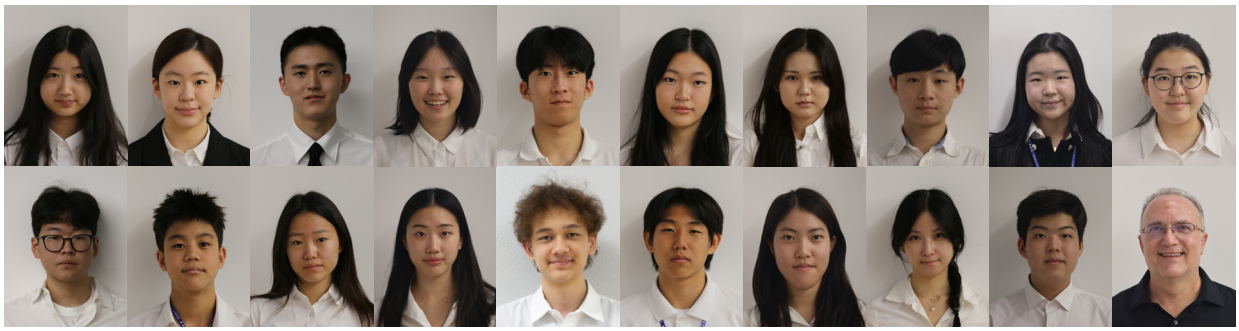
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LETTER FROM THE EIC

Honorable delegates, chairs, advisors, and guests,

It is with great privilege to serve as the Editor-in-Chief of Seoulite, the official press publication of SEOMUN for over a decade. I would like to congratulate delegates and chairs for tackling the most urgent and complex issues of our time in an ever-divisive world, as well as to the organizers for setting up the means to facilitate productive discourse. By simulating the workings of a UN conference, the dialogue within the event paves the way for future global leaders to envision and craft solutions for a better future.

This year's theme, "Voices for Tomorrow," invites us to reflect on the power of communication, empathy, and conviction in shaping the future we wish to inherit. In a world where polarization increasingly drowns out reason, it is ever more imperative that our generation uses words as instruments of change rather than weapons of division. "Voices for Tomorrow" is a reminder that progress begins with the courage to speak truth with compassion, and the willingness to lend an ear to those who are often left out of the conversation.

Journalism is the means of sharing this with the wider population, and Seoulite strives to capture the courage, commitment, and productive conversations of delegates. Through the four issues we will publish throughout the conference, we hope to remind everyone that, as divided and challenging our world may seem, we have already come so far thanks to the work and conversations of those willing to work for a better world.

I also kindly ask all delegates and chairs to keep in mind two things:

First, please check out our website (https://populationme.com/seoulite), which contains past SEOMUN issues and the daily issues that will be uploaded for this year's conference! Our publication team has curated a variety of content that ranges from serious committee debates to more lighthearted topics, such as delegates' favorite hobbies!

Second, if a press member approaches you for a photo or interview, please spare a few minutes. We aim to keep our interactions non-intrusive, but please be mindful that, if we do take more than a few minutes, we are simply just trying to capture the essence of the SEOMUN experience. Also, we welcome your candid and personal opinions!

I wish all delegates the best of luck, and may this conference inspire you to serve for the betterment of our tomorrow.

