

NIMUN PULSE

NAVRACHANA INTERNATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS - XIV

IN PURSUIT OF A HUMANE WORLD



AN EARNEST START

NIMUN XIV Inaugurated: A Journey of Diplomacy Begins

The much-anticipated NIMUN XIV kicked off with an inspiring inaugural ceremony, bringing together over 200 delegates from 16 schools. The hosts welcomed distinguished guests, including Chief Guest Ambassador Sujan R. Chinoy and Chairperson, Navrachana Education Society, Mrs. Tejal Amin. The atmosphere was charged with excitement as schools from across the State gathered to showcase their diplomatic skills in an engaging and competitive environment. The ceremonial lighting of the lamp was followed by a performance of Hum Karein Rashtra Aaraadhan, highlighting the values that guide our shared responsibility for global peace and unity. Following the Secretary-General's address, Deputy Secretary-General Siya Chawla briefed the delegates with the committee procedures and proceedings.

Ambassador Chinoy's address urged delegates to think critically and embrace their roles as future change-makers, emphasizing the importance of a shared language of humanity. Echoing Secretary-General Ammar Jiruwala's reference to Mahatma Gandhi, he highlighted that true greatness lies not in being human but in being humane. Their messages together inspired reflection on compassionate and responsible global leadership. Ambassador Chinoy artfully connected this sentiment to the intricate challenges of our globalized world, introducing the concept of the 7 Ts—the seven pillars that play a pivotal role in shaping the political and economic landscape. Trade and technology, he noted, drive the engines of globalization, fostering innovation and economic interdependence, yet they must be accompanied by transparency and trust to ensure equitable progress.

In this era of rapid change, the principles or tenets that govern international relations must hold fast to the values of justice, peace, and human dignity, as the growing threat of terrorism and territorial disputes continues to test the global order.

The Ambassador emphasized the growing challenge of pursuing a humane world as national interests overshadow collective well-being. He underscored the importance of diplomacy and dialogue, citing the G20 and Model United Nations as key platforms for fostering cooperation and trust to tackle global challenges.

The Secretary-General opened NIMUN XIV, followed by a choir performance of "Have I the Courage to Change," echoing MUN's values. A video message from UN Secretary-General António Guterres, addressing the youth of the world, was played for the NIMUN delegates, offering inspiration and guidance.

The event ended with a vote of thanks, the national anthem, and a photography session before delegates moved to their committee rooms.

With hearts inspired and minds ignited, the stage was set for the delegates to take bold steps towards meaningful dialogue and lasting change.



INSIGHTS FROM THE SECRETARY GENERALS

The NIMUN Secretary General addressed the gathering at the opening ceremony. He remarked that shared humanity unites people globally, regardless of nationality or background. Referencing Mahatma Gandhi's words on humanity, he reflected on the devastation caused by the world wars and the founding of the United Nations as a symbol of hope. Despite current global conflicts and struggles, he called on delegates to rise above divisions, speak for the world's 8 billion people, and work towards a safe, secure, and sustainable future, united in the pursuit of a more humane world. The message was clear: we all strive for a better, peaceful tomorrow.



ANTONIO GUTERRES
UN SECRETARY GENERAL

UN Secretary-General António Guterres addressed critical global issues in his video message. In these difficult times, with conflicts, rising tensions, and climate crises, Guterres emphasized that the world needs their engagement and fresh ideas more than ever. He highlighted the importance of global solidarity in combating misinformation, hate speech, and the erosion of human rights. Guterres also stressed the need to promote peace, justice, and equality, especially for marginalized and vulnerable communities. He reaffirmed the UN's commitment to giving young people a stronger voice in international affairs, recognizing their potential as a force for positive change.



AMMAR JIRUWALA
NIMUN SECRETARY GENERAL

IN CONVERSATION WITH THE CHIEF GUEST

AMBASSADOR SUJAN CHINOY



“ **Diplomacy revolves around three things- alcohol, protocol, and geritol.** ”

Q1. What first sparked your interest in diplomacy, and how did you prepare to represent India on the global stage?

My interest in diplomacy was sparked by my father's government service and my love for languages and travel. My late mother encouraged me to join the Foreign Service. Training, exposure to global issues, and a posting at the UN prepared me. Diplomats must be knowledgeable, patient, and excellent communicators.

Q2. What qualities do you believe are most important for young leaders to develop if they aspire to careers in diplomacy or global policy-making?

For aspiring diplomats or leaders in global policy, essential qualities include an open mind without prejudice, flexibility in accommodating diverse viewpoints, and excellent communication and listening skills. Mastery of facts and specialized knowledge in areas like climate or geopolitical issues are crucial. Patience is vital, as effective diplomacy often requires time to achieve meaningful results.

