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Munificence

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PAMUN

Issue 2

"The United Nations is a Beacon of Hope"

By Laura Marcoul and Oksana Nikitenko

Staff Writers

Order in the house Delegates, may PAMUN 2016 begin!

Under the delicate notes of the violinist, over 800 students assisted to the opening ceremony this morning. Jacques Rao, director of the governing bodies of UNESCO, opened the ceremony sharing three tips with delegates: "Try and build consensus", "work on the delivery", and "talk the 6 official languages of the UN". Later, Aaron Hubbard, principal of the High School of the American School of Paris, expressed his gratitude towards Ouriel Reshef, and towards all students involved in the conference.

"Who am I? What am I going to fight for?". Those were the questions that this year's Secretary General, Sara Kamboj, posed to the participants of PAMUN XVI. She had produced an outstanding speech appealing to all students. Her rhetoric was articulated upon one main issue: questioning. The SG inquired the audience in pursuance of "provoking and evoking" and to animate action upon all delegates. Sara elaborated on her own experiences in various environments which allowed her to develop a great tolerance as she expressed through the following quote, "with change comes knowledge". An inspiration for her role has been her father, who once claimed "experience is nothing in the face of passion". Such words have encouraged Sara to become an activist in her life. Thus, she stressed upon our responsibility to take action in order to better our World not only during the conference, but also out of it. We must stand together to fight for peace, justice, and the good of humanity.

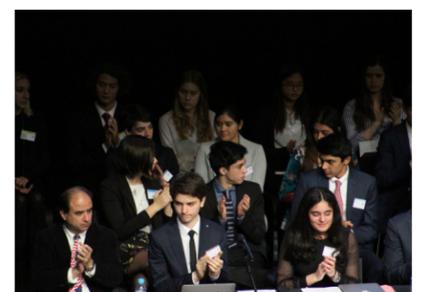
Additionally, Nathan Furr spoke during the opening ceremony about innovation and how it relates to MUN and our lives. He is a professor of strategy and innovation, the author of many books and articles, one of which was featured in Forbs magazine, he has written several award winning pieces and had received his PhD at Stanford University.

Furr urged all members of PAMUN to be more innovative and to shape how we feel about innovation, as it will be an integral part of this conference and life in general. He explained that innovation is largely a combination of something novel and new. It is about borrowing something from a country or person in order to solve a problem – essentially, innovation is about solving problems. Whether it is making something easier or affordable, there will never be a shortage of new ideas, even if some are absurd.

Deepest apologies to our Secretary General (SG) Sara Kamboj, who we referred to as a "DSG" in our last issue.

But where do these ideas come from? Research and studies show that creativity is not genetic. It depends on the environment someone lives in, the people they meet, and practicing the right behaviors, 5 of which he elaborated on. The first behavior was associating, which focuses on the mental activity that allows people to see the connection; one must "connect the dots" so to say. The second behavior was observing, which entails the act of being aware of your surroundings and realizing what is missing, thus allowing one the opportunity to create something new. The third behavior was questioning, he emphasized the need for challenging the status quo and thinking out of the box. The fourth behavior was experimenting; it is the willingness to try things that did not make sense in the moment, but will in the future when one acquires hindsight. Moreover, this behavior also means you should trust your intuition and take all opportunities that come your way to acquire more knowledge and experience. The final behavior was networking; innovators network in different ways; they do so in order to meet new people and to find new ideas. They find people who are different and learn from them. He finished off his speech and presentation with a simple but thought provoking sentence: Live a life you don't regret. Try.

The opening ceremony was finished off on a light note with all the chairs, secretary-generals, and officers participating in a mock debate. The aim of this debate was to inform the delegates of the rules and procedures of the conference in an entertaining and humorous way. Some of the most memorable examples were from Katherine who copied the famous speech from Nikita Khrushchev, Arina who shouted that her father was "very powerful", Giorgio who flirted with DSG Nick, and Zirdi who took a nap on stage.



