

THE DAILY MUN

17TH CGS MUN

SUNDAY, 18TH DECEMBER 2022



GUEST SPEAKERS

Before the Opening Ceremony of the 17th CGSMUN we interviewed our Guest Speakers:



Konstantinos Kalligeros (PhD)

Is this your first time attending a CGS conference?

Yes, first time ever.

Regarding your work/job what exactly do you do and are you going to talk to us about?

I am going to talk about a little bit of the presentation but currently I co-run a pharmaceutical company. I have a consultancy, a very small consultancy together with my wife we are based in London and we advise companies on sustainability and how to make green investments that comply with regulations. These are the two main things. I also teach at the University of France but that is a side project. Before that I was in London; I was an investment banker with a German Bank for 16 years and I was running the department there. Before that I was working in BP and before that I was a postdoc researcher in the USA at MIT and before that I was in Engineering in Athens. Today I am going to discuss how Trust in the financial sector is involved in the last 40 years. Where it started from, how it was 40 years ago and how it is right now. Also how important it is for the functioning of finance as well as society and at the end I will be giving advice to young people and give a little bit of advice about how to go about getting into finance or how to treat finance as citizens or as employees or students.

What do you expect to see throughout the whole weekend?

I am very excited to listen to the other presentation. I am very excited to listen to your questions and engage in conversation. Also, to see what this is about because, as I mentioned before, this is my first time.

Would you be interested in helping integrating your children into the MUN culture?

Absolutely. I would love to see my oldest who is in third grade gravitate towards that. I would love to see that.



Marina Mavromati
(CEO Of Printec Group)

Is this your first time attending a CGS conference?

It is indeed.

What do you expect to see throughout the whole weekend?

Actually, I haven't been here before, as I mentioned earlier, so I don't have a clear expectation but I really truly believe there will be interesting discussions, exchanging of views/perspectives, interesting questions as well, so I expect a very engaging dialogue.

Regarding your work/job what exactly do you do and are you going to talk to us about?

I run a company. I have the operational responsibility of a multinational company. There are one thousand employees so we operate in many different countries. I am the CEO of this company and therefore I have the operational responsibility of applying the strategy of the company, making sure and maximizing the shareholders' value. At the same time, though, I really need to make sure that people are fully engaged and they are productive. Today, though, I am going to discuss about my assignment. I am going to discuss a subject about which I am very passionate, namely diversity and inclusion. And how this diversity and inclusion has many many challenges both in the corporate world, but also in the society and in our day to day activities as well. I will be sharing a very personal story which really made me realize that diversity and inclusion is indeed very important but also very complicated

Recent developments in Somalia

The Somali civil war is an ongoing armed conflict in Somalia that began in 1991, following the overthrow of the dictator Siad Barre. It was propelled especially by the lack of a clear and unified vision from the Somali Federal Government and its federal states, as well as the inability to cohesively combat the threat of al-Shabaab (Islamic fundamentalist Salafi jihadist group) despite the support from African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the US. As a result, a large scale humanitarian crisis arose as well as political and economic corruption.

More specifically, throughout the years 1978 and 1991 several anti-Barre groups collaborated in order to overthrow the government, yet they were unsuccessful. During that period Somalia's economy faced a number of difficulties, the most significant of which were population expansion, acute poverty and vulnerability, recurring external trade and climate shocks. However, there have been numerous advances in recent years, both economically and politically, as well as in the security sector.



Starting with the political situation nowadays, the politics of Somalia take place within a framework of a federal parliamentary representative of a democratic republic, with the current president of Somalia being Mohamed Abdullahi. Moreover, a draft constitution which provides for a federal government has been prepared and agreed for Somalia, with the exception of Somaliland which is self-proclaimed autonomous country distinct from the rest of Somalia. In order though to enhance ownership and sustainability of the process as well as political and social stability, there is an urgent need to demarcate future electoral boundaries and include adequate representation of all entities. What is important to be noted as well was that on September 2011 the Somali leaders agreed on a "Roadmap" which aimed to implement a political transition process and abolish the transitional institutions by August 2012. Therefore, the logical deduction is that Somalia is making efforts for a resolution of the prolonged conflict and protracted crisis in the country.

On the security front, some successes have been achieved by the TFG and a strengthened AMISOM force since 2011. They have recovered and taken control of Mogadishu which is the capital city of Somalia as well as other areas in central and southern Somalia, creating a real opportunity for stability. The UN has also played a significant role in contributing to these successes as in order to maintain the momentum and further consolidate the gains, on February 22 2012, the UN Security Council agreed to increase the size of AMISOM from 12,000 to 17,730 personnel. With a view of establishing effective local administrations, the TFG has engaged local political actors and has developed detailed policies in areas that it has recently taken control of.

