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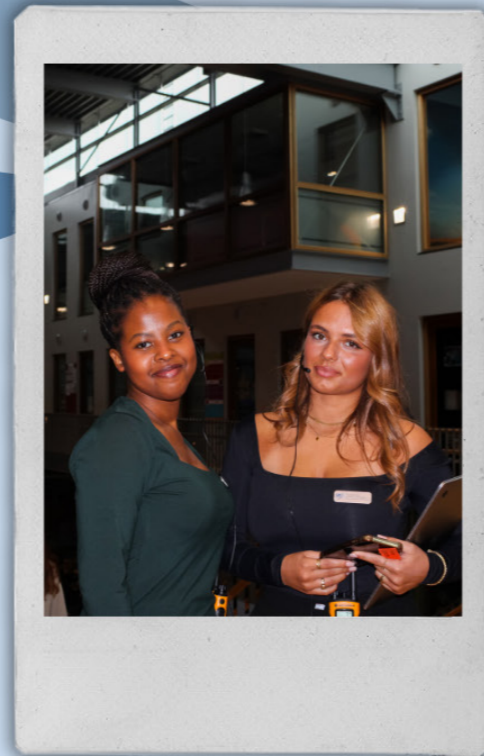
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THE COMMUN ICATOR

DAY 3

THROUGH THE LENS



INTERVIEW WITH A DELEGATE



Odysseas Kotzagiorgis

MUNISH would not be a conference without the delegates, their hard work and dedication across the three day period allows for MUN to be what it is. Therefore, this article is a deep dive into the experiences of the delegates at this conference. A focussed interview and a few fun questions.

We had the pleasure of hosting Ambassador Yoshita Jain, a delegate in GA4 on the topic of using AI to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and on the challenges faced by asylum seekers.

Yoshita Jain: Ambassador Mexico (GA3 - Asylum Seekers & AI)

Can you tell me about the country you are representing and its stance on the current agenda?

"Mexico wants to encourage AI integration into our work lives. As it is a very useful tool, it significantly helps ease our workload. However, we want to make sure that this development is ethical and done responsibly."

What motivated you to participate in Model United Nations, and what do you hope to achieve through this experience?

"With MUNISH I aimed to take initiative and work on my academic language as well as my public speaking skills. I have done that by attending workshops and asking a lot of POIs. Also doing speeches and making sure I'm actively participating by sending amendments and contributing to the resolutions of other countries. Lobbying was also a great experience as it got me to make contact and collaborate with other people."

How have you prepared for the MUN conference, and what research have you conducted regarding your country's position on the given topic?

"I was focusing mainly on AI. In our school they asked us to choose one topic to specialise in since they wanted us to be very well informed in one topic rather than a little informed on all of them. I chose a policy statement. I created opening speeches and practised amendment writing. I also went through all of the different types of motions there are so u can stay in touch with what other people are saying and what the chairs are asking me to do. I wrote a sample resolution to prepare myself. Some of my practise clauses I'm still using in the conference."

What challenges have you faced in representing your assigned country's perspective, and how have you overcome them?

"The difficulties of my country is that it doesn't have a very opinionated stance on some of the topics so it can be a bit difficult to find some resources, however, since AI is such a broad and hot topic there is an easy way to put a perspective to it. I would say the most challenging thing was to keep up with the trends because of how fast AI is developing."



Ambassador Yoshita Jain's enthusiastic engagement with the MUNISH has exemplified her commitment to ethical AI integration and collaborative problem-solving.

How do you plan to collaborate with other delegates to reach a solution and create effective resolutions during the conference?

"So I think one of the biggest factors was lobbying because we got to meet so many different people from so many different schools. Also how they embodied the perspective of their country. I thought that it was a really great experience and we could use some of the strategies like already preparing the question for a POI that we're going to ask during the conference. Additionally already having an answer so there is more of a dynamic and more people are engaged."



Overcoming hurdles with proactive research and effective communication, she has presented Mexico's stance, making contributions to the conference's discussions and resolutions.

CELEBRITY LOOK ALIKES



Noah Bae



Miles Morales



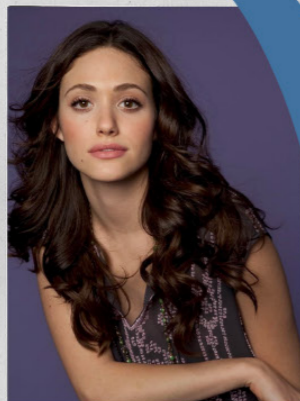
Dahab Karmel



Sssnipewolf



Anna Vallette D'Osia



Noah Bae



Jonathan Pecorelli



Tarzan



Noah Bae



Fine Wolfhard



Noah Bae



Rupert Grint



HOW TO TIE A TIE A STEP BY STEP GUIDE

by our SG



1



2



3



4



5

1. Place the tie around your neck.
2. Cross the wide end over the thinner end
3. Run the wide end under the tie, and pull it across again.
4. Pull the wide end through the center.
5. Loop the wide end through the knot.
6. Tighten the knot.

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN SPC2?



