

THE MUNOM TIMES

Welcome to Munom 2023!



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GA 1 TOPIC 1

Dealing with the influx of Afghan Refugees

by Manuel Höhn

Dealing with the influx of Afghan refugees in the middle of the ongoing conflicts in Afghanistan is an extreme challenge. It requires a balance between providing humanitarian aid and ensuring the security of the local population. To work on this complex issue, governments and international organizations must implement several consequences.

Nowadays there are many migrants from Afghanistan in different countries, who fled from their home country. This is a consequence of the long and sad history of the middle eastern country. The invasion of the Soviet Union during the cold war was the beginning of Afghanistan's terrible fate. It led to the NATO sending weapons to Afghanistan for protection – causing different extreme Islamist terrorist organizations to use these weapons to take over the country eventually after the cold war. Until now, after in 2021 the United States of America removed their stationed troops from Afghanistan the IOM (International Organization of Migration) revealed that there are over 5 million people of Afghan origin displaced into other countries around the world.



First of all, security screenings of incoming refugees are essential. Intense vetting processes can help identify potential security threats and ensure that those seeking refuge are no danger to the host country. Additionally, sharing information across borders can enhance security efforts to help other host countries. Integrating refugees into the local community is extremely important. Providing education, language courses, and job opportunities can help refugees become self-sufficient, helping the nation and becoming a well-integrated part of society. The military of NATO countries is trying to fight the issues that drive people to flee their homeland to reduce the need for refugees to seek shelter elsewhere.



In conclusion we have to admit that the tragedy that is happening in Afghanistan could have been prevented a long time ago, but all we can do now is help the refugees and support the fight against terrorism not only in Afghanistan, but on the whole planet.

SC TOPIC 3

Discussion of the removal of the Russian Federation's UN veto power

By Tom Passier

On February 24, 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine. Since then, Ukraine has been trying everything within its power to end the war. One element of this process is trying to get rid of the Russian Federation UN veto power. But how to achieve this?

As Ukraine's president and chairman of the NSDC, (National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine), Volodymyr Zelenskyy, immediately recognised: "Russia must lose its United Nations General Assembly veto power in order to end the war in Ukraine." This makes sense, because in the current situation a vetoing power for a party directly involved itself in the conflict has the potential of aggravating the conflict instead of preventing an escalation.

But how to get Russia out of a vetoing power position?

One way would be to convince members of the UN Security Council that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is illegal according to international law and that therefore Russia's own interest in the matter cannot be ruled by the vetoing principle. There is no legal basis for Russia's presence in Ukraine and therefore there is no legal basis for Russia vetoing anything relating to its presence in Ukraine.

Another way to remove the Russian Federation's UN veto power could be to organise a voting procedure different from a

resolution and not prone to a veto right by anybody. Just a majority vote. A vote about Russia losing its veto right could then be organised and accepted by a simple majority.

A simple voting procedure without a Russian veto and condemning the Russian invasion in Ukraine could then be organised as a first step to make an end to Russia's presence in Ukraine.



ECOSOC 3 TOPIC 2***About ECOSOC 3: Human trafficking and my expectations*****by Isabel de Bruyn**

In ECOSOC 3 the global trend of human trafficking since 2010 and the enforcing of harsher measures to discourage said development, will be a topic of discussion. Despite heightened awareness and increased reporting, it has shown to be a hard issue to combat, with it taking on new dimensions such as the usage of online platforms and the frequently changing methods of trafficking.

The efforts of governments, NGOs, and other international corporations in educating and spreading awareness about the signs of trafficking are commendable and have increased the number of reported cases. Though, there are still too many unreported cases due to fear or mistrust.

