

DPSHMUN 2017 NEWSLETTER- Day One

Greetings Delegates!

As we come to the close of day one of this edition of DPSHMUN, it's time to reflect on the ongoing proceedings of the day.

But before that, let's acquaint ourselves with the role of International Press in a MUN. The International Press comprises of the reporters and the photographers. The main aim of the IP is to record every proceeding of the MUN, by way of reports and pictures.

The reporters are posted in each committee and pay extensive attention to the debate going on and take down notes. The reporters play a very crucial role in relaying information of the happenings of their allowed committees to the rest of the conference. Along with reporting, they also provide their own invaluable insights on the nature of debate taking place. As the delegates are deeply engrossed in trying to combat and overcome their committees' crises with the Executive Board guiding them along, it is left to the press to analyze the progress and possible course of the committee.

The photographers are entrusted with the responsibility of capturing all these moments that are sure to become fond memories in the future. As they say, a picture is worth a thousand words. The photographers intricately weave the proceedings of the day in their own unique way, their pictures portraying their intended stories.

In the real world, the Press is an extremely influential body of organization. They play a vital role in keeping the civilians in the loop about the events occurring in their nations which closely impact the lifestyle of its citizens. They form the bridge between "the people" and the "decision makers", connecting them through their various articles, reports, photographic evidences and such. They hold the power to sway millions of people, a power that even most politicians don't enjoy. It is the first and foremost duty of all Press to be truthful in their reports of events. The Press is responsible for questioning the governing bodies about their policies, their decisions and how they will benefit the people these are intended for. They bring out the truth, no matter what it takes.

Aayushmita Bhattacharjee
Head of International Press



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MULLS OVER ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS



Governments of various member nations come together to discuss the Myanmar refugee crisis regarding the Rohingya minority, working towards a solution for this issue.

As this session was the first session for many delegates, the Executive Board started the discussion with informal introductions followed by a quick reminder of the Rules of Procedure. The committee began with the procedural roll call and formal debate began when China raised the motion to begin the General Speakers List. The discussion was off to a start with various member nations expressing their concern for the Rohingya minority. Pakistan reflected that Myanmar must provide fundamental right to all of its citizens including the Rohingya minority. China expressed its concern regarding the situation as well as urged Myanmar to recognise citizenship of the Rohingya minority. Furthermore, China suggested that all activities as well as the plight of the Rohingyas must be brought to notice to the world and publicized by the Press.

USA did not seem to have much sympathy towards Myanmar and called it "*the most impoverished underdeveloped country*" accusing Myanmar of improper utilization of its resources. Israel showed no sympathy as well calling for heavy sanctions on Myanmar.



Several Moderated Caucuses and two un-moderated caucuses followed this, to discuss the matter at hand in an attempt to completely understand the issue and thus, work towards solving the issue. Surprisingly, there was very little contribution from Myanmar and other Muslim as well as Buddhist nations. China, USA, India, Pakistan were some of the key contributors. Valuable points were put forward by several other countries; Ethiopia, Israel and Syria to name a few.

China stated in an interview that it intends to move the committee towards discussions with Myanmar to obtain full citizenship of the Rohingyas and use the UN Peace Keeping Force to aid in solving the crisis.

Chairperson of the UNGA, Vignesh Valliyur, spent a little time with the press, getting candid on the direction of the Committee. He is delighted to see the participation, taking into account that many representatives are delegates for the first time. He hopes to see the Committee move towards realising the political changes are necessary to solve the conflict, taking into account the refugee problem. Further, he hopes to watch the delegates cover the immediate steps to be taken as well.

Delegates as well as the Executive Board look forward to the next session of discussion hoping to come up with a suitable and practical resolution.

Abhinav Samvedam

While some countries take pride in the presence of diverse ethnic and religious minorities and consider this as the strength and core of their country's identity, other countries consider them as a liability to their country's economic and social status. Rohingya's are one of the most persecuted minorities in the world. The history of Rohingya's and the country of Myanmar are closely related. Central to this committee is the issue of Human rights and the persecution of minorities in South East Asia with special emphasis on the Rohingya's of Myanmar.

