

Brahm Dutt Blue Bells Public School MUN 2024 Newsletter Edition 1

THEME

**CATALYSING
CHANGE:
CREATING A
WORLD OF
EQUITY**



ABOUT THE BDBBPS MUN



Since its inception in 2023, Brahm Dutt Blue Bells Public School Model United Nations (BDBBPS MUN) has consistently maintained the highest standards of excellence, commitment, enthusiasm, organizational prowess, diplomacy, and critical thinking.

The theme for this year's conference, *'Catalysing Change: Creating A World of Equity'*, underscores the crucial role of the youth in driving transformative change towards a more equitable world. It reflects the belief that the foundations of fairness, justice, and inclusivity are firmly rooted in the hands of young leaders who are ready to reshape the global landscape.

At BDBBPS MUN, we believe that the youth of today are not just leaders of tomorrow, but catalysts of change today. They have the power to break down barriers, foster dialogue that addresses global inequalities, develop strategies that ensure just and fair resource distribution, and take bold steps to create a world where equity is not just an ideal, but a reality.



UNGA-DISEC UNGA HIGHLIGHTS DIVERSE APPROACHES TO MINORITY RIGHTS

At the UNGA, delegates from the U.S., Philippines, and Greece presented their views on minority rights. The U.S. called for stronger legal protections and global cooperation to address issues like human rights and cybersecurity. The Philippines highlighted its Indigenous Peoples' Rights



Act (IPRA) and the work of the Philippines Alliance NGO, stressing practical measures. Greece referred to the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923, emphasizing the importance of historical agreements in current minority rights discussions.

The debate underscored the challenge of balancing universal standards with national contexts. It showcased diverse approaches to addressing minority issues and highlighted the need for continued international dialogue and collaboration to effectively protect and promote the rights of minority groups around the world.



UNEP ADVANCING TOWARDS A LOW-CARBON FUTURE

The shift to low and zero-carbon emissions is vital for addressing climate change and ensuring sustainability. This transformation spans key sectors such as energy, agriculture, buildings, forestry, industry, and transport, aiming to cut greenhouse gas emissions.

Romania is making progress by reducing fossil fuel use and investing in reforestation, working towards a power-neutral future. Bulgaria is advancing renewable energy projects, enhancing energy efficiency in buildings and industry, and expanding electric vehicle infrastructure. Serbia is focusing on solar and wind energy, improving building insulation, and promoting green transport. Thailand is dedicated to renewable energy, energy efficiency, public transport improvements, and afforestation.

The Netherlands is cutting CO₂ emissions through renewable energy development, energy



efficiency, and sustainable urban planning. The United States is enhancing renewable energy use, improving energy efficiency, and enforcing stricter emission standards. Saudi Arabia is investing in solar energy and diversifying its energy mix under Vision 2030. Japan emphasizes hydrogen fuel and high technology while using nuclear energy as a low-emission option. Kuwait is investing in solar energy and exploring carbon capture and storage solutions.

These global efforts underline a collective commitment to reducing carbon emissions and building a sustainable, low-carbon future.

WTO THE DOLLAR DECLINE: CURRENCY SHIFTS AND GEOPOLITICAL CHANGE

De-dollarization is gaining momentum as countries seek to reduce their reliance on the U.S. dollar. Nations like Sri Lanka and Suriname are promoting their own currencies to enhance financial sovereignty. Sri Lanka's use of Indian Rupees for oil transactions and Suriname's banking reforms illustrate these efforts.

However, de-dollarization is complex and slow, requiring global partners to adopt alternative currencies. The U.S. dollar's dominance is deeply rooted in geopolitical power, adding layers of difficulty to this transition.

Amid these shifts, major geopolitical developments are at play. China's rise and Russia's actions, such as the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, significantly influence global power dynamics. As the U.S. adjusts its foreign policy, managing these changes will be key to navigating the evolving geopolitical landscape.



UNHRC UNHRC CALLS FOR CEASEFIRE AMID INTENSIFYING ISRAEL- PALESTINE CONFLICT

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) recently convened to address the escalating Israel-Palestine conflict, rooted in the UN's founding principle that "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights."

Delegates, including Cameroon, the UAE, the US, Israel, and Palestine, debated solutions like the Two-State Proposal, with discussions marked by calls for peace and questions of accountability.