Q3. Given your experience representing India in various countries and at the United Nations, how do you see diplomacy evolving in an increasingly interconnected world?

Diplomats today face the challenge of no longer being the sole conveyors of information, as media often delivers news faster. Their role now requires better analysis and synthesis of data. Diplomacy has expanded beyond foreign ministries, involving commerce, private sectors, and academia. Technology also demands faster communication and adaptability in a globalized, information-rich world.

Q4. What are some common misconceptions about diplomacy that you think MUN participants should be aware of as they develop their skills?

A common misconception about diplomacy, once summarized by a US ambassador in the 1950s, described it as "part protocol, part alcohol, and part Geritol," referencing elderly diplomats. While diplomacy does involve protocol and social events, it's also a demanding profession with younger, dynamic diplomats and significant hard work beyond the old stereotypes.

Q5. What impact do you think the growing participation of young people in platforms like MUN has on shaping the future of international diplomacy?

As I mentioned, the divide between domestic and international affairs is shrinking. Achieving global goals requires understanding a country's internal dynamics, and vice versa. For India, navigating between binary choices—such as the US-led and China-led models—presents an opportunity to offer a values-based, pro-bono alternative. It's crucial for young people to engage with global challenges, like through Model UN, to prepare for future leadership and represent India's unique voice in the world.

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Geopolitical Hotspots: The Unfolding Drama of NIMUN XIV

The first day of NIMUN featured intense debates in the UNSC on a wide range of geopolitical issues. China initiated the session by proposing a motion to join the General Assembly, setting a diplomatic tone for the day. Delegates from Turkey, Pakistan, Greece, and Russia made significant contributions, with Turkey emphasizing its regional role, Pakistan defending its media image and thanking Russia for support, while Greece highlighted its strategic importance in discussions on the transatlantic oil pipeline.

The conversation shifted to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), with the USA and India raising concerns about debt-trap diplomacy. China denied these claims, reaffirming its commitment to global trade, and Pakistan supported China's position. Ukraine and Iran raised concerns about the militarization of economic corridors.

The session also addressed Middle Eastern tensions and the ongoing dispute between Pakistan and India over Kashmir. The day ended with motions for moderated caucuses to further explore geopolitical tensions.

The second UNSC session centered on escalating tensions surrounding the Indian Middle Eastern Corridor (IMEC) crisis. Key discussions included a Chinese-led caucus on Middle Eastern conflicts, with Turkey objecting to its exclusion from the IMEC, and debate over Turkey's actions against the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

Iran faced accusations of orchestrating a terror attack on an Israeli shipment, which it denied, with support from Russia and Turkey. Israel, the U.S., and Greece blamed Iran, while China and Pakistan questioned the legitimacy of the IMEC project.

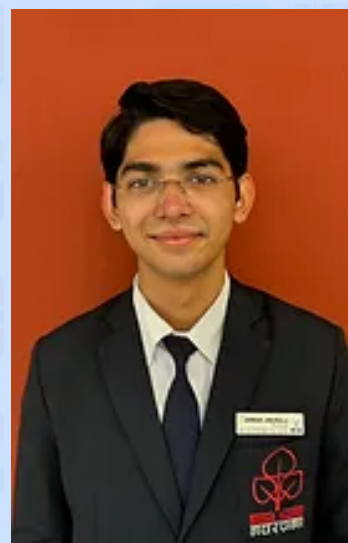
Global fallout ensued, with France imposing sanctions on Iran, and the U.S. offering a contentious loan, criticized by China as a debt trap aimed at controlling the Chabahar port. The session concluded with heated debates between India, Russia, China, and Pakistan, underscoring the geopolitical complexities of the IMEC and its far-reaching impact on regional power dynamics.



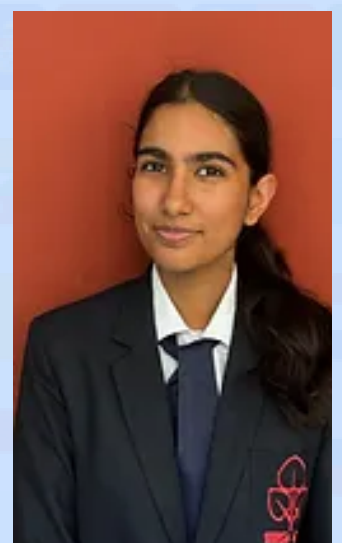
AGENDA

Economic Corridor Warfare

Assessing the security implications and rising geopolitical tensions of the BRI, IMEC and INSTC