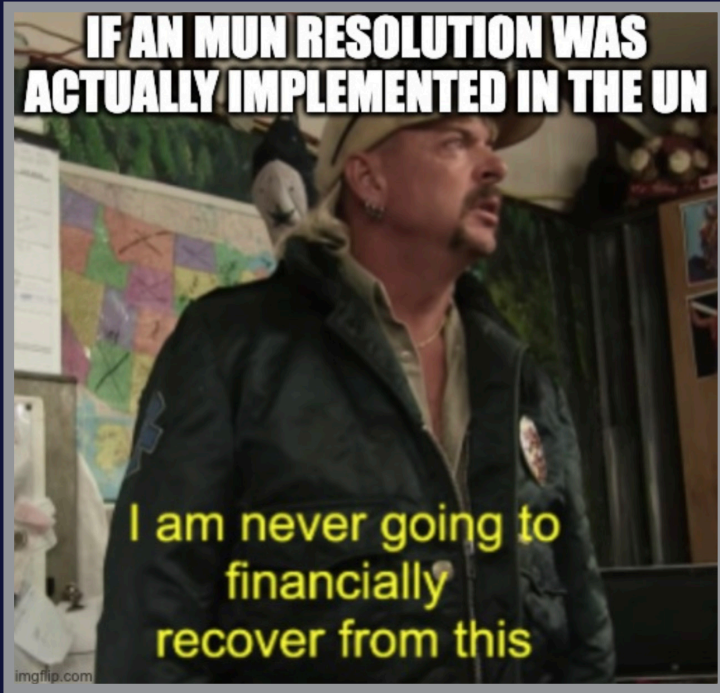
Sean Kim
Editor-in-Chief



Layout by **Aidan Hong**
Written by **Sean Kim**

STUFF DELEGATES SAY

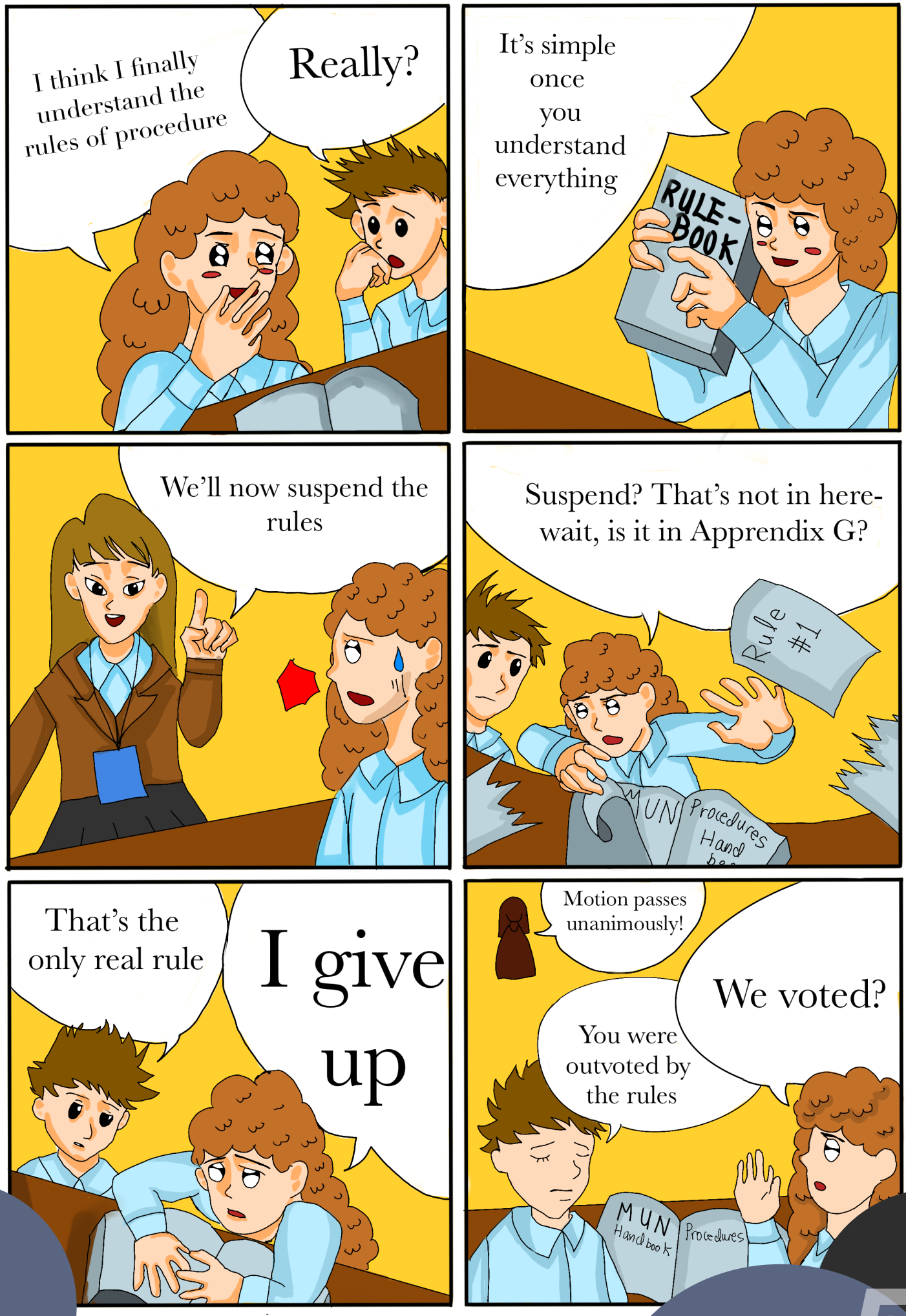








Layout by **Aidan Hong**
Photo by **Grace Lee**



Layout by **Aidan Hong**
Graphic by **Alina Lee**

HOW DELEGATES USE THEIR SACRED FIFTEEN MINUTES

After long hours of debating, conversing, and raising placards, SEOMUN XXVIII delegates are given a brief moment of relaxation during their sacred fifteen minutes of freedom. During these breaks, each delegate spends the time given in various unique ways. Among these include: eating, going over work, and most notably, building meaningful friendships.

Almost immediately after the chairs announce that the break has started, the once orderly committee rooms erupt into flurries of movement as delegates stretch, chat, or rush in search of caffeine or fresh air. While many would assume that the breaks consist mainly of taking time to catch one's breath or reviewing resolutions, many delegates also enjoy taking the time to engage in casual conversation with delegates from their communities and other committees. The hallways are filled with laughter and chatter as friendships are formed across nations and committees.

"During break, a lot of the other chairs and delegates from my school are usually on break as well, so I like to catch up with them," Yuna Seung, President of CSW, said. "I also like to make sure to get closer with those in my committee as well as delegates from other committees. We sometimes discuss stuff relating to MUN, but it's mostly casual conversations."

As conversations continue, the length of break also becomes a topic of discussion. While for some,the fifteen minutes feel like a luxury, a for others, however, fifteen minutes feel brief, and does not allow for enough time to reset before reentering formal debate.

"The break sometimes ranges from fifteen minutes to even ten, and I noticed that there sometimes was a



rush when getting from one place to another," Minjae You, delegate of South Korea, said. "It's exciting but also a bit overwhelming sometimes, with everyone moving in different directions. But by the end of it, I always end up feeling more energized for the next debate." Despite some mixed opinions, one sentiment remains consistent: the break allows for moments of connection.

Delegates from abroad enjoy discussing stories from their own country, allowing for a moment of a shared understanding as they share their individual cultures. Whether it's through the exchange of MUN stories or snacks, each delegate finds their own method of spending their break. "It's my first conference, but I think I usually like to wander around and see what other committees are doing, sometimes talking to people I know," Soomin Ryu, delegate of Canada in ECOSOC, said. "Even in the middle of the horde of people, these small talks or greetings make the break worth it."





Written by **Yeseo Lee**
Layout by **Raisen Qi**
Photo by **Yuna Ahn**

GA1 IMPLEMENTS GUIDELINES TO PREVENT MISUSE OF TECHNOLOGY

As the second day of SEOMUN began, the delegates of the General Assembly (GA1) opened a second round of debate regarding rules and regulations for synthetic biology, cyber warfare, and nuclear warfare. After drafting initial resolutions on the first day, the delegates got to work on setting realistic regulations for each topic. The debate regarding synthetic biology was primarily focused on how the rapid advancement of technology and science could be harmful or beneficial for each country and for the UN in general. Delegates argued that although synthetic biology could allow for the development of new medicine, it could also be used as a weapon, such as biological weapons that could be targeted towards Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs). The resolution for this agenda was focused on promoting synthetic biology for peaceful and equitable purpos-



es while setting international policies to ensure the correct use of science and technology. The delegates highlighted the importance of promoting education for these topics, and helping developing nations. "Our resolution is mainly about synthetic biology, focusing on funding, investments, monitoring, and regulations," Anna Shi, delegate of Brazil, said. "It also addresses education, innovation, and ensuring safety as well as health. For this resolution, I see no flaws or amendments that should be implemented because most delegates already voted for this resolution." Regarding cyber warfare, delegates also discussed key regulations and amendments to establish clear rules for enhancing cyber protection. Delegates mentioned implementing international rules that resemble the treaties for nuclear weapons, which could be implemented as potential safety measures. They proposed efficient, effective, and modern frameworks for the code of conduct, such as a confidence measure. One of the delegates brought up making reforms to the currently existing frameworks instead of creating an entirely new one. However, the delegates came to a general consensus that the reforms would not lead to substantial change; therefore, it would be more practical to create a new code of conduct. "So we wanted to build a confidence measure so we can lower the level of misinterpretation and unintended escalation of cyber workers," Morgan Park, delegate of Iran, said. "We also want to establish a global summit where members can discuss potential steps on reinforcing cybersecurity and develop restraints for ethical usage. The funding is going to stem from developed countries that are willing to work towards global collaboration and also international organizations such as the UN and World Bank." Nuclear warfare was another topic heavily discussed among many delegates. On day one, the delegates mentioned the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), an international agreement that stops the spread of nuclear weapons. The idea was brought back up by delegates who questioned the practicality and effectiveness of these treaties, arguing for more regulations that could ensure that these treaties actually work and that the usage of nuclear weapons is not violated. "Singapore believes that there should be dialogue in disarmament to prevent nuclear wars," Romy Ries, delegate of Singapore, said. "This can be done by being transparent and having trust; nations can ensure that technology or nuclear weapons are not used as a threat. However, it is important to note that achieving this is such a complicated topic. To have true global transparency and prevent nuclear escalation, trust and dialogue among nations is a key factor."



