

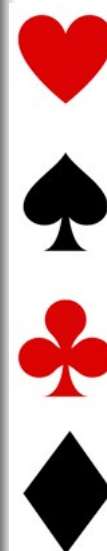


APLMUN GAZETTE

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FOREWORD



"Being the OC head for APLMUN 2025, the tenth edition, has been a surreal experience. The aim was to honor a decade of this conference while bringing fresh energy to every detail. The journey wasn't easy, there were late nights, last minute changes and a fair share of chaos but it was all worth it. The success of this MUN is a result of the dedication, efficiency and sheer persistence of an incredible OC team. Watching it all come together has been beyond fulfilling. APLMUN has always stood for passion and purpose, and this year, we lived up to both."

- Grisha, Gr 12

It is with great pride and happiness that we invite you to a milestone year in the APL MUN legacy- the **10th edition**. Something that started as an idea, has evolved into a ten-year convention of debate, collaboration, and making sense of the world. The 10th edition has been no easy accomplishment—yet every moment of effort on the part of the Secretariat, Organising Committee, and Senior School has been fuelled by the excitement of making this experience a reality.

This year, with **11 vibrant committees** and more than **400 delegates**, APL MUN 2025 keeps increasing in strength and spirit. Whether it is historical crises or contemporary wars, economic controversies or humanitarian crises, our committees provide delegates with the chance to delve into issues of the real world with complexity and depth. It is also our delight to introduce new themes and approaches by way of special committees that provoke new ways of thinking.

What really sets APL MUN apart is its welcoming and supportive culture. We take great pride in the number of first-time delegates with us this year, many of whom are

experiencing the world of Model United Nations for the first time. From shy apprehension to assertive speeches, their development is a true testament to the guidance of our outstanding Executive Boards and our dedication to developing tomorrow's leaders.

This conference is not just about resolutions and debates- it's about the passionate moments, the curious minds, the surprise elements and the laughs that will stay with people forever. This year's APL Gazette is here to seize it all. Through the eyes of our skilled reporters, photographers, and illustrators, we take a lively snapshot of each committee's dynamism and enthusiasm. Whether it's a general speech in the Human Rights Council or an informal lunch break interview, the Gazette is your window into the APL MUN spirit.

We hope you all like reading it as much as we enjoyed capturing and writing it. To diplomacy, to conversation, curiosity, and ten years of APL MUN.

- Nithila Vimalan, Gr 12

Opening Ceremony



The tenth edition of APL Model United Nations kicked off to a light hearted yet highly spirited start. The opening ceremony set the perfect tone for what promised to be a landmark event, as the auditorium filled with excited chatter and pumped smiles from the over 400 lively delegates. To commence, our esteemed principal, Ms. Sarija Santhosh and Ms. Fiza Abubacker, Head of Senior School (CAIE) instigated the auspicious lighting of the lamp. The flames of the lamp symbolized the many minds being fueled by curiosity and a vibrant beginning that matched the scale of its significance.

During the cultural segment, our talented school dancers graced the stage with their mesmerizing performance. Blending the elegance of Indian classical forms with the energy of contemporary moves, the performance reflected both tradition and innovation - a balance quite often seen with the ten year legacy.

Sarija ma'am's heartfelt address stirred a sense of pride and anticipation in the audience, reminding everyone of the opportunity provided and the platform's power to spark leadership and dialogue among the young and growing.

The ceremony then shifted focus to the Executive Board, as the anchors introduced each member with thoughtful words. This year's EB stood out for its remarkable diversity and deep-rooted MUN experience. Their collective achievements promised a conference of insightful debate and dynamic engagement.

Grisha, the head of the Organising Committee, and Bavinika Sivakumar as Secretary General, extended their heartfelt welcomes, emphasizing the values of integrity, resilience, and growth that define APL MUN. They also followed their speeches by sharing their deep gratitude for all those who helped turn this event into the fruitful experience that it grew to become.

Towards the end of the opening ceremony, The Secretary General officially declared the 10th APL MUN Conference open, ushering in a new chapter of spirited ambition and youthful passion.

Written by: Nithila, Gr 12

Photos by: Tia, Gr 12 Diya, Gr 11, Nakshatra, Gr 10

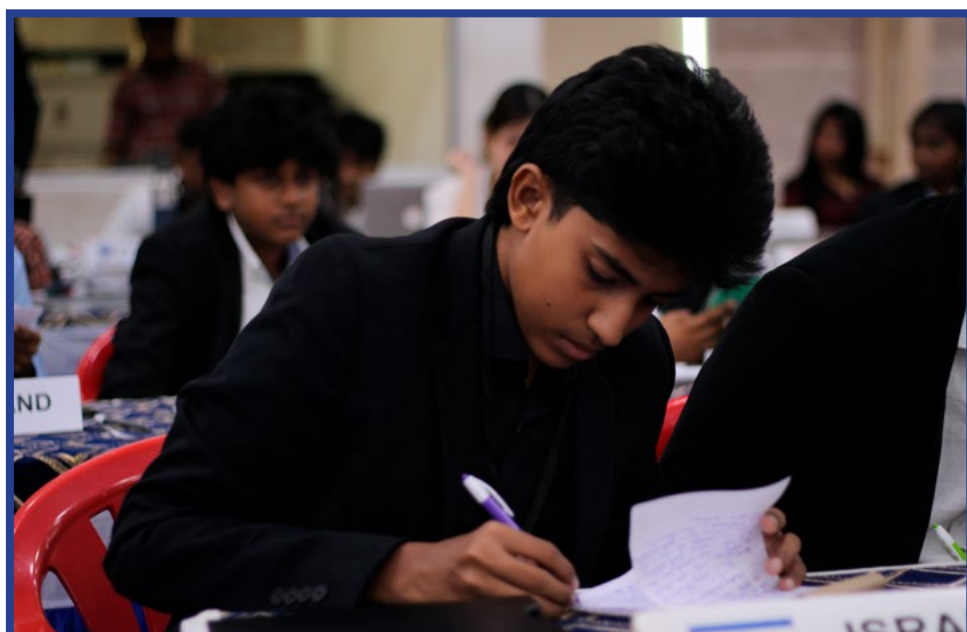
Collage by: Tia



Day 1

The agenda for this session was to discuss the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice. Delegates engaged with this topic through a range of perspectives and proposed several diplomatic solutions.

The Palestinian Authority has limited authority in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) and is responsible for providing basic services and upholding human rights within its jurisdiction, but its capacity is constrained by the Israeli occupation. The risk of famine in Gaza continues to grow with the deliberate withholding of humanitarian aid, including food, in the ongoing blockade.



Palestinians face significant limitations on their freedom of movement within the OPT, including restrictions on travel to and from the West Bank and Gaza. The construction and expansion of Israeli settlements in the OPT are considered illegal under international law and contribute to the displacement of Palestinians and the violation of their human rights. Various concerns exist regarding the excessive use of force by Israeli forces against Palestinians, including reports of unlawful killings and injuries.

After the Executive Board provided the delegates with a quick briefing on the agendas, which were suggested by Palestine and Ghana, a vote was taken on whether Palestine's or Ghana's agendas should be prioritized. Palestine suggested that the human rights violation concerns occurring only in Gaza should be discussed, as it is the most affected region. While Ghana suggested that the issues all over Palestine should be taken into consideration. A vote was taken

and the majority of the delegates favored the agenda proposed by Ghana.

The speeches delivered by each delegate emphasized the severity of the situation in Palestine. The delegate of Afghanistan proposed a ceasefire on Israel and the delegate of Spain made a striking impact when they proposed a 2 state solution, where East Jerusalem belongs to Palestine and West Jerusalem belongs to Israel. The delegate of Brazil even stepped in, offering to fund protection of the civilians and healthcare. However, the delegate of Argentina brought the genocide committed by Hamas to attention and claimed to stand with Israel. The primary proposals focused on providing Palestinians with basic necessities, legal identities and freedom of migration, as every human deserves basic rights.