The Rohingya committee is mainly targeted due to their identity and many of them are being faced with a decision of either leaving their homeland Myanmar or staying back to be exploited even more. Most of the Rohingya's have been stripped of their citizenship in Myanmar despite the fact that they have been living in the country for generations. According to the 1960 HDI reports Burma was one of the most undeveloped countries and is economically unstable. This has resulted in making Myanmar one of the biggest hotspots for the illegal immigrants and the Rohingya community resulting in the entire country becoming poverty ridden.

The government has played a major role in discriminating the Rohingya community. A famous politician in Myanmar declared that helping the Rohingya community, who have been a part of the country's diverse background since the 15th century, was not a priority and was not top of the agenda list. The government never voiced their support for Rohingya's and instead took away lands of the Rohingya's making their living illegal. Instead this community is moving towards Bangladesh which is not economically stable to support these immigrants. All these atrocities are being brought about by the government but they still deny the ongoing genocide of Rohingya Muslims. Violence has erupted sporadically in Rakhine state since 2012, with state forces implicated in either instigating or actively perpetuating attacks on the up to one million Muslim Rohingya who lived there. Since 2012, many Rohingya people have been confined to inadequate IDP camps, where they have become ill and malnourished and struggled to access healthcare. Many have fled abroad by boat, with thousands believed to have drowned at sea. The government has deprived them of their identity. More press coverage and careful scrutinizing will pressurize the government acknowledge the presence of the Rohingya's and will be forced to help them.

The committee opened the GSL to which the delegates responded with enthusiasm. The delegates spoke of the importance of the basic fundamental rights which each citizen of a country requires for survival. Important points were raised by the delegate of Ethiopia, USA, China, Israel, India, Luxembourg, Syria, Qatar and Pakistan to name a few. Many points were repeatedly spoken by the delegates to emphasize on the importance of the exploitation of the Rohingya community and the take of the



Myanmar government on this topic. Many incidents of the government exploiting the Rohingya community were brought to light by the delegates. During an interview the delegate of UK, when asked what was their stance on the issue and what policies they have come up with to help the Rohingya's, the delegate replied saying "we are going to set up an organization called BROUK to create awareness and draw attraction of the European countries towards the crisis but this is only possible only with the help of other countries."

The delegates seem to be going off topic and are not able to establish the conflict in perspective. Hopefully by tomorrow the delegate will be able to do better research and come up with better topics to rise moderated caucuses on and come up with practical solutions applicable to the current situation of the community. Also many other delegates could be a part of this discussion and seem reluctant to come, speak up and take a stance. Right now the discussions of the committee are moving very slowly hopefully by tomorrow's session blocks can be formed and the delegates will be able to make draft resolutions. The committee has to come together to resolve this issue and to come up with solutions. Many questions are yet left to be answered, all of which shall hopefully be answered in tomorrow's session.

Muskan Gupta



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Climate change is the change in climatic patterns due to natural and man made causes while global warming, which means a rise in temperatures, is a result of climate change. It is a growing global issue. Global warming has been slowly damaging the earth but nobody noticed it until it was just a breath's way from wiping us off. This is why "challenges faced while implementing measures to combat climate change, with special emphasis on the economy of the countries" is a fitting topic. This issue was never given the amount of attention it deserved, but as years passed, it gave us the attention we didn't deserve and much more. Maybe, just maybe, if we had realised its severity before, we would not be so close to travelling in boats. Right now, global warming is only melting the icebergs, tomorrow it might just melt your skin off.



The session began with an informal introduction regarding the rules of procedure by the Chair. The co-chair, Prithvi Sharma, was very patient as she cleared the delegate's doubts and ensured they were well informed about the agenda.

The committee moved into formal debate with the passing of GSL motion by the delegate of India. The delegate of USA went next with their GSL speech and put forward many bold facts such as "CO₂ is not the driving cause of climate change".



The delegate of Finland raised a point and questioned USA's presence in committee since their president, Donald Trump, had previously made clear his lack of enthusiasm in the environmental sector. The delegate of USA's GSL speech was followed up by many others, including the delegates of Luxembourg, China, Russia, Pakistan, Nigeria and DPRK. The first round of GSL speeches ended with the delegate of DPRK who "hoped that the committee will work together and derive a solution to combat climate change". Very surprisingly, the motion raised by the delegate of USA to discuss

the Paris agreement did not pass. The motion raised following it, by the delegate of Switzerland on the topic "Reality of climate change", received a great response from the delegates and passed. A lot of countries had their opinions to express on this topic but especially powerful points were made by the delegate of India, who emphasised on its effect on the world and the delegate of China, who said that the people must first accept climate change so that they can act upon it. The delegate of