*"Who am I?
What am I going to fight for?"*

The City of the Future

Rhina Houinato

Staff Writer

What's it like to live smart? Without doubt, the human race is evolving, bringing to light new concepts and ideas on key questions. With technology being the most influential asset today, ideas such as 'smart cities' are to be expected. A smart city can be defined as an urban development idea, incorporating ICT (information and communication technology) solutions to run a city. This type of technology could later generate sustainable development and provide a helping hand in economic and human development. Sustainable development is an economic development conducted without depletion of natural resources - according to Oxford Dictionaries; it was also well said by the Brundtland Report: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs". As previously mentioned, ICT is the key factor in the ideology of a smart city, which can be described as "any communication device/application (radio, television, cellular phones, computers etc). It is presumed that the hole in the ozone layer (caused by global warming) could be rapidly diminished through the production of energy through renewable resources by smart cities {PAMUN XVI RESEARCH REPORT— The question of Smart Cities}.

A smart city is designed to facilitate tasks and use of urban services. With constant feedback and, changes are likely to be more effective considering the strengthened communication. This technology involves aspects such as waste management, health care, renewable energy, infrastructure and transportation, government services as well as eradicating the water crisis {PAMUN XVI RESEARCH REPORT— The question of Smart Cities}. The use of ICT enhances efficiency and performance of services, and greatly benefits the economy. The EU, has assumed policies incorporating ICT with transport management and

energy - The European Innovation Partnership for Smart Cities and Communities {PAMUN XVI RESEARCH REPORT— The question of Smart Cities}. The UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) together with industrial allies created the United Smart Cities program, accentuated on sustainable housing, mobility, waste management, clean energy and ICT {sustainable development.org}. Essentially, the goal is to boost life and environmental quality, initiate PPPs (public-private partnerships) and minimize carbon footprint {sustainable development.org}. This ideology may be the future of our world, but not everyone is in agreement with the notion.

The general knowledge of what a smart city could offer remains unknown to many. Factors such as affordability, increase of pollution and the point of limited privacy discourage the concept of this novel technology. The possibility of a future Orwellian dystopia: "where governments use ICT technology not to merely improve efficiency and improve public services and security, but to control civilians and create a state with no democracy or respect for human privacy" {PAMUN XVI RESEARCH REPORT— The question of Smart Cities} arouses fear within populations. There are concerns about mobility, regarding issues such as accidents and traffic. There is a much needed education of this idea, in order to have a significant impact on the world. "Unless less technologically advanced areas have a chance to catch up, the increasing technological advances in developed nations will only serve to exacerbate the already existing economic gap" (Margaret Rouse). Such a grand future could be much closer than we deem, and who knows what type of 'smart' technology we'll be having then?

The November 2015 Paris Attacks: A Year Removed

Students Name

Staff Writer

Last week, the 13th of November marked the first anniversary of the devastating attacks at the Bataclan and other venues throughout Paris. The casualties included 130 dead, and more than 350 injured from strikes on 6 different areas in Paris, including the Stade de France stadium.

The attacks sent shockwaves around the world and had detrimental consequences as right wing groups jumped on the opportunity to push their political platforms and gain power. The question of the refugee crisis became the topic of much debate as many people feared the prospect of increased attacks due to the influx of immigrants from Syria and other regions affected by internal conflict.

Last year's PAMUN conference, which was supposed to be held this time last year was also affected and had to be postponed to February due to fears for the students' safety.

Although a year has passed, many Parisians and people from around the world have not felt a sense of relief and the facts of that terrible evening are still stained on their memories. France has continued to be a target for terrorist attacks, especially with the recent wave of terror that struck Nice this past summer.

French officials still feel the need for increased security and President Francois Hollande announced last that he sought to extend the state of emergency, at least until the French Presidential elections in April and May 2017.

