

The official newspaper of GAIC MUN

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Talent Show, Romantic, Successful



Participating in GAIC-MUN, many students failed to watch 'Infinite Challenge.' However, no one was upset due to this fact. There was something, other than the debates, that was interesting enough to fascinate everyone. Saturday, August 13, 2016, the Talent Show drew its curtains at 10 p.m. and the heat lasted for more than an hour. The MCs were Se-Lyoung and Hyeong-Min. Se-Lyoung's British accent shot right in the heart of the male participants.

The first performance was Ye-Ryung's 'Czardas'. The melody of her violin was very sweet. The writer felt as if dancing inside the melody.

Min Kyung's I NEED YOU cover dance was powerful enough to attract the audiences. At first, it was a little confusing because she was lying on the floor for a long time. However, after she started to make moves, the audiences were thrilled. She knew how to control the speed. Her moves were still but active. It was obviously better than the original singer, BTS.

Seung jae's rapping surely proved his rap skills. The writer is pretty sure that he would make it to the finals if he participated in 'Show Me the Money'. His stage manners threaten BeWhy.

Na-Yeong singing 'Rolling in the deep' touched the audience's heart. Her soulful voice was as attractive as Lee Hi's. The writer hopes that the producer YG contacts her soon.

On Yu showed off her voice as the lead vocal of COD 11, the band at GAFL. She sang 'Sometimes' of Crush. One delegate from the committee of GA told, "Her voice is as pretty as Baek Yerin's voice. I want to hear it usually, not 'sometimes'."

Alex and Jung-Seok introduced themselves with Korean, English, and Japanese and attracted the Japan students' attention. The high notes were as striking as dolphin's ultrasonic waves.

Sue-Ha and So-Young showed the collaboration of rapping and vocal. Being the members of the HipHop club DTAHWU, their performance was absolutely perfect.

The last team won the first place and Seungjae won the second place. However, regardless of the ranking, all of the performers gave charming memories to all of the participants of GAIC-MUN.

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GAIC MUN - past, present, and future

Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages (GAFL) hosts the third Gyeonggi Academy International Conference - Model UN (GAIC - MUN) from August 12th to 14th, with 215 attendees, the biggest turnout ever. High school and middle school students from various schools and nations are offered the opportunity to cooperate with students from different countries in order to maintain international peace and enhance quality of life. GAIC MUN will serve as the foundation for improving international relationships among students, promoting cultural interchange, and strengthening a student community in the world. For the successful hosting of GAIC MUN, the secretariat composed of GAFL students had prepared it for several months. On top of that, Bongam institute under the regulation of Daekyo, the corporate body of the school, has been an enthusiastic supporter of GAIC MUN. The form of the UNA-USA is the form of the conference. The venue of the conference and accommodation is Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages (30, Gosan-ro 105 Beon-gil, Uiwang-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16075, Republic of Korea).

There were several guests of honor at the opening ceremony. Sunghwan Kim, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea, and Seongeun Jeon, the principal of GAFL gave students the congratulatory address. The presence of the director at Daekyo also dignified the opening ceremony. Students have been pondering on the agenda in earnest to reach the best resolution which will transform the world for us and also for future



generations to come.

The concept of 2016 GAIC MUN is Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs). SDGs are a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, seeking to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. 2016 GAIC MUN is comprised of 5 committees and Press Corps, which allows diversity in the roles of the participants. The 5 committees are General Assembly (GA), Security Council (SC), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), and United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). High school students participate in GA, SC, and ECOSOC, and middle school students takes part in UNDP, UNHRC, and UNICEF.

General Assembly, established in 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations, treats a variety of global issues. It takes a main

position as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. SC has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. ECOSOC exists to advance the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. UNDP works to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. It is making an effort to strengthen new frameworks for development, disaster risk reduction and climate change. UNHRC represents the world's commitment to universal ideals of human dignity. It has a unique mandate from the international community to promote and protect all human rights. UNICEF is a leading humanitarian and development agency working globally for the rights of every child. It has spent nearly 70 years working to improve the lives of children and their families. It also lobbies and partners with leaders, thinkers and policy makers to help all children realize their rights.

The GAIC MUN has been hosted every year since 2014 and has undergone many changes. The delegates discuss different agendas annually. In 2014, 4 different committees were hosted including the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, and International Court of Justice as well as Press Corps.

In 2015, 3 different committees were hosted including the General Assembly, Security Council, and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as Press Corps.