Amid these deliberations, the UNHRC adopted resolutions calling for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza. This followed a deadly Israeli airstrike on a Gaza school, killing over 600 students, sparking global outrage and demands for the US to halt military support to Israel. International leaders have urged for urgent ceasefire talks, emphasizing the need to prevent further escalation and restore peace.



UNSC GLOBAL DIPLOMACY: SCRUTINY AND COOPERATION



In UNSC Session, delegates from Ecuador, the USA, and China faced criticism over their national claims.

Ecuador asserted its success in managing regional conflicts but was challenged on its environmental record. The country has been criticized for prioritizing economic interests over protecting the Amazon rainforest from oil drilling.

The USA addressed its efforts to combat cybersecurity threats, yet its vulnerability remains significant due to its interconnected digital infrastructure, which attracts both domestic and international threats.



China spoke on maintaining peace and counter-terrorism but faced scrutiny over its human rights record, particularly regarding the treatment of Uighurs in Xinjiang, which casts doubt on the effectiveness of its counter-terrorism efforts.

The session also underscored the importance of UN and regional organizations working together to promote international peace. Their collaboration enhances conflict resolution, supports peacekeeping, and addresses global challenges, reinforcing global stability.

AIPPM

AIPPM ON FIRE: UCC, NRC, AND CAA IGNITE FIERY DEBATES

Fierce debates erupted over the Uniform Civil Code (UCC), National Register of Citizens (NRC), and Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA). Nitish Kumar criticized Akhilesh Yadav's remarks on India's wealth, while K. M. Kader Mohideen raised concerns about UCC's impact on Muslim women, countered by Amit Shah's assertion of equal rights.

Arvind Kejriwal questioned the exclusion of Sri Lanka from the CAA, and Bhupendra Yadav supported raising the NRC topic, citing potential economic impacts. Rahul Gandhi questioned the government's plan to address labor displacement. Ramesh Pokhriyal



Nishank defended the UCC as crucial for unity, and the NRC and CAA for security.

Ghulam Nabi Azad highlighted the challenge of applying a single law to India's diversity, while Uddhav Thackeray questioned the CAA's cut-off date for immigrants. The BJP emphasized rectifying historical injustices through the CAA, while Congress criticized it for undermining secularism. Arvind Kejriwal condemned the government's divide-and-rule tactics, advocating for LGBTQIA+ rights, while Asaduddin Owaisi's defense of "Triple Talaq" sparked further controversy.



UNW BREAKING BARRIERS: PROGRESS AND PITFALLS IN GLOBAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Recent years have seen significant progress in women's rights, though challenges persist. Countries like Peru and Poland have made notable strides. In Peru, 83.3% of legal frameworks for gender equality are in place, with improvements in adolescent birth rates and family planning access. Poland also reports 83.3% of gender equality frameworks established and 28.3% of parliamentary seats held by women, with the adolescent birth rate decreasing to 10.3 per 1,000 women.

In contrast, South Africa faces challenges, with 13.1% of women reporting intimate partner violence and women spending significantly more time on unpaid domestic work compared to men. Data gaps also hinder progress, with only 47.5% of indicators for gender perspective monitoring available as of December 2020.



Key areas like gender and poverty lack comprehensive monitoring.

Gender pay disparities remain prevalent. A Swiss claim of a 4.2% salary increase for women was found inaccurate, while Poland achieved an 8.4% improvement in reducing the gender pay gap. Despite progress, addressing persistent challenges and improving data reliability are essential for advancing global gender equality.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE BRIDGING GAPS: A DEBATE ON ACHIEVING SDG 10

A recent debate centered on Sustainable Development Goal 10 (SDG 10): Reduce inequality within and among countries. The discussion emphasized the need to address income and regional disparities, noting that economic growth has not equally benefited all.

Key points included the necessity for progressive taxation, fair wages, and improved social services to address income inequality. The debate also focused on regional imbalances, advocating for targeted investments in infrastructure and education for underdeveloped areas.

Participants highlighted the importance of bridging the digital divide to ensure equitable access to technology and education. The session concluded with a call for collaborative efforts from governments, businesses, and civil society to build a more equitable global society.

As the debate wrapped up for the day, there was a strong consensus on the need for innovative solutions and sustained commitment. Tackling inequality remains a complex challenge, but with continued dialogue and cooperation, significant progress toward a fairer world is achievable.