Lastly, in regards to developments in the economy, during the last few years, Somalia's economy has shifted from traditional to urban, trade and services. Despite the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic had a negative impact on the economy by downgrading growth from 3.2% to a potentially negative 2.5-3.0%, the government is planning institutional reforms and re-engagement within the region, with the goal of creating and increasing opportunities to rebuild human capital and chart a pathway towards economic resilience along with growth.

In conclusion, Somalia represents a "turning point" in terms of positive political, economic and security development, but the situation remains very fragile. The prolonged conflict, the protracted crisis and insecurity in Somalia over the last 30 years have caused enormous damage to livelihoods and social indicators.

Article written by Sylia Yfanti, CGS IB1 Student

Photos With Paula (pt 2):





Committee Reports :

GA1: In the GA1, the first day passed really quickly since we had lobbying time and the Opening Ceremony. Other than the fact that the Committee had a weird smell for the whole day even though we had the windows wide open, nothing extraordinary happened. Then on the second day, we started by trying to complete the resolutions although our delegates weren't functioning well in the alliances. Lobbying time was interrupted by lunch, and after lunchtime was over, the delegates that came in late sung in front of the whole committee the famous song by ABBA, "Dancing Queen." Lobbying time elapsed after great efforts from the Chairs; thus, we moved on to debate. There was a mix-up with the resolutions, but we overcame all of the issues and as of now have completed three debate sessions.

GA2: In our committee many visitors came so that made the committee very fun and we had new faces for the delegates to see. The resolutions were great. We had so many participations everybody wanted to speak and we couldn't decide who to choose. One characteristic of GA2 is that delegations are giving the floor to other delegations which is actually the first time I had witnessed something like this. We all sang together. We were attacked by bees at one point and we were chasing them, which was really fun . Vaia brought Paula and we had pictures taken. At the end of Day 2 we all stood up and we were singing and dancing. Can't wait for Sunday!!

GA3: Today we finished Lobbying on the topic of determining standards for supporting the rising numbers of Internally displaced people amid conflicts. After a small break we went immediately into Debate on the Topic of Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in war-torn regions. The delegates delivered fruitful speeches with many arguments to be debated upon. Moreover, many amendments were made which made the debate even more productive. After two long hours both Resolutions on the Topic passed with an overwhelming majority. After lunch the committee started debating on the topic of Improving the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations. Once again, the delegates delivered constructive speeches. The whole committee was interested in the debate as almost everyone participated in the debate. Many speeches, points, motions and amendments were recognized. Both Resolutions on the second topic

passed as well. The GA3 ended its day with a bit of fun time. We read the gossip box and we bonded as chairs and delegates.

GA4: On Friday we finished lobbying upon the first 2 topics and all 4 resolutions were sent to the approval panel. On Saturday we finished lobbying on the last topic, we debated both resolutions of the "Evaluating the effectiveness and sufficiency of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programmes" topic as well as both resolutions of the "The question of the Chagos Islands" topic. Out of the 4 resolutions that we debated on Saturday 2 passed and the other 2 did not pass

SC: On Friday things started off smoothly, a committee full of excited delegates! After a few technological issues the first session of lobbying (on the topic of Justice, Rule of Law and Impunity) went great with the delegates producing incredible clauses with great cooperation. On Saturday, the delegates were equally as excited. Started off with passing most of our clauses, and some interesting P5 caucuses, on the first topic. Then, lobbying on the topic of The Situation in Yemen seemed to intrigue our delegates even more, and resulted in them creating some action packed and effective clauses. With 6 clauses passed, we moved on to lobbying on the topic of Recent Developments in Somalia. Lobbying run smoothly even though the delegates (and us) were tired. Debate started on topic 3 and the day ended with all of us excited for what is to come for Sunday!

ECOSOC: The delegates of ECOSOC put up an overall great effort during the first two days of the conference. On Friday, they cooperated with each other, sharing their policies and combining their knowledge to form effective resolutions. They displayed enthusiasm and interest in all of the topics, despite their challenging nature. On Saturday, they were even more active during the debate. They submitted amendments and supported their countries' views with arguments and decisiveness. All three of the resolutions have passed so far!

SPECON: The committee, although we have multiple newcomers, runs smoothly. We're running a bit behind schedule but we had plenty of time set as buffer time so we're more than fine (if we don't think about the water, coffee and again water spilled on the floor and that everyday we had less delegates than the previous!)!!! By now we have lobbied all topics and debated 2 resos. During lobbying we had to deal with some things, like two alliances lobbying on different topics, OR THE DELS OF THE SAME ALLIANCE lobbying on different topics but everything's fine. During debate everything's going well!!