Overall, every country is deeply alarmed by the inhumane circumstances in Palestine and wishes to take immediate action. Delegates raised phenomenal propositions and expressed great interest in resolving the ongoing conflict. The session demonstrated a strong commitment to diplomacy and collaborative policymaking.

*Written by Hitanshi, Gr 12
Photography by Shakthi S, Gr 11*



Day 2

On Day 2 of UNHRC, delegates brought the potential approaches to be taken to aid. They adhered to the conditions of the Israel-Palestine territory and were pursuant to the call by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for advisory positions on ceasefire frameworks with emphasis on human rights (HR) implications.

A moderated caucus, as requested by the delegate of Bulgaria, was conducted. It was on deliberating ceasefire frameworks in the Israel-Palestine territory with respect to human rights, as an advisory to the UN Security Council.



Delegates engaged in a meaningful discussion on the imposition of a ceasefire on Israel, providing several brilliant insights. The delegate of Iraq asserted that past ceasefires served only to pause hostilities and failed to pave the way toward real reconciliation. They emphasized that ceasefires should not be reduced to political gestures without meaningful steps toward resolution. The delegate of Iraq also reinforced the need to translate ceasefire periods into momentum for a comprehensive and sustainable peace process.

The delegate of Finland significantly contributed to establishing a peaceful resolution, calling for unrestricted humanitarian aid access, particularly in besieged or vulnerable areas. They insisted on zero military activity near schools and hospitals to safeguard children and civilians. The delegate of Afghanistan advocated for immediate actions that prioritize the saving of civilian lives and the need for the international community to intervene quickly and compassionately.

Additionally, the delegate of the United Kingdom proposed the establishment of an official UN ceasefire verification mission. This mission would monitor all sides of the conflict and provide verified, neutral reporting on violations, which could be used to inform UNSC decisions and possible sanctions or interventions.

The delegate of Argentina had also brought to light the unlawful killings not only in Palestine, but the murders committed by Hamas and reaffirmed its support for the two-state solution as the only viable path to long-term peace. Furthermore, they urged both Palestine and Israel to accept the ceasefire and enter negotiations. They also called for the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages, linking it to humanitarian and diplomatic principles.

To capture the essence of the overall session, the chairpersons were asked to provide their outputs of the atmosphere of the event. "The session was wonderful, the delegates delivered their speeches with clarity and depth" stated Saahil Ali, the co chair. Aarna Ahuja, the vice chair, followed with "The pathos in all of the speeches were impactful and brought life to the debate".

The deliberations highlighted diverse yet intersecting perspectives. The delegates of UNHRC have shown strong dedication and deep interest in collaborating and producing exquisite motions on the violation of human rights in Palestine. Their inquisitive and energetic spirits have concluded this session with tremendous insights.

*Written by Hitanshi Anipakala Gr12
Photography by Retanya, Gr 12*



Day 1

The session commenced with briefing from the chairs of the committee - Santosh and Naren, explaining to the delegates their roles. The roles were- committee coverage: to take pictures of all committees around 25. And creative assignments, day 1 had one character sketch (pick a person or object and tell a story) and two emotions (portray emotions without using pictures of faces). Then the delegates took the rest of the day to go around different committees and do this.

The first day of committee sessions, kicked off with an engaging and informative briefing led by the chairs of the committee, Santosh and Naren. Their welcome set the tone for what would be a dynamic and creatively stimulating day. Addressing a group of eager delegates, the chairs clearly outlined the roles and expectations for the session.

The second creative assignment was to express two different emotions through photography — but with an interesting twist. They were not allowed to use faces to convey these emotions. Instead, delegates had to rely on context, lighting, body language, color, and composition to imply feelings, making the task both challenging and rewarding.

The rest of the day saw the delegates immersed in their tasks, walking through various committees, observing moments, and capturing stories. It was a day of creative exploration, with lenses focusing not just on what was visible, but on what could be interpreted, imagined, and told. As Day One drew to a close, the stage was already set for an exciting continuation of creativity and collaboration.



Written by Nithila, Gr 12
Photography by Nisha Gr 11

Two key responsibilities were assigned to the delegates. The first was committee coverage, a task that required each delegate to photographically document at least 25 different committees. This responsibility was aimed at ensuring a comprehensive visual representation of the wide array of discussions and activities taking place throughout the day. Delegates took their time to move between venues, capturing the energy, diversity, and essence of each committee in session.

The second task fell under the creative assignments category. For Day One, two specific challenges were introduced. The first was to create a character sketch, where delegates were asked to select a person or even an inanimate object and build a narrative around them — a story that highlighted traits, actions, or symbolism. This exercise pushed delegates to observe deeply and think imaginatively, breathing life into everyday elements.



Day 2

The second day of the committee was much of the same. The responsibilities assigned to the delegates on the first day were to be continued. Again, the executive board wanted a collection of images that represented the proceedings of the committees that the delegates would be assigned, in order to develop a visual guide of the events that occurred in their respective allotments. The delegates would scatter, and systematically document and photograph the committees of the MUN in action.

As for their creative assignment, the IPP photographers were given the option to capture monotone images, or images consisting of complementary colours. Monotone photographs would consist of different shades of a single colour, whereas photographs with complementary colours would include different colours that, as the name would suggest, complement each other. These tasks would result in the photographers being very artistic with their work, and would force an attention to detail.

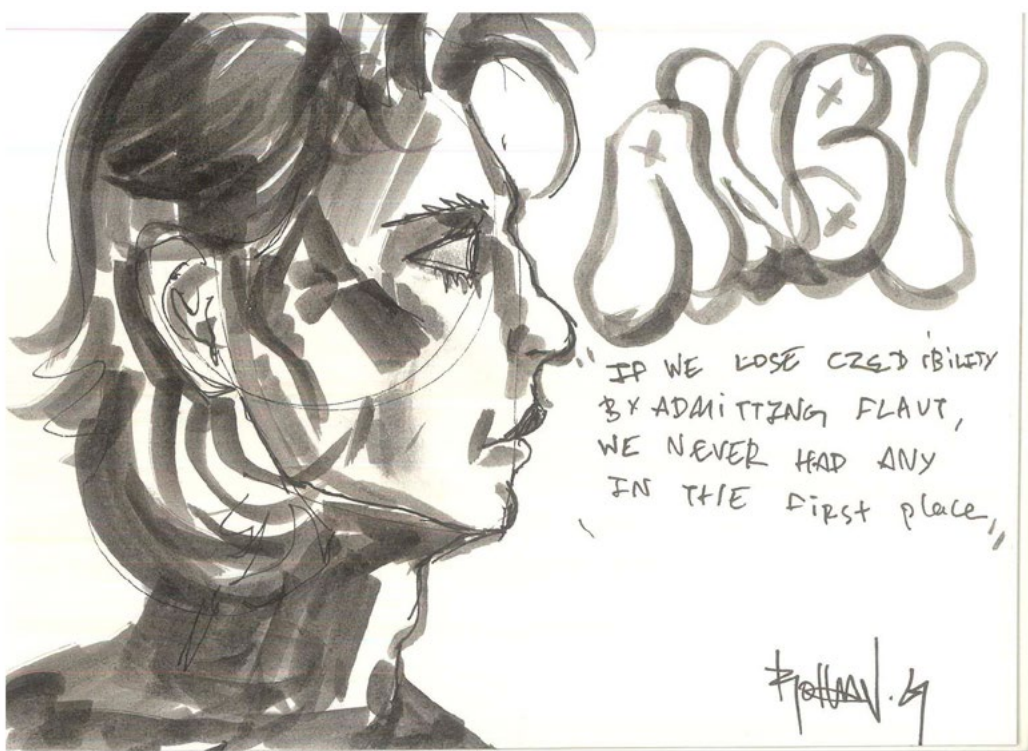
This creative task was especially beneficial for the photographers on day two specifically, as all the delegates of other committees would be clad in colourful attire, with the traditional Indian dress code. The colours of the kurtas and sarees would be the subject of the IPP delegate's pictures, a cacophony of vibrant yellows and blues and greens vying for the attention of the IPP cameras.

