



**KLES LC
MUN '17**

Newsletter

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K.L.E Society's Law College, right from its inception has been imparting outstanding educational services with a vision to facilitate the maximum growth in their students as well as the society. The institution transpires to promote global citizenry – a group of people who are motivated and passionate to debate on topics of global concerns. In furtherance of this vision the institute brings forth K.L.E.S' MUN 2017.

About the KLES LCMUN 2017

K.L.E.S' MUN 2017 is a constructive forum where participants shall discuss complex global issues, including international security, economic progress and humanitarian crisis. The primary goal of the event is to teach the participants the intricacies of international negotiation, to promulgate the skill of balancing the national interest with international policy, and above all, to create a spirit of international cooperation and harmony.

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Disarmament and International Security (First Committee) -DISEC

The Disarmament and International Security Committee of the KLESLC MUN 2017, on the agenda item, Fourth Generation Warfare (4GW) in the Middle East commenced on the 11th of November. The GSL was initiated by Canada followed by Republic of Korea, China, Russian Federation, Iran and United Kingdom where all the countries put forth their country's stance on Fourth Generation Warfare with respect to Middle East.

The delegates of the committee recognised the pressing need to define 4GW and hence it was taken up for further discussion as the first moderated caucus. 4GW being different from other warfare mechanisms, was recognised to be adopted by non-state actors with the sole motive to delegitimize the existing ruling governments. The wrongful use of media to influence the civilians was also deliberated upon. Questions pertaining to the source of income for the non-state actors were raised. The Delegate of USA rationalized the actions and foreign policy of its government on training non-state actors and further elucidated the same by exclaiming that "not many countries go forward and reduce" terrorism like the USA does. He proposed that a trial and error method should be adopted to combat terrorism.

The problems of 4GW was voted in unanimously for the second moderated caucus as an attempt to discuss and deliberate upon the Agenda at hand comprehensively. Apart from human rights violation, security issues, loss of life, black-marketing of arms, the delegate of RoK accused that the powerful countries are taking advantage of the instability of middle eastern countries and are exploiting the same. The delegate of Columbia highlighted the fact that 4GW is a challenge to the sovereignty of the nation and must be curbed at the earliest. The delegate of Iran put forth a substantial point regarding the destruction of heritage sites in the war zones in Syria and Iran causing irreplaceable damage to the nation's asset. On the humanitarian aspect of the issue, the effect of 4GW on children was also brought out. The delegate of Austria also talked about the psychological and ideological effects of 4GW.

The delegates also proposed various solutions to the problem at hand. The delegate of UK proposed a mechanism where the recruitment of men and women to these anti-state organisations can be restrained by adopting robust anti-propaganda methods and also through 'cultural intelligence'. The delegate of Brazil expressed that it was necessary that religious agents deradicalize their motives and that nations must share information extensively about terrorist activities. The delegate of USA proposed the Centre of Gravity Model to increase surveillance as a solution. The delegate of Columbia urged the countries to come clean regarding their funding to the 4GW.

Another moderated caucus deliberated in the house was the relationship between religion and terrorism. United Kingdom, Qatar, Iran, Brazil, Austria were of the general opinion that Islam is a peaceful religion and there is no real relationship between religion and terrorism. The delegate of Pakistan highlighted that it was erroneous to talk merely about the link between religion and terrorism with respect to Islam and this analogy itself is imprecise.

The delegate of Iran, while talking about the issue at hand accused the United States of America of being Islamophobic and later Iranophobic. The delegate of USA responded by saying that it has been combating terrorism for a long time and it abides by the norms of the international law. Russia, on Islamophobia, concluded that in the present scenario, Islamophobia was being used by the non-state actors as a tool for propaganda.

In an attempt to understand Fourth Generation Warfare better, the tactics and characteristics of 4GW were also deliberated upon. The delegate of France highlighted factors such as wrongful propaganda about states and also brainwashing of individuals for recruitment or support whereas the delegate of Pakistan highlighted that the 4GW is abstract.