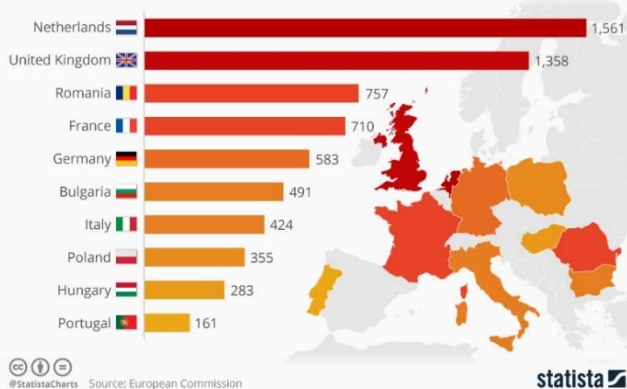
Statistics from the UN show that the most common form of human trafficking is sexual exploitation, the victims of this are usually girls and women. The second most common form is forced labour, though this is likely an understatement since it is less reported and detected than sexual exploitation is. And although many countries have now implemented the UN Protocol against trafficking, there are still (too) many countries that do not have a sufficient number of legal instruments or political will, to actually make a significant change.

My expectations

As a journalist I am hoping to see all sorts of juicy stuff happening during the conference. Specifically in ECOSOC 3 of course. Now I would really like to see some romance and gossip going around and don't be shy to tell me anything interesting that you have heard or that you have to say. I promise you; I am all ears. So be careful, I'll be watching.

The EU's Hotspots For People Trafficking

Top-10 EU countries with the most registered victims of people trafficking in 2014



Specifically in the digital age, where traffickers have adapted to using social media platforms, the challenges that law enforcement face by having to keep up with the fast pace of these new "tactics", have been increasingly harder to tackle.

GA 3 TOPIC 1

Accessibility to abortion for the general populace

By Chiara Cernilogar

Nowadays, one of the most conflicted debates in our society is the legal, religious and ethical discussion of abortion care and its accessibility. Abortion is a basic healthcare need for every woman around the world, therefore they should be provided with the proper services and infrastructure in order to withstand it in a legal and safe manner.

Although in most states abortion is a legalized practice before a certain number of weeks, there are still a lot of countries where it's either completely prohibited or only allowed to save a woman's life. According to the Centre for Reproductive Rights, abortion is illegal in 24 countries. These include Andorra and Malta in Europe, El Salvador and Honduras in Central America, Senegal, Egypt, Madagascar and Congo in Africa, and the Philippines and Laos in Asia. 6% of women of reproductive age (90 million) live in these countries, and therefore aren't granted the possibility to undergo a safe abortion.

22% of women live in countries with significant restrictions to abortion access. Libya, Iran, Indonesia, Venezuela and Nigeria are only part of the former. These restrictions vary from country to country and include cases of rape or incest and if the foetus presents an abnormality. For example, if it is missing part of its brain or skull (anencephaly).

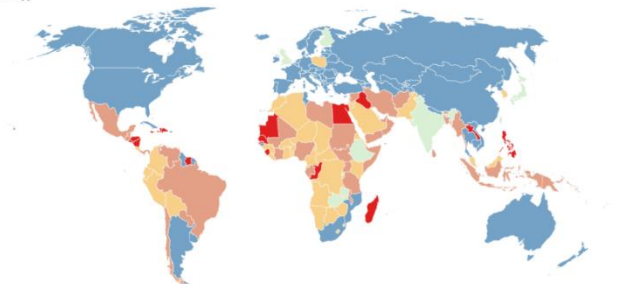
According to the most recent data from the UN Population Division, 60% of woman live where abortion is broadly legal, while 40% live under restrictive laws. Of these 60%, 35% live in

countries (most countries in Europe, Central Asia, North America and Australia, but also Argentina and South Africa) where abortion is permitted on request, while 25% live in countries where abortion is available on broad social and economic ground (India, Japan, Ethiopia, Zambia, England and Finland).

Thanks to the Roe v. Wade case, in which the Supreme Court decided that the right to privacy implied in the 14th Amendment protected abortion as a fundamental right, abortion has been legal in the US for the last 50 years. However, since June 2022, the Supreme Court has recognized abortion no longer a Constitutional right. Therefore, laws now vary from state to state, 13 of which have enacted "trigger laws" that ban all or nearly all abortions.

