



*Empowering  
Young Minds*  
**Since 2015**

"The agendas of SVISGMUN 2023 have certainly sparked a spirited response. It was reassuring to watch the young stakeholders actively listening, collaborating, investing their time and effort to negotiate viable and sustainable solutions. It will be safe to say, the world is in good hands"

-Dr. Santosh Vyas, School Principal



"Behind every failure, there is success as the failure ultimately contributes to final success. Congratulations to ISRO team for successful landing of Chandrayan-3 on the lunar surface and to SVISG Team for a well-organized MUN conference to empower the youth with knowledge and skills."

Sir Vijay Thadani, Chief Guest



Under the visionary leadership of School Principal Dr. Vyas and unyielding efforts of the Faculty of Social Sciences, SVISG is proud to successfully accomplish the 5th Edition of SVISGMUN.







UN Information Centre  
for India and Bhutan

# THE YOUTH TAKING CENTRE STAGE



The current global dynamics, with grisly warlike situation and violations of the Human Rights Charter, calls for a collective responsibility of the international community to come forward and construct feasible solutions. Women's and refugee rights, as well as, the newly emerging issues pertaining to Artificial Intelligence and nuclear power require peaceful deliberations and consensus to preserve both national and global security. Standing steadfast to this, SVISG MUN held at Sadhu Vaswani International School for Girls was a befitting forum. As the Editor-in-Chief, my interaction with the journalists and photographers was stimulating. The enthusiasm brimming in the committee sessions and the vibrancy of the event made the entire experience even more enriching and rewarding. SVISG MUN 2023 proved to be an unparalleled and well executed simulation of the UN. I encourage the delegates to continue exploring the domain of UN, reconstruct ideas and master the salient skill of diplomacy. I wish SVISGMUN Team the best with their future iterations.

## EXPLORE WHAT'S INSIDE:

UNGA  
UNHRC  
UNCSW  
G20  
NITI Aayog  
UN ECOSOC  
UNCCPCJ  
The Zenith  
Behind the Scenes

**NIHARIKA SINGH**  
**EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**



## Harmonizing AI Oversight: Evaluating the Role of Private Entities and Authorities at the UN General Assembly

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is one of the most transformational innovations of our time in the ever-changing environment of technology. As AI's influence spreads across industries, debates over its appropriate sale and usage have gained traction. The United Nations General Assembly met to discuss a critical issue: the role of private firms and governments in regulating the sale and use of artificial intelligence. This gathering presented a global platform for addressing the ethical, security, and regulatory components of AI, ensuring that its potential benefits are realized while possible hazards are mitigated.

The assembly commended private entities for their outstanding contributions to AI advancement. These organizations, with their vast resources and technological skills, have played critical roles in driving AI research, development, and application. Their knowledge and financing flexibility has resulted in groundbreaking AI applications ranging from healthcare diagnostics to autonomous automobiles. Private-sector innovation has unquestionably propelled society to unprecedented heights of technological improvement. However, despite these developments, questions about the concentration of power within private companies grew. The potential to amass riches and dominate the market has sparked discussions about fair competition and equitable access. Monopolistic methods can make it difficult for smaller firms to enter the AI space, restricting diversity and innovation. The discussions emphasized the importance of achieving a balance.

During the assembly's debates, the ethical issues of AI loomed large. Private entities frequently construct AI models using historical data, which might accidentally embed data biases. The assembly emphasized the importance of addressing these prejudices in order to achieve fairness, equity, and the avoidance of discriminatory effects. There was agreement that private organizations should take responsibility for finding and correcting biases in their AI systems, hence fostering openness and accountability. Transparency has emerged as a critical principle in the creation of ethical AI. Private AI systems can be difficult to understand, raising concerns about hidden biases and decision-making processes. The assembly emphasized the significance of open and transparent AI systems that allow for third-party audits and promote ethical accountability. This transparency not only addresses prejudices, but it also increases user trust.

T

By Aanvi Singh. News Correspondent





## Resonations of Empowerment : Boosting rights, Helping refugees

The member countries started off the meeting by reaching an agreement on the matter at hand, which was the preservation of human rights in war and post-conflict zones, with a focus on the rights of refugees. The convention took an intriguing turn when the delegates began delivering remarks and supporting their positions. While the Peruvian delegation argued that the country granted refugee rights, the delegate from Hungary countered by presenting data demonstrating that Peru had rejected refugee rights. The Belgian representative was refuted by the German delegate, who claimed that Fedasil stated that about 100 individuals had to sleep on the streets on an empty stomach. Although the envoy from Italy emphasized that his country has championed refugee rights, the delegate from France disagreed. Member states, determined not to linger on problems, suggested a variety of ideas that appeared to point to a bright future.

Highlighting the plight of women and children refugees, the delegates presented persuasive reasons and supported their positions, shining light on the global issue. Despite the fact that the delegate from Japan underlined that the government had taken numerous initiatives to support migrants in conflict and post-conflict zones, the delegate from Australia questioned, pointing out that Japan's rate of accepting refugees has been relatively low (0.7% in 2021). As the delegate of the United Kingdom emphasized, the flame of human rights must never die.