For the rest of the day, the delegates would move from committee to committee, photographically documenting the flow of events, as well as taking artistic liberties in the compositions of their photos due to their creative task. The photographers found true artwork hidden within the chaos of the MUN, elevating the experience as a whole.

Written by Aditya sundaresan, Gr 12

Photography by Jyotsna, Gr 12





FEEDBACK

USA V MANGIONE

“I felt relatively positive about the delegates and the direction that the committee was headed”

ICJ

“The delegates are promising and with some good input and patience they blossomed like a garden.”

DISEC

“There were a lot of freshers in the committee, but that didn’t slow its pace. The committee was lively throughout.”

UNHRC

“The pathos in all of the speeches were impactful and brought life to the debate”

- JCC: ALLIED CABINET

“It has been a wonderful experience, and the delegates have good potential and worked really hard”

JCC: PAN ARAB

“Delegates were substantially better at dialogue than expected”

BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE

“This is a good learning opportunity for the delegates”.

AIPPM

“Most delegates approached the topic in a really cautious way, which showed how realistic they were.”



UNCND

Day 1

The Agenda was set on “Combating the Illicit Production and Trafficking of Captagon and Methamphetamine in the Middle East and Oceania.”

The freeze date being 15th September 2020—the time at which Captagon was Syria’s biggest export, methamphetamine trafficking grew across Southeast Asia, and global lockdowns interfered with the traditional narcotics but expanded online drug sales.

Led by the executive board members Dhiya Vishvanathan, Sidhant Chauhan, and Farhan, the committee was a battle of perspectives and solutions.

A quick session on the rules and procedure marked the beginning of the committee session. There was a general consensus between countries that the illicit trafficking of drugs must come to a halt. The Delegate of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) voiced their concern on the global spread of drugs and urged countries to “be more like DPRK—the solely disciplined country.” While this statement raised a lot of mixed responses, it reflected the broader ideology condemning the illicit trafficking of drugs. Saudi Arabia, one of the Middle Eastern countries battling the wave of narcotics through its borders, implored that the Western countries share their experience—both successes and failures—in combating the illicit use of such drugs and that the countries must collaborate on eradicating this crisis.

Meanwhile, the delegate of the United States of America took a stance by stating that military troops must be established on Syrian soil. They highlighted an interesting point on the reliance and dual usage of chemicals, pointing out that many drugs originally created for pharmaceutical use can be a double-edged sword—eventually repurposed more toward harm than healing. The Delegate of Ireland reiterated the idea of sending armed militants toward the origin countries, namely the Syrian-Jordanian border. They also emphasized the point on how Captagon is a “cash cow” for destabilizing forces in the region.

The Delegate of China agreed and supported the idea of “cutting off the source at its roots.”

The delegate of France, on the other hand, proposed a solution of creating an economic fund to encourage farmers to transfer away from precursor chemicals. They also stated the countries were not complicit in drug traf-

ficking but “simply surviving” and advocated starting a pharmaceutical innovation grant model coordinated by WHO and UNODC to support safer alternatives to these substances.



Written by Disha krystal, Gr 10

Photography by Tia, Gr 12



Day 2

China said that they had imposed a class action ban on all fentanyl catalogs, halting the production of the drugs. The delegation of Papua New Guinea challenged this claim by questioning "Why is it that regardless of the class action ban placed, are drug trades still being traced back to Chinese traders?". The Chinese delegation had no reply to that except that they were doing all they could to prevent this global crisis.

A crisis was introduced where the former president of the USA died of drug overdose, after a "birthday bash" party of Boris Johnson's. Many suspected Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan of being behind it, as the later results of an investigation showed the drug was Captagon. Following this, the committee was attacked by an unnamed jihadist group. They take responsibility for the attack, though, they mention supposed involvement of certain nations. Boris Johnson put out a statement on how he was sorry about the death of US President. According to the Prime Minister, the president and him had a "wonderful time", and as the party had continued late into the night, the president "crashed at his place". Later on in the morning, upon lack of response, they broke down the bedroom door to find him lying lifeless on the bed. In response to this, Syria and the USA formed a memorandum of understanding together. Syria denied all allegations of producing Captagon and stated that it was the non-state actors responsible. The delegate of USA along with the delegate of Syria blamed Saudi Arabia for the attack.

Saudi Arabia was responsible for providing the Western countries with the drug, Captagon. The delegate of Saudi Arabia spoke on how Saudi was being accused of being responsible for the crisis without evidence. Saudi Arabia strongly stressed the point of how "despite being the largest consumer of Captagon we are not the largest producers".

As the debate intensified, alliances began to form across regional and ideological lines. With security, health, and economic angles all in play, the committee session demonstrated the complexity of drug diplomacy and that even amidst ideological divides, there remains a shared global urgency to dismantle the synthetic drug crisis.

Written by Disha krystal, Gr 10

Photography by Tia, Gr 12



On the other hand, the delegation of Jordan had a unique view on the situation. They spoke on how the entire thing was a ploy by the Western nations in an attempt to "pin the blame on us because Jordan is a Muslim country". They believed that it was a planned assassination attempt by the UK and the "jihadist" group was, in fact, a fake group of people sent by the UK and US in order to pin the blame on the Muslim country. According to Jordan, Saudi Ara-



Day 1

A special summit conducted as a futuristic simulation modeled after the original 1944 Bretton Woods meeting that created the IMF and World Bank. This modern-day version of the BWC tackled debt, inequality, the climate crisis, how to allocate funds for them, and the rise of cryptocurrency and digital trade. The committee explored sustainable global financial models based on current economic conditions.

The original Bretton Woods Conference was held in July 1944 in New Hampshire, USA, with representatives from 44 countries. It occurred during the final stages of World War II, with the goal of planning how to rebuild the global economy after the downturns caused by the war. The goals of this committee were to avoid future economic crises like the Great Depression and to build a web of relations for countries to recover through economic cooperation and global links.

The agenda for this session was: "Discussing stability in the age of chaos by reimagining Bretton Woods for the 21st century." Delegates engaged in proposing new financial models, reforming voting rights in the International Monetary Fund, and launching a digital economic order through creative solutions. They explored this topic through a range of diplomatic outlooks relevant to our ever-changing economic conditions. The freeze date was set in the present, using all relevant data to date. This enabled delegates to showcase their research and data analysis, providing both historical and present-day frameworks for all debate and resolutions.

The committee began rather silently, with the majority of delegates being first-timers. The chairs, Sajith Rayhan and Anarghya Prakash, quickly conducted a last-minute Rules of Procedure (ROP) session imparting their wisdom and experience to these fresh delegates. Sajith, especially, contributed a lot to the meaning, formation and impact of the Bretton Woods committee.

Following the briefing and a general history of the committee, the General Speakers List commenced, with delegates eager to deliver their positional speeches. Compelling discussions on digital finances and fiscal transparency were mentioned, with the Delegate of Chile emphasizing dynamic solutions amidst global circumstances. In tweaking the original model of the 1944 BWC, the integration of relevant modern day information represented the true intention of the committee: to

create global links and address global economic issues via sustainability and unity. The Delegate of the United States also seconded this sentiment, speaking on unilateral approaches. Following a break in the GSL, an Unmoderated Caucus took place, with delegates scrambling to form blocs and alliances—embodying the true nature of diplomacy and global relations.



Written by Anoushka Jaganathan, Gr 12

Photography by Diya, Gr 11



Day 2

Discussion between both the delegates and the executive board ran high, especially from the presentation of the working papers. The delegate of the USA was especially rigorously questioned by the executive board, particularly by vice-chair Deepti Aswani, over whether trade agreements between USA and the third world countries in the latter's actually benefitted the USA, or diminished the power's currency. The USA argued that it was a charitable event and not an actual trade agreement in their eyes, meant to aid and stabilize Kenya's economy, which was the third world country the USA was trading with. However, the chairperson, Sajith Rayhan, quickly countered by stating it would almost certainly end up decreasing the dollar value and actually increase Kenya's currency value, concluding by asking "Is that not against USA's foreign policy, and even their own self interest?"