This year, 6 different committees were hosted including the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Human Rights council and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund as well as its own press corporation. The agendas of each of the Councils in 2016 are:

GA :

1. Preventing ISIS recruitment of civilians
2. Removing legal measures and barriers that restrict women's rights

SC :

1. The issue of social media weaponization
2. Ways to peacefully settle territorial disputes over underwater resources

ECOSOC:

1. Ways to provide financial aid for refugees
2. Ensuring productive and full employment of youth

UNDP:

1. Developing sustainable cities to deal with urbanization
2. Eradicating poverty and securing access to food and clean water

UNHRC :

1. Ensuring safety and well-being of North Korea defectors
2. Curbing the exploitation of children in labor force

UNICEF :

1. Ways to ensure education for Syrian refugees
2. Stopping the recruitment of child soldiers

2016 GAIC MUN is progressing favorably and is coming to an end. All the participants of GAIC MUN are hoping a successful conclusion.

Hwang, Jihyeon / rabbitmonica@naver.com

Look into 3rd GAIC in 2016:

Hidden workers

In this year, unlike last year, there are four new committees in GAIC: ECOSOC, UNDP, UNHRC, and UNICEF. With diverse committees, the participants could select their committees depending on their interest more accurately. Throughout the GAIC 2016, high school students will get experience to achieve their ultimate dream, and middle school students will set their concrete goals.

At the first day of 3rd GAIC MUN, a former minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) and Jeon Seongeun, the principal of GAFL, delivered a congratulatory address. Plus, vocalist Kwon Soondong and Yang Seungwoo were the focus of the public attention with their masculine voice. After that, the conferences of the committees were began, thereby the GAIC 2016 brought down a curtain in earnest. In the process of these conferences, each delegate came into some conflicts with others, but later they arranged a compromise and combined their opinions to solve the agenda. However, there are some assistants that help delegates to resolve the conflicts called staffs. The tasks of staffs are supporting chairs, and delegates, note passing, printing some papers during the conference. Also, they maintain order. Above this, staffs came to GAFL the day before the GAIC began to prepare it.

Moreover, there were some outbreak situations planned by secretariats. Secretariats suggested the crisis situations, and observed the delegates how they'll overcome the situations. In those situations, there are other helpers. In fact it's photographers. They not only took pictures during crisis situations, but also at conference. With the pictures which they took, the journalists decorate articles and enrich the contents.

During the time of lobbying, the participants had some snacks and prepared for the next day. Despite they became so tired by a heavy schedule, until a late night, they had to investigate the materials to use at the conference.

Most of them closed their day before 2 am, but a few participants couldn't. That's the case of Press corps directors and editors. Since the journalists often write articles by 12 and it is not easy to write their articles fast, directors and editors are obliged to sleep later than others. As their prime work is checking articles or correcting the content of the manuscripts, they couldn't perform their works without submitted articles. Newspapers are pressed in the morning, so they should complete their works before the sunrise. Through the way, newspaper is born, but it is prone to overlook the labor. Did one think about directors or editors when one read newspaper? Perhaps, the answer is 'No'.

Furthermore, it seems like that the main role of GAIC is the delegates. However, all of participants are the protagonists. If the staffs didn't exist, the whole of GAIC wouldn't be prepared, and the conference couldn't run smoothly. Like so, if the directors and editors didn't exist, newspaper cannot be pressed no matter what journalists write their articles a lot. This is same for the photographers. Without them, GAIC couldn't be successfully proceeded. So, whenever you are participating at conference, or

writing articles, please recall *hidden supporters* who make an effort offstage.

Kim Youngjae / dudwo1379@naver.com

Hello, Japan!

Introducing students from Japan



In GAIC MUN 2016, held on August 12, students from other various schools excluding GAFL participated in as chairs and delegates, including students from school in Japan. They all actively communicated in 6 committees; GA, SC, ECOSOC, UNDP, UNHRC, and UNICEF with other students about global problems and issues that must be solved. This article is focusing on Japanese students, who came abroad to share their perspectives and come up with the best resolutions for agendas debated on. Here are interviews with two students from Japan.

Interview with Hayato

Q: How did you participate in GAIC MUN as a delegate?

A: Well, two years ago, I saw this information about GAIC MUN, and I actually wanted to participate in MUN but there were too many people in school. And then, this year, my teacher recommended me to go to MUN and I was really interested in communicating with people abroad by listening to opinions about global problems from different perspectives. That's the main reason why I participated in GAIC MUN.

Q: How does it feel to represent Japan as a Japanese person?

A: At first, I thought it was kind of boring because I wanted to represent another country. But then actually doing this, I thought this was really good opportunity to understand more about my country because obviously if I'm going abroad, I have to understand about my country before understanding about other countries. So I think this was really good opportunity for me to learn about my own country.

Q: And are you enjoying GAIC MUN?

A: It's pretty hard to answer because I'm not that good at speaking in front of lots of people, and I'm not really confident in this MUN. But I think this is really good opportunity for me to grow up and kind of encouraged by other delegates through actively participating in this conference.

Interview with Mariko

Q: Have you ever participated in MUN? Or is this your first time to participate in MUN?

