can exact damage on advanced armor, and non-metallic IEDs may pass through inspections and thus are more easily smuggled.

ers to resupply their provisions. The Czech Republic is willing to provide options to developing nations if they are weary of utilizing GMOs. Representative Sydney Foster of the Czech Republic said, “The plan that the Czech Republic is advocating does not require the use of GMOs, and allows countries to use local seeds that are non-GMO and help keep costs down, and also allows countries that are fearful of GMOs to use local seeds in order to increase their genetic diversity.” One such country, Afghanistan, claimed that the Czech Republic’s suggestion of utilizing GMOs could be potentially harmful and contradicts their traditional

Later, the committee will evaluate ways to increase the involvement of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. In the past, the inclusion of women in resolving armed conflict has resulted in longer periods of agreement. Moreover, as women are more likely to become refugees, be prevented from receiving education and lose property as a result of armed conflict, they are disproportionately impacted. Thus including women into negotiations may more effectively meet the needs of women combatants and civilians; thereby, improving negotiations success rates.

agricultural process. Representative Bradley Rutter of Afghanistan said, “Afghanistan sees the Czech Republic as disrespectful because they are a developed nation and their diet consists of recommendations similar to the USDA guidelines of the United States, and Afghanistan does not have that luxury. We focus primarily on cereal production, something that is currently being initiated and that production is valued greatly. We believe that while the Czech Republic’s intentions were good and altruistic as a whole, they weren’t exactly aware of other nations that are still developing.”

OVERVIEW OF ISSUES OF THE CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

*By: Megan Montgomery
Contemporary Security Council*

The Contemporary Security Council began its deliberations this evening on the current state of international peace and security. Four areas that are currently of particular concern to the global community include: (1) The Situation in the Middle East, (2) The Situation in the Ukraine, (3) Situation on the Korean Peninsula, and (4) The Situation in the Sudan and South Sudan.

The Situation in the Middle East is dominated by two separate but connected topics: the

NATIONS DEBATE HOW TO COMBAT CORRUPTION IN CEPA

*By: Brady Johnson
CEPA*

The Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) is addressing how to create transparency in governments and set in foundation upon which other Member States of the United Nations may build.

The committee’s first discussion takes aim at combating corruption in governments. “Education can be used as a form of tackling corruption,” Representative Jenny Detjen of Kenya said. She hopes that tapping into civil society will help create a loop of transparency.

PRESS RELEASES

*Oman
HSC 1994*

The international tensions of 1994 manifested themselves in the Saturday night session of the Security Council. Member States struggled to reach a majority vote to simply set the agenda to address either The Situation in Rwanda or The Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and, while we debated the urgency of both cases of ethnic cleansing,

Syrian Civil War and the threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant. Any international action on either topic will affect the other and must be viewed as such.

The Situation in Ukraine focuses on the unrest in the region that has developed since 2012 between pro-Russia and pro-Western factions.

The Situation on the Korean Peninsula looks at the increased tensions and hostilities that have followed the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s decision to pursue a nuclear weapons program. This is a violation of the formerly ratified Treaty on the Non-

Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan comes as a previously reviewed issue, but one that needs to be revisited in order to resuscitate peace talks in the region that have since stalled and started to fade.

Representative Christian Montney of the United Kingdom supports opening with debate on the Situation in Sudan and South Sudan. He comments, “The historical perspective we have here, [and] the delayed action we have had in the past, such as the Rwandan genocide, lends urgency to the situation today.”

growth” in creating new government agencies. “I don’t think anyone is for corruption,” Representative Campbell said. The issue for CEPA is how exactly to combat corruption in a unified manner.

The Representatives of Argentina suggested that the Committee focus on the process by which corruption investigations are handled, especially as processes relate to investigator bias. The committee agreed to continue debate on how exactly Member States may combat corruption and create more transparency in their countries.

sion for Rwanda has stated that the Security Council’s mission has thus far been inadequately staffed and enforced. Therefore, the Sultanate of Oman would look kindly upon successfully carrying out stabilizing efforts in Rwanda prior to addressing The Situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. However, the Sultanate still looks forward to providing its input in ending the horrors in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

MEET THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS DELEGATION

Our Reporters:

Andrew Hartnett:

GA Third Committee
Food and Agriculture
Organization

Aubrey Keller:

GA First Committee
World Summit on the
Information Society +10

Brady Johnson:

GA Concurrent Plenary
Committee of Experts on
Public Administration

Claudia Chiappa:

GA Second Committee
Commission of Inquiry of
1948

Josie Bellrichard

Historical Security
Council 1956
International Court of
Justice

Megan Montgomery

Security Council
Conference of the States Parties
to the Organisation for
the Prohibition of Chemical
Weapons

Will Berry

Historical Security
Council 1994
Economic and Social
Commission for Asia and the
Pacific

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DOCKET FOR THE ICJ

The International Court of Justice has set its docket for 2017. The Court will adjudicate the cases presently before it according to the following schedule:

Somalia v Republic of Kenya:

Maritime Delimitation in
the Indian Ocean

• Oral Arguments: Sunday, 20
November, 8:40 a.m.

• Reading of the Opinion: Sun-
day, 19 November, 7:20
p.m.

Liechtenstein v Germany: Dis-

pute over the Restitution of
Property after World War
II and the Van Laer Paint-
ing (2005)

• Oral Arguments: Sunday, 19
November, 7:45 p.m.

• Reading of the Opinion:
Monday, 20 November,
6:20 p.m.

*Advisory Opinion on Nuclear
Weapons (1996)*

• Oral Arguments: Monday, 20
November, 6:50 pm

• Reading of the Opinion:
Tuesday, 21 November,
2:45 pm