The anniversary was preceded by the reopening of the Bataclan, the site of the deadliest attack on that infamous evening. Many survivors and music fans attended the evening to pay their respects to those that lost their lives, and were treated to a heartfelt and emotional performance by Sting. A minute of silence was held in remembrance of those deceased and the singer told the audience that they had to "honor the dead and celebrate life."

On the date of the actual anniversary, the venue was closed and a plaque was

unveiled by Francois Hollande and the Mayor of Paris, Anne Hidalgo. More of these plaques were presented at the other sites as the President and Mayor paid their respects. Hollande declined to give a speech and preferred to remain silent to ensure that the situation was not used for any sort of political gain.

The date of these attacks will be remembered for many years to come, not just by Parisians, but also by people around the world who will commemorate how France as a country overcame this adversity.



A bouquet of roses placed outside the Bataclan, the site of the deadliest attack on the 13th of November.

What Went on at the Chair Workshop

Flavie de Germay

Deputy Head of Press

On Friday November 18th, as the annual PAMUN conference was near opening, the executive team, Chairs, leaders, and reporters, attended a workshop at the Maison de la Mutualité to prepare for the fruitful debates they would soon be moderating throughout the weekend.

After going through ice breakers to encourage the Chairs to open up to one another, they promptly got to work. The productive workshop continued with a couple presentations to inform the Chairs of their responsibilities and roles in Pamun XVI.

The first presentation encompassed advice from the Director of the conference, Ouriel Reshef; also the man behind PAMUN's inception 15 years ago. Mr. Reshef started off by highlighting the importance of being a Chairman. "Chairs make or break the conference", he told the meticulously selected chairs. "DSGs can't do it alone. It's a team effort and you must be responsible for your actions." he continued saying.

After carefully listening to Mr. Reshef's insightful lesson, the workshop continued with a number of presentations about a couple of regulations a Chairman must follow. Alia Hadjar and Joe Rokas, two out of the three PAMUN XVI DSGs, started off by presenting the tools the Chairs could manage and draw upon throughout the conference. They highlighted rules of the procedures and emphasized the importance of keeping a positive atmosphere, managing time wisely, being prestigious, and most importantly, assisting the delegates they are chairing for.

"Every Chair as well as the DSGs, are bringing up strong points that I want to apply when committee is in session" says the Chair from Security Council, Adam Azoulay.

Each Secretary General accentuated that these are criteria that should be met throughout conference and that every Chairman should aim for –although that is at times difficult. In pursuing their committees aims, and respecting their procedural matters, the chair acts as a representative of the entire committee and their actions must be acceptable to it.

After addressing the rules of a chair, the workshop consisted of many discussions revolving around the idea of what it means to be a good leader. "We learned a lot about the difference between what it means to be a boss versus a leader." said the chair of the Environmental Committee, Zirdi Syukur. "What stuck with me after the interactive discussion, is the idea that a boss' goal is to get things done, while a leader, not only gets things done, they empower and motivate their team." While being leaders at PAMUN, the Chairman's responsibility is not only to manage the Committee's meetings for a smooth operation, but they also take responsibility for seeing that the Committee produces a result acceptable to all, or at least an overwhelming majority of delegates. The chairs worked tirelessly from 9:00 am to 6:30 pm on Friday to work on their Chairing skills. Having a focused mindset set for the conference, the Chairs left the workshop ready to tackle the issues at PAMUN XVI.



Chairs engaging in the chair workshop. Photo by Luigi Maruani.



DSGs discussing last-minute details on the Thursday afternoon before the conference. Photo by Luigi Maruani

An Outside View: Trump's World-quake

Laura Aguila

Staff Writer

On the morning after the November 8th elections, the world woke up with headlines reading that the millionaire and Republican candidate Donald Trump had just won his passage into the White House. After defeating the democratic candidate Hillary Clinton, and with 28 states in his favor, the Republican candidate surpassed the 270-vote barrier with relative ease and became the new president of the United States.