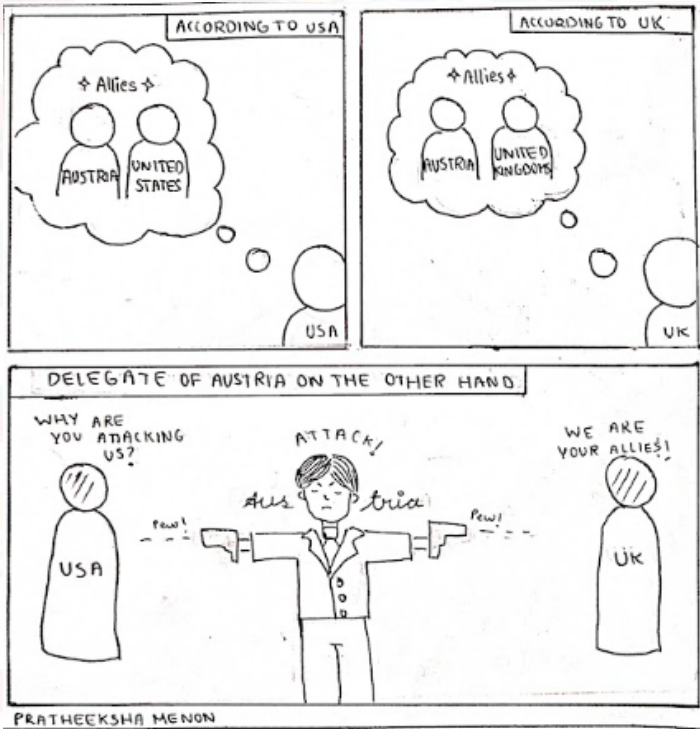


AMMAR JIRUWALA



SIYA CHAWLA

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL



Is AI Taking Over Warfare? The Buzz Around Lethal Autonomous Weapons!

“What good is a government if it can’t protect its civilians?” This thought-provoking question posed by the USA ignited an electrifying debate about Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) and their implications for national security. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. once said, “A right delayed is a right denied,” a powerful reminder as we reflect on the destruction and economic turmoil resulting from military actions in Iraq.

Tensions flared during discussions between Iran and Israel when an Iranian delegate declared, “40% of your population lives in poverty—focus on humanitarian needs, not spending millions on LAWS!” Accusations erupted as Israel countered that Iran’s 185 drones could be better utilized to uplift their citizens rather than exacerbate conflict.

A critical question emerged: Should we trust AI with life-and-death decisions? The USA and China took center stage, shining a light on technological rivalry and growing distrust among citizens. “I can’t believe China is doing this—after all, it’s a place where people don’t even trust their own government!” exclaimed a US delegate.

The ongoing Russia-Ukraine war and the crisis in Yemen revealed the grim realities of indiscriminate attacks on civilians. Are these nations culpable for their actions, or do the ends justify the means?

Mechanical failures and human errors in unmanned aerial weapons can lead to catastrophic outcomes. China’s secretive development of LAWS raises serious ethical questions about international demand and profit motives.

Just when the excitement peaked, a dramatic crisis unfolded: the recent cyber attack was attributed to Russia—not Ukraine! This revelation ignited a diplomatic dispute involving France and the United States. While Russia faced internal criticism, it ultimately issued an apology after confronting a coalition of nations determined to hold it accountable.

AGENDA

Autonomous Weapons Systems

Regulation of Lethal Autonomous Weapons systems (LAWS) with emphasis on proliferation of drone technology, cyber warfare and weaponization of AI



VIVAAN SHAH RAGHAV SHARMA



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Debt Distress and Diplomatic Strain: The Turbulent ECOFIN Session

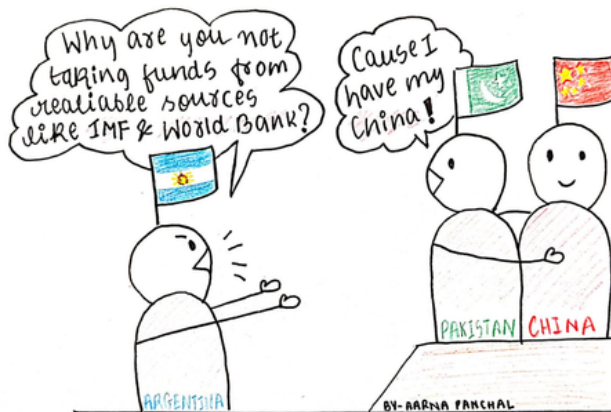
The recent ECOFIN session on debt distress turned into a fiery exchange of bold accusations and surprising revelations. Switzerland played the peacekeeper, pushing for balanced solutions, while Singapore dropped the bombshell that global debt has skyrocketed to three times the world's GDP. Gasps from the delegates!