The delegates, and the executive board as well, began to question certain clauses within the USA delegate's working paper. Deepti Aswani questioned the tier list for loans and how each tier affected the other. The executive board questioned the loan grants and the grading systems implemented for said grants, with Deepti Aswani asking "Would the grants not be susceptible to political issues and relations?" She went on to bring up an instance of this occurring to further her point, that being USA's loans given to Pakistan during the Indo-Pak war. She educated the delegates on the reasoning for the unexpected loan at the time, which was that the funding granted to seemingly "Pakistan" equipment was actually given to fix USA equipment that was on Pakistani soil.

The conversation soon shifted, with the USA delegate going on to speak about creating a permanent sustainability task force, assisted by the fellow delegate of ECOSOC. As the delegate went on with her explanation, a POI was brought up by the delegate of Belgium: How would the USA decrease volatility? The USA finally responded with reassurance that a fixed interest rate would prevent the value of the other country's currency from fluctuating, keeping it relatively consistent in comparison.

In speaking to the executive board, they noted that

the delegates were all very engaged, with an overall immersive experience. Co-chair Deepti Aswani finally commented with a positive note and hope for the future, saying "This is a good learning opportunity for the delegates".



Written by Anjali jayaraman Gr 11
Photography by Shakti S, Gr 11



Day 1

The All India Political Parties Meet at this year's MUN tackled an issue highly relevant in our country today. While the given agenda had immense potential for nuanced conversations, on topics such as Government surveillance, Freedom of speech, Individual expression, and Censorship, The committee struggled to deliver a consistently productive discussion.

The first committee session began at 9:54 with a motion passed by delegate Amit Shah, which passed by order of disruption. Immediately after, the delegates were given a 9 minute unmoderated caucus which extended to 14 minutes

The opening statements revealed a conflict of opinion on the foremost issue of government control over online platforms. Some delegates strongly defended regulation, claiming it was a national responsibility. One said "Oversight does not equal censorship," arguing that security requires some level of supervision. Another said "Every strong nation secured themselves," reiterating a consistent theme that must be prioritised over unchecked online freedom.



Other speakers ingeminated this idea, citing the 2023 Digital India Act, and holding out that technological advancements need regularly updating laws to truly protect citizens. The finance minister noted that "Freedom cannot be given without security," though she faced a point of order for falsely stating that the Indian government had criminalised ambiguous terms like "annoying."

Opposing speakers however, dominated in

both number and narrative. Several delegates precisely referenced constitutional articles and court rulings to argue that current methods of government surveillance and internet shut downs infringe on civil liberties. One asked "Why does the government continue to contradict the Digital Freedom Act, when it is itself a constitutional action?" Later proposing a bill to reinforce protection for citizens. This statement promptly received perusal, when another delegate confronted them asserting "You claim the BJP suppresses free speech, but your own party has reprimanded people for saying negative things about you online."

The committee also saw inter-party clashes escalate, with one delegate declaring "The union party is not capable of forming working systems, and accusing the other party of hypocrisy due to past enforcements of facial recognition surveillance. Another essential concern that emerged from this was data privacy, with one delegate proclaiming that "Spying on politicians and journalists under the guise of national security cannot be justified." Referencing the Pegasus scandal as an example of governmental intrusion over personal freedom. This statement however, received a prompt response via POI, where another delegate questioned their sincerity by asking "How can you claim to value personal freedom when you have made statements telling girls not to wear certain clothes?"

Throughout the intriguing and passionate discussions, the Executive Board played a crucial role in maintaining structure, order and decorum in the committee. Their attentiveness and balanced approach gave the AIPPM committee the balance it required to explore the agenda to its full potential.

Written by Natasha Aditya , Gr 11

Photography by Tia, Gr 12



Day 2

Day 2 of APL MUN began with a zero hour, which quickly escalated to a heated argument between representatives of the BJP and Congress. The delegates discussed various topics within the agenda, including representation, terrorism, and national security. Despite the lack of engagement, the delegates' points stood firm, with passionate speeches and rebuttals exchanged across the floor.

The first discussion launched with a debate into reservations for minority groups. One delegate announced that reservations for Muslims in India was "Special treatment" linking this to "Government corruption." This instigated a series of counter-arguments from the Congress and other parties, challenging the BJP's claims on secularism and inclusion.



Opposing delegates accused the BJP of pushing an "RSS ideology," and erasing Islamic and minority identities by disregarding inclusive policies. The BJP was also accused of "leading in false information," allegedly using "deepfakes of government officials," and "only being in power here because you lie to the people of this country."

The session saw several personal attacks and contradictions pointed out, specifically accusing both the BJP and Congress for corruption, negligence, and conspiracy. Others criticised the Prime Minister's inaction and lack of investment in dealing with international human rights issues. These statements conveyed the emotional nature of the debate.

Later, allegations of propaganda, misinformation, and corruption were at the forefront of the conversation. Several delegates condemned the BJP for prioritising what was, in their words, "insignificant issues". One delegate stated, "The BJP should be called the international party because they care about every issue except the ones that concern them."

Security failures were another leading topic in the

conversation. While some delegates acknowledged Operation Sindoor as an essential execution for India, many questioned the ambiguity and limited information provided by the government regarding the operation, citing its success as "a fabrication by the Indian government." Another remarked that "People have the right to know what happened."

The Executive Board was later asked to reflect on the progress of the committee. They noted that while there had been some structural improvement, overall, the energy had remained low. "Most delegates approached the topic in a really cautious way, which limited most of them, creatively." One noted. Overall, the AIPPM committee had a promising journey and landed on a good note.

Written by Natasha adithya, Gr 11
Photography by Tia, Gr 12



Day 1

The Disarmament and International Security Committee is the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. The committee concerns itself with questions of international importance regarding the security and demilitarization throughout all countries and regions, along with ensuring that citizens across the globe remain protected. This year the committee adopted a unique ROP of UNGA PLENARY. The agenda was "Deliberation upon Statehood with special emphasis on the Middle East." With Idhant and Rishi as the co-chairs and Shruthika as the vice chair, the committee was lively and was at its peak. The freeze date for this year was set for 29 November 1947, the day of the UN Partition Plan vote, recommending the creation of Jewish and Arab states in Palestine. Delegates spoke as if it was late 1947—before the creation of Israel.

The committee started with Idhant, explaining the rules and procedures to both freshers and veterans. Next the role call started, when the delegate of France raised the motion, where delegates replied, "The delegate of XYZ is present and voting," when their country was called out. A further ten minutes was given to the delegates for lobbying, where they either prepared for their General Speakers List (GSL), researched, or simply just got to know their fellow delegates. After the lobbying session, the delegate of Saudi Arabia set the motion for GSL with 90 seconds per speaker.

The Delegates of Australia and Luxembourg, were moved from the 1st and 2nd to the last, as their speeches were after 1947.

The delegate of Egypt graced the floor, opposing the United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine, arguing it would cause conflict, economic instability, and displacement, especially near its borders. Egypt advocates for peace, hoping Jews and Arabs can coexist as they did before, without separation. The delegates of Afghanistan, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Syria, Bolivia, and Pakistan all have the same standpoint of opposing the partition. The Israeli delegate, on the other hand, argues that Jews have never left their homeland, pointing to their enduring spirit, language, and culture over the past 200 years. Since the 1880s, they have built a thriving society in

Palestine, with over 600,000 Jews, towns, universities, and modern systems, demonstrating this is not colonization but restoration. Despite Arab rejection and violence, Israel is not asking for what it deserves but demanding recognition of the Jewish state, which already exists as a present reality. Backing up Israel are Portugal and France on the two-state partition. Furthermore, the United States of America is advocating for the importing of Jewish people. However, there are certain countries like Mexico and Ethiopia that prefer the civilians safety and security first. Denmark urges international cooperation for disarmament and security in the Middle East, proposing transitional arrangements to protect civilians and prioritize dialogue over conflict to reduce violence and promote peace. Iraq too was against the partition, suggesting imposition laws and an Arab-Jew conference.