His presidency was marked by a wall of shock, disillusionment and anger from many. In the recent days after the elections, en masse protests were reported happening in New York City, Los Angeles, Columbia, South Carolina and Salt Lake City. People with signs reading "Not My Prez", "Dump Trump" or "No to Racism, No to Trump" marched the streets, displaying their clear displeasure for this election's candidate. These protests had gone in misbegotten ways as well; in other words, even people who did not want to have their personal complaints in the protests are not safe from the

unleashed violence in North American soil.

International countries fear the possibility of a rupture between them and the US, while others worry about Trump promoting the idea of cultural intolerance. For example, as most Mexicans been threatened to be cut off from their home residences and jobs in America, the government in Latin American countries, including Mexico's try to come up with ways to persuade the now republican government in America in order for Latin American in US to have the chance to remain there.

Most of US residents, who either voted for Clinton or just did not vote at all had reacted to this election going through the 5 stages of grief - having reached the stage of anger and most recently have initiated the bargaining stage. Luckily the last two stages would happen sooner than people expect them to be, which would be in four more years. Right now the world would have to hold its breath and determine whether President Trump would be better than Candidate Trump.

Diversity at PAMUN

Model United Nations is an extraordinary opportunity to not only exercise your debating skills, but also to meet new people from all around the world. This year many new schools joined PAMUN. This enables more people to enjoy the MUN experience and increase their global awareness. One of these schools is the American School of Yaounde, from Cameroon. With a total of 15 students, 2 of which are part of the press team, and the rest delegates, they are very eager to attend this conference. So far, one of the things they have noticed and appreciated is how organized it is. With a large network of committee and council chairs, admin, delegates and press, it is understandable why there needs to be so much coordination on all fronts.

One major factor that adds to the PAMUN experience is weather. Yes, I realize that for many students this weather is nothing different, but for others, such as the students from Yaounde and Dubai, it is quite cold, hence adding to the ap-

peal as living in a country that does not exactly have 4 distinct seasons can get boring.

Another factor that adds to the MUN experience is the French culture. Being able to go sightseeing before and after the conference, to enjoy French cuisine, to visit famous and historic landmarks, to perhaps even attempt to speak some French, all add to the experience and become reasons to return. Some students, such as myself last year, had gone through a culture shock of sorts. The busy lifestyle of seemingly all Parisians is not necessarily something that everyone can keep up with, especially us tourists who stand in the middle of the street trying to get a good angle of the Eiffel Tower, and in turn angering all the passing natives. The blunt and direct nature of "les Français" also takes some getting used to.

Interview

PAMUN'S DSGs

The Ones Who Made it Possible

This year's conference has been schemed by three students without whom PAMUN 2016 would have never transpired. Alia Hadjar, from Dubai, has already experienced four years in MUN and participated in over 10 conferences. At the seek for a new experience and willing to "discover new aspects of MUN", she applied as a DSG. Her main guise was to prepare the Human Rights and Environmental committees as well as the ICJ panel. Being Emirati, she had to complete such a task from over 4000 miles away the hosting country. Alia claims how "nice it is to be accepted into this community"; yet, she declares a slight disappointment for not being able to attend most meetings.

Joe Rokas has been in MUN for 5 years and has attended 12 conferences. His main issue as DSG "is to ensure the professionalism in chairing". He cares much about creating profound and fun debates on current issues affecting our World today. Such an insight on the World can be achieved during the Pamun conference.

Nicholas Julian is particularly experienced having joined MUN's community 6 years ago and having attended to more than 20 conferences. For his second year as a DSG in the PAMUN conference, Nicolas claimed his main aim "is to improve from his previous mistakes". The thrill and fever towards configuring such a conference still seems to motivate the DSG as he expressed that "it is just as fun as the first time".

"ensure the professionalism in chairing"

Meet Your Press Team!



Meet your Press Team! Back row from the right, Flavie de Germay, Amy Lee, Laura Aguila, Rhina Houinato, Caitlin Fowlds, Laura Marcoul, Magdalena Klett, Oksana Nikitenko, Sofia Camacho, Thyne Scholte, Luigi Maruani, Lenoy Christy.