USA, prompt with a response, claimed that polar ice caps have been increasing since 2012 in contrast to other sources. The delegate of Finland made a sensible point, stating that the countries who are willingly sacrificing their economy to climate change would not do so unless they had an actual reason to. The delegate of Kenya further discussed the climate changes, followed by the delegate of Germany who questioned the point of resources once the environment is beyond repair. Soon after, the committee went into an unmoderated caucus of ten minutes during which the delegates tried to ally with each other and gather up a fresh round of information. It was followed by the delegate of France giving their GSL speech in which they included their interest in discussing the Paris agreement, as expected from a delegate of France. So, for the second time in committee, a motion was raised, this time by the delegate of Philippines, to discuss the Paris agreement and it passed. The delegate of Switzerland opened the discussion with some well aimed points at the delegate of USA. They were supported by the delegates of India, New Zealand, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia and China to name a few. The delegate of China encouraged all the delegates to accept the cost of enforcing climate change methods and to focus on the long term benefits of combat of climate change, receiving a hearty response from all delegates. The delegate of USA followed up by mocking the Paris agreement and how it should be called the Beijing agreement instead. The moderated caucus was suspended after as committee broke session to attend lunch. The debate following lunch was rather dry and repetitive. Tomorrow's sessions, hopefully, will be more productive and the delegates will come up with some reforms/ solutions to combat climate change.

Disha Atukuri



Climate change is a hotly debated topic not only in terms of its ecological but also, economical costs. Delegates from forty-four nations attended the conference to discuss the economic effects of policies to tackle climate change.

Climate change has become a worrying phenomenon for people all over the world and has begun to show the damage that it can bring about. Rising temperatures, melting ice caps, ever increasing sea levels and the like have become a source of worry even as many economies around the world become increasingly industrialized. The most important question being raised here is whether the nations are willing to bear the cost of being more sustainable.

The conference started with a hot debate on the reality of climate change. USA had a strong stance saying that climate change was a "hoax" conceived by China in an attempt to stem the economic growth of USA. Questions were raised on this claim and were dodged in a rather artless manner.

China did point out the increasing worry regarding the climate change and how it would impact every single nation if an immediate solution was not drawn up. Several other countries like Russia, India, Finland and France seconded this and put forth the policies regarding climate change and global warming that their own governments had implemented. Concerns about the damage to industries and food security were brought up. However, these



remained unaddressed. The Paris treaty was also discussed at length and questions were brought up about USA's departure from it and its effect on the climate. However, USA mocked the Paris treaty and said that it involved great costs to the US economy. Other nations however took a different stand and called the treaty "one of a kind" when it came to international agreements regarding climate change.

Overall the debate was limited to the exteriors when it came to the economic implications of frameworks regarding climate change. The nations failed to come up with solutions to avoid the high costs or loss of jobs. The discussions thus proved futile when it came to actually taking action. The discussions were actively participated in but were limited to only the basics and could not see below the obvious. The content that was presented by the delegates was impressive when it came to their countries' policies but only skimmed the surface.

The debate for day one ended this way and hopes are high that with day two and the end of this conference, we can see more solutions to these problems and there is more focus on the finer details to get a clarity on the bigger picture.

Ayan Wahi

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION ON REFUGEES

In the uneventful first day of the committee, the UNHCR attempted to find implementable actions to take towards the integration of refugees into Central Europe, but it often seemed like the delegates forgot their ultimate goal of reaching a resolution and often times indulged into simple statement of facts rather than productive suggestions of solutions to the problems that they kept mentioning. The committee is making progress, however, the progress is at such a slow rate that if one does not look close enough, it could seem like no progress at all.

Informal debate in the committee started out with an unmoderated caucus where delegates were to discuss the direction that further debates could take. Following this, a moderated caucus on "The Probable Causes for the Refugee Crisis" was started by the delegate of Russia, in which the delegate of Israel rightly pointed out that the topic being discussed was unproductive for the committee, as the UNHCR already knows the causes for the refugee crisis. Nonetheless, this being established, a few delegates took the opportunity to not only list its causes but to also suggest different viewpoints on the approach to the crisis based on its causes; for example, the delegate of Jordan specified that the reason for the refugee crisis is the increased conflict in the refugees' home countries, and that "diplomatic talks" should be initiated with those countries to solve the conflict at its roots (regarding which it was later brought to the attention of the committee that the delegate of USA had asked whether the delegate of Jordan "was sure if the refugees would go back after conflicts were resolved" - a rather impertinent thing to ask on the delegate's part). The delegate of Israel highlighted the uneven distribution of refugees caused by refugees seeking asylum in their first country of arrival, and proposed a quota system to ensure equal distribution.