*Written by Megha, Gr10
Photography by Retanya, Gr 12*



Day 2

The day began with the EB calling the roll, as delegates marked themselves present and stated their stances on voting. The GSL from the previous day continued with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), which expressed support for the creation of a Jewish state, urged peace with Arab nations, and promoted diplomacy in the Middle East. Iran rejected the partition plan as unjust and illegal, arguing it forced the native majority to surrender their homeland without consent. Luxembourg raised concerns over the partition, emphasizing self-determination, local consent, and inclusive governance to avoid superpower dominance. Canada reflected on its history of anti-Semitism, post-WWII support for Jewish immigration, and advocated for a UN-led peace process to protect minorities. Meanwhile, France and Portugal proposed an alternative resolution granting equal representation to Jews, Arabs, Christians, Muslims, and all minorities, ensuring genuine international governance rather than a puppet state controlled by superpowers.

The Chair explained procedures for moderated and unmoderated consultations, though motions on topics like Jerusalem's internationalization and external influence in Middle Eastern statehood failed to pass. A five-minute lobbying session was held for delegates to gather support for their motions. The subsequent round of motions resulted in a decision to debate minority rights, partition, and foreign intervention.



During the moderated consultation, delegates debated the proposed partition of Palestine. France suggested a multilateral approach and shared administration of Jerusalem, while Peru supported a two-state solution under UN oversight. Saudi Arabia warned that partition could lead to mass displacement and bloodshed, advocating instead for a unified, independent state. Concerns were

raised about militias, potential Cold War tensions, and the need for a UN peacekeeping force as a preventive measure. Israel stated that both Palestine and Israel had accepted the two-state partition plan. The committee wrapped up with procedural discussions, including POIs and extensions, before adjourning for a break.

Members from the IPJ committee came forward and held a press conference about religion and population regarding the two-state partition. A poll was passed around where the delegates shared their thoughts. Questions were mainly asked to countries like Israel and the United States of America.

Three resolutions were drafted. One proposed a one-state solution, while the other two supported a two-state partition. Of these, one suggested a division of 49% for Palestine and 51% for Israel, and the other proposed 49% for Palestine, 49% for Israel, and 1% for Jerusalem.

The Executive Board shared positive feedback on the committee, noting that many freshers showed strong potential. The atmosphere remained lively throughout, with the pace picking up as the session progressed. One of the Chairs remarked there is a high chance of the resolution being passed.

Written by Meghaa jagadeesh, Gr 10
Photography by Retanya, Gr 12



SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Day 1

Near the end of the day, two of the best delegates from every committee in the MUN were selected to participate in a special committee. Within this committee, its delegates were faced with an unprecedented threat: twenty one world leaders and key tech figures had been abducted during the Geneva AI Governance Summit. Over the course of 90 minutes, delegates would face crises at stakes unparalleled by any committee before or since. They would have to precariously navigate ethically complex problems with extreme precision, all the while under immense pressure that increased by the second.

For their first crisis, the delegates would deliberate on the use of a global surveillance protocol known as “Veilweaver”. This system would access the consciousness of billions of people, globally, under the guise of safety and security. However, the delegates of the committee unanimously agreed that this system would be a violation of basic privacy and human rights. This decision implied that human rights are of utmost importance, and shall not be sacrificed for any decision whatsoever.

er four of the hostages tragically lost their lives, one of them being the Prime Minister of Uganda.

The delegations of France, Korea, Brazil, Iraq, and Italy all played pivotal roles within the committee. They provided guidance, structure, and organization with the other delegates, as well as taking on a leadership role when necessary. The importance of the decision-making of not just these delegates, but all those involved, cannot be understated. The delegates were awarded medals for their accomplishments despite the pressure they faced. However, as the session ended, the delegates of the committee shared the solemn sentiment that their work was “just enough.”

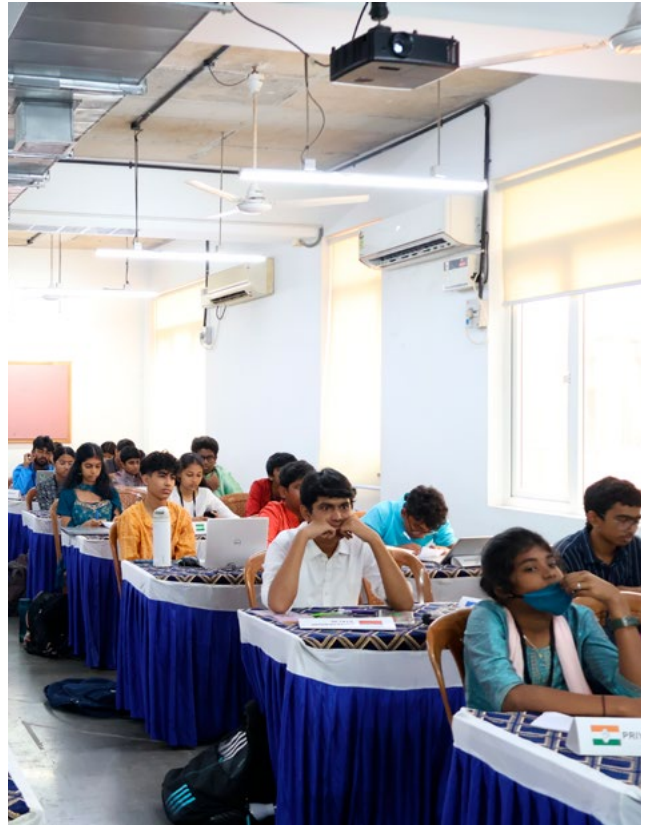
Written by Aditya Sundaresan, Gr 12
Photography by Tia, Gr 12



However, the outcome of the next crisis immediately undermined the previous sentiment. The Veritas Draught was a coercive truth serum that would extract intelligence from the minds of anyone subjected to it, against their will. The delegates elected to deploy this serum, in order to obtain vital information related to the location of the hostages.

For the climactic final crisis that the committee would face, they were presented with a five hundred billion dollar ransom and an ultimatum, which presented the delegates with the abductors’ firm stance against technology. However, the committee made the decision not to accept the ransom, standing firmly against the enemy’s terroristic acts. The delegates instead authorized a raid on the enemy’s facility within the Gobi Desert. This raid resulted in the recovery of seventeen hostages, howev-







Day 1

The ICJ is the principal judicial organ of the UN. It settles legal disputes between states and gives advisory opinions on international law. It does not try individuals—only countries.

The agenda for this session conducted by the ICJ was “Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide—The Gambia v. Myanmar (7 States intervening).”

Delegates engaged with this topic through a range of perspectives and proposed several diplomatic solutions—some of them involving punishing the military perpetrators responsible for the attack and protecting the Rohingya tribe from further assault.



In 2017, over 700,000 members of the Rohingya tribe fled to Bangladesh after a military crackdown. The Gambia accused Myanmar of committing genocide against the Rohingya Muslim minority. The case is being tried under the Genocide Convention, which all parties have signed. Seven other countries (including Canada, the Netherlands, and the UK) have supported the case. The delegates debated Myanmar’s intentions, whether or not the crimes meet the legal definition of genocide, and how international law should respond. The case raises the question: can international law effectively hold states accountable for their crimes?

The session began with opening statements from various delegates. Arsalan Suleman started by emphasizing the fact that numerous people were killed, including up to 400 children, all because they were from the Rohingya tribe. He further articulated that “The Genocide Convention has not only the right but also the duty to do justice on this incident.”

The respondents refuted the alleged case, highlighting

that the operations were directed mainly at combatists and not civilians, and claimed that they would deny all of the allegations.

Throughout the session, delegates discussed issues such as the unjust slaughter of women and children alike and brought up the genocide case of Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro several times to use as reference. Major blocs were formed around the claim that “Gambia pursued the case not because it was hurt, but because it wanted to be seen in the international community,” as per one of the speakers, William Schabas, who then followed up on this statement by suggesting a dismissal of the case.

The respondents summarized their case by asserting that a crime does not count as genocide unless there is evident intent to commit it, which is absent from this argument. The negligible amount of evidence collected was based fully on testimony and is unverifiable, making a ruling for genocide inconclusive.