Finally, the committee had a good time with an Anonymous Chits session, in which each delegate writes down a prompt or a question, and the chits are combined and redistributed for a good dose of laughter and mystery. The session was filled with enthusiasm and excitement, and we moved on to the finish of the committee session.

**By Aastha Sehdev, News Correspondent**

**"Where after all, do universal human rights begin?**

**In small places, close to home. It is in these small places, that we must find courage to uphold the dignity and rights of those who seek safety and compassion".**

**-Delegate of Japan**





## Insights into the formal conferences

The conference focused on the concerns and problems that women have encountered over the last many decades. The committee's fundamental concept was all about women's rights and political and economic assistance. The delegations described their country's improvisations and government actions. Women only required empowerment to become autonomous and free of society's conservative ideas. Many topics were highlighted by the enlightening presentations of the attendees on the first day of the conference. In partnership with the government and the UN, they explained the difficulties and solutions in their own countries.

Following the women's suffrage campaign, they explained how they broke down societal boundaries and the "glass" that separated them from the "more accountable" gender, and how women are being promoted through political and economic empowerment which has led to an improvement in the global economic condition. With the increased support and encouragement of female leaders, other women are becoming more supportive, and feminism is growing among them. Delegates added on the first day of the conference about women's socioeconomic position and international treaties, in collaboration with the SDGs, which include eliminating inequities and bringing gender equality. On the second day, the delegates presented government policies that aided women's progress due to inequalities in the workplace and the "male dominating society" that suppresses women for decades, if not centuries.

The delegate then explained the supplied stereotypes of women working as well as the gender stereotypes of women working in conjunction with the gender mainstreaming. Gender diversity and the dismantling of societal barriers have resulted in a reduction in gender inequality. Economic parity has also produced profits and benefits for countries and their GDP. There were numerous lessons learned about suffrage and equality around the world, and the highlights were displayed in their own ideas and the representation of their different countries.

**By Medha, News Correspondent**

**"Liberation of women in the political sphere is one step in the making of a harmonious world order."  
Delegate of Columbia**



## Build a bridge, Seek the truth, Change the world!

After yesterday's committee discussion on ethical issues in profit-driven private healthcare facilities, significant discrepancies between the countries' overall viewpoints could be noted. Delegates dressed to the nines, with lots of overnight research and enormous bags under their eyes, sat in the committee on August 24, 2023, with a zeal to resolve. After the EB addressed the committee and set the tone for the subsequent committee meeting, the focus swiftly shifted to the General Speakers List, which acknowledged only 5 delegates. The Brazilian delegate commented on an item on the agenda that had an EB intervention, describing it as a fine speech. The Canadian delegate emphasized the importance of a multilateralist solution to the current crisis, as well as measures to reduce the cost of traveling for medical treatment, which were viewed as liberal.

A move was then made to suspend GSL and convene a moderated caucus to examine health technology innovation, global cooperation initiatives, and the role of multinational corporations. The UK representative noted previous research on developing hospitals that are inexpensive, sustainable, energy-efficient, and generate almost no carbon dioxide. This is a concerted effort to treat the health issue while also minimizing environmental damage. The German delegate offered assistance through international cooperation and emphasized the critical role of public-private partnerships, the primary goals of which are to create a sustainable financial system, capacity-building reforms, and management reforms in the public and private sectors, as well as to avoid unintended consequences in the economy's expansion.

After other delegates had stated their viewpoints, the EB paused and highlighted the essential prerequisites of drafting an argument to discuss in a committee such as the G20. It was an energetic and enlightening session. The EB reconvened for an unmoderated caucus after the submission of resolution texts. As the committee gathered for the conference's last session, it served as a sign of hope. While countries have worked hard to revitalize their economies and enhance their healthcare systems, the journalist is optimistic that the committee will be able to craft a resolution that benefits both developed and developing economies, guiding the countries toward greater health for their inhabitants.

**"Health is a necessity, not a commodity that can be sold or bought."**

**Delegate of Russian Federation**

**By Aashna Dhingra, News Correspondent**





## Green energy transition to the 2030 decarbonization targets of India

Decarbonization is the lowering of the net carbon dioxide production into the Earth's atmosphere. The transition from fossil-based systems of energy production and consumption to renewable energy sources is referred to as the energy transition. India's 2030 decarbonization objective was established during COP26, with the goal of decarbonizing 50% of India's energy and achieving 500 GW of fossil-free energy generating capacity by 2030. This goal represents a significant increase above India's Paris obligations and will necessitate enormous resources, policy, and organization to be successful.

According to Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman, a priority budget of INR 35,000 crore has been assigned to the decarbonization plan, with an additional INR 20,700 crore set aside for renewable energy grid integration and evacuation from the union territory of Ladakh. She also cited the PM PRANAM plan, which aims to provide an incentive to states and union territories to encourage environment-friendly alternative fertilizers and the balanced use of chemical fertilizers.