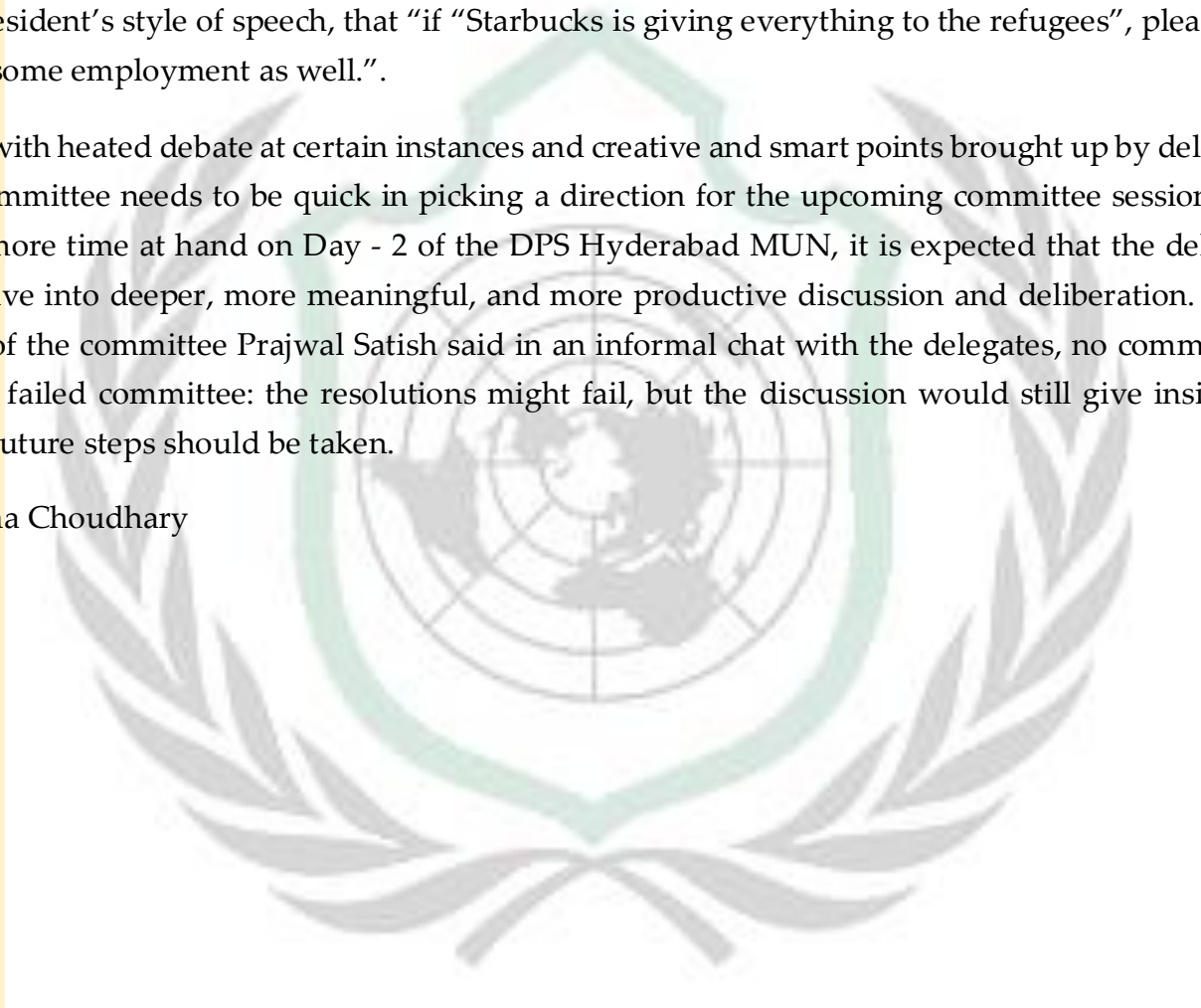


A moderated caucus on the topic "Providing Immediate Aid to Refugees" perhaps shed the most light on possible plans of action, but was once again only on the outlines of the agenda, which focuses more on the integration of refugees - something that is to be done after immediate aid has already been provided. In this discussion, many delegates raised similar, if not identical, issues, the central one being immediate healthcare and psychological rehabilitation to combat PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), along with providing education to unaccompanied minors, special loans to be given to refugees immediately upon arrival , and easing the screening process for incoming refugees to a certain extent proposed by Iran, the Netherlands and Russia respectively. The delegate of Jordan requested for funds to run refugee camps, maintaining the stance that the delegate's country had enough funds to set up the camps but not enough to run them, stating that the Jordanian Monarchy does not have enough money to run refugee camps. The country's decision to take in a larger amount of refugees than it is capable of handling was questioned by the delegates of USA and the Netherlands.

The most pertinent and potentially productive discussion that could have been had in relation to the agenda, was a discussion on the employment of refugees. However, after a moderated caucus on this topic was held, it was evident that a lot of countries wanted to say something about employment of refugees, but not many had a lot to say. Many delegates reiterated the need for jobs for refugees that would be a win-win situation for the country's economy and the refugees' integration. The delegate of Iraq proposed for special reservations to be made for refugees in offices of host countries. The delegate of USA, in a previous discussion, had stated that its President, Donald J Trump, the same Donald J. Trump who opposes Obamacare, has set up facilities for first aid and that the coffeehouse chain Starbucks is providing many services to refugees. In reference to this, the delegate of the Czech Republic commented, with a prompt and humorous imitation of the US President's style of speech, that "if "Starbucks is giving everything to the refugees", please give them some employment as well."

Even with heated debate at certain instances and creative and smart points brought up by delegates, the committee needs to be quick in picking a direction for the upcoming committee sessions, and with more time at hand on Day - 2 of the DPS Hyderabad MUN, it is expected that the delegates will dive into deeper, more meaningful, and more productive discussion and deliberation. As the chair of the committee Prajwal Satish said in an informal chat with the delegates, no committee is ever a failed committee: the resolutions might fail, but the discussion would still give insight on what future steps should be taken.