In the last 30 years more than 60 countries have recognized abortion as a human right and consequently liberalized their abortion laws. Nonetheless, 90 million women of reproductive age still live in countries where abortion is an illegal practice, leading to 39 000 deaths per year from unsafe abortions.

■ Prohibited ■ Only allowed to save the woman's life ■ Allowed to keep the woman healthy ■ Allowed under a range of socioeconomic circumstances ■ Allowed before a certain number of weeks (varies country to country)



Centre of Reproductive Rights

GA 2 TOPIC 3

Concentration of power by large employers

By Gustavo Sauerer

How the global weight of the “Fortune 100s” executives raise an important question: Is the world still safe against monopolies and cartels?

The monumental growth of the US economy has been ongoing since the 1940s, with most crises only being minor setbacks, and can be traced back to the so-called postwar economic boom, which took place after WWII. The 50s, 60s, and 70s brought greater economic possibility, due to a desire of the population to spend money again after years of rationing, which led to a massive increase in manufacturing. Americans were ready to buy, which resulted in the diversification and growth of the job market and strengthened both new and existing companies.

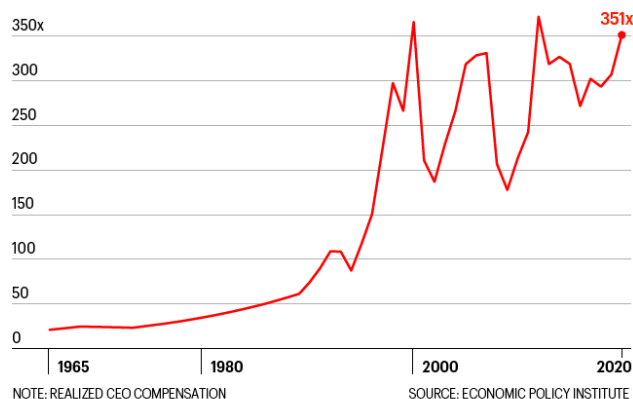
While this was certainly a needed and mostly beneficial development, it meant work for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, which are supposed to further economic competition in the country. Not only the United States had to enforce their antitrust laws however, but European countries did as well. Today, the European Union competition law takes care of these issues, along with its member’s cartel offices.

Yet in the last decades, competition has been decreasing in some sectors, in particular the tech and retail industries, making it virtually impossible for new companies to gain a foothold against giants such as Apple or Amazon. These “Fortune 100” companies, those with the highest revenues,

have expanded their fields of work, gaining even greater control over their respective sectors. What is more, their CEOs show no willingness to slow down, and why would they? According to CNN, their compensations have seen an increase of 1460% since 1978, while the worker’s payment only increased by a mere 18%. Their power over their employers, and thus the population is concerning. Former New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio addressed the nation on this very problem, stating: “For all the American citizens out there who feel you are falling behind or feel the American dream is not working for you, the immigrants didn't do that to you. The big corporations did that to you.”

CEO-TO-WORKER COMPENSATION RATIO

CEO pay has skyrocketed over the past half-century—far outstripping worker salaries.



Source: Fortune

However, this matter has become a global one, since most of Fortune’s 100 companies operate all over the world, interfering in both international and local politics. This week, UN delegations will get together to address this issue and see if they can find common ground, which after all, might just be the silver lining the world needs at this time.

ECOSOC 2 TOPIC 3

Rethinking the justice system in court to avoid prejudiced decisions

by **Milan Rooney**

Within the world today, many miss the social injustice that the justice system continues to subject law abiding citizens because of their skin colour. This is because of prejudiced decisions, or better known as implicit bias, made by the legal system. And today, I want to review what the court can do to rethink this offense for the protection of the civil rights of the commonfolk and the moral imperative that we all serve.

The first thing we would need to do is raise the public’s awareness of this issue, A well informed audience can put pressure on the institution that we try to affect. This is possible via various methods, one of them being media engagement/social media and online advocacy. We can leverage social media platforms to share information, stories and statistics which would incite a call to action for many. An additional measure that we could take is organize peaceful public events such as rallies or marches, anything to draw attention to the cause.