The committee broke into an unmoderated caucus by posing a crisis situation and thrived to push the delegates to think on their feet and reach a resolution. The crisis situation was that the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency regarding Iran's nuclear activities were suspicious and for further investigation, two officials from UK and USA were sent to Iran. Upon their arrival, their bags were checked and pork food material and an heavy amount of pornography were found. The sentiments of the Iranians were hurt and they bombed the UK embassy. The UK government saw this as an outrageous act and evoked Article 5 of the NATO. The USA came forward extending support and mobilised its fifth fleet from the Mediterranean Sea. The Republic of Korea joined. While Qatar and Pakistan expressed support for Iran. This led to a surge of insurgency from the neighbouring states yet again angered by the influence of the power of foreign powers. This situation indicated war.

The GSL was initiated by USA where the delegate says that Iran ought to have taken a more diplomatic action and that the delegate believes that the Iranian government has something against the USA and also said that USA is willing to provide aid; military and on humanitarian grounds to the UK.

The delegate of Pakistan, as a reply, said that the rise of insurgencies is the greater problem at hand and not the burning down of the embassy and that this poses a greater threat if this insurgency rise is not put to an end. He also accused the governments of UK and USA that the occurrences have been well constructed to bring about a situation of war.

The Delegate of UK justified their actions. The delegate of Pakistan then again, accused Korea, USA and UK for taking the situation into their hands.

The Iranian delegate highlighted the fact that despite 7 IAEA investigations, and Iran's nuclear activities were transparent in that entire event and thus these occurrences have been merely architected to exploit Iran. Democratic People's Republic of Korea's delegate extended its support to the Iranian government. China as well comes in favour of the Iranian government and announced that China would move its naval fleet for the support of the Iranian sovereignty. Russia too supports Iran. The delegate of Qatar highlights that Qatar feels threatened because the situation at hand, where the superpowers are split and war would break out any time.

Pertaining to the Crisis at hand and the Agenda of the Committee, The delegates of various countries have proposed various ideas. The delegate of United Kingdom suggested that insurgencies must be curbed at the basic level by the local police and that peace-keeping forces must be sent to these areas as well as support towards the local security forces. He also suggested a mechanism be put in place that monitors these insurgency areas to check if non-state actors are being funded or provided with arms. In agreement with the delegate of UK, the delegate of the USA stated that more intelligence sharing between agencies ought to be facilitated. With respect to the Iranian situation, the delegate of USA was of the opinion that the checking of the bags of the diplomats were, in fact, a violation of the Vienna Convention and such an act was not justifiable. The delegate of Pakistan maintained that the solution to the entire situation lied in improving the quality of education or rather awareness. He also suggested that countries must spend towards the welfare of the people rather than on weapons. Also, funding to non-state actors, mostly through oil, must be curbed.

Two Draft Resolutions were on the table by the two blocks. Resolution 1.0 was drafted by the first block consisting of Iran, Qatar and Pakistan as sponsors whereas the Resolution 2.0 was drafted by the second block consisting of USA, UK and Republic of Korea as sponsors. Both the draft resolutions were put to vote where the Resolution of USA, UK and Republic of Korea won with a huge majority. The resolution gives new hope for the future, defined terms of strategies and allied measures to curb 4GW as well as the crisis at hand.

Key Points of the resolution were:

- 1) Definition of the 4GW: The Resolution defined 4GW as “any conflict in which major participants are not only States but also violent non-state actors, which includes elements such as terrorism, psychological warfare, guerrilla warfare, cyber crime and propaganda”
- 2) Definition of Extremism: The resolution went on to define extremism as “the advocacy of extreme measures or views” and further distinguished them in three categories namely-
 - a) Extreme by method but not by goal;
 - b) Extreme by goal and method;
 - c) Extreme by goal and not method.
- 3) The resolution adopted of the 4D Doctrine (Defeat, Deny, Diminish and Defend) to combat extremism.
- 4) The members were further encouraged to come up with more effective gun control legislation.

