



OPINION / **AL JAZEERA**

Congratulations

A Message from Al Jazeera's Editor in Chief

By **Sonia Grewal**

Al Jazeera English writers demonstrated excellence these past few days. I am impressed with their diligence to report every story and bring light onto the dark truths. It is my hope that the High School Model United Nations continues to strive for a change internationally. Thank you.

NEWS / **UNITED NATIONS**

Security Council 2050: Waterbola resolution reached, water scarcity still imminent

SC 2050 comes together on a resolution to the Waterbola crisis. Discussion continues on the question of water scarcity

By **Mary Frank and Grayson Paquet**

The SC 2050 resolution revolves around immediate vaccination run through WHO, respect for Nigeria's sovereignty, and direct aid for Nigerian citizens. There is collective interest in how these last two clauses will coexist. Upon reaching a solution, the committee opts for a prayer circle, led by the delegation of Italy.

"It was truly a Christian resolution." - The delegation of Italy

Debate continues for SC 2050, and the topic returns to the question of global water scarcity. When distributing desalination technology, which form of free market is more effective? An independent market with debt and rising interest rates, or an implemented system involving defined royalties, regulated by the UN?

"Countries not reaping the benefit of an investment don't need to pay the royalties," states the delegation of Chile, in context of their support for the latter system. Less developed nations respond with concerns over receiving foreign investors on their soil. "[The] competitive market screws over developing countries, because they don't have the resources to compete [with large foreign investments]," argues the delegation of Nigeria. Furthermore, they wonder if UN involvement will take away their power to control their own enterprises.

Resolution is still pending, as one sole working paper is expected to be presented by Canada, Japan, and Albania. Upwards of seven hostile amendments are foreseen.

NEWS / **UNITED NATIONS**

WHO: WHO Would've Thought?

Working Paper 2.0 reaches unexpected consensus

By **Yuyang Yan and Jannah Rambaran**

The World Health Organization committee meets on the morning of February 24, 2018 at the United Nations. During yesterday's hectic afternoon, most African nations, Nigeria and Somalia included, banded together to create an unofficial "United States of Africa". Their outlandish demands for funding for healthcare and infrastructure sparked outrage among the remaining delegates; this episode was short-lived as the Dais ruled their requests out of order.

This morning, the committee begins by discussion working papers. Contrary to what was witnessed yesterday, today's session takes a curious turn, merging all past working papers into a single version, Draft Resolution 2.0. This working paper is sponsored by Slovenia, Serbia, Portugal, and China.

The current draft resolution recognizes territorial sovereignty regarding procedural regulations, stating in perambulatory clauses that countries who cannot perform these procedures due to religious reasons are exempt from conducting research or enacting mitochondrial transfers. It is evident that all nations support research and the gaining of knowledge. Research will be conducted under the regulation of the United Nations and funded by the WHO. This research will be based in the UK, as they are the first country to legalize mitochondrial transfer.

The former "United Nations of Africa" initially opposed research, claiming that the issue is unrelated to their own nations due to their circumstances. However, Draft Resolution 2.0 includes these nations as it states all progress and knowledge gained through the research will be shared among all members of the United Nations immediately.

The majority of the WHO are either sponsoring or signatories on this resolution. Nations initially opposing the notion, such as Pakistan and Spain, are among them. Therefore, Draft Resolution 2.0 is likely to be passed.

Despite this unforeseen consensus in legal matters, delegates of the WHO seem personally divided. Delegates exchange poignant words directed to Uruguay, South Korea, and North Korea. However, they soon engage in casual group activities during the unmoderated caucus, showing the heartwarming enthusiasm and liveliness of these young politicians.

The past three days have been eventful indeed. The press is delighted to be a part of the WHO.

NEWS / UNITED NATIONS

HRC: Jet Skis, Uninvited Guests and Updates

Updates from yesterday's upsetting defeat and moving forward

By **Chloe Koh and Lawrence Martinez**

Moving on to the topic of Gentrification, of the resolution papers being made, Somalia's resolution paper appears to be most "interesting" as quoted by The Republic of Korea.

The paper involves giving the "nationals of Somalia a form of entertainment." They plan on giving jet skis to everyone "especially to people getting kicked out of their homes" and giving the Somalian people "a stronger purpose." They also believe it will help "attracting tourism and building infrastructure". However, if the provided jet skis are broken, citizens will face jail time depending on the severity of the damage.

Some delegates view Somalia's paper negatively with the delegate of Mexico finding the paper "not relevant to human rights in its discussion"

Other papers include Saudi Arabia's resolution which aims to provide funds to smaller countries for gentrification in order to see these smaller countries develop. South Korea, China and Canada's resolution involves protecting human rights while integrating the those of the higher economic class.

During an unmoderated caucus, Chile got into a argument about the definition of displacement with an individual. It was later found out that the individual was a spectator and a supporter of Saudi Arabia and its resolution paper.

In a last minute update, even with all the mixed feelings on Somalia's resolution paper, it came to pass with 60 countries for and only 4 countries against.

NEWS / UNITED NATIONS

UNEP: Un-BEE-lievable Cooperation

UNEP commits itself to saving pollinators and passing a resolution

By **Calais Irwin and Jenny Lee**

UNEP appears to be approaching the preservation of pollinators in an impressively cooperative manner, contrasting with the typically divided counsel room. A key factor ensuring this harmonious environment is the willingness of large power countries to hear the opinions of smaller nations, which have previously gone unnoticed.

Romania, a representative of said nations, speaks to the press with ideas they believe should be taken into consideration. "The human population is still growing and we need space for people and agriculture, so the best way to save the pollinators would be to integrate the environment [for pollinators] within urban areas".

