

University of Alberta High School Model United Nations'

DAILY DELEGATE



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Debates Continue

Security Council - Is Cameroon Legit? #FAKENEWS

Jasmin Jeong, Fox News

From questioning Cameroon's legitimacy, to a volcanic eruption, cartel money, domestic terror, enemies to lovers, and finally at peace (sort of)—welcome to the second day of the Security Council.

Picking up where they left off last night, the Security Council wasted no time getting into an intense start to the debate. The United States did not hesitate to question the legitimacy of the Cameroon government, in which Mexico responded with the threat of becoming an anarcho-fascist government (#buildthewall).

Eventually, all the delegates were able to begin working on a solution for the ongoing Anglophone crisis—that is, until another crisis hit Cameroon. As the Head of Secretary and her bodyguards (with very cool sunglasses) informed us about a volcanic eruption occurring in Cameroon, the Security Council was faced with a challenge to cooperate to solve the volcano crisis which displaced many Cameroonians. This event could potentially put them in more danger during the ongoing Anglophone crisis. After a heated discussion about deploying peacekeepers and providing humanitarian aid, the Security Council members finally seemed to get to work, drafting a collective resolution to protect Cameroon...or at least it seemed that way, until a *second* breaking news announcement was delivered to the council.

Now with the added threat of the terrorist organization Boko Haram, the delegates were busy at work coming up with the best solution for the harsh crises occurring in Cameroon. During the development of working papers, there were many passionate arguments, enemies turned into lovers, and Mexico continuing to offer finances to Cameroon via their “cocaine money” (once again, #buildthewall).

After an entire day of debating, drafting resolutions, and listening to the Estonian delegate speaking very loudly into his mic, the Security Council passed a resolution to help dilute the two unexpected crises that occurred in Cameroon, with only one abstained vote and no disagreements. With the delegates looking positively toward tomorrow's debate and voting based on today's results, it will once again be an interesting day of negotiations at the Security Council.

SOCHUM - Cheesy Debate Unites Delegates

Aleena Thomas, BBC

As day two unravelled, the delegates attempted to find common grounds on issues regarding the right to assembly, ranging from concerns about national security to the creation of an international committee.

They worked diligently to recognize and address individual countries' sovereignty while taking differences and cultural beliefs into account. The importance of allowing countries to develop their own laws and policies with limited foreign influence remained the main goal as the discussion continued.

When the delegates discussed the definition for what peaceful assembly should look like, several other delegations, notably Kenya, declared that if other countries were "going to make generalizations," they would have to take the opinions of non-Western countries into consideration.

The second session started off with China ambushing the US after it brought up China's internal conflicts. China openly acknowledged the US's claims, and stated how it is "guilty of trafficking" but soon after, accused the US of being better at hiding human trafficking and claimed how the US "might have child sex trafficking and trade happening on the black market". China stated that it felt "overwhelmed" and pointed out how despite being a "progressive country," the US fosters shocking amounts of poverty among citizens. China also brought up the lack of initiatives taken by the US government to regulate the hate and discrimination against the Asian and Muslim population in the US and announced how it is ironic to point out China's predicaments while the US itself is not unblemished.

As the delegates resumed debating over significant issues and plausible solutions, the dreadful news was announced that a group known as S.W.I.S.S. had taken control over the North Saskatchewan River and threatened Canada's access to cheese sources. In order to concentrate on the issue at hand, the delegates voted on and approved a motion to put Topic 2 on hold for the time being.

Delegations including those of Italy, Tunisia, Finland, and South Africa expressed their concerns over the monopolization of Swiss cheese and immediately began discussing plausible solutions. Many countries conveyed their suspicions about the 'holes' that

enveloped the cheese. The French delegation pointed out how “making more Swiss cheese would mean more holes,” therefore causing a net decrease in cheese production. Finland also presented an interesting point during the conference—the delegate conveyed the possibility of there being nuclear weapons hidden inside holes of the cheese.

South Africa stated that the committee must “bully the EU into stealing all of Switzerland’s cows,” and Finland added on by stating how they must “hold the cows hostage.” There were also propositions to commence dam construction to prevent all water traffic and trade from coming through. Some pointed out that the committee needed to confiscate all milk imports to prevent the terrorist group from making more cheese. Suggestions to boycott Swiss cheese by creating a hashtag on Twitter was brought up.

We now stand by to see what takes place in the future at SOCHUM.

