

University of Alberta High School Model United Nations'

DAILY DELEGATE



May 2, 2021

Debate Closes

Security Council - There is an Impostor Among Us: VETO!

Jasmine Jeong, Fox News

On the last day of HSMUN, the tea is boiling hot in the Security Council (hint: the UK seems SUS!).

The Security Council session started off strong as per usual, with a 10 minute unmoderated caucus turned into 30. With the UK and France trying to negotiate the deployment of troops in Cameroon, the tension in the council began to escalate. Among the chaos of the delegates solidifying their stance, making accusations, begging each other, and discussions in breakout rooms, the council quickly got to work on their resolutions.

After three days of pure chaos and passive aggressive yelling, the Security Council has finally come to a decision on the Cameroon Anglophone crisis. And the final outcome of the voting was drum roll please, vetoes all around, and nothing passes! With all permanent five members—Russia, UK, USA, China, and France—using their veto votes on the two presented papers, the Cameroon crisis remained unresolved.



The result of this weekend's sessions was mildly disappointing with only one resolution passed to solve a natural disaster. However, the 2021 HSMUN Security Council came to an end with an abuse of P5 powers, as is the tradition. Congratulations to all the delegates on their incredible work during this conference, and a personal thank you to the SC delegates for supporting me as their press!

SOCHUM - Delegates Unite for Last Day of Debate

Aleena Thomas, BBC

As the last day of HSMUN 2021 commenced, the delegates wasted no time and got right into debating!

Throughout the meeting, the main priority had been on preventing human life from being harmed. The delegates came together to stress the importance of resolving the political and cultural gaps that often fuel international military conflict. They acknowledged the necessity of member states working on self-sufficiency in order to reduce foreign interference.

The delegates emphasized the importance of arms trade to sustain capital markets and considered various kinds of implications if it is not properly regulated, especially the detrimental effects of human rights violations on vulnerable groups.

There were plans introduced to implement an Anti-Bias Committee tasked with addressing possible prejudices throughout UN interventions in foreign military disputes. The main goal of the committee being unprejudiced investigations of Human Rights Violations on currently ongoing conflicts.

By all counts, the last day of HSMUN challenged and brought the delegates together while they worked alongside each other to combine and pass a resolution paper, all the while emphasizing the necessity of finding a balance between protecting autonomy and implementing foreign armed conflict policies.

Like someone wise once said—“In the end, we should be France.”

WHO - Concluding the Debate

Audree Tran, Fox News

Day 3 began with a debate on Artificial Human Enhancement, specifically gene modification. Gene modification is a controversial topic between these countries. Some countries suggest that other countries proceed cautiously; others strictly believe that research-based gene modification is tolerable but calling actual experimentation intolerable. Iceland and Tunisia stated that the United Nations cannot dictate how countries rule and that the World Health

Organization is a foundation for scientists and world leaders to comprise solutions. The debate went from an on-topic discussion about gene modification to a heated off-topic debate between France and the USA on multiculturalism, which caused tension between delegates in the breakout rooms.

In the breakout rooms, countries rush to discuss doping issues in international and local competitions. Russia suggested that a random blood test would resolve this issue, and Brazil proposed the ban of these drugs, which France disagreed with due to the beliefs that these drugs are used for treatment outside of competitions.

With the fast progression of this debate, delegations began to vote—Resolution 2.2 passed, twenty-seven in favour and one against the resolution. Resolution 2.2 includes the education of topics related to Artificial Human Enhancement and the prohibitions of extreme forms of cloning but promotes less extensive cloning and genetic therapy for research purposes.

What an eventful way to conclude this debate!

Legal - CANDIS Paper Pass? Yes it Can!

Arshjot Kaur, Fox News

The morning started with an intense unmoderated caucus to edit the only working paper on the floor, CANDIS. Tunisia spoke for most nations, stating that it “discourages sanctions” and that it is against unilateral and multilateral sanctions. It went on to say that the reason behind the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) reducing its nuclear arms is only because of the UN Peace Summits.

In addition, Israel and Malaysia supported the paper, further suggesting that “previous sanctions should be updated or removed so they still have impact on designated targets.”

The United States of America acknowledges the flaws with unilateral sanctions and believes that, generally, multilateral sanctions are more effective. The CANDIS paper argued on soft power and overall humanitarian support, yet the USA states that soft power is not as effective in cases where the nation and “Supreme Leaders” refuse to cooperate, referring to the DPRK.

The DPRK had fought in retaliation against the USA’s comments, questioning why it would “dare point a finger at the respected Supreme Leader.”

The USA stated that the Supreme Leader deserved it due to threatening national security. It also went on to say that the Supreme Leader is “incompetent and cannot do anything. He has no power and he actually does poop.”

The DPRK had said that “Our Eternal Leader conducts a good country,” but when New Zealand asked that if the DPRK is invincible, why did sanctions affect them, the DPRK resorted to silence.

Using this silence to make another comeback, the USA argued that “soft power is not effective when dealing with misbehaving countries such as the DPRK which is playing with missiles.” It compares this situation to a child breaking a vase and the guardians giving them a chocolate bar in return; in other words, this is “rewarding bad behaviour” when it should be “punishing nations to cause them to reform themselves”.

In response as well as when questioned about when to switch from soft power to sanctioning, Brazil stated that sanctions are necessary in cases where soft power has failed, not explicitly stating what ‘failed’ refers to. It states that “in extreme cases, if the country is corrupt, the use of sanctions is understood but they would need to be narrow sanctions that are targeted, rather than just imposing it on a country as a reflex”.