Anusha Choudhary



As the mere thought of having to leave the country and the people you lived with your entire life suddenly and forcibly, disturbs many, the conditions of the millions of people who are forced to leave their homes and seek refuge from conflicts and violence would cause anguish to even the most apathetic people.

After three-year-old Aylan Kurdi's body was found on a Turkish beach in 2015, the photographs published online shocked the world and led to greater calls for EU governments to accept more Syrian refugees.

People fleeing armed conflict in the Middle East migrate to Europe because they see Europe as a place of peace and wealth compared to the despair that characterises their home countries.

All the refugees desire is to lead a peaceful life.

Steps must be taken to help refugees who wish to settle down in countries of especially Central Europe. However it is also important to ensure that these measures do not compromise with the security or unity of countries.

This is what the UNHCR committee deals with. It started off with the delegate of Russia raising a motion to enter into a formal debate.

Later on, the delegate of Jordan, on listening to the UK delegate's speech accused UK of shooting down a refugee boat and pointed out that the PM has even banned some refugees from entering UK which the delegate denied.

The delegate of Russia passed a motion to enter into a moderated caucus on 'the probable causes of the refugee crisis'. Delegates of various countries gave their opinions and factual statements on this topic.

After discussing the causes, delegates decided to move on to solutions and a moderated caucus on providing immediate aid to refugees was passed by Germany.

The delegate of Netherlands demanded special hospitals for countries frequented by refugees which was questioned.

The USA's delegate claimed the US government is proactive in providing aid and said Starbucks was willing to help refugees which the EB commented on.

When Jordan's delegate asked for economic funds, USA's delegate asked them why they accepted so many refugees if they couldn't provide to them. Jordan then stressed on its moral responsibility. USA doesn't agree.

The delegate of Jordan also said that US has banned refugees from 7 countries which the EB points out as a slight factual inaccuracy.

The committee has progressed from causes to solutions and to appropriate measures that must be taken to help refugees. It did move on a bit faster after the EB urged delegates to open up. However, even yet, there remain a few prominent countries who have not yet contributed much to the discussion.

The delegates seem to have done their research well and working papers will also be produced tomorrow in the hope of a final draft resolution.