These are the national initiatives to encourage natural preservation and restoration, such as mangrove development and soil conservation. These activities will be a significant step toward emphasizing environmental preservation and working towards a green India. Mr. Kanhaiya Kumar noted that India had earlier established a target of installing 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022, of which 100 GW would be solar energy. India fell short of this goal, achieving only 119 GW of renewable energy. This has resulted in a higher priority for the 2030 decarbonization targets.

While India's 2030 decarbonization objectives are ambitious and challenging to attain with such a huge population, Mr. Rajnath Singh stated that "the challenges are immense, but so are the opportunities." These objectives can be met with the right strategy, policy, and implementation, and the green energy transition in India can be a success, contributing significantly to global environmental preservation.

**"We have showed by our deeds that the principle, "Reform, Perform, Transform" can succeed.**

**Portfolio- Nirmala Sitharaman**

**By Devangi Chaudhuri, News Correspondent**



## Mutual Responsibility: Rebuilding of the world

The withdrawal of Russia and Ukraine from the world economy post war has caused unprecedented damage. The ECOSOC committee has rightly captured the essence of the agenda, "The effects of Russia - Ukraine war on food security and supply with special force on recovery expenditure, shared resources and world trade". Both Russia and Ukraine are major commodity producers of oil and natural gas. They account for up to 30% of the global exports for wheat, barley, corn, sunflower oil, and fertilizer. These exports are crucial for the survival of millions of people residing in developing countries. Quoting the Australian delegate, "This surge in food prices could push an additional 40 million people under the \$1.90-per-day poverty line". Many delegates from middle East articulated the plight of people who are suffering from inflation and at the brink of survival due to the prevalent subsistence crisis.

The Energy crisis can be prevented only when resource efficiency is promoted in the world. The developing country, though dependent on others for their energy needs, have a huge potential for generating energy through non-conventional sources. The delegate of Canada gave this suggestion in the committee, stating "The only way of winning over this crisis is to harmonise reconstruction with sustainability". It is indeed a creative solution to the problem. Promotion of renewable energy in the form of solar energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy and hydroelectricity will not only reduce our dependence on fossil fuels but also aid in faster restoration of the world economy.

The disintegration of trade routes has severed ties between producers, consumers and financiers. Rebuilding trade routes is therefore an indispensable component in the process of recovery. It will ensure the flow of investment within domestic market as well as international investment from abroad, thereby supporting local and domestic producers. In a nutshell, post-war recovery should commence with provision of monetary aid to the survivors followed by support in terms of equipment and infrastructure, along with the settlement of refugees and rebuilding of trade ties.

**"Ravaged economy and social inequality are the impetus to terrorism and if we want to end terrorism, we need to stop inequality."**  
- Delegate of the United Kingdom

**By Priyanshi Kaushik, News Correspondent**





# UN COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

VOL. II

## Exposure to Global Youth

The Swiss delegate began by bringing up the topic of "Exposure to Global Youth," followed by the cyber war fare, proclaiming it a motion passed with a 60-20 ratio. According to reports from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, it aims to address the global community's growing concern about cyber risks. As technology progresses and the globe becomes more interconnected, the risk of cybercrime and critical infrastructure assaults has increased. Given these problems, it is critical to involve and empower the global youth through a robust cybersecurity platform in order to ensure a secure digital future for all nations. A moderate caucus was formed in response to A.I. cyber terrorism and weaponization in the United States of America.

The Pakistan Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act enables the blockage of websites considered vital by officials and forces service providers to maintain or give authorities with access to people's data. Private data has been prosecuted under Egypt's Anti-Cyber and Information Technology Crimes Law. The hazards of the dark well, the illicit venue it gives for cyber crime, are summed up by New Zealand. Terrorist organizations are heavily utilizing youngsters through the dark well.

Peru, like the majority of Latin American countries, is yet to develop a national cyber security strategy or regulations to combat cybercrime. It is still in the technical process of being accomplished. The Peruvian government has actively participated in the framework of the Organization of American States' (OAS) Inter-American Strategy to Combat Cybersecurity Threats. Because of these morality rules, women and LGBTQ+ members have been arrested and prosecuted for expressing themselves on social media. Cybercrime laws have also been used to target important causes and critical voices, such as in the Philippines, where Journalist Maria Ressa was convicted of "Cyber Libel" in 2020 and faced seven years in prison. This demonstrated the need of understanding critical role call concerns.

Canada contributed by delivering a message to collaborate with various countries and A.I quantum. Quantum consuming attacks refer to potential threats to cryptographic systems and protocols that utilize traditional cryptography algorithms when faced with the advent of powerful quantum computers. Quantum computers have the potential to solve certain mathematical problems at a much faster rate than classical computers, which could potentially render many current cryptographic techniques vulnerable to attacks. Well, countries like Russia do not believe in these algorithms.

By Priyanshi Gaur, News Correspondent

**"Cybercrime knows no borders. It does not discriminate. It affects everyone, everywhere."  
- Delegate of Belgium**







Aug 24, 2023



UN Information Centre  
for India and Bhutan

*Closing  
Ceremony*



**SVISGMUN'23**



# GEARING UP FOR THE BIG DAYS