The applicants came to a close on their side with a request that the Rohingya tribe remain safe after this incident and the perpetrators be punished appropriately. They ended the debate with a final declaration, “The Rohingya tribe must be protected, not prosecuted, and justice must be served.”

*Written by Adya, Gr 11
Photography by Jyotsana, Gr12*

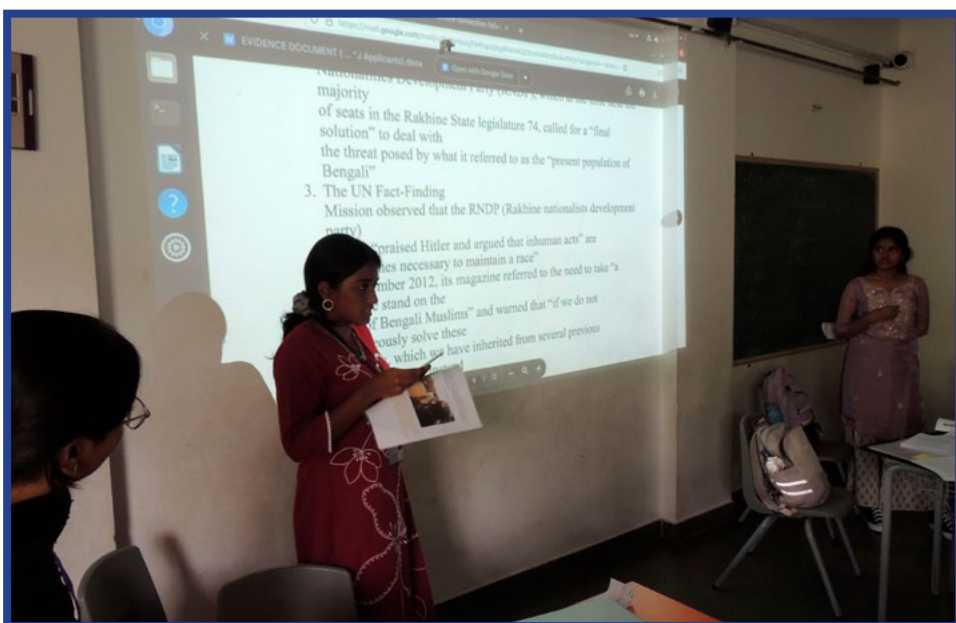


Day 2

On the second day, delegates attempted to convince each other to join their sides to help support their case. This lasted for the first forty-five minutes of the session, after which the judges began their opening speeches to proclaim their stance on the matter.

Sarah H.Cleveland began their speech with their opinion and followed it up with the appropriate evidence, "My current stance is that Myanmar has not committed genocide. Even if it is a crime, it cannot be called genocide without the required evidence for intent." They declared their viewpoint to be, that they find Myanmar innocent in terms of genocide.

This pronouncement was followed by Georg Nolte, who strongly opposed the previous statement. They claimed that, "The acts committed by Myanmar include mass violence and forced transfer to Bangladesh, which is unjust towards the Rohingya tribe. I seek justice and protection for the Rohingya people."



The argument was supported with strong and emotional validations by others as well. Furthermore, compelling points made were that "Myanmar has violated the law and has committed four out of five hallmarks for it to be recognised as genocide. The missing indication is the 'transfer of children' which did not happen solely because the children in question were eradicated."

Several of the judges also opted for a neutral stance, claiming that there was not enough substantial evidence to support either side, and that they would provide their judgement upon further

investigation. Dalveer Bhandari's opinion was, "The respondents strongly emphasized a lack of genocidal intent, while the applicants had a strong testimony. Due to the balance in the points made, I will reserve my judgement until further evidence is brought to light."

After the judges finished their speeches, it was noted that most of them stood for Myanmar having committed genocide, while others believed that Myanmar was not guilty. Additionally, a small number of the judges adopted a neutral stance for the time being.

Once this was over, delegates began presentation of the data they had collected, explaining their points in an efficient manner and displaying photo evidence as well. Some documentation that was uncovered in the presentation included articles from the Genocide Convention that proved that there was not enough intent for the applicants to accuse Myanmar of the crime in question.

Others brought up events of the past to reinforce their defensive arguments for Myanmar, stating that "If genocide was overlooked in the Hiroshima and Nagasaki conflict to maintain the population, why are our endeavours to maintain the Rakhine race and the sovereignty and longevity of our people considered inhumane?"

After a couple sessions, the chairs were asked about their overall thoughts and experience, to understand the reflection of the event. Adity Agrawal, the moderator for the session, highlighted that the delegates were doing well despite it being their first time in the committee. The chairperson, Vividh Masilamani, stressed on the fact that the delegates were quite intelligent. "They are promising, although in the beginning, they got distracted easily. With some good input and patience, however, they blossomed like a garden."

*Written by Adya Rajkiran Gr 11
Photography by Jyotsna, Gr 12*



Day 1

The committee started with the executive board, Reyansh Srivastava and Tanika Kapa, instructing the delegates. For this committee, the delegates did not represent different countries, rather, different people within a courtroom. This led to the committee being divided into two: the prosecution - attempting to charge the defendant for their crime - and the defense, against the charges. Luigi Mangione, the defendant, was being tried for the murder of Brian Thompson, the CEO of United Healthcare.

The committee began with the delegates stating their stances. Both sides consisted of attorneys, healthcare, insurance and ballistics experts. The prosecution argued for the punishment of Mangione, stating their goal to build a case using gathered evidence. The defense then stated their objection to the charges against him, shining light on false evidence, and the Pennsylvania attorney went as far as to claim corruption in the US healthcare system.



The US attorney general discussed the typicality of the case: he mentioned the existence of significant evidence against Mangione, as well as alleged planning behind the murder. The Attorney General summarized the sequence of events that occurred on the night of the murder, as well as the evidence that was found.

Defense Attorney #1 discussed Brian Thompson's death, and Mangione's arrest the following day on the fifth. He then brought up concerns related to the constitutionality of the arrest, and was ready to fight the charges against Mangione. The attorney stated Mangione's anti-corporate sentiment and the

political threat he posed caused Mangione to be framed by the government. However, with regards to the date of Thompson's death, a member of the prosecution called a point of order alleging that the shooting actually occurred on the ninth.

The rest of the opening statements continued similarly, with both sides stating their intention of either punishing Mangione or letting him walk free. After the opening statements were completed, a fifteen minute unmoderated caucus began. During this, delegates from both sides entered discussions about various topics, such as the effectiveness of their speech, as well as the strategies to follow for both sides. The committee then voted to enter a moderated caucus, however, this came to a draw, with 8 votes on each side. After some deliberation, a consensus was reached and the US Attorney General raised a motion to establish a General Speaker's List. The motion was passed.

During the GSL, the prosecution cited evidence such as Luigi Mangione's personal diary, the bullet casings left at the scene, as well as footage from traffic and security cameras. The defense came up with arguments relating to morality, hypocrisy, and injustice. Defense attorney #1 asked the prosecution why they were pushing the death penalty if they were so against the murder of Brian Thompson and the concept of murder. On top of this, he responded to the prosecution's claim that the USA was the "land of the free" by citing the injustice of the insurance industry, asking how such a system could support the aforementioned freedom.

Throughout the session, many more arguments ensued, regarding the validity of the charges and evidence, as well as Mangione's mental state. Though an official decision had not been made, the evidence, facts, and rebuttals stated by the prosecution suggested that the verdict could be in their favor in the end, and the atmosphere maintained tense but exciting."

Written by Aditya sundaresan, Gr 12
Photography by Tiana, Gr11



Day 2

Before the committee officially started, one of the chairs attempted a quick feedback session. Whilst waiting for the other chairs to arrive, Varun tried to ask the delegates if they had anything to say about the direction in which the committee was going. Rather than express anything about the committee itself, the majority of the delegates elected to express disdain for the Attorney General delegate. After the other two chairs arrived, roll call occurred at 8:34 AM. After roll call, the committee immediately entered into a 20 minute recess in order to prepare speeches for the upcoming moderated caucus.