Next, we can implement a form of data collection and transparency. Gathering and analysing data relating to arrests and convictions will highlight which officers or legal officials perpetrate violations. This can be done simply by making the aforementioned data patterns public and encourage transparency and accountability. Another way of controlling individual injustices is by law enforcement agencies adopting community policing strategies to build trust between police officers and the communities they serve.

Another issue that troubles our system is that people from low-income communities are not represented by the appropriate competency that is expected from a lawyer. This is simply because they can’t afford the funds needed for someone more qualified. A solution for this problem is promoting Pro Bono services or an expansion of the Public defenders offices, this would encourage lawyers to lend their services to that of the less fortunate.

These strategies can be used to improve the justice system and work towards a more equal and just legal system that avoids prejudiced decisions and address the global issue of disproportionately judged minorities. Though these changes may take time they are needed to achieve a more equitable society.

SUDOKU BREAK:

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GA 6 TOPIC 1

Exploring the Controversy: Turning Class A Drugs into Terminally Ill Patients' Pain Busters

by Sofia Mezzaroma and Serena Roberti

In the realm of medical experimentation enters a head-turner - Class A drugs as potential palliative pain relief for those staring down the terminal tunnel. As the global healthcare landscape continues to evolve, the pursuit of more effective pain relief treatment options has led some researchers and clinicians to explore unconventional practical discussions only accompanied by even more unconventional ethical debates.

Before we tumble down the rabbit hole, let's pause to have that quick chat about Class A drugs - the rockstars of the illicit substance world. Think ecstasy, think heroin. Now, envision these notorious rebels being considered for their cameo as pain relief champions. Buckle up, this one's a wild ride.

Here comes the rationale behind the madness: Picture yourself as one of the terminal patients, having the opportunity to choose between the remedy of a tepid cup of green tea and the proposal of unleashing that rock concert of pain alleviation – the Class A drugs. Guess you chose to go all in, right? Advocates argue that in the face of adversity (especially when it's terminal), resilience requires more than just your classical run-of-the-mill remedies.

Leave the proponents, enter the critics. "Are we turning hospitals into after-hours raves?" they ponder. Accompanied by a multitude of ethical,

legal, and practical questions, dissenters argue how the potential for diversion and misuse at display cannot be overlooked. This of course also refers to the possibility of an exacerbation in the already rampant issues of substance abuse and addiction, heightened by the induction of Class A drugs into medical care. Then again, who wouldn't want to party a little before their take on the stairs to heaven? Jokes aside, the fear of potential substance abuse and an underground black-market pharmacy suddenly appear to overshadow the laughter.

Yet, advocates are walking the tightrope, emphasizing the need for effective pain management, especially in cases where conventional treatments fall short. The hidden deception beneath their proposal to induce a societal threat into a "harshly monitored" and "attentively regulated" system seems much like a desperate attempt to try and squeeze an elephant into skinny jeans, with a half-backed reassurance of a seemingly perfect fit.

Now, dear readers, we find ourselves at a crossroads between laughter and contemplation. This exploration of turning Class A drugs into pain relief superheroes for the terminally ill underscores a delicate balance between feeling compassionate for the suffering and the imperative to prevent potential societal reverberation. The gained momentum in discussions gradually underscores the delicate balance between medical innovation, ethical considerations, and the broader impact on public health.



"NOT ONLY ARE THE DRUGS WE GET FROM CANADA CHEAPER, THE SIDE EFFECTS ARE FUNNIER."