Amy Lee

Staff Writer

Cloudy With a Chance of Drones

The gravity of the problem of drones is increasing very quickly. Recently, on the 17th of April, British Airline flight approaching the Heathrow Airport collided with an enthusiast's drone. Luckily, the accident was not severe. However, it brought forth the serious effects drones have on civilians. At PAMUN XVI, it is the time to discuss solutions towards this problem.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, more commonly known as a drone, is an aircraft which is typically navigated by a pilot or an onboard computer. It was originally exploited for military use but is widening its sphere of influence in the commercial, scientific and recreational areas. Currently, the US is the world leader in drone technology and benefitted from its use of observing and tracking down terrorists.

Likewise, these drones may be utilized for positive purposes such as collecting pragmatic information and fighting in high-risk missions where lives are jeopardized. Consequently, a plethora of countries are actively using drones according to the

International Institute of Strategic Studies including China, Israel, Iran, Russia and more.

Unfortunately, these aircrafts have copious negative effects that significantly outweigh the advantages. The main concern is the collateral damage. Collateral damage is harming those who other than the target, such as civilians. This lamentable phenomenon is common especially in Pakistan and Yemen. The reason for this is the lack of intelligence about the negative effect drones may have. Although the drone strikes in Pakistan are administered by the American Central Intelligence Agency, it has been accused of extremely high number of death of civilians. Thus, civilians of these countries suffer in the relentless fear of drone strikes. Moreover, Pakistan has accused the US of breaching its sovereignty whereas its drone strikes are patently the transgression of the international humanitarian law.

Now is the time to take action on the rapid increase in the number of civilian deaths due to drone strikes. Regulations should

be made in order to set the specific circumstances under which countries should be granted the use of drones or when they should allowed to use drones. Furthermore, countries should focus on informing the public thoroughly about both advantages and disadvantages about the the use of drones. This process of informing the public about the two antithesis sides of drones and international regulations are solutions which will definitely ameliorate the dire problem.

Privacy, Please!

Caitlin Fowlds

Staff Writer

With young people spending more than 27 hours per week on the internet, we leave a large digital footprint behind. Until recently, one seldom considered the accessibility of this information, and who actually takes advantage of the data scattered online.

This lack of concern lasted until 2013, when Edward Snowden of the United States revealed that the National Security Agency (NSA) was accessing information in the US and around the world, without consent. To many, the news of governments breaching human rights was shocking; the public raised concerns about their security online.

The permanent nature of online conversation presents new opportunities for hackers, but many feel protected behind a screen. The topic of government hacking for national security divides opinions, and is being discussed by PAMUN's Human Rights Committee.

Governments' privileges to monitor online activity should not be eradicated completely; many can overlook the positive benefits. While the NSA is only accountable for a relatively small proportion of averted terrorist attacks, public knowledge of government auditing could deter planning of future attacks. As well as security maintenance, government ability to access citizens' interactions online could provide information on societal issues.

The US government's claims of internet moderation for national protection may or may not be justified, but the manner in which the surveillance is performed at present is certainly unacceptable.

After such a swift advancement in technology and its usage, politics has not progressed at the same speed.

Currently, the US, along with multiple other nations, is monitoring internet usage worldwide without authorization. Government transparency is low, leading to a loss of vital trust between countries' leaders and their people. Governments need to make clear what information they're obtaining from citizens, and what the data is being used for.

It is probable that governments hack accounts with noble intentions; what should scare us more is the possible ability of outside bodies to access our information without our knowledge. Although it may present security risks, internet usage is not going to decline anytime soon. To protect citizens' safety, governments must put the political and online infrastructure in place to protect their people, and ensure that citizens are informed on the government's actions and intentions regarding access to their personal information.