The ballistics expert on the prosecution side passed a motion to enter a moderated caucus on the topic of capital punishment for the defendant. The two sides argued vigorously on the topic, with rebuttals being thrown at every speech. The first delegate to deliver their speech was Luigi's Attorney #1. He cited the defendant's mental disorders as reasoning as to why the attack could not have been premeditated. He stated that the defendant could not have any intent of terrorism due to his erratic behaviour. The attorney general rebutted this, citing evidence of planning dating back to four months prior, found in Mangione's diary. He stated the quote, "The target is insurance," and later mentioned how the defendant expressed the desire to "whack" Thompson after an insurance conference, both found within the diary's pages.

In a later speech, a member of the prosecution would bring up healthcare and insurance statistics, not only saying that there aren't enough systematic errors to justify the outburst, but that no amount of error should justify the murder of a company official. These stats were rebutted by Luigi's Attorney #1, who discussed how broken the healthcare system is. He cited how the US spent more per capita on their healthcare than any other country of similar status, with minimal results. He

mentioned how its profit-driven nature was a detriment to all. However, the Attorney General questioned this, asking if it was a justification for the murder of Brian Thompson. The attorney denied this claim.

Later, delegates would bring up the unlawful nature of the defendant's arrest. The US Attorney General delivered his speech, justifying the death sentence under specific laws, as well as delivering sympathy for the family of Thompson. Luigi's Attorney #1 rebutted this, stating the arrest violated Department of Justice laws, as well as Luigi's rights to fair legal proceedings. The Attorney General rebutted this rebuttal by once more justifying the death sentence, and going so far as to question the competence of the defense!

At the end of the moderated caucus, the committee entered a press conference, and the executive board stepped out. When asked about their experience chairing this committee, they all shared relatively similar sentiments. Reyansh Srivastava was feeling relatively positive about the delegates and the direction that the committee was headed, but he did think a certain few delegates could speak more. It was understandable though as the delegates were freshers. Varun and Tanika were interviewed together, and they also were quite satisfied with the committee. The delegates were more on the quieter side in their opinion, and the chairs noted a few occasions when there was an argument to be made, but no delegate said a word. Overall, they expressed satisfaction with the committee, while admitting it could use a lot more arguments in general.



*Written by Aditya Sundaresan Gr 12
Photography by Ashreya, Gr 12*



PAN ARAB

Day 1

On Day 1, 29th October 1956, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal, prompting Britain, France, and Israel to invade. Tensions skyrocketed between Israel and Arab nations on Day 2, 4th June 1967, leading to war.

In 1956, Western powers feared losing control of the Suez Canal after Nasser nationalized it. They secretly colluded to invade, however international backlash mostly from the US and USSR, forced withdrawal. By 1967, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and Syria were on edge after months of provocations. The Six-Day War began with Israel's preemptive strikes. The debate involved military strategy, secret diplomacy, and managing Cold War pressures. Quick decisions and alliances matter here.

The session began with opening statements from various delegations, with many different reactions to the potential conflict. King Hussein acknowledged the rumors of the impending threat, and Abdel Hakim Amer hoped to ensure that no plans overlapped. The delegate went on to reference Jordan, Syria, and Egypt, as well as the KGB, and expressed disappointment against the intelligence department. Ivan serov echoed their opening for being unable to see the israeli attacks coming, stating its current status as "severely lacking" and concluding by saying he's en route to initiating a "PAN ARAB Joint Military Fund." Zakaria Mohieddin followed by stating their silent stance, but warned that they would fight if threatened "Egypt will not be cornered again." Kamal el-Din Hussein believed the West was angry at Egypt for nationalizing the Suez Canal, declaring that all committee members fought for a common goal: "Uprooting imperialism." IS insisted that the Middle East was an ally of the USSR and that they would fight against the "Imperialist West," urging others to be wary of potential Israeli invasion and thwart said attacks with the help of allies.

Soon after, IS and Dmitri Shepilov signed a directive, with Shams Badran predicting imminent collision between Israel and Britain and France. Sabri al-Asali wished to "call upon my Arab brothers in sovereignty," urging all to secure the borders.

Then, a moderated caucus was raised by Serov for "Potential military action plans in case Israel invades". The KGB began suggesting deployment of armored carriers to the Israeli border when, in Tel Aviv, on October 29th, several men who were confirmed to be Egyptian

spies, were apprehended carrying forged Israeli Defense Forces identification documents across the border. However, AHA firmly denied involvement and claimed it was an Israeli ploy, stating, "If the men were his, they would not have been caught." ZM was slightly subtler, yet still calculating, stating Egypt doesn't wish to escalate but has no qualms about going to war.



Tensions ran high as the cabinet edged closer to full-scale conflict, urgent directives, and growing mistrust creating a volatile atmosphere. The Pan-Arab Cabinet, though divided in tone, stood united in suspicion and defensive readiness. The arrest of alleged Egyptian spies ignited fierce denials and rhetorical counterattacks, with key figures like AHA and ZM toeing the line between peace and war, along with calculated moves by IS. As militaries mobilized, it was clear the region stood on the brink, and diplomacy was rapidly giving way to escalation. The atmosphere was one of mounting pressure, calculated rhetoric, and teetering over the edge of all-out chaos.

Written by Anjali, Gr 11
Photography by Nisha, Gr 11



PAN ARAB

Day 2

Day 2 began as tense as Day 1's ending. When Syrian forces launched a surprise invasion into northern Israel, sabotaging electrical substations and cutting off key water sources like the Banias Spring and Hasbani River, along with the released 10,000 Egyptian troops in Jerusalem on November 1st, KH strongly berated the initial attack, and like many others, urged for basic diplomacy. IS calmly chose to stand in solidarity with those affected by the blackout and believed that the Suez Canal is Egyptian property, but refused to take a side until further evidence solidified any involvement.

Abdel Latif Boghdadi warned of potential espionage, holding one wary motto: "Don't let go of Suez". AHA soon replied that "forging evidence, creating practical evidence" is allowed given that they were under threat, "even if it was through unethical means", stating that they "have KGB with us". KH, meanwhile, warned that they were treading "through dangerous water" and questioned whether this truly was unity. Tawfiq al-Suwaidi also condemned the aggression.



SB was quick to raise a unanimously passed consultation. A heated discussion between IS and AHA arose to secure a ceasefire between the Allied and Pan Arab Cabinet. However, Serov made it extremely clear that "this was not an end to the war, it's just a break", even suggesting blackmailing Israel by "falsifying a translator's words during a treaty and recording the meeting, which one of the EB members responded to later stating "God knows how that'll happen". The conversation shifted to breaching the MAC treaty, which Jordan agreed to doing if need be. However, an update quickly interrupted the discussion: On November 2nd, it revealed that Egypt

had sent missiles directly into Israeli territory, leading to the inevitable war.

UK and French naval units mobilized to disrupt Soviet and Egyptian naval capabilities. NATO did not formally endorse or join the operation, but organized a NATO-aligned blockade. Soviet vessels attempting to reach the region were explicitly warned to turn back or risk direct confrontation, and the US declared a full blockade of a key Egyptian-controlled strait.

In Tel Aviv, November 16th, Israel launched a full-scale invasion into Egyptian territory, including a highly coordinated paratrooper-led assault that successfully seized control of the Gaza Strip. Israeli forces pushed aggressively through central Sinai, with troop movements reported at the staggering rate of 100,000 troops a minute, with the Syrian front reaching a tense stalemate.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser ended up sacking his defense minister, AHA, instead appointing SB. Adding on, the United States formally imposed a blockade on Egypt, while France announced the withdrawal of all financial support to Jordan. KH soon proposed a 2 state plan as a solution, and the moderator, Pranav Ajit Kumar, commented that the failure analysis improved by Day 2.

Speaking to the chairs about their experiences, co-chair Alveena Arif stated "It was substantially better", and crisis director Vihaan Reddy mentioned "The delegates put in effort, though when asked about war crimes, the delegates responded 'All is fair in love and war', there was less bombing than expected though". Pranav Ajit Kumar continued. Stating "Whatever points they probably should have focused on weren't talked about as much, and same for the opposite" as well as "The armies were far more politicized than they would've been in real life." Alveena added on, saying "The Soviet Union was way more generous to US reporters in this timeline".