Written by **Grace Kim**
Layout by **Raisen Qi**
Photo by **Lauren Lee**



GA2
SEEKS GLOBAL COOPERATION

On the second day of SEOMUN XXVIII, the General Assembly 2 (GA2) carried forward its debates on the ongoing China-US trade war and the prevention of automation-driven unemployment and job displacement. Delegates engaged in discussions surrounding nuclear weapons reduction, arms control, and strategies to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction, with many delegates stressing their hope to maintain peace.

As debates unfolded, delegates began combining their ideas into a resolution that addresses both national security and humanitarian concerns. The committee also sought ways to enhance and improve transparency and accountability through rigorous monitoring and collaboration.

"We're not primarily focused on international security issues like terrorism," Daniel Oh, delegate of Japan, said. "Instead, our goal is to build bridges rather than blocs, fostering dialogue and cooperation between nations to find mutually beneficial solutions while maintaining economic stability and promoting peaceful international relations."

Delegates then turned their attention to the process of drafting the resolution itself. Through active debate and points of information, they sought to incorporate the perspectives of as many nations as possible. While differences in opinion occasionally led to tensions, many delegates said that these discussions helped strengthen the resolution, ensuring it would reflect a careful balance between competing interests and offer practical solutions for maintaining global stability.

"All delegates have been working together very collaboratively to ensure we create the best possible resolution," Daniel Jung, delegate of Israel, said. "We've been actively engaging through points of information and debates. We are also exchanging ideas and perspectives from different delegations. While there have been disagreements along the way, these discussions have been extremely productive, allowing us to refine our proposals and develop stronger, more balanced resolutions that reflect a wide range of viewpoints and priorities."

Despite these collaborative efforts among the delegates, the issue of national sovereignty remained a key point of negotiation. Delegates were aware that overly prescriptive language could provoke resistance from nations concerned about their autonomy. To address this, the committee carefully crafted wording that encouraged compliance while respecting each country's sovereignty.

"We did face some challenges regarding sovereignty issues," Aiden Ohri, delegate of Russia, said. "To address these concerns, we carefully adjusted our language, using terms like 'encouraging' instead of 'urging' to ensure that our resolutions respect national sovereignty. Additionally, we worked on rewording various clauses to make them clearer, more precise, and inclusive for all countries, aiming to create agreements that foster cooperation while honoring each nation's autonomy."

As the session continued, GA2 delegates remained focused on creating a resolution that not only addressed immediate security and economic concerns but also promoted long-term international cooperation among the states. By carefully balancing national interests with shared global priorities, the committee aimed to produce a resolution that was both practical and inclusive. Looking ahead to Day 3, delegates plan to refine the main clauses, finalize on sovereignty issues, and work toward a resolution draft ready for formal voting.

Written by **Michael Jang**
Layout by **Winston Lee**
Photo by **Raisen Qi**

ECOSOC FINE-TUNES IDP SUPPORT POLICES

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) collaborated to refine solutions to the dire issue of the economic instability and lack of opportunities that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) face. Continuing to work at the difficult task of balancing the unequal capacities of nations to provide economic services and political stability for IDPs, ECOSOC delegates extended their discussion of the applicability of different solutions to improving the situation of IDPs globally.

Internal displacement is a deeply divisive issue in diplomatic efforts due to its definition as the result of a government's abandonment or lack of ability to provide for its people. In their search for solutions for the situation of IDPs, ECOSOC delegates worked to create economic and financial measures that could create structural improvements worldwide for IDPs, while not infringing on the sovereignty of their primary governments. Delegates agreed on the implementation of a multifaceted approach leveraging collaborations at the international and national levels between governments, NGOs, and companies. Solutions included Public Private Partnerships, a Global Partnership for Economic Resilience of IDPs, and targeted expansion of access to transportation, healthcare, education, and legal services held by IDPs.

"Our block is trying to address the issue of IDPs having fewer work opportunities, so we added diverse clauses about finance, economics, and corporate nature for them to access work easily and be able to fend for themselves," Annabelle Lee, delegate of Australia, said. "For example, one of the later clauses was modeled after Pakistan's report, which generated millions of dollars of revenue and helped their economy flourish, as well as helped IDPs. A good solution shouldn't be exclusive to one country, but should also be accessible to every other country."

While the resolution made major strides by introducing regional collaborations to better coordinate resources for the employment and settling of IDPs, delegates drew attention to the need to expand innovation and implementation of IDP support programs worldwide, as well as to more efficiently distribute resources. Several amendments were proposed to add measures to expand knowledge-sharing and increased coordination between IGOs to the resolution, which were finally included with the addition of clause 3.a.iv. (to introduce strong coordination frameworks between regions) by the delegate of China. Across the committee, delegates introduced fine-tuning changes that incorporated their own nation's perspectives.

"My amendment was about the national sovereignty of information," Kevin Zhao, delegate of Argentina, said. "Because one of the resolution policies was about creating regional databases to collect information on IDPs, making sure the database is secure is very important. For my country's stance, we believe that having the nation in charge of the information would be better than the UN in terms of security, so I'm happy that it passed."

On the other end of the spectrum, members of the bloc that proposed the resolution shaped the course of the debate as they defended against amendments that they perceived as redundant and ineffective uses of resources, drawing upon diverse national situations as well to effectively rebut several amendments during the debate.

"I'm prioritizing efficiency as well as highlighting some major issues that countries like Vietnam could have if certain clauses were passed," Sam Kay, delegate of Vietnam, said. "For example, in Vietnam, we suffer from a lack of mobile data. I believe trying to implement solutions using this technology in regions where it's underdeveloped and in conflict is pointless."



Written by **Lauren Leem**
Layout by **Yuna Ahn**
Photo by **Yuna Ahn**

UNEP ADVANCES POLICIES AND INTERNATIONAL LAWS REGARDING THE WHALING CRISIS

The opening session of the United Nations Environment Programme committee (UNEP) continued with a dynamic discussion on pressing global environmental issues. The three critical global environmental agendas were mitigating the whaling crisis in the Arctic to strengthen international regulations protecting marine biodiversity and Indigenous rights, combating climate injustice in the global waste trade industry, and addressing water scarcity and cross-border water management in Sub-Saharan Africa. Delegates emphasized the importance of international collaboration and the need to find realistic and sustainable solutions to ensure environmental protection while respecting economic and social priorities.