Brazil didn't hold back, accusing the U.S of meddling in China's debt policies, while Zambia had its own mic-drop moment, revealing that 40% of its revenue goes straight to paying off loans. Desperate for help, Zambia begged for more global support, while China faced scrutiny for its secretive lending practices. China fired back, claiming its loans were totally fair, but not everyone was buying it.

As tensions soared, Singapore pitched the idea of a global debt registry to keep everything above board, and Malawi stepped in with a rescue plan: debt restructuring. The summit ended on a cliffhanger—Can the world's power players save the day or are we heading for a debt disaster?

The second session of ECOFIN began with an unmoderated caucus as countries prepared for heated discussions. Suddenly, a crisis erupted: frustrated African nations launched a missile attack on Chinese infrastructure to damage its economy. Malawi blamed China for refusing debt extensions, while China retaliated, stating that Malawi should have declined the loan if it couldn't repay it. China expressed feeling betrayed, asserting there would be consequences for these actions. Russia urged nations to focus on collaboration, only to be critiqued by Malawi and Singapore, who questioned Russia's failure to meet its debt obligations.

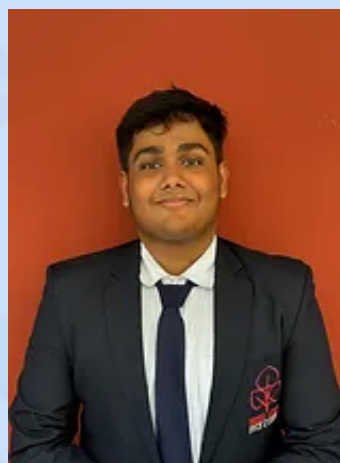
A significant development occurred as the U.S., U.K., and France launched missiles aimed at undermining China's power, a clear violation of international law. The U.S. claimed it never intended to harm civilians, while Sri Lanka countered that such actions jeopardized innocent lives. Ultimately, the session concluded with BRICS proposing a new gold-backed currency to challenge the U.S. dollar, prompting discussions on the need for a diversified global economy and increasing tensions among delegates regarding economic dependencies.



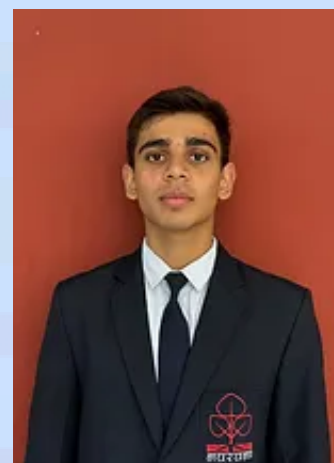
AGENDA

Debt Distress

Exploring the role of global collaboration and effective policies in resolving debt distress from international complacency and financial speculation.



PURAV LUNAWAT



DIVYANSHU RAY

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHT COUNCIL



Educate, Advocate, Eradicate: Tackling FGM at the UN

The first session of NIMUN XIV's UN Human Rights Council started with enthusiasm as delegates from around the world gathered to tackle the pressing issue of female genital mutilation (FGM) in developing countries. The agenda sparked meaningful dialogue, and the Sudanese delegate inspired everyone by stating, "Every girl is born salima, so let her remain salima."

As discussions unfolded, a lively debate emerged over the commitment of various nations to combat FGM. Tensions rose between African countries and the United Kingdom, with the United States occasionally joining in. This dynamic turned into an elaborate "blame game," as delegates pointed out each other's shortcomings, each side claiming the moral high ground while believing the other didn't deserve it!

AGENDA

Female Genital Mutilation

Combating female genital mutilation and infibulation of minors in developing countries through focused advocacy, strong legal protections, and cultural changes.

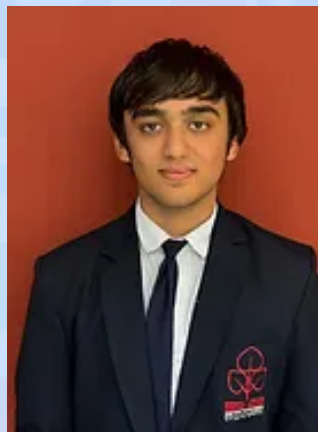
The second session continued this spirited discourse, shifting focus to the implementation of educational systems aimed at reducing FGM cases. The Russian Federation's delegate highlighted the country's impressive literacy rate, but was quickly challenged about its human rights record and the lack of specific laws against FGM. Meanwhile, delegates from underdeveloped nations expressed how poverty in rural areas hindered their efforts to combat FGM.