A: Yeah, it's my first time. My friend, Korean, is in second time in this MUN, so he like.....helped me to prepare.

Q: Are you enjoying this MUN and your committee?

A: Yes, I am, but it's more difficult than I imagined. And the conversation is kind of hard. But I think this is good to improve my speaking skills.

Q: So you are Japanese, and I'm a little curious about your school in Japan. Can you tell me about your school and introduce Japan?

A: Oh, our school is an IB school, so we have classes in English. Most classes except Japanese and art classes are in English. So, seven of us came together-everyone is in the same IB school-and we all speak English.

Interviewing Hayato and Mariko was a pleasant experience. The press hopes students from Japan enjoy experience in GAIC MUN 2016!

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The Hidden Heroes of GAIC-MUN: Staff

As GAIC-MUN's second day passed, staff's third day passed. How and why that paradox happened? To prepare the GAIC-MUN, staff came to GAFL a day earlier than delegates. They organized chairs, desks, all-round facilities needed. Also, while the conference was ongoing, all staff members tried their best in order to proceed the conference in spite of hot and humid weather. Some would claim activities of delegates, chairs, secretariat looked harder than those of staff. That thought might stem from the system which the formers' were exposed outside but staff's efforts remained "hidden". That is just the difference of which function each group was in charge; intelligent function or physical function. I'm not saying activities of delegates, chairs, and secretariat was easier or less important. I just mean that we should appreciate their hidden and buried efforts as a member of conference who participated in GAIC-MUN which helps us to think about and consider the people around us.



How did they dedicate themselves for the conference? Every single staff member in committee had to hand messages regarding solutions and stances constantly among delegates and chairs to promote smooth communication. However, "There were not only hardships but a sense of accomplishment. The fact that I contribute to the progress made me feel a sense of accomplishment" said a staff. And all staff said in chorus that the chief of staff took good care of them and the leadership of chief was basic element of

successful work processing. Her leadership made staff overcome hardship.

Staff, the hidden hero of GAIC-MUN undertook physical stuffs and urged all members in the house to promote efficiency. If not for staffs' hard work, the conference couldn't have been proceeded efficiently. Appreciating staffs' hard work, enjoy the rest time at GAIC-MUN!

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More Agendas need to be argued...

2016 GAIC-MUN members discussed SDG, for the Sustainable Development GAIC-MUN. Various topics were treated through the activity. The chart below shows the agenda of each organization.

2016 GAIC-MUN Agenda

SC: The issue of social media weaponization & Ways to peacefully settle territorial disputes over underwater resources

ECOSOC: Ways to provide financial aid for refugees & ensuring productive and full employment of youth

GA: Preventing ISIS recruitments of civilians & Removing legal measures and barriers that restrict women's rights

UNDP: Developing sustainable cities to deal with urbanization & Eradicating poverty and securing access to food and clean water

UNHRC: Ensuring safety and well-being of North Korea defectors & Curbing the exploitation of children in labor force

UNICEF: Ways to ensure education for Syrian refugees & Stopping the recruitment of child soldiers

However, in the status quo, there are more problems that should be solved quickly to protect citizens in the world. We prepared some agendas that are now being issue.

Government's support for essential-goods are needed

There was a poor girl who was suffering from extreme poverty in Korea. As she grew older, she started menstruation but didn't have enough money to buy a sanitary pad. So she wasn't able to go to school but only had to lie on the bed using a bath towel to hold up the blood. This incident points out the flaw of government's not supporting essential goods for free. Should the opportunity of education be taken from teenagers by poverty? Government's support for essential-goods is urgently needed and this deserves to be debated by delegates from UN committees.

Eradicating the illegality and corruption

There are a lot of crimes, especially toward the kids, such as rape. However, despite these crimes, some countries still have weak penalty by law. Korean movie called <Dogani> deals with the problem of sexual assault toward kids, and points out the weakness of the penalty by law. Also, the movie shows the illegality and corruption between the criminal and judicial officer. The illegality and corruption is not just a problem of Korea, but a problem for entire nations. To prevent teenagers and kids from being exposed to hazard society, UN committees should do their best and come forward to eradicate the illegality and strengthen the punishments.

Nuclear Problems

By reminding of Fukushima radioactive explosion and Chernobyl accident, all you might know how vast the nuclear damage is. However, nuclear problems haven't solved apparently yet and still being argued. Nuclear helps us to produce energy quickly without harming environment much less, and thanks to it, we are now able to look inside our body through X-ray and diagnose our condition. Nevertheless, we are struggling with the way of disposing used nuclear energy, and should shake with anxiety, since we can't predict when the nuclear will explode. Nuclear problem is not a minor thing. We should try to cooperate with other countries and recover together. Therefore, nuclear problems can be one of the most important agendas too.