Delegates immediately began discussion on the whale crisis from the previous day. Ethical considerations were the primary focus, with delegates exploring how international cooperation could ensure enforceable regulations that protect both marine life and indigenous practices. Delegates of countries like Norway, Iceland, and Japan emphasized the importance of monitoring and reporting mechanisms, while delegates of China, the United States, and Australia proposed frameworks for research and enforcement. For example, the delegate of China called upon each nation to help research the best ways to stop the whale overfishing crisis.

"Right now, we are just focused on how we can create regulations that actually align with marine life rights and indigenous practices," Hyunjun Yi, delegate of Germany, said. "Also, because certain ocean territories are held by many nations, or internationally, the hardest part is ensuring those countries agree with our policies."

Following the Arctic whaling crisis, delegates turned their attention towards climate injustice in the global waste trade industry, focusing on the disproportionate impact on developing nations. Delegates of Ethiopia and Kenya emphasized the urgency of regulating hazardous waste exports, while delegates of France, the United Kingdom, and Denmark suggested international funding and collaborative research. They believed that putting together a fund where each country contributed at least 0.2 percent of its GDP would be adequate to fund research and development.

"I think the whaling crisis was okay, but now we have to put our focus towards climate injustice. If we can ensure climate justice, which can incorporate the whaling crisis," Jay Garg, delegate of Australia, said. "Our resolution incorporates specific policies and incentives to help out the smaller countries. But I personally think and agree that we need to develop a way to enforce climate policies, instead of maybe just blaming large global companies and corporations."

The delegate of Kenya urgently appealed for the resolution on water scarcity and cross-border water management to be amended. There were some conflicts between developed nations and the African nations that were directly involved in the conflicts because the African countries desired to focus on short term solutions while the more developed countries considered long term solutions.

"Delegates seem extremely invested in the debate as there were multiple motions to extend POIs or motions to extend for and against speech," Stephanie Lee, delegate of Russia, said. "African countries want better water allocations and distributions, but more developed nations are thinking about the long term and emphasize the construction of water infrastructures."



Written by **Doyeon Kim**
Layout by **Winston Lee**
Photo by **Lauren Lee**

UNHCR COLLABORATES TO ENHANCE REFUGEE PROTECTION

As the second day of SEOMUN XXVIII began, the delegates of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) shifted the focus from drafting resolutions to collaborating with one another to identify underlying flaws and issues in the resolution, and make amendments to these issues, attempting to address the three main agendas of this committee. Throughout the session, the delegates confronted three main agendas and the primary struggles faced by refugees worldwide. During the first day of SEOMUN, the delegates had agreed upon creating long-term, sustainable solutions that effectively address the problems directly related to refugees. One of the first topics discussed and debated was focused on maternal and child healthcare, specifically the accessibility of healthcare in refugee camps. The resolution aimed to address corruption, embezzlement, and the mismanagement of funds for healthcare in the UN. The delegate of Russia mentioned that Thailand had only used 15 percent of the funds allocated for maternal and child healthcare correctly, attempting to highlight the presence of corruption within the UN. While most delegates were in favor of this resolution, some questioned the feasibility.

"I think some parts of the resolution are feasible, but some parts simply are not," Jacob Sung, delegate of Bangladesh, said. "For example, the part about using student doctors as main doctors would be feasible. But the part on things like forcing countries to make reports would violate the national sovereignty, and henceforth would not be considered feasible under UN guidelines."
Another topic of discussion was providing equitable access to education and vocational training to refugees. This was one of the topics that was disregarded the most during lobbying time during the first day; however, today, delegates discussed the issues and amendments regarding this topic. While most countries agreed on the method of providing education to refugees, some delegates proposed issues regarding the resolutions drafted, such as cultural and religious barriers.

"Norway, when it comes to refugees, education is one of the top priorities, and is considered very important," Melissa Shan, delegate of Norway, said. "I think it is important to make education accessible to everyone, including all the refugees, but this can be difficult because of culture and religion; some religions do not allow girls to be educated, and some people are unable to speak the same language. So our resolution consisted of integrating the refugees into the host country's curriculum, to make sure it is cost-efficient."

The delegates began to discuss the topic of human trafficking, stressing the importance of setting regulations to ensure that refugees' human rights were not exploited or violated. Countries, especially with a high refugee per capita, proposed multiple preventative measures to significantly reduce human trafficking.
"Lebanon in general has one of the highest refugee populations per capita, so human trafficking is a significant issue within Lebanon," Dharshwana Muralidharan, delegate of Lebanon, said. "And I believe that there have to be more preventative measures, such as education for refugees, on how to identify signs of human trafficking, especially to prevent it."



Written by **Grace Kim**
Layout by **Winston Lee**
Photo by **Lauren Lee**

HRC AMENDS RESOLUTION FOR THE RIGHTS AND WELFARE OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

With steadily rising crises such as rapid population growth, mounting climate change, and income inequality, the trend of migration in Southeast Asia has been increasing at an unprecedented speed. The influx of migrants has raised issues regarding labor migrants, as vulnerabilities such as a lack of legal protection have resulted in grave abuse of migrant workers across the region. On day two of the SEOMUN XXVIII conference, delegates in the Human Rights Council (HRC) addressed these issues to enhance resource accessibility and conditions for migrant workers.

"The UK overall is in support of migrant workers. I didn't think that digital platforms would be feasible for everybody, as this is not something that everyone can afford. So I thought that physical resource offices in rural areas would offer more options to the migrant workers," Grace Meyers, delegate of the United Kingdom, said. "The UK has a lot of connection to this topic because our economy is heavily reliant on migrant workers. By getting different statistics on these issues and hearing real reports in real time, we will be able to support these migrant workers and open up more avenues for them." When considering the topic of migrant workers, it is crucial to consider the resources that the workers have at hand. Considering that the workers' companies or employers will often pay for their housing and electricity bills, migrant workers are financially limited, meaning that digital tools are rarely available to them. Hence, delegations such as the United Kingdom advocated for migrants to have more accessible digital tools, as migrant workers play a key role in their economy.

"So far, the committee has focused on ensuring that each person has equal rights to technology in order to enhance contact and communication," Zoe Greenhalgh, Assistant President of the HRC, said. "That has been a primary focus of the committee. However, they have really focused on the human rights conditions regarding it." Migrant workers, especially those working in informal sectors, face deplorable conditions. Housing and work conditions are unsafe, unsanitary, and even a breach of human dignity. Furthermore, workers, often female, face sexual abuse and suffer from psychological and physical trauma as a result. In consideration of these issues, delegates proposed multiple amendments regarding access to technology and information, which would enable abused migrant workers to seek support organizations or learn more about theirrights.

"We are seeing a lot of amendments in terms of trying to align the resolution with their country's stances, which I really appreciate. A lot of amendments have been constructive amendments in terms of wording issues or alternative solutions," Chloe Oh, president of the HRC, said. "We've also





noticed a lot of delegates who didn't speak at all at first. But then they slowly started creating more speeches and submitting amendments, which initiated debates." Amendments are crucial to the MUN process as they enable delegates to contribute to the resolutions of other blocs. If delegates are able to propose amendments that consider all stakeholders, they can alter the resolution to align with their country's goals. Furthermore, being able to form effective amendments demonstrates comprehension of both the resolution and the topic at hand. The next step for the HRC now is to debate amendments for the resolutions of the remaining agendas.