BEAT:

The main cause of people fleeing their countries is war and persecution.

As lack of facilities is a factor of emigration, countries must solve the problems of refugee crises collectively.

Approaching war torn places, turning them into places refugees can come back to, places people can stay in and diplomatic talks among countries are necessary.

A number of refugees to each European country based on its status and development can be allocated.

Rehabilitation camps can be set up, refugees must be educated.

Varshini Chinta

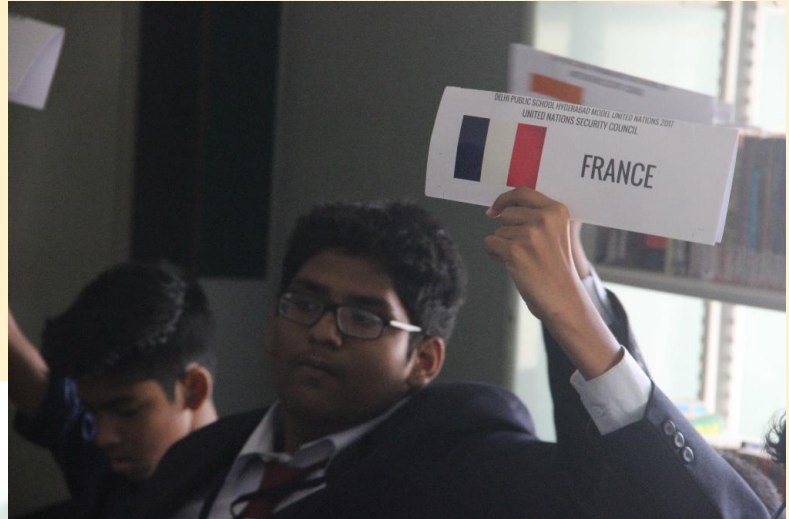


UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

The world is changing, but not the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Established by 51 countries 70 years ago, the UN now has 193 member states that coexist, compete and cooperate in a world that is very different from the situation in 1945 and received interesting stances from various governments.

Given the very intense nature of the UNSC, the EB decided to start the

committee by briefing the delegates with the common rules and an informal session addressing any concerns. However, the council soon transitioned into a formal debate with the delegate of India raising the motion to set up the General Speaker's List. Most delegates in their General Speaker's List explicated their national stance on the possible reforms in the UNSC. On the commencement of the GSL. Aside from averring a permanent membership in the UNSC, The Delegate of Japan showed immense concern for the expansion of the Non-Permanent membership for better and more democratic representation to which UK confirmed that it definitely supports and encourages "modest expansions". After the council elapsed into an Un-moderated caucus to really identify the Agenda itself, the formal debate resumed with the Delegate of India making grave statements for the permanent inclusion of the G4, that is, India, Germany, Japan and Brazil. The Delegate of India ended the sixty seconds of speech by quoting "In the spirit of democracies, G4 must be added in the permanent members". However, the Delegate of USA certained that the G4 must be made



permanent but shall not be granted powers equal to the Veto. Though the committee did not in fact get into any strong wrangles, few Delegates were questioned over their statements by the executive board, with the Delegate of China actually going against the nation's argument of additions in the veto Power, leaving the Executive Board oddly surprised. Since there wasn't really any factual debate's occurrence, the Delegates shared their

arguments and views predominantly through the GSL. The committee moved forward without any actual solutions yet and so, extended to a point where the Delegate of USA declared that the nation has to "accept the mistakes that it has made", being subtly warned about the consequences of that declaration by the Delegate of UK. But, moving on from the utter modestly of the delegate of USA, the Delegate of Russian Federation, being a part of the Veto itself, said that the Veto has misused

the power by supporting Syria to which the Delegate of India made an obvious opposition as Russia actually supports Syria and so does that mean Russia is backing out? This question was however left unanswered by the Delegate of Russia. The committee and the end of its last session was still lacking any proper reforms and ended by the executive board highlighting the current shifts to the foreign policies by Russia, China and USA.

Though the committee lacked some real participation by some of the very important nations under this agenda, a few Delegates still made it to a point of considerable argumentation. Howsoever ambiguity of the about of reforms in the UNSC still remained. But to some up, here's what the Delegate of France quoted, definitely summing up the council : "There have been various debates on bringing about reforms in the veto but, very question,how, still remains."

Jaya Srivastava