Finally, the session came to an end with the Press Conference.

-Athulya MP

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

A stimulating discourse by the Secretary General, Soumyaroop Chatterjee, of KLESCMUN'17 at the inaugural ceremony, held on 11 November, 2017, assured fruitfulness of the two-day long deliberation upon four of the major tribulations that the world community is attempting to confront. The agenda of the UNODC was to address one such evil that will culminate in annihilation, if not thwarted. He underscored the importance of having such deliberations which have proven to help consume the constructive musings of the young minds.

The UNODC deliberated upon the prevailing drug crisis in Afghanistan during the four sessions. The first two sessions held on 11 November, 2017 tabled the topic and incorporated the notions of all the delegates to observe this multi-dimensional predicament with more clarity. The delegates traced the causes that led to the current scenario after the motion raised by the delegate of India to unearth the primary problems that generated this crisis. The conditioning of the lives of the Afghans within the shackles of the Usury system, the hesitancy of the farmers to shift to an alternative crop due to a higher return from these illicit opium trade, the ignorance of the harmful effects of these drugs by the farmers due to the lack of knowledge of the same, were reasoned to be a few of the original causes.

The delegate of Switzerland pointed out the cross-border terrorism and the corrupt acts of Afghan Government to have aided in the growth of this evil and the concern addressed by the delegate of United States of America with regard to strengthening of border security drew a concord. The delegate of Netherlands questioned and challenged the judiciary of Afghanistan that embraced corruption, which was seconded by the delegate of United Arab Emirates.

All delegates were in agreement of legalization of drugs to serve the unmet medical needs and also expressed concerns about the young generation trapped in this vicious circle.

These deliberations bore the fruit of a unanimous resolution by the Committee at the end of four sessions. The resolution adopted by the UNODC incorporated sundry ways to tackle and resolve this crisis. Few of these modes being:

- Implementation of harm reduction techniques
- Legalization of drugs and reception of the same with valid prescription
- Punitive measures against drug lords
- Review of the jail system
- Increasing security in drug-affected areas, use of RFID tags at cross-borders
- Availability of Naloxone in Afghanistan.

The coming together of the delegates to resolve this crisis affecting the world community demonstrates hope and a dawn to those endless nights.

-Drisyaa Kamal

The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Being one of the six main bodies of the UN, this committee came into being to focus on economic, social and environmental issues and aspects. The committee, being composed mostly of first timers, failed to concentrate on these aspects; and concentrated mainly on the health and humanitarian aspects. The entire committee did not understand the meaning of an ECOSOC but resembled a WHO or HRC. This could be the best EB a committee could get for an agenda like this very one, which the committee failed to utilize.

There were nearly 30 delegates in the entire committee and all of them did speak. Eventually everyone understood the point of an MUN but failed to get up a solution the committee needed. The only constructive debate true to the agenda took place when France, UK and expressed its fears on National Security caused by the influx of the undocumented refugees, while USA and Japan liberally casting criminal aspirations on them. Bangladesh refused to take the responsibility of the Rohingyas, citing its already prevalent abject poverty as the reason for not setting up refugee camps. The committee was of the opinion that Jordan and Turkey should “up their game”, by improving the situations in their refugee camps. While, the delegate of Lebanon concurred on taking Syrian refugees, it was explicitly non-committal in maintaining any living standards for them. But at this juncture the committee went wayward into discussions about malnutrition standards and healthcare objectives.