Written by **Megan Lee**
Layout by **Raisen Qi**
Photo by **Yuna Ahn**

CSTD NAVIGATES THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION IN TECHNOLOGY AND A CLIMATE CHANGE SOLUTION

As climate change has become a pressing issue in contemporary society, confronting it remains a paramount challenge. The rise of technology and artificial intelligence (AI), moreover, has sparked a debate regarding the adequate allocation of technology in order to cleverly navigate between the lines of social security and sovereignty. The delegates of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) discussed multiple approaches to alleviate this matter. More specifically, the delegates discussed the procedures and the extent to which the use of technological transfer and AI should be incorporated in efforts to solve political, social, and climatic issues. The delegates also engaged in a comprehensive discussion regarding the importance of international cooperation to bridge the digital divide between nations and the employment of ethical standards when utilizing AI to foster youth-led innovation and oversight. "To address global diplomacy and decrease tensions around nations, the debate of sovereignty versus national security is essential," Anthony Lim, delegate of Indonesia, said. I believe that those are the two main factors as to why countries constantly have high global tensions. Therefore addressing these issues are paramount when we discuss issues surrounding diplomacy." The focus of the floor's initial discussion revolved around the extent to which technological transfer in developing nations should be allowed. As the use of technology—especially that of AI and mass data collection—had a prolific impact on the shaping of modern politics, there has been a stark split between nations on how to implement this approach. Nations such as Japan and Vietnam advocated for the establishment of a procedure for a sustainable data transfer, and an active global participation. These would include the use of modern technology, using AI to sort the data. In particular, Vietnam and Japan suggested an edited version of clause 8 of the amendment, championing a system of mass data-collection which would be used to gear climatical issues. I believe that a multilateral partnership between nations, and a compact through licence development, or through means of transferring technology will allow for a transition to have adequate infrastructure and technologies," Philip Biliss, delegate of Japan, said. "To confront climate change and various other environmental problems, I believe such measures are important as the mechanism that we've discussed aims to address such."



On the other hand, some nations viewed the establishment of the mass-data system with pessimism, concerned for the infringement of the sovereignty of small, underdeveloped nations, and cautious of the hasty nature of the system. They viewed the lack of specificity and precise procedures on how, when, and what ought to be done in order to execute the process as a critical fault of the new edition of clause 8. "At first, the addition of this new clause about data mechanisms provided by the delegate of Japan, it was certainly a great idea–primarily," Seohyeon Kim, delegate of Egypt, said. "There were a lot of improvements to be made, however, to further mechanize and add detail to this new clause. After further Point of Informations (POI) and amendments, this delegate of Egypt believes that although it was not perfect, there was to a respectable degree improvements were made. However, further revisions and the addition of detailed procedures are necessary. There are also issues revolving around sovereignty and infringement on privacy."



Written by **Alina Lee**
Layout by **Raisen Qi**
Photo by **Lauren Lee**

ONLY IN WHA: THE US AND CHINA STAND AS ONE OVER AI ETHICS IN HEALTHCARE

The World Health Assembly (WHA) commenced its session today by addressing the use of AI in revolutionizing global healthcare and commitment systems. The delegates of the house opened the debate with the resolution submitted by the People's Republic of China and co-submitted by the delegates of Germany, Japan, Spain, the Republic of Korea, and Switzerland.

"In the modern healthcare world, to what degree can we trust human lives with AI? We need to ask ourselves this question seriously before we begin drafting solutions. We have virtually no idea what AI does with our health records, which works like a black box in coding. We know the input, but the output and algorithm are not yet known," Jayden B., President of WHA, said. "As a result, the most interesting amendments I have seen are the ones addressing transparency for AI usage. Clauses that clearly outline what the technology is being used for, which algorithms are being used, and how the patients are affected—they're the important ones."

Furthermore, world leaders are still unsure what might happen if our medical records are mishandled or leaked to the public, since this technology is so new. If AI were ever to turn rogue and use our information for illegal purposes, there is always a risk of biological warfare. For now, the more economically developed nations, such as China and the United States, have been the catalysts in this technological conversion of medicine, as seen through the invention of DeepSeek AI by China or OpenAI by the US.

"The agenda at hand is determining the role of AI in healthcare and understanding the fine line between progress and ethical boundaries. There are multiple ways you can use AI: you can use it to document people's health on a shared platform, or you can also use that same platform to track and trace contamination. Imagine having to do everything manually, including analyzing complex data—like which countries are more affected by illnesses. It's more practical to track via AI; however, this facilitation comes at the price of determining standardized ethical frameworks," Charlotte K., delegate of China, said. "Another issue is data sovereignty: who will manage the data? Personally, I just see this as an extension of national sovereignty."

Most member nations of the committee share China's stance on data sovereignty; they believe that one should be responsible for their own data. Moreover, if the data originates from their own border, they can be accountable for what happens to it. However, most nations agree that data must never fall under the auspices of a single country.

"The US's stance revolves around its focus on 'for the people, by the people.' Especially in a committee like WHA, our resolutions are not about money or sanctions, but on whether or not people's lives can be saved," Jian L., delegate of the US, said. "At first, the US was wary of China's resolution due to the lack of sufficient ethical standpoints, such as allowing medical databases to omit sources, thus compromising the legitimacy of the data. However, what shifted my perspective was China's stance on data sovereignty."

For instance, the resolution allowed individual countries to have their own specific sub-policies. Hypothetically, if the US wanted every medical platform to require electronic consent, then no one could oppose them. This allows countries to do what they believe is right with their own data, even if other countries don't agree. In all circumstances, things could never get too far out of hand, because the international frameworks outlined in the other operative clauses would be applied, thus overseeing the general ethics of AI use. A cooperative Chinese-American alliance like this could only exist in the WHA, where every country is united in its commitment to save human lives.



Written by **Gloria Kim**
Layout by **Danny Gohde**
Photo by **Yuna Ahn**

CSW BALANCES SOVEREIGNTY AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

As delegates of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) jumped back into debate on the effects of economic sanctions on women's employment in Iran, the second day of the conference led to further insights and debate on both fundamental issues and practical solutions to issues of women's rights around the world. Engaging with the issue of women's rights in a historically controversial context, the negotiations between delegates of CSW as they worked to strike a balance between Iran's national autonomy and overarching women's rights showed an enduring commitment to women's freedoms.