ICJ: With the case being Jurisdictional Immunities of the State (Germany v. Italy: Greece intervening) we are in the position that we have on the one hand 2 hardworking advocate parties wishing to collaborate and do the utmost that they can and always provide us with documents within the time-table requested and on the other hand 12 very hardworking judges well informed about the case evaluating upon every aspect of the case trying through their unbiased and non-prejudiced opinions to reach a conclusion.

On this case, our main concern is European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes of 29 April 1957, ratified by Italy on 29 January 1960 and by Germany on 18 April 1961. The application submitted by the German State in the case concerned the Jurisdictional Immunities of the State (Germany v. Italy: Greece Intervening) referring to Italy's alleged violation of Germany's jurisdictional immunity which is protected by international law. The Italian State allegedly allowed civil claims to be brought against the German state in the Italian courts, took measures of constraint against German property in Italy and allegedly enforced decisions of Greek civil courts in Italy. The Hellenic Republic wished to intervene in the aspect of the procedure relating to judgments rendered by its own courts on the Dismio massacre and enforced (exequatur) by the Italian courts, something that the International Court of Justice approved.

With regard to the procedure so far, to start with, on the first day of the conference after getting to know each other through some ice-breakers both parties started presenting their stipulations that they had prepared prior to the case, which are indisputable, unyielding facts agreed by both parties during trial. Then they started presenting to the court their claims and insights of the case through their 20-minute opening statements, in which they talked about the relations of both countries throughout the previous years and the historical background of the case. Apart from that, both parties presented their arguments based on legal framework backed up by articles and legal documents with articles, in which both parties claims were stated. Last but not least during the opening statements both parties mentioned their prayer of relief and their judgement requested and what they hoped to get out of this case so that they win.

After that it was time that both parties had to present their first evidence, real evidence, their pieces of evidence. Both the applicant as well as the respondent party provided the court with 10 pieces of evidence, in which their claims elaborately were portrayed and explained. Many objections were raised from the one party to the other, which the judges successfully managed to evaluate if they stand or not during deliberation. Apart from that the judges, along with the coordination of the presidency, successfully evaluated all 20 pieces of evidence under the criteria of minimum medium and maximum consideration. After that procedure, it was time that the judges questioned both parties about their opening statements and pieces of evidence.

Last but not least, on the 1st day something that we managed to do was to bring the 1st witness under oath and proceed with their testimony. The 1st witness of the applicant party managed successfully and efficiently to surpass the direct examination as well as the cross-examination by the advocate of the respondent party as well as the cross-examination by our hardworking judges.

On the second day, the court was accompanied by 5 more witnesses 2 of the applicant party and 3 by the respondent party and after a long time of directs and cross examinations the judges managed to take corpus notes which they used during the deliberation of the witnesses, in which once more judges had the responsibility to evaluate all 6 witnesses under the criteria of minimum medium and maximum consideration. After the fruitful, long deliberation with many different opinions and claims it was the judges' time to once more question both parties on their choices of the witnesses and what the witness provided and offered to the court.

Fast forward, it was time for both parties to present their final pieces of real evidence, the rebuttals, which both parties managed to bring 5 pieces/party,

elaborating their utmost importance claims that will help them win the case. Once more many objections were raised, which the judges efficiently managed to evaluate during the deliberation of the pieces of rebuttals which lasted a while. In the deliberation judges for the last time had to evaluate the pieces of rebuttals under the criteria of minimum, medium, and maximum consideration. Last but not certainly least as to close the day the judges proceeded with the final questioning of the advocates which lasted approximately 30 minutes. In this procedure the judges had their last chance to understand each party's claims and what they were trying to prove during the whole case and 2- day trial so far and explain their possible questions and misunderstandings if any occurred.

All in all, we are in the position to say that everything has run smoothly during these last 2 days; all procedures were effectively dealt with and we managed to cooperate and guide the hardworking and collaborative judges as to in detail evaluate every single claim of both parties.

What's our conclusion so far? The majority of the judges, and the presidency, have been drawn to the advocacy of Italy (GREECE), since they have had a better in-depth understanding of the case and managed to provide the court with evidence countering the claims of the applicant party. Though the case is very complicated to be judged so far and therefore, we cannot preconceive the outcome of it yet, since there are the closing speeches lasting 30 minutes each tomorrow which could clarify many things and affect the final outcome.