For sustainable development in the world, future GAIC-MUN members will participate and have a debate continuously. Wish luck and may the world can achieve the dream of sustainable development.

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Wrapping up the Session A at SC

On Day 2, the session A at the Security Council of GAIC-MUN finally came to an end. The Session was held under the agenda: "The Weaponization of Social Media" We, at the Press corps interviewed two main actresses of the committee. Here are some lively responses from Philippines and Russia.



[The Delegate of Philippines]

1. Would you briefly introduce your country's stance?

The other team wants coercive education exerted by government. On the other hand, our team wants the educational part to be optional. When it comes to the restriction part, we insist that it should be mandatory, and we think we have to force the government. The Security Council has the only organization to be given the power to force someone to do so. In an organizational dimension, it could be easy, but when cooperating with the government, it could be hard to just force them. So, we are still coping with it. Next is the restriction part. We think compulsory restriction should be required.

2. Can you tell us about your country's solutions mentioned in Session A?

We don't want to force the government or schools to educate students in order to make them hate IS. Instead, we are going to upload lectures, videos or webtoons on the website. We think that's

part of the online role. And it's not official, but in my opinion, I want to recommend one more. Off-line education. I want to send some lecturers around the world to convince. That's for an education part. We are going to ban Youtube, Twitter, Facebook accounts concerning the ISIS. In that case, it's kind of complicated



3. What did you learn from the 3rd GAIC-MUN, and what lessons would you want to learn from the remaining days at Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages?

What I learned is that I should be careful with my opinion, because it influences everything. And I think it is important to focus on the big topics, not over-focusing on the details, usually the minor ones. And the chair focused on things that we didn't notice. I didn't realize until she told us. She really did a good job as a chair. She always corrects us when we get in the wrong routine.

[The Delegate of Russia]

1. Would you briefly introduce your country's stance?

My stance in this session A is that our country is not really exposed to social media weaponization, but Russia sees that it's important to make some restrictions. Right now, Russia's Facebook page is actually restricting the contents or deleting accounts, like the ones that are related to ISIS. But other countries, well, this is just Russia's opinion, only think about what they should do and never put them in actions. Even though Russia is not directly related to this issue on the current state, we put our notions into action. I really hope that other nations follow our steps as well.

2. Who do you think is the best delegate in this session and why do you think so?

Oh my god, it's a tough question. I believe that the delegate of ROK did really well. She had many good ideas, and actively engaged through this whole session. Oh, she was really good at criticizing. Not only on the opposite side, but also criticized our opinions. She helped our team improve our ideas and build up on our stance. And... I'm not sure if it's okay to say this but I liked her use of English. I guess she is one of the best delegate with the sharpest skill in criticizing.

3. What do you think should be improved in the flow of the debate?

Definitely, time management. As you saw, while we were dealing with the first agenda, delegates kept on trying to make amendments and it definitely slowed the whole process, and then the chair asked us to speed up, and it went way too speedy than it should have.

If we had divided the time well, I guess we could have had more specified resolution. I hope we can manage time effectively in the session B.

4. What did you learn from this third GAIC-MUN, and what lessons would you like to learn from the remaining days at Gyeonggi Academy of Foreign Languages?

Personally, I am not that good at speaking. I didn't really have any confidence to speak out in front of others because I only read the textbooks, and so I thought 'Can I really talk?' but through this third GAIC-MUN what I learned is that it's best to just spit out what you have in mind. That way you can find yourself more eased and can learn more from it. Oh, and one more, this MUN really helped me with improving the skill of finding the flaws in the statement. What I hope is that... throughout the remaining days I wish to keep on developing what I had previously learned.

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Another Call from SC to Settle the Yours-Or-Mine Problem

Enabling people to see things that once could never be seen, technology has facilitated territorial disputes. Invisible and virtual boundaries that have been drawn on the sea symbolize the line between natural resources. Indeed, a nation's economy is built on natural resources, while its security stems from its geological structure and location at the same time. All of those can be condensed into a single word 'territory', and depending on the territory, the progress of the development conducted by the nations certainly differs. That's the reason why all the nations are so sensitive about territorial disputes.

Since the 3rd GAIC-MUN is held under the main theme 'Sustainable development', territorial disputes would be the best topic for the Security Council to deal with. In the afternoon of the Day 2 at GAIC-MUN, SC's Session B kicked off under the agenda concerning "Ways to peacefully settle territorial disputes over underwater resources".

From whether the United Nations Security Council should deal with the agenda to under which criterion 'the controversial territories' should be allotted, the delegates at the Security Council showed distinct stances. Some of the delegates were dubious about the existence of the justice in the ICJ, so-called International Court of Justice. The delegate of India admitted that certain nations with overwhelming military and economic authority can possibly cast its power over ICJ. With Japan's delegate arguing that the disputes should be limited to only the involved countries' affair, India hopes the problem could be dealt during the session.