Continuing from the previous day, delegates resumed debate on a resolution submitted in collaboration between communist powers and states that have historically struggled with women's rights and clashed with the West, such as Iran and Afghanistan. Its condemnation of the use of sanctions and push to relax punitive measures on Iran, while justified in speech by the appeals of the delegates of Russia and Iran to the economic and humanitarian devastation caused by previous sanctions, was opposed by delegates of nations such as the USA and the UK for its inconsistency with the status quo in Iran, where women have continually been oppressed even during periods of cooperation and relief granted by the UN.

"We pushed heavily on the fact that sanctions are impacting vulnerable people like women and families more than the government as a whole," Sua Bae, delegate of Russia, said. "In order for Iran to act upon issues like women or internal problems, sanctions have to be removed first; it's a prerequisite for effective action."

Woven through the entire debate was the underlying disagreement between delegates over the extent to which practices could be classified as cultural differences or infringements on universal women's rights. While some delegates brought up unpaid care work systems or unique cultural practices that are endemic to each nation, others dismissed these concerns as excuses used by certain states to absolve themselves of their responsibility to guarantee the fundamental rights of their female citizens. This was further complicated by the complex history of unequal power dynamics and conflicts between Western nations and the Global South.

"Absolutely, there [were] some tension between the nations, especially in our committee, where we have a lot of Muslim nations and then also a handful of Western countries," Lila Tau, delegate of Afghanistan, said. "I think sanctions and country sovereignty were places where that tension really came into play."

Despite disagreements on the culpability of Iran and a guarantee for women's rights in the country, as the debate continued, the committee as a whole accepted the resolution's importance and collaborated to introduce amendments to strengthen its impact on women's rights in Iran. The delegate of Palestine's amendment to provide vocational training for Iranian women and the delegate of China's proposal of education and services to support their digital inclusion, which were both introduced in partnership with NGOs, were overwhelmingly passed, demonstrating the committee's united commitment to expanding paths for employment and autonomy for women in Iran in other ways.

"There were a lot of concerns that even if relief was implemented, Iran would not use the funds with the intention of actually benefiting women," Apple Xu, delegate of the UK said. "However, by adding several clauses to promise improvements in the status and employment rates of women in Iran, with or without the lifting of sanctions, the committee managed to pass the resolution at the end of the debate."





Written by **Lauren Leem**
Layout by **Danny Gohde**
Photo by **Danny Gohde**

UNDP BUILDS A FAIRER FUTURE

On the second day of SEOMUN XXVIII, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to build on its first-day discussions surrounding sustainable economic growth and global inequality. Delegates talked about the importance of fair access to resources, fair trade practices, and the role of international aid in encouraging long-term stability for developing nations.

As sessions progressed, delegates collaborated to strengthen the resolution that proposed practical measures for poverty reduction and infrastructure development. Many delegates highlighted the importance of teamwork between developed and developing countries to ensure that progress remains inclusive and environmentally sustainable.

"My delegation has focused on using MEDCs and intergovernmental organizations to support vulnerable countries," Alex Lee, delegate of Germany, said. "We want to implement comprehensive frameworks that can reduce the gap between richer and poorer nations while addressing their specific economic needs. This includes promoting sustainable development, providing financial and technical support, and fostering partnerships share knowledge, helping create a more stable and equitable global system."

The committee also looked at the challenge of balancing economic initiatives and protecting local environments and cultures. Delegates emphasized that development should not come at the cost of violating existing laws or undermining community practices. Through a longer debate, members considered how oversight mechanisms, commissions, and intergovernmental cooperation could ensure that programs are implemented responsibly, while still promoting economic growth in less developed regions.

"While we prioritize economic development, we ensure it does not override environmental and cultural protection laws through preexisting government structures," Philipp Schweitzer, delegate of the USA, said. "For example, similar to the U.S. Fair Trade Commission, which specializes in antitrust laws, we have commissions like the Federal Park Commission that focus specifically on environmental protection."

Another key issue addressed was the importance of respecting national sovereignty while encouraging participation in collective initiatives. Delegates debated how to word resolutions in a way that would motivate countries to join programs voluntarily, rather than feeling forced or obligated. This required careful negotiations and compromise, ensuring that the language would be inclusive, diplomatic, and include the diverse political and economic contexts of member states.

"In one of our resolutions, we added an amendment because the original text risked violating the sovereign rights of nations," Vivian Gao, delegate of Russia, said. "After discussing carefully with the committee and considering the concerns raised by several delegations, we revised the language from requiring all governments to participate to encouraging nations that are capable and willing to join the action. This approach respects national sovereignty while still promoting international cooperation and collective effort toward our shared goals."

As discussions continued, UNDP delegates focused on creating a resolution that could serve as a model for sustainable and equitable development worldwide. The committee carefully considered both short-term and long-term outcomes, integrating input from multiple perspectives and delegates to create a resolution that would be actionable, inclusive, and respectful of national contexts. By balancing economic, environmental, and cultural priorities, delegates worked toward a collective vision of global stability, demonstrating the UNDP's ongoing commitment to cooperation, fairness, and shared responsibility.



Written by **Michael Jang**
Layout by **Winston Lee**
Photo by **Lauren Lee**

WHY DENUCLEARIZATION IS INEVITABLE IN SPT

Delegates of the Six Party Talks (SPT) finally resumed their debate over the three resolutions proposed for the agenda, on the issue of establishing a roadmap for sustainable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. The committee came into order early in the morning at 9:05, since the process of passing motions and agendas in SPT is far more complex than in other committees. As a matter of fact, SPT delegates engaged in a specialized clause-by-clause debate, which is legally binding on all member nations. In other words, when a resolution passes, it is assumed that its policies will apply to every member nation.

This topic directly addresses the North Korean state and its progressive assimilation of over 50 nuclear weapons, which are sufficient to produce up to 90 warheads since the end of World War II in the 1950s. Due to North Korea's geographical and ideological proximity to communist states such as the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, the global stage led by the United States has strongly advocated for its disarmament and eventual denuclearization in exchange for profitable resources to the isolated state.

"Essentially, we are aiming for the least amount of denuclearization as nuclear arms are our only line of defense. Despite the Armistice of the Korean War, we are still in a state of war. Evidently, we want to take the slowest steps towards denuclearization, and reduce the least of our arsenal," Samik Rajaure, delegate of North Korea, said. "Denuclearization is off the table; we want to ensure national sovereignty. The most we would negotiate is for a defense treaty, where we move our nuclear weapons to a different country, therefore reducing the imminent threat to other nations. In return, we want military forces, or something of value like fertilizers for agriculture, since North Korea cannot afford to produce them."

North Korea's obstinate attitude throughout negotiations persists in its approach to economic cooperation initiatives with neighboring countries. Prospective resolutions have all proposed implementing sustainable trade routes within their operative clauses, aiming to benefit both parties. However, due to the extensive scope of this issue, delegates have established a link between creating financial incentives for North Korea and achieving denuclearization. Especially when resolving this sensitive topic, delegates have remained professional despite being caught up in strong nationalist views.