WHO - Debate Advancement for Human Enhancement

Audree Tran, Fox News

As the second day progresses, delegates begin to discuss working papers. In the breakout rooms, representatives from different countries work together to compose a favourable solution for everyone, aligning with the countries’ foreign policies. Most countries agreed with the ideals that vaccinations should be made mandatory in specific career fields, especially the medical field. However, some countries are opposed to this idea, pointing out that the concept may be too excessive as it breaches religious and philosophical beliefs. Delegates then began discussing the responsibilities of the developed countries, with most representatives agreeing that developed countries have the most obligation to provide the developing countries with vaccines. Afterwards, the Question of Mandatory Vaccinations concludes with Resolution 1.2 passing, twenty-one favouring and six against the resolution.

The afternoon begins with a heated debate on Topic 1, Artificial Human Enhancement. Most countries agreed with Estonia’s ideals—the government should implement regulations to protect human rights. The delegations from Brazil and France believed that Artificial Human Enhancement could raise ethical issues and that countries should proceed with caution to create progress. The majority of the countries did not support the idea of human enhancement in human experimentation, and other convoys such as Malaysia believe Artificial Human Enhancement is a breach of religious beliefs. However, Iran fully supports human enhancement in gene editing with the idea of finding treatments and cures.

A fantastic conclusion towards the Question of Mandatory Vaccinations and a tremendous start on Addressing Artificial Human Enhancement.

Legal - SIMP NATION & SNAP Fail to Pass; Despacito Mourning Ritual Held & Cheese Sanctions Imposed

Arshjot Kaur, Fox News

SOCIAL MEDIA MODERATION DEBATE COMES TO A CLOSE

On the topic of whether social media has the legal responsibility to moderate its content, the United Kingdom breaks the silence, stating that the “regulation of free information is critical,” but goes on to say that national security is of the utmost importance whilst remaining secular.

The United States of America exemplifies the very definition of the word “liberty” as always and it has decided to side with the SIMP NATION resolution. It backs up its decision saying that it supports the self-regulation of social media sites since it would be unfair to require government-led content moderation as “the government cannot determine what is right or wrong for citizens.”

Japan, like many countries, takes a stance in the middle, stating that it would like to “hold people accountable even with a hands-off approach.” It works to “strengthen and balance the freedom and welfare of society,” summarizing what most nations supporting the SIMP NATION working paper would like to see.

On the other side of the spectrum, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), whose Supreme Leader had descended from heaven and who also does not need to use the bathroom because of his “eliteness,” has continued to slander the USA, its reasoning being that the country “only imposes sanctions to hide its evil doings.” The DPRK as well as China also believe that a firewall is helpful in that it can “create a nationalistic and patriotic regime”. Thus the SNAP paper seemed to appeal to the DPRK and those who shared similar views.

Because of the two very contrasting working papers and the fact that most nations take a stance in the midst of both, the discussion of Topic 1 had ultimately concluded with Draft Resolution 1.0 and 1.1 failing to pass.

INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS DEBATE TURNS AGAINST USA

Topic 2, dealing with how effective and ethical international sanctions are, was brought into the light by China, a nation with many sanctions imposed on it recently due to the Uyghur Muslims Genocide. It states that these sanctions were unfair and then proceeds to switch the topic by stating it would like to see more work being done to “modify international sanctions on developing countries so that they may have a voice.”

Many countries then targeted the United States of America, despite its humble intentions. The USA defends itself, saying that although the “effectiveness of international sanctions have been controversial,” they are still necessary. The USA admits its faults regarding previous international sanctions, but it states that they were imposed due to the countries putting their citizens at risk.

Furthermore, as if not enough for the nations to harm the USA, a motion to hold a mourning ritual was unanimously passed after discovering the working paper names CANPISS and SUGMA had to be renamed for “professional” reasons. Therefore, “Despacito” was to be played during the moment of silence, yet “Never Gonna Give You Up” proved to be the more appropriate mourning song. The nations came together for 3 minutes and 33 seconds. The DPRK was left fuming when, after asking to replace its national anthem with “Despacito,” was met with the Chair saying, “When you report back to the Supreme Leader, hopefully he cuts you some slack.”

After mourning the devastating loss of the two working papers, things quickly got rolling again and delegates jumped directly into the unplanned sanctions imposed by the USA, though Israel flatly stated “most sanctions are not ethical and do not work.” This belief is shared between nations such as Cameroon and Brazil who “urge other nations to be diligent and recognize the effects of sanctions on the bottom of the ladder.”