During the conference, there was another opposition between the methods to stabilize the territorial conflicts. While France and India insists that the United Nations should use peaceful means, China's delegate seemed to be against the issue, urging that the disputes should be solved through compulsory actions.

Sparkling the debate was the arguments toward the criterion that

should be considered to settle the territorial disharmony between the nations. Most of the delegates seemed to know the significance cast on evidences based on scientific researches around the region, however, as the Russian delegate mentioned, the frigid temperature interrupts the probability to conduct the researches in extreme conditioned venues such as the Arctic and the Antarctic areas. The contrast of the national stances was shown in the discussion regarding 'the historical proofs' that can be utilized to claim the rights over the area. While China puts stronger emphasis on the historical clues than that on the international laws (even more than the 200 nautical mile regulation), other countries, including the Philippines, which says the universal standards should be ahead of all, firmly believe that the international laws should be prioritized.



Throughout the last session, the countries have showed steep contrast in their point of view. Nevertheless, the Press believes that all the delegates' full knowledge of the Council's final objective to a sheer maintenance of peace was shown in their passionate opening speeches and following discussions. As technology continuously, and endlessly (or sometimes excessively) progresses, the agenda in this session is something that shall not be neglected in any aspects, to say nothing of the 'Sustainable development'.

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Successful Improvements Compared to Day 1[GA]

As day 2 of GAIC-MUN has started, the conference progressed to session A3, B1, B2 and B3. While the delegates debated about the resolution of agenda A and opened a new conference debating about a new agenda; agenda B, the press could recognize several differences compared to day 1.

First, the conference seemed to be in more adjust than the previous sessions. At first, since the conference has opened at 9 a.m., delegates, chairs and secretariats seemed quite weary due to their writing down the resolutions and working on their role. However, as the session started in earnest, delegates started to progress with living discussions. They seemed much more ordered with their assertions compared to day 1 with reasonable grounds. In addition, since the delegates wrote their resolutions in the lobbying session of day 1, they made a debate on the resolutions they have

written. Contrary to day 1, which delegates mostly talked about numerous topics and subjects, and they could finish up looking for a fruitful resolution as an efficient solution for the motion. What is more, chairs made much smoother progress than day 1 during all sessions, which helped the delegates to reach to a successful resolution. Also significantly, the air conditioner system has become better, which made the conference room much more pleasant for a lively debate.



There were also differences in the progress of the duties of the press. Since the journalists have published the first "The Delegation", which all delegates could read about day 1, the press allocated the articles to write for day 2 and this ended to a more organized paper for the GAIC-MUN. The biggest difference of the press is that the intern journalists started to draw up the articles. On day 1, the intern journalists have been trained about how and what to write as a journalist of 'The Delegation'. Though, on day 2, they started to witness the conferences and show their opinions of each session and the whole GAIC-MUN.

Considering all the differences of the GAIC-MUN between day 1 and day 2, the GAIC has advanced overall, all regarding the conference, paper, etc. Thanks to all participants, it seems that the means of GAIC, working together to maintain international peace and security and improving international relationships, has been achieved. The press wishes everyone to enjoy the last day, the last session, and the whole conference to come to a successful close.

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New resolution, New Agenda[ECOSOC]

ECOSOC members have discussed about the ways to provide monetary aids to refugees and the way to ensure the productive and full employment for youth, and for today new resolutions for overcoming the refugee problem have been mentioned. One of the most effective solutions was making a credit card system for the refugees(RWC), so that they can buy whatever they want. However, this solution was also controversial. Let's see how the attitude between the delegates differed.

Delegates from Russia and the USA actively supported to making the credit card for the refugees. According to the delegates, it is true that UN is providing supplies, such as food, water and the camp. However, camp is just a temporary solution, and refugees may have

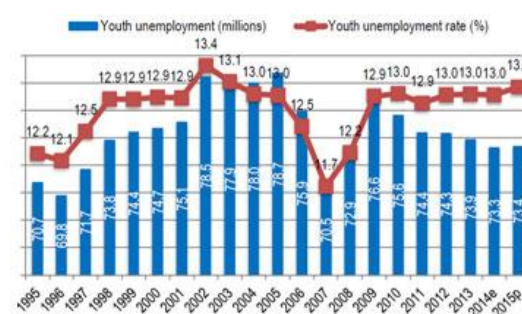
to wander to have proper settlement again. They pointed that credit card make it possible to count how many the refugees are, and can recognize the movement of them to prevent terrorism and crime. Also, since no professional doctor and medical expert are affiliated to UN, credit cards surely will help them to choose their own cure and medical system.