"The agenda of economic initiatives is pertinent since North Korea is an extremely stubborn country. It always seeks mutual gain; that's why economic initiatives are so vital. It ensures that North Korea will gain something alongside neighboring countries, who will also gain a sense of peace and stability," said Leona Gohde, Deputy Assistant President. "By reminding my delegates that the discussions are hypothetical and that what is said here won't be the reality, we are instructing delegates to represent utmost diplomacy. If they don't display diplomatic behavior, we will take that into account for awards," she added.

Alongside the previously discussed issues, deliberations on humanitarian aid, particularly regarding food security and healthcare in North Korea, have become deeply intertwined with the broader disarmament framework. The delegate of the United States, amongst many other member states, has expressed their wish for permanent and verifiable denuclearization amidst an exponential arms growth rate in recent years. Moreover, they have proposed international tracking by the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify the legitimacy of their exchanges.

"Every solution is rooted in denuclearization since the humanitarian concerns in North Korea concern the international community. Take, for instance, the malnourished children and young adults," Bella Yang, delegate of the US, said. "The US needs to ensure that this vulnerable population has access to sufficient nutrients to sustain themselves. The US, due to its thriving economy and global image, has a duty to provide economic and food aid to North Korea. Ultimately, our interest is to denuclearize the country to a large degree; that is our goal through our participation in the six-party talks."



Written by **Gloria Kim**
Layout by **Winston Lee**
Photo by **Lauren Lee**

SC DISCUSSES PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS AND RISING DMZ POLICIES

On day two of SEOMUN XXVIII, the Security Council (SC) returned to their intense discussion regarding the humanitarian aspects of resettlement in border regions, specifically the Indo-Pakistani conflict, the South China sea dispute, and the Gayana-Venezuela Border dispute. Delegates focused on creating resolutions and voting for amendments aimed at providing short-term and long-term stability for affected populations located near the Line of Control (LOC) between India and Pakistan.

To begin, nations wrapped up their resolutions regarding the Indo-Pakistani conflict from the day prior. They then discussed criteria for temporary settlements, suggesting services such as healthcare, welfare, and guaranteed access to banking as populations integrate into new communities. The delegate of the Philippines in particular focused on vulnerable populations, reminding the committee that many residents are currently facing economic hardships, while delegates of other nations such as South Korea put their focus on creating safe zones and DMZ policies that would allow for trade and cultural exchange.

"Ultimately, I think it would have to come down to mutual negotiation by both parties, to open up certain corridors, certain areas to transfer, trade, and promote cultural exchange without risk of any sort of violence or militarization," Malcolm Alexander, delegate of South Korea, said. "Of course there are always challenges that come with establishing DMZs, such as ensuring proper monitoring. But if these measures are carefully implemented, I think it could provide a good framework."

The delegates discussed various strategies and policies that could ensure the safety and security of displaced populations while maintaining cooperation between both nations. While these policies were being drafted, delegates remembered to consider various factors, including nations' access to basic services and its economic stability.

"I believe that for now, we have to be more dependent on the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and more organizations," Rattana Lim, delegate of Mozambique, said. "Since our countries have mostly been in Africa, we're still in the less economically developed countries (LEDCs). So, for now, we're still working on sustainability for their lives, and focus on



economics rather than warfare for sure."

Towards the end of the conference, various amendments were proposed and discussed. These amendments focused on temporary settlements, DMZ operations, and the protection of civilians. Delegates debated how to refine each amendment to ensure they were beneficial to their nation.

"We're currently debating on the Indo-Pakistani conflicts, and I think one element of the resolution that particularly stands out is its focus on staying true to SC's principles, as it doesn't talk about other things that fall outside of SC's jurisdiction," Carson Park, President of SC, said. "I think it does a really good job of combat, counterterrorism, and other security measures that are relevant to the SC. Having debated solely in this committee for four years throughout my MUN career, I'd encourage delegates to tread carefully between that line between what is the Security Council's responsibility and what's not, as its main focus is development or humanitarian aid."



Layout by **Danny Gohde**
Written by **Yeseo Lee**
Photo by **Daniel Gohde**

HSC NEGOTIATES PEACE TALKS ON MILITARY UNIT REMOVALS ON AFGHAN–SOVIET CONFLICT

The second day of SEOMUN XXVIII saw the Historical Security Council (HSC) continue its thorough examination of the world's defining moments in 1982. Delegates were allocated time before the official resolution amendments started to freely debate the three agendas: discussing peacekeeping measures and civilian protection (the outbreak of the Lebanon War), military intervention and regional stability (the Soviet-Afghan War and Panjshir Offensive), and the question of territorial sovereignty and self.

Delegates began the day by revisiting the Afghanistan-Soviet conflict, discussing the best methods to restore relations between the Russians and Afghans. The delegate of South Korea and Syria engaged in a thoughtful argument of how certain policies are biased to benefit only developed nations. This is because South Korea only asked for the removal of Afghan forces. However, the delegate of South Korea quelled this argument by agreeing to take a look over the amendment.

"I am engaging in a meaningful debate with the delegates of Syria, and the USSR because they claim that my clauses are imperialist," Minjae Yoo, delegate of South Korea, said. "I also just really enjoy the competent atmosphere of this committee, but I think that we might need a little bit more negotiations instead of strikes or amendments that aim to remove certain parts of clauses."



Delegates then turned their focus towards the peacekeeping efforts and measures in place to protect the civilians from the outbreak of the Lebanese war. The resolution submitted by the delegates of North Korea, Syria, China, and the United States very directly called for the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. China vetoed all clauses submitted by South Korea, and the United States vetoed a significant number of clauses. In addition, they expressed their openness to negotiation by writing a clause about facilitating an international talk to establish lasting peace in Lebanon.

"I think it's pretty funny because sometimes the countries with veto power are starting to veto each other's operative clauses," Jaden Chen, delegate of Lebanon, said. "I'd say that I did not support the amendments submitted by South Korea, but I support the first operative clause of the amendment. I think I should make some speeches and amendments because the delegates of the USSR or the UK are speaking about my own country."

Finally, the committee moved on to a very brief discussion and debate on the topic of territorial sovereignty and self-determination began. The delegates of China, South Korea, Italy, and the United Kingdom placed a strong emphasis on the faults of Argentina. This includes how the Argentinians launched an attack even after American forces had retreated. The delegate of Italy proposed the creation of the South American-Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and also hopes to provide medical help, shelter, housing, and essentials for the citizens in the South Atlantic region.

"As I looked through the resolution, I saw clauses that the United States would not accept," Noel Cheong, delegate of the United States, said. "For example, the United States does not support the condemnation of Argentina because we support strong ties between the UK and Argentina. Additionally, it goes against the policies set by the Reagan presidential foundation."