ECOSOC 1 TOPIC 2

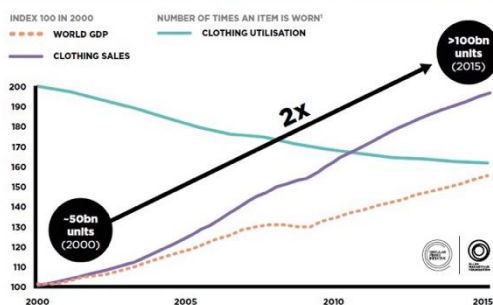
The world and problematic clothing industry

by Leonore Luchies

The clothing industry is killing our planet, drying up water sources, polluting rivers and streams, and hugely contributing to climate change, and not a single country in the world is safe from the outcomes. The existing situation clearly has to change, and nations in ECOSOC 1 will come together to try and resolve the rapid exploitation of our planet caused by the clothing industry. But first, we need to understand what's going on.

The Ellen MacArthur Foundation and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) estimate that the global fashion industry contributes 1.2 billion tonnes of CO2 emissions yearly, which is equivalent to 8 to 10 percent of global carbon emissions. On top of that, the clothing industry pollutes our air, soil, and water, in its process harming wildlife and degrading land.

FIGURE 1: GROWTH OF CLOTHING SALES AND DECLINE IN CLOTHING UTILISATION SINCE 2000



Another factor of the clothing industry and its contribution to climate change is the water consumption of the industry. A report from the UNEP states *“The fashion industry is the second-biggest consumer of water and produces 20 percent of global wastewater.”* The water is used for bleaching, dyeing, softening, growing, and

more. And though water have may been considered an endless resource in the past, we now understand that clean water is only available in restricted amounts.

The fast fashion industry has been growing quickly, and as the world GDP is rising, so are the number of clothing sales. The average consumer buys 60% more pieces of clothing compared to 15 years ago. However, the utilization of a piece of clothing has been decreasing, and on average every item is kept for half as long contrasting values of 15 years ago.

All in all, the clothing industry has been increasingly polluting our earth and this fast-growing problem can only to come to a stop if countries work together to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Sources:

- UNEP.org
- Climatefeedback.org
- Materialexchange.com.

ECOSOC 2 TOPIC 1

The Spread of Radicalism through Social Media

By **Konstantinos Kotselidis**

In our time, the era of digitization, social media, which serves as a "platform" for communication, information exchange, and community building, has become an important part of young people's lives. However, an unintended problem has emerged: the spread of radical ideologies among minors. This problem is a significant challenge as it not only contributes to an increase in crime rates but also leads to the imprisonment of young people who fall victim to extremist influences and are infected and manipulated by the spreaders of ideologies and their ideas, possibly without being aware of the consequences. Now, let's explore this further.

Social media platforms, with their global reach, often serve as "breeding grounds" for radical ideologies. Extremist groups use these platforms to spread propaganda, recruit followers, and radicalize vulnerable individuals, including minors. The anonymity and accessibility provided by social media make such recruitments easy to carry out unnoticed and without consequences. Radicals often target impressionable youth who are developing their identities and beliefs and eagerly want to belong somewhere. These easily influenced individuals often become victims of radicals and their ideologies, often remaining behind their "mentors" after extensive indoctrination.

As mentioned earlier, most minors are particularly susceptible to radicalization through social media due to their developmental stage, curiosity, and the desire for belonging. This radicalization often

leads to the willingness of young people to resort to violence for their ideology. This subsequently results in an increase in crime rates among minors, and the growing number of incidents involving juvenile offenders becomes increasingly visible. The legal consequences of such actions contribute to higher incarceration rates and often lead to a recurring cycle of radicalization and imprisonment.

It is clear that the spread of radicalism through social media and its impact on minors is an urgent problem that requires immediate attention. By addressing the root causes of radicalization and implementing preventive measures, society can collectively work to mitigate the rise in crime rates and incarcerations among radicalized minors. Through these efforts, we can strive to create a safer and more inclusive (online) environment for the next generations.

GA 2 TOPIC 2

Minimising the effects of slowing global economic growth in developing countries

By Eleni Simeonidou

As the world grapples with the challenges of a slowing global economy, developing countries find themselves at a critical crossroads, searching for effective strategies to minimize the adverse effects on their economic landscapes. While the reasons behind the slowdown are multifaceted, including geopolitical tensions and the aftermath of a global pandemic, developing nations can adopt several key measures to mitigate the impact.