On the other hand, the delegate from China minded using debit card for several reasons, referring it to "The ineffective." China said that debit card is unnecessary since it is made just for them and refugees don't have enough facilities and shops to use the card. Also, he said that little money from the card cannot effectively ensure refugees' freedom. Delegate from Italy pointed out that money provided by the credit card might be used in black-market dealing, such as drugs and weapons. New Zealand's delegate strongly insisted that the costs needed to perform and maintain this policy might be burdensome for the governments.

Finally, all the delegates came to the amendment and negotiation. Instead of refutation, they had a debate about collecting and probing information of the refugees. It is true that people are still afraid of refugees, since terrorism related to ISIS has been worsened. Not only the terror and war but to see in the long term, refugees problem can cause xenophobia and discrimination. So, all the delegates agreed that nations should collect the information of the refugees and ensure the safety to their citizens, by collecting DNA, fingerprints, and database from Syria.

Things improved compared to the previous conference is that all the delegates made a big effort to search their countries' situation, and instead of disputing and refuting each other, all the delegates tried their best to negotiate and recover each other's resolution with suitable amendments. Through this procedure, they were able to reach the best resolution to solve the problem of refugee.

Still, however, plenty of economic and social problems still exist, and they are becoming worse and worse. From those, as you can see through the graph, youth are



suffering from unemployment seriously. According to the statistics, the youth unemployment rate is much more high and serious compared to normal unemployment. Among EU countries, Greece recorded the highest youth unemployment rate and Spain followed the next, and the average of the youth unemployment was about 23.7%.

Then, what are some reasons to the dramatically increasing youth unemployment rate? The representative of Italy pointed out the regional and gender discrimination as one of the reason, and the Russia insisted that technological development lead to the shortage of human's job places.

To overcome this serious problem, all the representatives agreed that 'collaboration' would be the best solution to solve the serious youth unemployment. The delegate from Australia emphasized the

importance of starting their own small business like Steve Jobs to decrease the rate would help youth to think out an innovate and creative idea. However, the idea was pointed by the delegate from the USA that Steve Jobs is the rare case, but not potential. Another possible resolution from Syria suggested that government should provide a system and control that let youth show their abilities. Russia preferred to the idea that government should less emphasize the minimum wage, while China, who always had logic idea, strongly claimed that helping youth to learn the skills for the labors would help to reduce the rate of youth unemployment, refuting the idea of Russia that creating the organization that takes charge of the process of putting less emphasis might be dangerous, regarding the situation in China.



To generalize the total resolution, the elder, or someone who have worked for the firm for a long time will have to retire to give a cherish chance of job for youth. For the elder, financial support will be provided to make positive cycle. To maintain the cycle, youth may have to try themselves to learn more skills and pay additional tax to ensure the elder's later life and make the connecting between the nations. Developed country will have to enlarge the corporate or make new organizations to make more job places for youth, while developing country will try their best to train their youth and teenagers to learn high-quality jobs and build their own infrastructure. he representative from USA insisted that though he USA, the most proper example of the developed country, don't have the authority to change their tax system, they will try hard to strengthen the hiring system. Above this, active investment toward the developing country and ensuring the increase of the percentage of youth employment were other solutions too.

All the ECOSOC members, including press and delegates, discussed about the way to provide financial aids to refugees and to ensure productive and full employment for youth. On the basis of the experience through the first day of MUN activity(08.12), all the delegates claimed their opinions clearly and integrated their resolutions into one with successive negotiation. We hope these men of talent will show their ability to resolve other global problems again in GAIC-MUN next year!

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Eradicating Poverty; securing access to food and water [UNDP]

Delegates from the UNDP committee decided to debate about eradicating poverty and securing access to food and water. They were assigned to take an economic and regional approach to this

agenda and also came up with the roles of affluent nations to even out the distribution of wealth. Besides the ongoing debate from the UNDP committee, this article will mainly focus on the cause and effects of this topic.

Securing access to food and water source is one of the major issues that the world aims to solve as they are part of the UN Millennium Development Goals. The World Bank estimates that we will need to produce about 50 per cent more food by 2050 to feed a population of nine billion people. Moreover, nearly one-third of the world's populations are living under circumstance of water shortage, resulting in poverty and low standards of living. Because of the correlation between these sources, this ongoing vicious cycle affects those who are suffering from poverty.

In the status quo, there is an unequal or uneven distribution amongst these sources in economic and environmental areas. Looking at the economic aspects, the transaction/commerce process itself is very opaque where there were numerous incidents of food supplies not arriving to the needed nations. In addition, many felt that it was a mean for multinational corporations to impose monopoly on crops and maximize their profits. Developing nations are usually obliged to negotiate with the national subsidiary of the multinational corporation in their country. In other words, the multinational corporations are willing to negotiate terms only on the basis of the domestic wage standards, which is below those in the parent company's country. Moreover, undeveloped and rural areas suffer from insufficient water and food because they cannot afford to repair their weak pipes, canals and buy a stronger one that can transfer water.