Written by Anjali Jayaraman, Gr 11
Photography by Retanya, Gr 12



PAN ALLIED

Day 1

The Allied Cabinet started with acrimonious exchanges following Egypt's unexpected nationalization of the Suez Canal by President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Britain, France, and Israel. All of them with serious geopolitical and economic interests started with vigorous condemnations of what they perceived as an illegal takeover of international commerce infrastructure.

Moshe (Israel) delivered an inflammatory opening speech, defining Israel's right to self-defense and threatening international inaction. Bourgès-Maunoury (France) expressed total solidarity with Israel and Britain, but Golda Meir emphasized Israel's vulnerability in the south and called for rapid military and humanitarian aid. The British delegate, Charles E., framed the crisis in terms of a Cold War hotbed and called for neutral medical zones and increased naval deployment.



When the committee turned to secret diplomacy (LOC), it was intended to move ahead with military coordination, intelligence fusion, and selective attacks to retake the canal zone. French diplomats proposed a four-point agenda, with internationalization of the canal, a UN buffer force, and the formation of an organization to halt smuggling. German Adenauer was ready to offer intelligence and economic aid, observing that the crisis had the potential to destabilize Western Europe unless handled with care. As tensions mounted, live crisis updates heightened the sense of urgency. On 30th October, simultaneous blackouts were seen in eastern Egypt across the Rafah and El Arish regions, indicating possible military amassing. On 1st November, Syria launched a surprise attack in the

north on Israeli water facilities and rolled Soviet-built tanks toward Tel Zaziat. In the meantime, more than 10,000 Egyptian forces concentrated along Rafah and Abu Ageila in the south, heightening fears of a two-front war.

Retaliating, Israeli intelligence, under the leadership of Isser Harel, concluded that diplomacy had failed and called for immediate military action. Moshe suggested Operation ING as a combined military-industrial effort to drive off Syrian forces and build required infrastructure. Financial warnings from Levi centered on the cost of the war at more than \$120 million USD.

There were private meetings with British and American intelligence (Sir Dick White and Allen Dulles) where Israel insisted on the transfer of high technology rather than the deployment of troops. Air cover, coordination of intelligence, and Cold War containment were given top priority.

By evening, the Allied Cabinet was divided between those who were advocating official multilateral action and those who were calling for immediate, pre-emptive action. The threat of large-scale war against Egypt and Syria hung over the situation, with Soviet involvement mounting in the background and American intelligence gathering secretly mounting.

*Written by Ananya R, Gr 11
Photography by Retanya, Gr 12*



PAN ALLIED

Day 2

With war ongoing, Day 2 began with intense discussion. Levi Eshkol boldly declared the Israeli force was “small in number, but mighty in spirit”. He urges the Allies for a supply of arms, any sort of military aid such as tanks and submarines, and promises future plans for military strategy. Moshe Dayan did not seek war, but acknowledged they were very much in one echoing LE’s request for Allied support. Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury takes a more calculating approach, warning of the danger, and comments “These have been the highest tensions since 1956”, and warns that France remembers the conflict. He proposed calm, unified action, peace talks, and international presence in the sea Nile to postpone attack. He said France was willing to provide artillery and military aid to help the fight, and made it very clear that he didn’t want war, but would not back down from defending themselves and allies.



Ludwig declared that “Germany stands powerful”, and officially extended support to Israel, providing military aid and requesting European aid in return. Despite this, he urged for diplomacy, but would not back down from the fight either, proclaiming “German unity was forged in war and blood”.

Charles E. Wilson believed this was a coordinated attack, advising reinforcing Israeli buffer zones. He also suggested deployment of strategic support to allies by jamming and intercepting enemy communications, especially against the Soviets. He concluded saying “We are not acting in promotion of war, we act to prevent it from spiraling out of control”.

Isser Harel and Golda Meir took a more aggressive approach, the former announcing “Israel will crush Egypt’s military” and the latter saying “I rise not in provocation, but in defense. This is not a deterrent, but war”. IH proposed to train the Shin Bet to serve in the war, and use US planes to launch air strikes. GM echoed the

sentiment and urged for retaliation, refusing to stand idly by.

Soon, a moderated caucus for possible Israeli war plans if diplomacy was unreachable. MD proposed stationing the army around the order and assessing the terrain using intelligence agents. She suggested tri-force rapid response air strikes, with planes provided by the UK or Germany. IH urged all committee members to do the best they could, offering artillery such as ships, submarines, tanks and aircraft carriers if they were deemed necessary.

Yitzhak Rabin, however, was undoubtedly the most aggressive. He called Egypt “A country with no regard for international law” and condemned the USSR as well, saying “I expect nothing from people from a corrupt country like the Soviets”, along with a few others berating NATO and the US. MD quickly suggested mobilization and emergency civil protocol, urging for a military counteroffensive, as well as a psychological front with radio broadcasts. YR continued his assertive value, stating the US could be trusted if they issued formal statements that they were on Israel’s side.

Speaking to the chairs about their experiences, co-chair Sarang D stated “It has been a wonderful experience, and the delegates have good potential and worked really hard”. Crisis director Vihaan Reddy continued, saying “We appreciate the effort, but wish they tried a little harder”. They both agreed that it was an interesting MUN overall, and this captured the essence of the jcc allied cabinet session of 2025.



*Written by Anjali Jayaraman, Gr 11
Photography by Retanya, Gr 1*

Best Awards

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

Best Delegate: Avneet Sharma, Portugal

Best Debutant: Rajagopalan R, Spain

INTERNATIONAL PRESS PHOTOGRAPHY

Best Photography: Vetri

Best Debutant: Ethan

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORPS

Best Reporter: Nithya Anand

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Best Delegate: Nikhil allocated as Catherine Dobson

Best Debutant: B.K Mithurnaa allocated as Payam Akhavan

PAN ARAB

Best Delegate: Amer: Vian Dhingra

Best Debutant: Jordan King:Guhan Ramasubramanian Anantharaman

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Best Delegate: Rohith, UK

Best Debutant: Suraj S, Spain

ALL INDIA POLITICAL PARTIES MEET

Best Delegate: Ashok Gehlot : Aditya Padmanabhan

THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Best Delegate: Daksh Surana, US

Best Debutant: Rithul Adithya, Indonesia

From the Editors



"What do I need feet for when I have wings to fly?" - A quote by Frida Kahlo that couldn't have suited us any better.

It is with great pride and prestige that we present to you the APL MUN Gazette 2025. These creative and ingenious individuals of APL have come together to give you an edition that will be remembered forever. Our photographers and illustrators all united to capture every single moment of this event, showcasing all their skills and abilities.

Of course, it wasn't always easy. Schedules were tight, staff was low, and giving an accurate portrayal of such a memorable event on paper was certainly a challenge. Despite that, we persisted. We persisted because we wanted to deliver a collection of articles that would truly do justice to the 10-year legacy of APLMUN.

We would like to express our gratitude towards all those who were involved in helping us. The teachers, the volunteers, our friends, and even the committee chairs were just a fraction of the immense amount of support we've received, and we are forever grateful for that. We would also like to thank the head of the organizing committee, the secretary general and the deputy secretary general for providing us with the inspiration and motivation that we needed.

Most importantly, the gazette would not have been what it is without our key reporters. Their integrity and determination was expressed clearly through each and every article. The effort they put in will not go unrecognized.

We are very thankful to the school for giving us the opportunity to write, to edit and to lead for such an esteemed event.

- **Nithila Vimalan, Anjali Jayaraman**

Reporters

Aditya Sunderesen
Anjali Jayaraman
Meghaa Jagadeesh
Adya Rajkiran
Disha krystal
Anoushka Jagen
Hitanshi Anipikala
Ananya Rajan
Natasha Aditya

Editors

Nithila Vimalan
Anjali Jayaraman

Photographers

Tia Batra
Shakthi
Diya Jha
Tiana balu
Jyotsana
Retanya
Nakshatra

Designers

Nithila Vimalan
Shreyathi

Illustrators

Rohaam gopinath