However sound the idea, technicalities restricting it are pointed out by China PR, and strongly backed by the Czech Republic. They argue that cost limits the ability of less wealthy nations to fund operations that encourage pollinators, and provide innovative solutions to their extinction. Other solutions proposed include the banning of neonicotinoids, a harmful pesticide, and cross-breeding different classes of honeybees to form a more resilient ‘super bee’. However, the most largely discussed topic is education: specifically, how to raise the awareness to both farmers and the general public. Sierra Leone makes a bold move to remind nations that all manners of education, such as social media, are not available to all nations, and alternate solutions should be discussed.

Despite the differences across countries, the United Nations truly represents their name in this debate, passionately working through their conflicts in an attempt to make a resolution suitable to all nations.

NEWS / UNITED NATIONS

Security Council 2018: Horn of Africa Crisis: Resolution

Ethiopia’s Stance Creates Conflicting Standpoints

By Sarah Phillips

Ethiopia’s stance in the resolution of countering terrorism in the Horn of Africa is creating dispute between delegates. The United States, Uruguay and Ethiopia have created a resolution paper that allows access to all countries in the Horn of Africa to hopefully put an end to terrorism. The United Nations will attempt to resolve the issue of terrorism, beginning in Ethiopia, in order to establish a positive model for other countries in the Horn to follow. To bring peace and stability to the Nations of the Horn of Africa, the sponsors of this paper have agreed on this course of action to fight terrorism, and are unwilling to change their position.

China, Kazakhstan, and the United Kingdom have sponsored a resolution promoting the equality of all nations in the Horn of Africa, rather than focusing on a single country. While the intentions of the United States, Uruguay and Ethiopia are to provide the rest of the Horn of Africa with an effective model for their governments, other nations are concerned. According to the opposition, this can result in further conflict, as Ethiopia is supposedly being favoured over other nations in the region. The concern lies in the possibility of the marginalization of the other nations, prompting additional dispute and a fear of an increase in terrorism, rather than the decline of it.

Despite the conflict, the chances of a merging of resolution papers remains present. When placing the situation with Ethiopia aside, the resolution papers of both sides are fairly similar. The importance of the sovereignty of the region is a dominant idea for both sides. Remaining actively seized in the matter is also a common proposal. Both papers immediately recognize the need to protect the citizens in the affected countries, and strengthening the education the citizens are receiving. These similarities should lead to the approval of a joint resolution paper. However, countries unwilling to compromise on a solution leave this issue open. Presently, a decision has not yet been reached.

NEWS / UNITED NATIONS

DISEC: Global Energy that is Nuclear

DISEC questions the use of nuclear energy

By Apurwa Sharma and Sandhya Sapkota

After an exhausting night of dancing, DISEC begins Saturday with a heated debate on the controversy behind nuclear energy and the extent of its availability. A working paper with dynamic sponsors is discussed in a moderated caucus highlighting the range of criteria in order to have access to the nuclear energy.

The underdeveloped countries without access to nuclear energy are also brought into discussion to determine the criteria necessary for a country to have access to nuclear energy. Germany articulates that they want to “help underdeveloped countries to develop”, with Somalia and the United Kingdom supporting Germany, making a point that this benefits the international “community and may unite the United Nations.” Furthermore, Nigeria strikes a strong point with a comment that the availability to underdeveloped countries would “create jobs” and ultimately help the world economy.

However, in true DISEC fashion Venezuela disagrees, stating it is too dangerous for nuclear energy to be globally available. Moreover, Israel supports Venezuela by emphasizing ecological harm that could result from nuclear energy and the global availability of nuclear energy which will increase its production and usage. India points out that the working paper excludes most of Asia. They also question, how would this resolution guarantee every nations’ well being?

It is unclear whether or not DISEC will be able to achieve the needed majority votes to pass a resolution. There's hope yet!

NEWS / UNITED NATIONS

UNODC: UNODC on Different Levels with Narcotics

Nation's unsure of coming to conclusions

By Gursimran Chhina and Ishnoor Nahal

Saturday morning proved to be a difficult shift for nations to agree on a resolution on the topic of redefining narcotics and limiting drug usage in nation states. Whereas many nations continued the urge of debate on the floor regarding rehabilitation, others were mostly focused on the redefinition of narcotics and drugs - mainly the "devil's lettuce" - in order to establish limits to pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical drugs. However, even with these differing debates being merged into one, all nations could agree on the progression of what to do with increasing dangers of drug usage, and not stepping back to find the solution to the root of the problem in order to stop the drug usage altogether. Besides the Korean delegation proposing nations to follow the country's strict drug usage policies, all countries had many concerns about resolutions proposed on the floor, since the topic of drugs was much too broad.

The first resolution, proposed by Canada, China, France, and Germany, inflicted the idea that drugs should be classified by pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical means as well as introducing the idea of rehabilitation over prevention strategies. Even with rehabilitation being integrated into the definition of narcotics, the countries decided to leave the final say up to the developing countries, realizing that even though rehab has been successful in many countries such as Canada, it may not work the same in other countries.

The second resolution, proposed by Saudi Arabia, America, Russia, and Niger, have mentioned that drugs should be classified by its effects on the mind and body. However, they made a friendly amendment, and are now classifying drugs with their effects on the state of consciousness and the physical body, after realizing that defining its effects on mind and body doesn't correlate with all nations.

After two days of debate, no resolution has been decided upon. Both resolutions continue to have undecided concerns about differing aspects that will either benefit or deteriorate the societies of the developing nations.