There are also nations that inherently have certain climate conditions. Regions like the Sahel, sub-Saharan Africa, India, and other dry regions suffer from extreme droughts and agriculture failures. Moreover, climate change is one of the main causes of deficient food and water source. In 2008, a disastrous deluge hit one of America's states, Iowa, and increased the price of maize in America by 10 percent. To add on, Queensland, also known as Australia's 'sunshine state', went through severe drought in 2007. Because of this climate change, the production amount of milk in Australia affected the milk market of Asia as a whole. There are other factors that contribute toward deficiency of food and water such as loss of soil, water warfare, augmentation of population consuming meat, usage of bio- fuel and industrial breeding system.



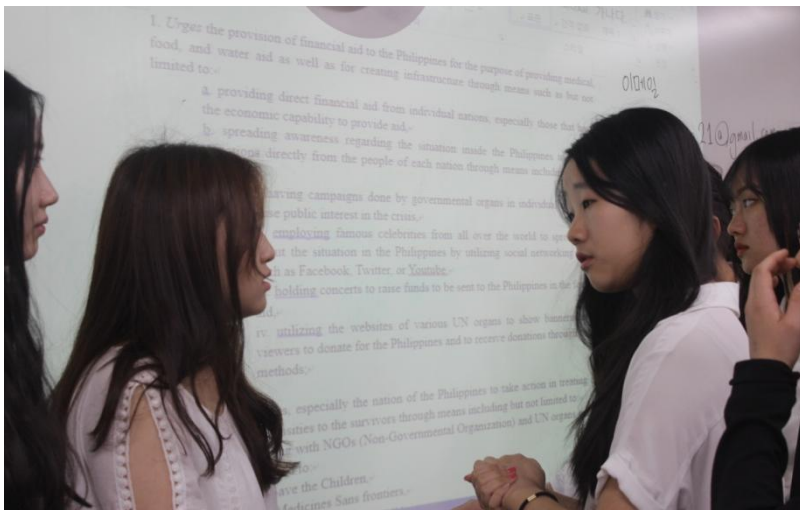
While there are many factors contributing to the problem, there seems to be a small number of solutions that are feasible to deal with the problems. GM, Genetic Modification may be part of the solution where it remains a highly contentious topic of debate. GM can potentially create crops that are drought resistant and are environmentally friendly while others opposing to the proliferation of GM state that the effects of GM food on human body has not been proven clearly. Opinions about GM differ around the world where almost half of all the crops grown in US are GM, while the widespread opposition in Europe has virtually no GM crops grown in there.

In order to come up with an applicable solution for the ongoing problem, multinational corporations first need to have regulations within their policies to not be in the monopoly state. Furthermore, nations and individuals should not only consider about the long-term solutions, but they should also provide aid during emergency shortages to the imminent nations. Nations should moreover corporate with each other constantly and provide a transparent analyzing system shared across globally.

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Seeing This Conference in Two Ways [UNICEF]

GAIC MUN conference is now meeting in Gyeonggi foreign language high school. About 200 of high and middle school students are participating in the conference. First day, many participants displayed active attitude while some participants showed their cuteness in their committees. And many staff members struggled to keep the ball in the air. So, are these participants satisfying with this conference? Why this conference is held? What effort staffs are doing for participants in the back stage? Are there any improvement point compare to the first day? Refer to the secretary general, the purpose of this conference is encouraging Korean students to interact better with other foreigners by paying attention to international issues. So, is this purpose accomplished during these two days?



The people who look at the big picture of delegates and observe them deliberately are chairs. In order to know delegates objectively

and specifically, we need to listen to their voice. As to middle school student delegates, chairs mentioned that they are very good at English comparing to the previous middle school student. Actually that is true. Middle school student delegates are showing their good at English, and cuteness additionally. As to all delegates, they said that delegate who participates in debate actively, trying to get the floor, attract their attentions. The delegates improved compared to yesterday on the point that they comprehended the procedure more accurately, so that the contents could be better than the first day.

As we looked at objective perspective, let's look through *subjective* side.

First interviewee (delegate) said that he could perceive other countries perspective thanks to this conference, and he gained confidence to speak aloud in front of many people. Second interviewee (delegate) said that his English skill is seemed to be developed. Third interviewee (delegate) said that although he is a student, he could debate about national issues and contemplate possible solution thanks to this conference. And he is going to make being interested in global issues a way of life. According to these interviews, majority of delegates feel very positive on the conference's effect.

In these two points (objective and subjective), purpose of the conference is accomplished. Participants feel that their view of global is widened, and chairs said delegates are developing. Then, aren't there any problems in committee?