Millie Heine

As we enter the third and last day of Model United Nations at the International School of the Hague, the plenary session of the Special Conference is set to begin. A plenary occurs when two committees merge, in order to conduct a broad ranging debate, in which the major statement and decisions may be undertaken. The purpose of the Special Conference in the United Nations, is the responsibility of maintaining peace and international security globally, which makes it one of the key committees in the United Nations to debate and find resolutions for the current issues on the agenda.

The plenary session of the Special Conference will focus on tackling the act of regulating artificial intelligence technology.

Artificial Intelligence technology makes it possible for machines to learn from experiences and interactions with humans in order to perform human-like tasks. However, such developments in technology tend to be controversial based on ethical concerns such as

inaccuracies and inserted bias. Artificial intelligence is currently used for a broad range of purposes in our daily life, and is still becoming increasingly popular in various sectors of the world. Artificial intelligence is used to personalise advertisements for users on social media using their online activity, it is used for data research. Possibly the most common use which is known among students and the education system is of course, for Chat GPT to complete or answer questions regarding school work and assignments. Chat GPT allows the users to interact with a search machine that is able to give immediate answers and generate pieces of text, as well as answer almost any question.

However, as students have definitely heard from their teachers, it presents opportunities but also great dangers.

The implications which will be discussed and debated in this plenary session include; election vulnerability to disinformation, inherent discrimination and lack of access and other ethical concerns.

Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the leaders of the world today, and of the future, approach this new and ever advancing technology with care and develop regulations and laws regarding the use and ability of artificial technology. It is important that delegations consider different perspectives and implications of this tool, and evaluate the possible consequences it may have. Possible laws and regulations which are already being developed and in place include the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Artificial Intelligence Act and availability of Chat GPT worldwide. Other possible solutions include Bias Mitigation, human oversight and regulatory frameworks and industry standards.

Once all the preparations were in order, countless tables and seats were placed and organised by the hardworking admins, for the plenary session of the Special Conference, the delegations from both SPC 1 and SPC 2 (A and B), began to pour into the committee. As the chairs assembled on their podium and the registration began, the plenary session of the Special Conference went into session. As the session began, we were able to feel a sense of urgency from the different delegations, to find a solution for this issue and be able to regulate its ability in our modern world of technology today. The diplomatic negotiations and discussion which occurred during this session were vital in order to develop strategies and solutions for the issue at hand.



We decided to spend a little bit of time in the committee, in order for you to get a better idea of what is going on in the plenary session of the Security Council. In the session it was clear how important collaboration and unity was between the different delegations and organisations.

JOURNALISTS: THE UNAPPRECIATED HEROES

Jasmijn Kam

While they may not wear capes, nor may they not fly, journalists should be considered the everyday heroes of the world. Often, journalists aren't recognised for the danger they place themselves in to release a true story to the world. Without journalists, these stories would be unknown, and the truth would remain undiscovered. Jan Hennop, our guest speaker, therefore said, "Journalists often pay the highest price for the work they do."

Jan Hennop is a senior foreign correspondent, He works for Agence France-press (AFP) international news agency, which is one of the three largest news agencies in the world. They provide breaking news to clients in 120 countries around the world. They provide these news to major clients like CNN, BBC, and larger newspapers like The New York Times, The Straits Times in Singapore and The Sydney Morning Herald. As a Dutch based correspondent, Hennop covers Dutch politics and sports, among many other news topics, often travelling to cover international stories as well.

He spoke to SPC2 on Saturday about one of the topics they were debating, promoting the safety, freedom, and objectivity of journalism. His speech inspired everyone who was in attendance, prompting many questions and attentive listening. He emphasized that the jobs that these journalists do, including himself, can be dangerous and challenging, a fact that is regularly forgotten by the readers of the stories they often risk their lives to report on.

He told the story of his friend Armand Soldin, who passed away due to a rocket strike in Ukraine while covering the conflict there.

He spoke about just how dangerous it is for journalists who are investigating dangerous conflicts, typically putting themselves in precarious positions for the perfect shot or source to tell the story.

“*For example, in the recent conflict between Israel and Gaza, sometimes the videos that you see that say "Live Gaza" are made with our camera, from my news agency made by the staff working for AFP. The explosions are very close.*”

In his speech, he goes on to mention his admiration for journalists who are based in countries with difficult political situations and high crime rates.

“*I can tell you guys one thing, in the west and any other places, we are very fortunate because there is still a relevant amount of press freedom. But my admiration for journalists really goes out to the people that work in places like certain parts of Mexico, which are really dangerous. In places like Myanmar, in Hong Kong, in Afghanistan, these are places where it is really dangerous for journalists. These guys, really, they're the real heroes of journalism. Despite the lack of press freedom, and oppressive governments, they are able to tell the stories.*”

After his speech, we spoke with Hennop to delve deeper into his own experiences and the difficulties he has faced while being a journalist. He explains that even when covering riots in the Netherlands, he wears a stab proof vest to protect himself. During the speech, he demonstrated this by showing the committee the vest, as well as the first aid remedies he is always equipped with. During the interview, he explained that every journalist is trained for any dangerous situation, through experience or training.