All countries except the USA sided with the merged working paper, whose signatories include China, India, Australia.

CHEESE SANCTIONS

The debate session was interrupted by the Swiss Crisis, in which S.W.I.S.S., a terrorist group from Switzerland, decided to take over the North Saskatchewan River in hope to become the sole supplier of cheese to Canada.

Estonia asked for a cheese sanction “as a unified front” to combat Switzerland, which Germany stated “does not exist.” Spain struggled to comprehend the crisis at hand and questioned what exactly Estonia had to offer economically. This statement was said to have “hit Estonia’s nerve” and the amount of shade thrown was enough to make both sides of the moon dark.

Even so, nothing could have been as dark as the DPRK’s next line: “Nuke them all.”

Estonia began to form a plan of action of three steps, the first of which was to “nuke a nuke”, then “nuking the North Saskatchewan River.” All the nations agreed that it was only right for the third step to be “to invade Canada” altogether, then “un-invade” because the only valuable asset Canada had to lose was “French gravy.”

As discussions about the Swiss Crisis went on, an assassination threat for DPRK’s Supreme Leader Kim Jong-Un came to light. The DPRK did not seem pleased with this assassination threat for its Supreme Leader was “too glorious to be this disrespected.” Although it is not known exactly what nation has said this, a message came through stating that the “Supreme Leader would not be as glorious after he is six feet under.”

The DPRK continued to argue to protect the Supreme Leader’s reputation from being tarnished while the USA finally decided to make its long-awaited move. The delegation said that it would be “annexing Canada to protect the world cheese supply.”

Whilst the nations fought amongst themselves over the best plan of action, Switzerland managed to take over the North Saskatchewan River, effectively concluding the debate on the Swiss Crisis.

Future Security Council - The Swaggiest Resolution of FSC So Far

Sam Uncle, Fox News

The second day of debate brought intense conversation and many new alliances. It seems a Nigeria/UAE alliance may be forming in order to produce a paper on global cooling, but it is still unclear which other countries may be getting involved. The United States delegate expressed that they “have been very generous” towards other countries and refugees while other delegates such as France wish to “address the root of the issue.” This has proven to be difficult as many countries believe not everyone, especially China, is acting for mutual

benefit. Many countries such as Nigeria, the United States and Russia have expressed their concern that China only has their own best interests at heart. Nigeria also stated that China has “[an] essential monopoly on food,” making it hard to find a solution to the issue of rising famine.

Although delegates clearly have a deep passion and want to solve the issue of global cooling, a dispute at the Russian border sparked the need for a change in topics to find a solution. Delegates first learned that there was an incident with refugees and Russian government officials or Russian militia members. The delegate for Egypt expressed how they were “willing to find a solution at any cost” while the UAE urged members to “act in a manner of cooperation.” Delegates spent the majority of the day discussing a solution for this dispute, with many pointing fingers at Russia for this occurrence. The United Kingdom expressed that Russia has “an untrustworthy past,” with China, the USA, and many others agreeing.

During debate, the delegations approached many many new solutions. This included the UAE mentioning implementing a new committee as well as education for as many people globally as possible. The United States encouraged peacekeepers to protect refugees in order to prevent this from occurring again. In the end, a Resolution was indeed passed that encourages working together, protection, and sovereignty. The United States stated that they “handled this how their constitution told them to—diplomatically and in a fair way.” The UAE expressed that they solved the matter at hand, while also helping to prevent this from happening in the future, which was something that they had aimed to do. This was emphasized by the United Kingdom.

Debate was concluded with the Egyptian delegation stating that “this resolution is very swag,” something that other supporters of the resolution expressed in other words. Debate will continue tomorrow on the topic of global cooling where there will likely be the ironic heating up of debate, alliances formed, and resolutions (hopefully) passed!

UNEP - PPOH Resolution is the Big Fish in Committee

Emily Mahon, Press Volunteer for BBC

Some interesting answers came to light after a press conference held in UNEP.

In debate yesterday, several delegates mentioned “diversifying the economy.” In providing a definition for that statement, Bolivia stressed that different routes of economic support and a

focus on sustainable alternatives are essential to lessening environmental harm. The delegates mentioned that another way to lessen environmental harm is through guidelines for tourism. The delegation of Israel pointed out that since areas of high tourism are areas of high human activity, research and data collection are essential to monitoring the area and knowing what actions to take.