First and foremost, fostering domestic resilience is paramount. Developing countries should prioritize investments in education and skill development to enhance their workforce's adaptability. A well-educated and skilled populace is better equipped to navigate economic uncertainties, fostering innovation and productivity that can act as a buffer against global economic downturns.

Moreover, promoting economic diversification is crucial. Overreliance on a narrow range of industries exposes nations to heightened risks during economic contractions. Governments should encourage the growth of diverse sectors, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises to create a robust and resilient economic foundation.

International collaboration is equally vital. Developing countries should forge alliances to collectively address global economic challenges. By participating in cooperative initiatives, such as trade agreements and technology-sharing platforms, nations can leverage each other's

strengths to stimulate growth and offset the impact of a global economic slowdown.

Additionally, implementing prudent fiscal policies and enhancing financial regulation can provide a stable economic environment. Governments should strive for fiscal discipline, maintaining a balance between expenditure and revenue. Strengthening financial institutions and regulations can in still confidence in investors and mitigate the risks of economic instability.

In conclusion, while the challenges posed by a slowing global economy are formidable, developing countries can chart a course toward resilience and sustainable growth. By investing in education, diversifying their economies, fostering international collaboration, and implementing sound fiscal policies, nations can navigate these economic headwinds and emerge stronger in the face of global uncertainties.

GA 4 TOPIC 3

Melilla and Ceuta migrations

by Bruno Drabko

The Western Mediterranean route refers to irregular arrivals in Spain, via the Mediterranean Sea to mainland Spain and by land to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in Northern Africa. The coastal cities are both located within Morocco yet have been Spanish territories since the 17th and 15th centuries, respectively, making them home to the only European-land borders on Africa.



Many migrants and refugees pass through Morocco to reach their final destination in Europe; they frequently use the two Spanish north African enclaves Ceuta and Melilla, to pass through to Europe, as they perceive it as the quickest route. However, crossing through both routes is dangerous and even deadly. Due to the EU's stringent measures, they've had difficulties crossing into Europe recently.

Melilla 25.6.2022 - violent summer for migrants and refugees on the Spain-Moroccan border.

Around 2,000 sub-Saharan migrants attempted to cross into Melilla by storming the 6-meter border fence. Immediately afterward, migrants clashed with border guards for two hours, during which about 100 made it across the border. When the

migrants tried to force themselves across the border, the border guards beat them and used teargas to push them back, killing at least 37 in the process. Since then, 77 migrants have disappeared, whether during the violence or afterwards is unclear.

Ceuta 21.5.2021 - record number of migrants reaching Spain enclave Ceuta over a single day.

In Ceuta it was different. Moroccan border guards stood by and watched as migrants took to the sea to try to reach the enclave. They started arriving in Ceuta at 02:00, but the number soared to at least 6,000 during the day. A record number over a single day, Spanish officials say. This was only possible because the Moroccan security forces allowed them to pass, contrary to agreements with Spain and the EU.

Did you know?

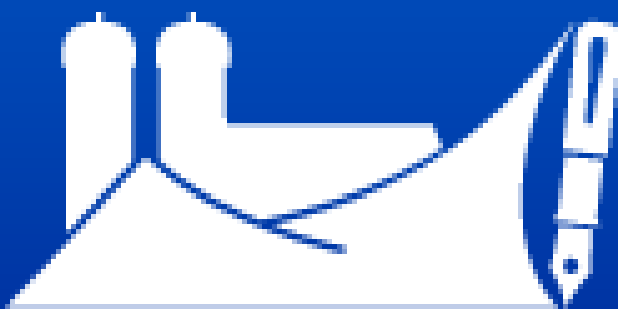
Ceuta, Melilla, Vélez de la Gomera, Alhucemas and the Chafarinas Islands are Spanish territories that lie along Morocco's northern coastline. Morocco has claimed the territories since its independence in 1956.



Traublinger

BÄCKEREI  KONDITOREI

GESCHMACK HAT EINE BACKSTUBE



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