Like aforementioned, most nations took a middle stance, Estonia, for example, believing that there are “distinct advantages to sanctions,” but China believes that they are not the most effective way of punishment.

The USA states that the only reason the DPRK hasn’t taken over the world is because of US sanctions and that they try to “pressure nations to force change for the greater good.” This country brings up a valid point, stating that “There is no way to follow up on who gets influenced” and using sanctions, the nation will be “inclined to reform.”

Even so, the debate had concluded with the passing of the CANDIS working paper, or Resolution 2.0, on May 2nd, 2021 with the United States of America being the only nation not in favour of it. With that, the Legal Committee Sessions of 2021 come to a close.

Future Security Council - Global Cooling: Did We Fix it...?

Sam Uncle, Fox News

As debate comes to a close for the weekend, FSC delegates had much to discuss. After the crisis yesterday, debate returned to the question of what to do about global cooling—something many have a stance on. Some solutions posed included the “diversification of international trade” (France), placing a “third party observer” in charge of developments as a form of aid (Chile), and establishing “country stability” through the economy and agriculture (Egypt).

Much of the day was spent finalizing draft resolution papers and delegates worked very hard and tirelessly together to come to the best solution. The discussion of introducing new food technologies was one of great proportions, with many genetically modified and lab grown foods being at the forefront of productions. The UAE mentioned having a “lack of farmable land” that inspired their nation to start producing new foods grown in a lab.

When asked about economic impacts that these solutions may have, Nigeria stated that they would take a focus on infrastructure in order to “solve more than one problem at once.” They want more people working helping to diversify the job sectors and generating revenue. One thing nearly all countries can agree on is where the root of the problem lies—in the refugee crisis. This is another thing nations worked to solve as there is a “social and economic tension from the influx of refugees,” in France’s words. The USA echoed this sentiment and stated that we need to “redistribute or lessen” the refugees in order to create a temporary solution.

In the end, FSC did indeed pass a resolution to counter the effects of global cooling. There were many questions about the legitimacy of working together and whether some nations will choose to just look out for themselves. In this, China stated that “looking out for your nation doesn’t mean you’re looking to hurt others.” Time will tell if this resolution will hold and if the nations can continue to work together.

UNEP - A Committee with a PORPE-use

Emily Mahon, Press Volunteer for BBC

The delegates of UNEP jumped into action on the third day of deliberations. The UK apologized for “accusations” their delegation made in committee yesterday, where other

delegates believed they implied that unstable governments were to blame for an influx of refugees. Tunisia and multiple other delegations were quick to point out that colonization was the root of this issue, and the UK had no place in assigning the blame. Luckily, the UK's apology, and their commitment to helping the situation, seemed to ease tensions among the convoys.

Soon after, two working papers were introduced. The first, PONCHOS (Preventing Our Negligence Concerning Human shOrt-term Survival), encouraged nations to publish annual reports on hotspots, establish a framework for emergency response, and create community-based access to life-saving information such as weather reports and emergency procedures.

The second paper, PORPE (Protecting Our Refugees and Planet Earth), encouraged investment in sustainable resources to transition to a green economy, suggested the establishment of global systems to give climate refugees official status, and aimed to provide developing countries with education and training programs. With pressures high between the two groups, the papers went to vote.

In a close race, PONCHOS failed with 19 of the 22 needed votes. However, PORPE passed with 21 of the 21 needed votes—knocked down from 22 after an abstention from the delegation of Mexico. Congrats, delegates!

In the superlatives, most unlikely friendships went to Sweden and Venezuela. Best dressed was granted to Ethan Lecavalier-Kidney, Chair of UNEP, for his spiffy suit. Most creative delegate awarded Saudi Arabia for the golf war suggestion in the S.W.I.S.S. crisis. Tunisia took home both the most passionate delegate and most communist delegate. Most capitalist went to the USA and China, though the delegate from China was not present. Vice-chair Sama Dawood won sweetest dias, and the superlative for most wholesome delegate went to Fiji.

One thing's for sure, though: UNEP wins the superlative for Best Committee in our hearts.

DISEC - Kim K or Kanye: Who Will it Be?

[Sophie Lafond](#), Press Volunteer for BBC

DISEC's last day of debate came on strong with two contrasting papers being finalized. The Kanye paper represented a "responsibility" on countries to disarm themselves, as expressed

by China. The UK countered this by asking how the Kanye paper supporters plan on “successfully disarm[ing] when [they] don't believe in interventionist policies” to which Tunisia expressed “believ[ing] in disarmament. If we cooperate it will be sufficient.” Another concern was whether this paper took unilateral, bilateral, or regional approaches, to which China stated it was the “right of the nation to choose.”

The Kim K paper, on the other hand, poses interventionist policies on the “international community” as a solution to disarmament. Kim K supporters push for increased cybersecurity—through investment into programs, according to the UK—more transparency regarding weapons, and placing security at borders to track weapon dealers. The UK believes these issues are having “profoundly negative impacts on citizens’ lives” and wishes for a quick solution.

In the end, the Kim K resolution was the one to go forward. In their final statement, China stated that this was “pushing neo imperialist policies” and other Kanye paper supporters expressed their discontent with this paper—with some even saying they absolutely will not be implementing it. On the other hand, Mexico mentioned being “very pleased with *both* resolutions that DISEC passed” and claimed these are a “big step forward for the international community.”

With the passing of the Kim K paper, this puts DISEC at a total of three passed resolutions this year, including the crisis paper. This possibly broke an HSMUN record for the number of DISEC papers passed. Congrats delegates!