Press Writer Oksana Nikitenko at work. Photo by Luigi Maruani

Paris From the Eyes of a Photographer

Magdalena Klett

Photographer

PAMUN is an incredible experience for me, not only because I am a photographer for the press team, and gaining experience in the subject I wish to peruse, but also because I've never been to Paris before. The past two days may only be the start, but it was an incredible one. At PAMUN I continuously strive to capture its essence and reflect the atmosphere and spirit within my images. On the first day, I got to experience Paris with part of the press team, by seeing the Eiffel tower, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Champs Elyse. I was able to experience Paris in its full beauty and capture it within my photos. It was a wonderful start to this experience.



Catching Up with our PAMUN Director

■ Lenoy Christy

Staff Writer

Amidst the chaos that comes with running a conference of this size, I was able to have a quick chat with PAMUN director Ouriel Reshef and ask him some questions regarding the history of one of the most successful MUN conferences in Europe.

In your 16 years as head of PAMUN, in what ways has the conference evolved or stayed the same?

We started PAMUN 16 years ago as a one day conference. In school, with only a couple of schools; 6 schools actually that brought 90 students. We were meeting them at THIMUN In the Hague and we were wondering if we could do a Saturday preparation and debate. So I offered to do it in school and the word of mouth spread as the schools started to be interested. After 3 years we could see that our venue, the Performing Arts Center at the American School of Paris would become too small so we decided to hold the conference elsewhere. It looked like it could grow, so we took it out to UNESCO and the first year we were at UNESCO we had 380 students in total, which was more than the PAC could contain. And the next year we were twice as many; more than 600. And now we are close to 900. From 90 to 900. The conference also evolved from a 1 day conference to a 3 day conference. and evolved by growing in the number of committees. We started with more or less 3 committees and now we have 9 committees. The conference itself, at least the spirit of it and the way it is organized like the fact that it's a clause by clause debate and delegates are not expected to come with a full-fledged resolution like other conferences, is something we started right away and has stayed the same since.

What do you attribute the success of PAMUN to?

The serious professionalism of all the teams that have made it happen in all the 16 years. The fact that we have schools that have been consistently coming to PAMUN and the fact that we have about 95 percent return rate, so every year we have very few spots for new schools. The success of the conference is word of mouth and MUN directors telling other MUN directors of other conferences that Paris is just wonderful.

What are some of the behind the scenes challenges that a director of a conference faces?

I think that one of the most important aspects, but this is not so much behind the scenes, is appointing the team, and that's something that happens in march. The conference is

The conference is in November / December, so we have 9 months pregnancy once the team is in place. If I make a mistake in appointing the team, the conference can't run.

What has been the most memorable moment in the conference's lifetime?

Maybe the most memorable is the fact that last year our conference was first of all scheduled to happen one week before COP 21, and so in march I was contacted by UNESCO that unfortunately they had too many diplomatic pressures and so we had to leave. That's how we came to the Maison de Mutualité. Then a week before the conference was scheduled we had the attacks and we had to reschedule, and I'm very proud to say that at the end we had 2/3 participants, a little bit reduced, but still a life lesson for the team that you can face a challenge and go on.



PAMUN Director Mr. Reshef. Photo by Magdalena Klett

Maison de la Mutualite. Photo on the left by Magdalena Klett, photo below by Thyne Schlotte



Flavie de Germay

Staff Writer

A Crisis for Help

Today, it is hard to avoid the heartbreaking photos of refugees dominating the news. The harrowing images and stories have personified the tragedy of the millions of people who fled their country in order to escape human rights abuse. Across the globe, in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, people who have left their homes by force or out of desperation are trying to find a new place to settle. The journey is perilous and thousands have died attempting it. The primary cause for the rapid influx of refugees has been the heated civil wars taking place in countries. In the past five years, at least 15 conflicts have erupted or reignited: eight in Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Libya, Mali, northeastern Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and this year in Burundi); three in the Middle East (Syria, Iraq, and Yemen); one in Europe (Ukraine) and three in Asia (Kyrgyzstan, and in several areas of Myanmar and Pakistan).