“*When I started, it [protection against any dangers] was not standard, but now it is. In my agency there is a thing called hostile environment training. You go to a couple of places where you go where you are trained to handle yourself in hostile environment situation. The training is good, and it helps, but the only way to do it is to actually experience it yourself.*”

When asked how severe these training are, he admits they are nothing compared to how it really feels, to be in a situation where your life is actually on the line. He explains that AFP does take measures to prepare for anything, because in reality anything can happen.

“*It's still pretty real, I mean one of the things they do in these trainings is they do a hostage situation, where you get taken hostage. The people that do this are really good at making it seem real, and it's not just a few hours. You get taken in the morning and twelve hours later you're still there.*”

Journalists are the world's everyday heroes. The stories that we read, watch and talk about, the stories that affect us emotionally and that show the complexities of society, are made possible due to the risks journalists take. Hennop's final remarks left an important message ingrained in our minds, journalists should be recognized for the difficult tasks they put on their shoulders, as they do it for us.

“*People like my friend Armand, they pay a very high price for bringing these stories to the world and making people pay attention to what's happening. But I can tell you speaking as a journalist myself, I think many of us who are doing this profession are prepared, prefer these dangers, but are prepared to put ourselves in dangerous positions. People often ask me what motivates me as a journalist. I can tell you now, what motivates me the most is an absolute desire to go to places and tell stories, to tell the world what is going on here. For me, the most important thing is that people have the right to know.*”

INTER- NATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ) Mees Uijtewaal

One explicit recurring theme throughout each and every committee is the distinct predefined roles of delegates and their interactions with fellow delegates, admins, and chairs. However, there is one committee which doesn't entirely uphold this common element, that being the International Court of Justice committee, also known as the ICJ. The ICJ differs through their inclusion of judges which possess unique traits and roles which replace delegates. On top of wearing unique court dress attire, attendees are split into two roles, advocate and judge. The committee is accompanied by four advocates which are tasked to either argue for or against a case. They plead points to the judges that support their assigned argument which the judges take into account along with evidence to generate a verdict. This leads to resolutions either being passed or struck. The goal of the ICJ is to settle legal disputes provided by other committees and give opinions on legal questions in accordance with international law. Committees request the ICJ to enter in order to confirm the decisions. The public perception of the unique aspects of ICJ has been immensely positive. Once asked about her experience this is what Elif Tac, a judge from the ICJ stated: "This committee is ideal for people who want to study international law, international relations and people who have aspirations in becoming lawyers or protectors of states. It prepares you for what your future career may look like and helps you understand the procedures behind the laws or decisions all citizens must follow".

Tell me a bit about yourself

My name is Mannat Sharma I'm a student at the British School of the Netherlands and currently in year 13. I am also the president of the ICJ committee at MUNISH. This is my ninth conference and third time in the ICJ.

What is the ICJ meant to represent?

The ICJ is also known as the International Court of Justice. In terms of representation it's meant to deliver justice internationally by allowing different states to challenge others in a judicial body.

How is this done in this committee?

In this committee we essentially debate the court case relocation of the US embassy in Jerusalem.

What would you say the most significant point of discussion was today?

A key point was whether Serbia and Montenegro is a UN member state or not. To have it considered a UN member state one of the few methods to go about that is to have the SC or the GA approve it as a member state. So after talking with the judges it seemed the committee was really interested in seeing if we could go talk to the SC and maybe debate a clause there in order to have Serbia and Montenegro recognized as a UN member state.

What were overarching conflicts within this debate?

I think that this situation reflects a challenge of the UN as itself which is the existence of P5 and the veto power where the UK very simply just vetoed the clause asking to turn Serbia and Montenegro into a UN member state.

How does your role of chair contribute to the organisation of this conference?

As a chair, essentially I have to lead debate, however, due to the unprecedented nature of the ICJ where there isn't a lot of pre-existing specific procedures to go on, there are a lot of decisions I end up having to make myself. Additionally, because of the issue that was decided for us, we very quickly reached a consensus on that issue as after the SC vetoed the clause, there was not much debate around the issue, so as chair, I had to make the decision to ask to move to a new issue which would keep the committee more exciting and fresh and allow space for more open debate.

How do judges interact with other committees?

So the judges mainly do not interact with the other committees, however, the one time they did go into SC was when we were trying to get the clause passed to have Serbia and Montenegro recognized as a UN member state, the judges were allowed to go and watch that. It was primarily the advocates who were given the opportunity to go and actually debate that clause in the SC, as they were able to present their clause and do a speech for and a speech against that clause and debate it.

Have you had any difficulties so far?

Yes, quite a few.. Many conferences decide not to have an ICJ, and so there isn't a lot of pre-existing information about it. It isn't as firm as some of the other committees, where it's very clear what to do in many situations. So there have been a lot of difficulties regarding procedures so far, but it's also been an exciting challenge to see how we can overcome that. And of course we've had a difficulty with the changing of our court cases, however the academic advisors and the BOD have been very helpful and have allowed us to change to a new issue that is far more exciting, and you can see the judges are far more engaged with.

FIND THE SG



MUNISH WORD SEARCH



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