The delegations were asked what they believed was the single most important thing we could do to protect our oceans. Multiple delegates, including those of Mexico and Venezuela, said that reducing microplastics and solid waste are of the utmost importance. Italy believed that education and raising our children with environmental mindfulness is necessary, while Tunisia said appropriate assessment of the oceans in order to come up with unique solutions for each country is vital.

After a morning of intense debate, UNEP found themselves with three position papers being brought forward to help combat the degradation of ocean habitats worldwide.

The K.I.S.S., or Keeping International Sustainability Strong Resolution, among other points, spoke of entrance fees for tourism locations. Several delegations brought up concern about these additional fees, and the vote to pass K.I.S.S. ultimately failed. The E&E: Environment and Economy Resolution suggested that developed countries who helped developing countries meet their sustainability goals would receive military support from those countries. This was met with backlash from many delegations. The USA, with one of the biggest militaries in the world, was not incentivised by this, and Sweden worried that it would put developing countries in a vulnerable position. The vote to pass E&E also failed.

PPOH, the Plan for Preserving Ocean Habitats, sponsored by Argentina, Fiji, Italy, and the UK, promised to hold “countries and private sectors accountable for the waste they produce” with measures like fishing regulations and carbon taxes. It also appointed a figurehead to help distribute aid. The vote secured 25 of the needed 21 votes and was passed. Congratulations UNEP!

The committee then moved on to Topic 2, Addressing the Displacement of Individuals due to Climate and Environmental Impacts. Just as discussion on Topic 2 was getting intense, a crisis broke—the S.W.I.S.S. terrorist group conducted a hostile takeover over the North Saskatchewan River in an attempt to become the sole supplier of cheese to Canada, as well as to instate franc toll booths on the river.

“This is serious,” said Ethan Lecavalier-Kidney, Chair of UNEP. “Tens of boats travel across the river every single week. Having a disruption like this will affect dozens and dozens of beaver communities.”

After much heated debate and no small amount of panic and confusion, Resolution DECLARE WAR was introduced. Notable suggestions from the resolution included “Provide bad and poisonous dairy products to Switzerland so its cheese industry will be interrupted,” “Steal from the Swiss bank [and] use [francs] to buy the river from the S.W.I.S.S. terrorists,” and “Distract the terrorist with a goose/beaver army and request pro golfers to attack them [with longshots] till the Swiss die off during the winter.” Resolution DECLARE WAR also “encourages countries to donate non-nuclear missiles to attack the Swiss” but to “hold off attack until we have maximum casualties available.”

Resolution DECLARE WAR passed in a landslide. In the aftermath of this shocking twist of events, the member states of the United Nations should prepare themselves for nuclear war with Switzerland.

DISEC - Landmines and Sovereignty and Papers, oh my!

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

Debate stayed strong throughout day two of debate as topics of landmines, sovereignty, and interventionist policies shine through. Off the bat, Israel proposed the term of “preventative disarmament”—sanctions, economic embargoes and new measures to prevent future weapon production. It seems that everyone is willing to cooperate and come to a solution in order to benefit everyone as much as possible.

Egypt focuses the topic on landmines as they express the issue of having many throughout their country. They thank the UK for assisting in clearing landmines, but Israel thinks they should all take a much stronger approach to clearing these landmines. However, the UK was then called out by Tunisia—the self proclaimed “sovereignty police”—saying that larger countries cannot just step in wherever they wish.

The introduction of two resolution papers came up—the Kanye paper and Kim K paper. These have different, contrasting policies, but all parties involved in both papers are working very hard in order to pass an effective solution. The Kim K paper emphasizes interventionist policies, and this is especially emphasized by Germany and the UK. This created a heated

debate on sovereignty, with the UK saying they are not trying to infringe on sovereignty and that it is “grounded in state responsibility.”

While debate on this topic was heating up, a crisis occurred in which the S.W.I.S.S. terrorist group took over the North Saskatchewan River. China felt that, as the world’s biggest producer of landmines, they should throw them into the river to get rid of the rebel group. Japan urged a swift military deployment on Canadian soil to crush the rebel forces, ridding Switzerland of diplomatic power, and an economic sanction on Switzerland. There were many different approaches to this and many countries wanted to help Canada deal with this crisis, and it showed the true nature of cooperation these nations can demonstrate.

Debate will continue tomorrow for our last day!