It was commonly accepted that ethnic and religious diversity made countries more prone to civil war, and it was believed that conflicts could be predicted to break out in areas with the strongest ethnic or political instability.

The Syrian civil war, for example, is one that has resulted in deep global impact. What began as a conflict between those for and against President Assad descended to become a multi-dimensional conflict between Sunni and Shia's, as well as the brutally inhumane involvement of ISIS. Like many of the civil wars, the Syrian war, since 2011, has resulted in 4.5 million distraught refugees fleeing Syria, while 6.5 million are internally displaced (Refugees/Migrants Emergency Response - Mediterranean | UNHCR). One of the most recent and highly visible consequences of the world's conflicts (including the Syrian civil war) and the terrible suffering they cause has been the dramatic

growth in the numbers of refugees seeking safety through dangerous sea journeys on the Mediterranean, in the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea, and in Southeast Asia.

According to a new report from the UN refugee agency, wars, conflict and persecution have forced more people than at any other time since records began to flee their homes and seek refuge and safety elsewhere. Globally, one in every 122 humans is now either a refugee, internally displaced, or seeking asylum.

When refugees arrive to countries which are in close proximity to those in conflict, for security, a new problem arises. Such countries, such as Greece, do face inevitable economic and social issues such as the psychological effects on the host community. Furthermore, economic strain placed upon governments to provide and ensure the humane treatment of these refugee is also questioned as the influx of refugees enter these states.

There is no doubt that the best solution to the refugee crisis is to solve the "push factor" that is causing the influx of refugees to flee their war torn in place. However, this is much easier said than done. Thus, throughout the PAMUN XVI, the UNHCR Committee will be discussing a resolution that will aim to protect and support refugees, provide education and public health, assist in voluntary return of refugees back to their home country and integration and resettlement into a new country.

By forming a consensus to this problem, the UNHCR Committee will have to consider not only a humanitarian solution, but a political aspect will also have to be addressed, since this problem affects many of the hosting countries' economies and policies.

It is vital to establish stable short term solutions (such as funding) as well as long term solutions (including asylum policies) to solve the refugee crisis our world is in the midst of as well as a system to prevent future refugee crises.

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Corruption and Terrorism: The concealed link.

Most obviously, corruption is a resonating issue, greatly emerging this century. What is most present is the corruption within the military force of a nation. The disarmament committee of PAMUN 2016 discussed this topic, setting on the subjects of accessibility, theft and basically the (subtle) fraud integrated in the system. Another world wide problem directly linked to this topic would be terrorism. Corruption is probably a brilliant catalyst to terrorist organisations, causing chaos in our dismantled world. As the delegate of Angola in this committee pointed "Theft is corruption", and as members of the MUN and citizens of the earth, the responsibility is upon us to question and face this problem as best as we can.

An aspect considered whilst building consensus was the economic and developmental state of countries that may be for the resolution. The delegate of Yemen ceded an amendment speculating means of funding to countries such as itself, who due to other pressing issues and low economy cannot 'spare funding for protection' against terrorism, a clearly pressing matter. The secretary of state, John Kerry, on his third visit to Nigeria, described corruption as 'a "root cause" of violent extremism, as put by Richard L. Cassin on "John Kerry: Corruption is 'root cause' of terrorism" .

Mr. Kerry went on to say "Bribery, fraud, other forms of venality endanger everything that we hold dear, everything that you value. They feed organized crime". As much as terrorist acquire arms and ammunition through the black market and etc. ,there is still the need to ensure security and, as suggests systems for identification, in order to track which arms leave or enter a country. In the process of reaching consensus, the member states argued acts of terrorism, control and knowledge of the location of said arms and the strengthening of security.

A definite resolution may be on its way, but it is most evident that defeat corruption to our best ability, would be the start of abolishing terrorism.



Disarmament committee in discussion this morning, November 19, 2016. Photo by Thyne Schlotte