The consensus was clear: adequate funding, strong educational systems, and specific legislation are vital to eradicate this harmful practice. As the delegate from Gambia poignantly asked, "What honor is there in destroying a girl's body?"

The passion and determination displayed during these sessions show that our future leaders are committed to making a difference.



PRISHA PATEL



SAHAJ PATEL

SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONISATION COMMITTEE

PMCs Under Fire: A Global Call for Accountability and Reform

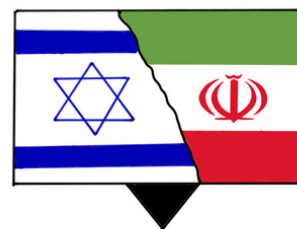
The first session of the SPECPOL committee was marked by intensity, enthusiasm and deep emotion as nations presented their positions on Private Military Companies (PMCs). Afghanistan, clearly frustrated, spoke of instability under the new governance, while Somalia, Lebanon and the USA made dedicated pleas for peace and diplomacy. Pakistan took center stage, passing a motion on "Accountability of PMCs," while the European Union's motion on "The Role of PMCs in Modern Warfare" failed, shocking and disappointing some of the delegates.

China and Libya, concerned about human rights violations, called for tougher regulations, and Israel's involvement with PMCs sparked heated discussions with Somalia and Russia. Delegates argued passionately about the moral and legal consequences of PMCs in conflict areas. There was an air of tension and a strong sense that the matter was far from being resolved. There will undoubtedly be more heated debates!

During Session 2, concerns regarding abuses of human rights and the pressing need for regulation were brought to light by the recent worldwide debate around Private Military Companies (PMCs). Somalia and Yemen led the calls for tougher regulations, with Somalia reporting human acts of brutality stemming from unregulated PMCs. Yemen noted the lack of training for PMC staff, which often leads to inefficiencies and injuries, underlining the requirement of effective control.

While the United States expressed concerns about the global operations of private military companies (PMCs) and their lack of accountability, China admitted that its PMCs abroad operate in a semi-illegal manner without clear laws. A crisis developed when it was discovered that Ukraine was providing Russia with cluster munitions, and Blackwater, a renowned PMC, was accused of sexual assault.

Yemen's accusation that Russia was posing a threat to its neighbors heightened the argument and highlighted the wider dangers that PMCs pose in international wars. Demands for stronger accountability and PMC regulatory structures were made as the session came to an end.



AGENDA

Privatization of War

Deliberating upon the rising influence of private and paramilitary in the context of modern day warfare, and the role of international politics as a catalyst



MEGH PATEL



VATSAL DESAI

GROUP OF TWENTY

Tackling Financial Terrorism: A Dramatic Debate

The first session of NIMUN XIV on financial terrorism brought together G20 nations, united in their goal to curb the flow of funds into terrorist activities. Germany initiated the discussions, and what began as diplomatic exchanges quickly turned dramatic. The United

States urged global unity and technological solutions, while South Africa highlighted the real threat financial terrorism poses to national security. Spain echoed the unity message, and Nigeria advocated for stricter banking regulations.

China criticized global money-laundering loopholes, calling for immediate reforms, while Indonesia emphasized new laws to address terrorist financing. However, Canada criticized Indonesia for not enforcing these measures, sparking a heated exchange between the two nations.

The session took a shocking turn when news of a massive cyber attack on the U.S. and China broke, leading to a Bitcoin hack and global market turmoil. As nations debated responses, the session ended with a key takeaway: fighting financial terrorism in a digital world is an immense challenge.

The second session of NIMUN XIV on financial terrorism focused on strengthening global financial security through tighter hedge fund regulation, expanded public-private partnerships (PPPs), and anti-money laundering efforts. Delegates agreed that combating financial terrorism requires international cooperation, with specific laws and collaboration being essential.

Germany advocated for strong, consistent policies, though Indonesia criticized the country's lack of enforcement, which Germany defended by citing new crime-reduction laws. Japan and Spain emphasized the need for global information-sharing to tackle illegal financial activities, while the United States called for coordinated international action. Saudi Arabia questioned the absence of the Taliban from terrorist organization lists.

The UK showcased its anti-money laundering (AML) laws, crediting them with reducing financial crime. Switzerland compared money laundering techniques to chameleons, adapting to avoid detection. Both Germany and Switzerland voiced concerns over significant money laundering hubs, stressing that regulations, without proper enforcement, are insufficient to address the issue.



AGENDA

Financial Terror

Strengthening Global Financial Security: Regulating Hedge Funds, Enhancing Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), and Combating Money Laundering



NITYA MONGIA



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IN THE ROOMS WHERE CHANGE BEGINS