WHO: With Day 3 commencing, the trilogy of CGSMUN 2022 slowly comes to a close. I can speak on behalf of the entirety of the committee, both delegates and chairs when I sat that the WHO has found the ultimate equilibrium of fruitful debates, international pressures, pressing predicaments and fun gossip box submissions. One of the most memorable times in the committee being the arguably... conflicting and worrying speech delivered by DPRK relative to world dominance, the spread of their way of governance and nuclear power if their medical suggestions were not not agreed upon; as well as a... entertaining... performance of Christmas Carols by the Security Staff. Day 1 was filled with stressful, resolution writing, finding innovative ways to solving quandaries ranging concerning cancer care to fiscal policies, followed by Day 2 which was saturated with intense debate and mind boggling POIs. This year's WHO was an honour to President of, presiding over minds of criticality and intellect ready to solve real-world issues.

EC: After two days of lobbying and debate i can safely say our delegates want to be anywhere but in that room! We have almost 200 gossips though... so we seem to be doing something right! We have debated on multiple topics, and the delegates are getting better and better with each topic. We are currently debating the Beirut 2020 explosion topic in the EC.

UNICEF: In the previous day, delegates in UNICEF were debating on issue of promoting diversity and inclusivity in sports intensely, among them the delegate of Brazil stood out by raising interesting question--- whether the promotion of leader athletes who belong to LBGTQ+ group in media and regarding them as role models are ethical and fair. The majority of delegates shared their favor to build a positive public image for LBGTQ+ athletes, however, some of them thought that shows

excessive concern to a particular group. Despite that, the resolution that includes this question passed at the end.

YA1: On Day 1, we started with ice-breakers in the morning. After the opening ceremony we started with the unofficial discussion on the first topic on diet culture. Then the delegates split into groups to start lobbying on parts of the topic. The day finished with the unofficial discussion on the 2nd topic on Net Neutrality. On Day 2 the delegates were split into 5 small groups again to discuss on aspects of the 2nd topic. After finishing that and writing down their proposals we proceeded into official discussion (debate) on the 1st Action Paper which we finished successfully with the delegates submitting 21 amendments with more than half of them passing and being included in the final AP .On the last day, we plan to debate and vote on the 2nd AP on Net Neutrality, do the funny awards, read the gossip box and attend the closing ceremony.

YA2: The first day of the conference we went over the rules of procedure ensuring that everyone is familiar with the appropriate terminology and course of action of the committee. The participants then dove into the unofficial discussion of the topic on the importance of net neutrality and its effect on radicalism while discussing its causes consequences human rights violations and restrictions of expression role of social media and radicalism. Following this topic, the unofficial discussion on the topic of assessing the impact of mass media on diet-culture begun begun on day one running through to day two. The conduction of the action papers was challenging at first as most participants were newcomers however as the days progressed they became familiar with the process indicating great improvement. We begun the official discussion of the first topic on the second day which was highly engaging, with all participants delivering speeches while proposing amendments. Overall it has been a great experience overall, although we faced some difficulties, especially during the first day.



The question of the Chagos Islands

The Chagos islands are a group of about 60 islands in the Indian Ocean. Their population combined is approximately three thousand people. The so-called “question” of the Chagos islands first started in the 1960s during the cold war. The British Indian Ocean Territory, which is still in existence today, was created in 1965 when the British government included islands that belonged to Mauritius under its new colonial jurisdiction.

However in 1968, the British government made a secret deal with the American government, which states that the americans had the permission to create a strategic base on Diego Garcia, the largest Island of the Chagos Archipelago, in exchange for a recently discovered submarine system that would be very helpful to the British navy. The inhabitants of the islands had to be forcibly driven off their own land in order to build the base. People were forced to start new lives after the expulsions, and in nations like the Seychelles and Mauritius, no humanitarian aid was offered. Even after all these years, the “question” of the Chagos Islands still remains.

The Chagos Archipelago was declared a no-fishing zone by the United Kingdom on October 31, 2010, which had a significant effect on the fishery market in Mauritius. Just two months later, on 20th December 2010, the British government was charged with breaking the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea(UNCLOS), by the government of Mauritius, and the Permanent Court of Arbitration ruled in favor of Mauritius in March 2015.



Fast forward to February 2019, the International Court of justice of the United Nations advised against making the Chagos Islands a British colony and in favor of making them a Mauritian territory. Despite the saying of the UN, the UK ignored this publication, demonstrating indifference, and asserting that they have territorial ownership of the islands. The Mauritian government provided funding for a mission in February of 2022, to send some locals back to the Chagos Islands in company with Mauritian officials so they could rebury their ancestors there. The British Government was infuriated, but there was no action against this mission.