Few of the delegates were very enthusiastic and spoke nearly in all moderated caucuses, despite being first timers. The delegates of India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, China, Russia and Japan were very enthusiastic and were leading the committee forward. No one gave up, which the Executive Board was very appreciative of. The committee was going very slow as slow as possible on the first day. At the end of the first day when the committee was in an informal session, the delegates showed what they actually were and put up a great quality of debate on the second day, by which the EB were satisfied and the committee kept on going. The press conference is the best I have ever seen the committee responded to the EB of the other committee. The delegates who were pressed were bold enough to answer all the questions asked and one of them questioned the sources of the EB by which that particular delegate was severely marked down. The press conference targeted the ones who were doing well and it was a bit obvious who were the ones getting pressed.

The press conference of Russia and China was entertaining and China agreed the princely state of Kashmir belonged to India. The committee had around an hour and ten minutes to make a resolution and had an unanimous block where the sponsors were decided in the beginning that Russia,

India and Bangladesh were the sponsors whether they contributed or not to the resolution. USA and its allies did not agree to this and Russia and USA did not agree to work together. In a situation like this either two blocks are formed or both of them compromise on each other, but they did not do either of them and they did not even come up with a single resolution.

This disappointed the vice chair of the committee and the EB of the SC had to come in and allot the committee fifteen minutes to come up with a communication. The committee came up with one but it was the worst one anyone could ever see. The resolution had four relevant clauses and only one of them was of the mandate. It was surprising that the committee did not know the difference between an immigrant and a refugee.

- Sai Rishi

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The agenda of KLES LC MUN 2017, UNSC was the “Situation in Mali”. The General Speakers List (GSL) was initiated by the delegate of Mali, wherein the delegate put forth his views upon the situation of Mali. This was followed by the speeches of the delegates of Mali, Uruguay, France, China, and UK.

During GSL, the delegate of France posed a question to the delegate of Russian Federation enquiring about the Russian involvement in the situation of Mali in order to curb the crises. Answering the question posed to the delegate of Russian Federation by the delegate of France, the delegate made a reference to the speech of Foreign Ambassadors of Russia in 2013, where they laid down the steps taken by the Russian government to tackle the Malian problem. The debate was bustling with passion when the delegate of Mali sharply rejected the claims of MNLA (National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad) over the region of Azawad, reiterating that the existence of an external crisis is only a result of the rampant food insecurity, migration and narcotic trade prevalent in the state.

At this juncture several motions for a moderated caucus were proposed by the delegates, namely “Need for peace enforcement in Mali” (proposed by UK), “military intervention and dialogue between communities to establish peace” (proposed by France), “Joint-raids for stopping the smuggling of opium and drugs” (proposed by China). After serious deliberation and voting finally, the Moderated Caucus proposed by Russia, i.e., ‘suppression of rebel groups in Mali’, was passed by the floor. Delegates shared various measures to suppress the rebel groups in Mali, including government control and blocking of funds to the same by foreign organizations. Russia expressed its unwavering support to improve the situation in Mali. The chair allowed the committee to break into an unmoderated caucus to unanimously agree on the conflict and its implications. Once the formal debate resumed the committee discussed on drug trafficking and human rights violations against ethnic minorities that were arising out of the conflict in Mali.

The session next day began with the delegate of Uruguay insisting all the member states to commit militarily and politically in the fight against the insurgents in Mali. Throughout the committee, the delegates put forth several relevant views regarding the funding of ISIS in Mali and reiterated the lack of education and employment being a major driving force of insurgency. This analogy was further seconded by the delegates of China, Bolivia and Sweden.

France was apprehensive about Sharia law, so was Mali. The delegate of Mali stated that his country was capable of producing academics and narrated the testimonials of the education system; he was of the opinion that Mali was not able to utilize the efficiency of its system due to the insurgency. Russia advocated stricter gun control legislation to solve this issue. Without adding much to the discussions, the Delegate of Somalia expressed his country’s willingness to aid Mali and was of the opinion that the neighbouring nations must resolve to provide military aid. To improve the economic infrastructure, the delegate of South Korea suggested greater foreign investments be facilitated. Despite all these deliberations the council failed to come to a resolution.

-Sakshi Sachan