Layout by **Danny Gohde**
Written by **Doyeon Kim**
Photo by **Yuna Ahn**

ICJ ASSESSES COMPLAINT OF ARMED AGGRESSION BETWEEN DRC AND UGANDA

Advocates in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) opened the second day of SEOMUN XXVIII by discussing the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Uganda, in which the DRC filed instituting complaints for acts of armed aggression. The delegate of the DRC claimed that Uganda violated sovereignty and international laws. Moreover, the delegate of the DRC sought restitution and full compensation for damages such as illegal exploitation of national resources and human casualties. On the other hand, Ugandan advocates shifted the conversation to the rebel groups based in DRC that threatened Uganda and the foreign aid that the DRC involved.

"The DRC is accusing the Republic of Uganda of acts of aggression, seizure of territory, and the paging of goods from within the Congolese territory. There are various UN charters, reports, panels, and peace treaties that we have included in what is called an evidence manifesto from which we indicated that Uganda violated these laws and treaties," Raaghav Anand, delegate of the DRC said. "The opposition has already claimed that they were acting in self-defense, which we will have to counter heavily, mainly due to that being their primary argument. They are also claiming that we gave them permission to stay on our territory, even though they cherry-picked the evidence; however, we still have to prove that this is wrong."

More specifically, the DRC claimed that its land was illegally invaded and systematically plundered. The DRC, using UN investigations to substantiate, argued that Uganda pillaged its resources in association with multiple corporations in Uganda. The advocates listed companies such as the Uganda Commercial Impex, Air Alexander Ltd., and Victoria Gold Star as corporations that profited from Congolese minerals in key regions like Mongbwalu and Ituri. The Ugandan advocates responded to claims of illegal invasion and resource exploitation with numerous artifacts.

"Uganda is arguing that our occupation of DRC soil was under the sovereign right of self defense under Article 51 of the UN charter and that the DRC violated the Lusaka Agreement," Yura Shin, delegate of Uganda, said. "We have the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the Articles of the Responsibility of Internationally Wrongful Acts, and the United Nations Charter to back up our argument. In regards to the resource exploitation accusation, we believe that it was done by private corporations and illegal criminal cartels instead of the Ugandan government as a whole."

The advocates of the DRC and Uganda fired arguments back and forth, with the delegate of Uganda highlighting the DRC's affiliation with rebel groups. The Ugandan advocates have claimed that the DRC is actively funding the rebel groups in their wrongdoings against Uganda. The rebel groups, such as the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), have been a key component of discussion as they contest the claim that Uganda must take full responsibility for damages.

"This case raises a lot of points because the DRC is a post-colonial state and it has been victim to constant exploitation from private corporations, and neighboring countries such as Gwanda, Burundi, and Uganda," Nate Kim, judge in the International Court of Justice, said. "However, the DRC is mainly focusing their allegations against Uganda, because they have been accused of violating humanitarian law and treaties and exploiting resources illicitly from the land. However, Uganda is claiming that they were acting out of self defense—in other words, they had genuine intent in defending against the ADF, which are rebel group forces that the DRC failed to manage and control. So there are valid arguments on each side of this case, and I think that's what makes it very interesting."

Advocates in the court will continue debating about topics such as border laws, initial consent, and the state-corporation nexus underlying resource conflicts. By the third day, judges will have considered all factors and reached a verdict to conclude the case.



Layout by **Aidan Hong**
Written by **Megan Lee**
Photo by **Yuna Ahn**

DELEGATES ALLOCATE EMOJIS FOR SEOMUN

IF YOU WERE TO DESCRIBE TODAY'S CONFERENCE SO FAR WITH AN EMOJI, WHICH ONE WOULD IT BE?

Daniel Oh, delegate of Japan from GA2



"Since today's conference was very positive and grounded in good talks and amendments, I would describe it with a smiley emoji because it generally gives positive vibes," Daniel Oh, delegate of Japan from GA2, said. "Also, our committee had a lot of debates that were based on constructive feedback, and we're trying to amend and resolve so that it targets



Ella Zhao, delegate of South Korea

"I think it would be the cool face emoji with sunglasses," Ella Zhao, delegate of South Korea from ESCSOC, said. "I chose this emoji because I was quite surprised by everyone in our community, as they were professional and they all remained diplomatic throughout the conversation, so it felt very chill."

Faris Alhejazi, Delegate of Saudi Arabia



"I would choose the laughing or smiling emoji," Faris Alhejazi, delegate of Saudi Arabia, said. "I'm in HRC, and I chose this because the delegate of Haiti made numerous funny remarks, and also personally, I am really enjoying this conference, and I think it is going the same for all of my peers in this committee."



Juhye L, Deputy Assistant Principal from GA2

"If the Security Council were a film, its title would be 'Nobody Gets What They Want.' I think that's the perfect summary of every Security Council debate. One of the P5 nations always vetoes, another delegate refuses to compromise, and by the end, everyone's just sitting there pretending to be satisfied with a watered-down clause."

Layout by **Aidan Hong**
Written by **Sean Byun**
Photo by **Raisen Qi**

MUN MEMBERS DESCRIBE DELEGATIONS AS THEME SONGS

IF YOUR EXPERIENCE IN YOUR DELEGATION HAD A THEME SONG, WHAT WOULD IT BE?



Avery Nam, Delegate of Palestine from CSW

"I think our delegation's theme song would be Holly Jolly Christmas," Avery Nam, delegate of Palestine from CSW, said. "Our delegation has truly embodied a bright and diplomatic environment. Also, I think Christmas really represents the connection around the world, and in our delegation, we were able to connect with other countries."

Aiden Song, Delegate of the Dominican Republic from HRC

"I would probably think that this delegation is like the song Viva la Vida by Coldplay," Aiden Song, delegate of the Dominican Republic from HRC, said. "I think this because first of all, it's one of my all-time favorites. Secondly, the songs give me a vibe of a situation ending, and leaving SEOMUN gives me a similar feeling. The concept of our purpose of 'ending' criminal violence in Latin America and human rights violations in Gaza."





Emily Kim, delegate of China from CSW

"I think I could describe my delegation with the song 'Girls Just Wanna Have Fun'," Emily Kim, delegate of China from CSW, said. "I think it's this song that describes my experience because I am the delegate of China, and my stances and China's have been contradictory in certain events. In addition, this song just shows my experience as a whole because it's just really fun, and I had a lot of fun being the delegate of China."

Tommy Dewar, delegate of Russia

"I think it would be that one Russian Moscow song," Tommy Dewar, delegate of Russia from UNHCR, said. "I think the reason behind it is I personally don't align with Russia, but in MUN, the point is to set that aside and act as if you are representing the country. The country I am representing is Russia, so that's why I chose this song. If this were in a debate room, I'd probably choose a different answer, but generally I'm here to enjoy this experience with my delegation, and have fun."



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XXVIII ISSUE 2

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