As of today, there is no recent information on the state of the islands. Due to the ongoing Ukrainian crisis and the recent change in UK leadership, it appears that neither of the two parties to the conflict want to take things any further at this time. Even if this situation is still ongoing, there are possible solutions to end this feud between the two parties. Firstly, the Legal Committee could assist in updating

certain frameworks and conventions, which would be one of the most efficient ways to address this issue. The laws will be more complete and simpler to follow if they were to be updated. Additionally this will make it simpler to start legal proceedings to resolve the dispute between the two nations and won't make things more complicated.

Furthermore, if the International Court of Justice were to be involved in this conflict, its involvement could be a solution, as more nations are subject to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as opposed to the Permanent Court of Arbitration. As a result, making a decision would be more effective, and it would also make it easier to resolve the conflict. Supplementary, one way to resolve the conflict would be to increase awareness of this issue. As this conflict is not very known to the international public, if the public were to be educated on this topic, it could help resolve the clash between the two nations.

Finally, although financial compensation is not the preferred option, it may be helpful. Giving financial support to Mauritius would be advantageous for the UK. With money, Mauritius could raise living standards nationwide, particularly for immigrants like the Chagossians. This issue has been quite crucial for the not only the Chagossians, but also for the British and other nations, which is why it needs to be resolved immediately.

Article written by Melina Kanellia, CGS IB1 Student



Special Thank you ...

Mr. Waldron has been at our school for 38 whole years, supporting, advising and most of all, caring for each and every one of the students and teachers of our beloved school. After 3 decades, he is retiring.



Ever since he arrived at the school in 1984, he has taught English and now, as the MUN conference manager, he provides guidance and help to all fellow MUN participants, as well as to our staff. He has been an intrinsic part of our MUN, devoting his time and trying to be available at all times to answer every kind and all questions.

It is a fact that without his guidance this conference would not have been the success it turned out to be. He has put all his time and effort into this school, both as a teacher and as an MUN coordinator, and the MUN club will not be the same without him.

We appreciate every single thing he has done for us over the years, and especially putting up with every student, even when we were a pain. Thank you, Mr. Waldron!!

Best....

Best ships:



Head of Admin and poor Press
volunteer
Eirini Sakellariou and
Alexandros Voulgarakis

Chair and delegate?
Selina Karatza and Spilios Maderakis
(SC)





Katerina Raptaki and Lefteris Fountroulis (Head of Admin Staff and Co-head of Security Staff)



Our favorite singers;
Nikolas Vassilakis and
Dimitris Gagkas



Head of Press and Volunteer?
Weird
Melina Tsovola and Dimitris Rokkas

Best Sibling Duos:



TWO SECRETARY GENERALS:
Areti and Christos Moustakis

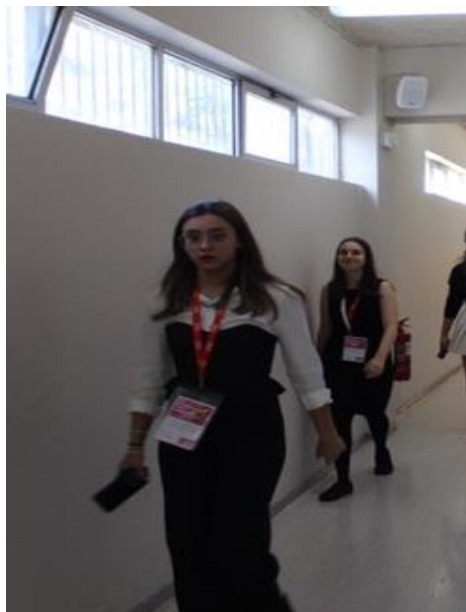


**Vaia (GA2 Deputy Chair) and Maria
Aslanoglou (GA2 Delegate)**

Selina (SC President) and
Phivos Karatzas
(ECOSOC President)



Best dressed:



Eirini Sakellariou (Head of
Admin)



Zeta Zetou (Deputy President EC)

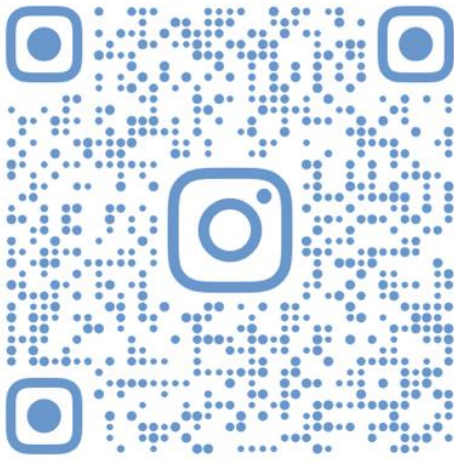
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