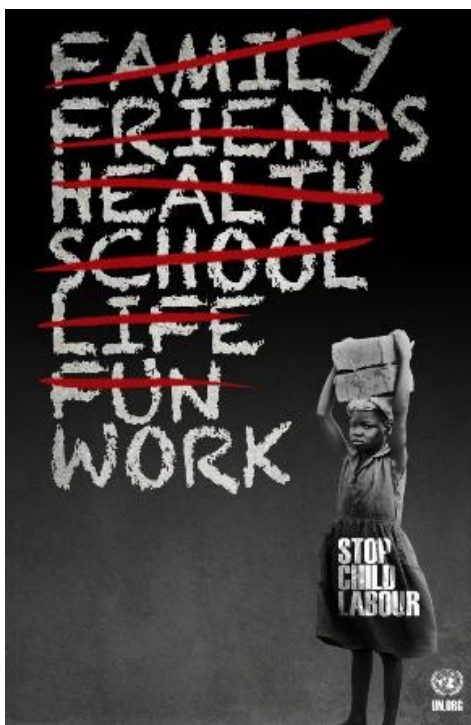


Things to remember: Behind all the committee's debate procedure, there are staff and secretariats. Though they are not the main of this conference, their existence is indispensable. Secretariats are separated in few departments and manage the whole conference. One of the departments of secretariats is staff. Staffs are disposed in each committee, helping note-passing and checking if there is anything inconvenience in the conference. The difficulties staff had are, for one thing, managing a lot of people in MUN. Since there are so many people in MUN, it took a long time to prepare this conference. Moreover, since debating time is quite long, they have to stand during that time. One of the staff members said that he volunteered because he wanted to help other people by sacrifice himself for them. Although focusing on the debate is good, delegates must remember and appreciate for volunteer of secretaries and staff.

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Can you blamelessly use a product made by tiny hands? : UNHRC- Curbing the child labor

The 2016 GAIC entered Day 2. The delegates of UNHRC finalized the first agenda successfully, and they passed to the next one in second day. Before we investigate the next agenda, let's backtrack to the first one. In session A, finally, the delegates had a resolution for North Korean defectors. The resolutions were narrowed down to a resolution. Moreover, there were some amendments to improve original resolution. That was building migrant base, a notion of school. North Korean defectors were educated about basic notion of democracy to adapt well in society that they newly experience.



Recently, throughout the world, about 215 million children work, many full-time. They do not go to school and do not get education. Also they have little or no time to play. Many do not receive proper care and food. They are denied the chance to be children. More than half of them are exposed to the worst situations of child labour such as work in harsh and inadequate environments, slavery, or even sexual forms of forced labour, illicit

activities including drug. According to the 2002 Global Report, the vast majority of children's work is concentrated on the agricultural factor and that the informal economy harbours most child labour across all economic factors. In developing countries, it could be difficult to take a job. Because of low income, members of family including children should work to earn a living. Above this, children soldiers and natural disasters can be the causes. Thus poverty and child labour is inextricable. However, poverty is not the only factor in child labor and cannot justify all types of employment and servitude. Although child labor has been substantially eliminated, it still poses a problem in a few areas of the economy and remains in undeveloped country. Juan Somavia, ILO Director-General mentioned "No to child labour is our stance. Yet 215 million are in child labour as a matter of survival. A world without child labour is possible with the right priorities and policies: quality education, opportunities for young people, decent work for parents, a basic social protection floor for all."

In 2016 GAIC MUN, UNHRC committee also handled this issue. Agenda was curbing the exploitation of children in labor force. They are going to determine what resolution to carry out like session A. They combined their opinions to help children who were

taken their labor. But the delegates had two ways for the resolution. Group A claimed financial aids for them, since the poverty is main cause for incurring child labor. With plenty of financial aids, Group A claimed that they should build some schools to educate children, who were deprived of education. It will cause growth themselves with economically, too. From previous example of Republic of Korea(ROK)that underwent economical recovery in 20th century, Group A posed the resolution of financial aids. Group B supported the way of raising awareness. One delegate referred to the 'Ice bucket challenge' for instance. Group B expects to induce some reinforcement of laws to reduce child labor. They claimed to adopt Fair Trade or legal helps. Besides, they adopt the way of selling symbolizing items like the company 'Fruit Of Love'. By implementing these processes, they'll spread the present conditions of child labor.



June 12th is a World Day Against Child Labour. The day is sanctioned as a holiday by an International Labour Organization (ILO), first launched in 2002 aiming to raise awareness and activism to prevent child labour. Child labor is preventable, not inevitable. We believe that effective action against child labor requires children to be placed squarely at the centre of programmes designed to protect children's rights. And last, can you blamelessly use the product made by tiny hands?

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