

# Calcutta Boys' School

3rd and 4th July, 2025

Renascentia De Legatum

SN. Banerjee Road, Kolkata

## ASSEMBLY OF NATIONS

### From Clauses to Chaos: UNGA-DISEC's Fault Lines Deepen

If Day One was the spark, Day Two began with gasoline. The first session of the General Assembly's DISEC committee resumed with lingering tensions, unfinished debates, and a sense of urgency thick in the air. And before the placards even rose, whispers of potential alliances began circulating—France, Poland, Japan, and South Korea were spotted in discussion, an early sign of coordinated diplomacy or perhaps political consolidation.

The morning opened with the final leg of a moderated caucus on regulation in occupied territories. Australia cited Article 5 of the UN Charter to underline the urgency of international cooperation. Türkiye proposed a neutral, non-profit international body to oversee PMSCs, while Iran doubled down on digital monitoring systems to track contractor movements in real time. UAE's delegate pitched a bold global compliance charter—complete with a licensing regime and mechanisms to revoke contracts and compensate victims.



France floated a draft treaty aimed at banning combat PMSCs altogether, aligning closely with the Central African Republic's push for a UN-style global regulatory body. Switzerland didn't hold back either, painting a bleak picture: "The highest bidder wins the war," they warned, highlighting the dangerous commodification of conflict.

China's statements raised eyebrows. Though previously insisting that their PMSCs were tightly state-regulated, the delegate now proposed forming a new international regulatory committee—anchored in existing documents, of course—and mentioned the integration of AI surveillance. A pivot? A clarification? No one was quite sure.

The moderated caucus ended, only for the General Speakers' List to resume in hesitant waves. UAE came under fire from Somalia for their involvement in Yemen, with Canada echoing concerns about sovereignty. Japan, meanwhile, cited UN Charter Articles 73/27 and 76/19 to emphasize the need for clearer definitions. Syria used their time to take aim at the infamous Blackwater, reviving old ghosts with new consequences.

As the first session closed, consensus still seemed distant. The battlefield had merely shifted from speeches to semantics, with every clause and quotation becoming a weapon in a war of words.



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### Papers Scattered, Voices Raised: UNGA's Final Bid Breaks Down

If Session One was stormy, Session Two brought the lightning. With China taking the initiative, a new moderated caucus was launched: "Bridging gaps in international law concerning PMSCs and working towards a unified compliance and accountability framework." The result? A legal Thunderdome of contradictions, outrage, and fragile diplomacy.

Libya urged for broader jurisdiction for the ICJ in PMSC cases, and Pakistan backed the creation of a UN monitoring body and registry. Sudan demanded that the Arms Trade Treaty be updated to include PMSCs. Afghanistan returned with blockchain-based licensing and revocation systems—high-tech solutions for a centuries-old problem.

South Africa identified dangerous loopholes in the Geneva Conventions and called for limits on PMSC scope. Switzerland made perhaps the strongest ethical indictment yet: "Defending PMSCs is the same as defending blatant murder." Germany, striking a more constructive tone, laid out a roadmap for regulation—mandatory humanitarian law training, transparency mechanisms, and legally binding protocols.

Ukraine took a scalpel to current frameworks, critiquing the Montreux Document and the ineffective ICOC. Instead, they proposed a voluntary legislative framework with sharper teeth. China, previously quiet, then took a strong turn—demanding states be held responsible for the actions of PMSCs they hire.

The USA invoked Article 12 of the Arms Trade Treaty. The UK, uncharacteristically fiery, claimed that the UN was incapable of intervening under existing law—then named Russia outright for supporting Wagner. Russia invoked Right of Reply instantly, escalating tensions even further.

The final session was pure procedural chaos. With time running out, a swarm of unmoderated caucuses consumed the committee. Alliances splintered. The divide between Ukraine-Russia supporters and neutral nations widened like a chasm. A consensus was painfully reached to issue a press release—but even that failed to pass.

When the gavel finally fell, the Assembly stood with no resolution, no treaty, no press release. Only a roomful of exhausted delegates, some of whom had talked themselves into corners and others who watched diplomacy eat itself alive.

UNGA-DISEC adjourned in disarray—a sobering reminder that good intentions and sharp speeches are no substitute for unity.





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### UNGA-DISEC: COMMITTEE HIGHLIGHTS – Day 2

Day Two of UNGA-DISEC was anything but dull. From legal battles to procedural meltdowns, the committee saw both innovation and implosion. The morning opened with lingering alliances—France, Poland, Japan, and South Korea appeared to coordinate stances—while delegates resumed debate over regulating PMSCs in occupied territories.

Key proposals came from UAE (a licensing and victim compensation system), France (a draft treaty to ban combat PMSCs), and Türkiye (a neutral regulatory body). China surprised the committee with a pivot, suggesting AI-based oversight and an international committee, despite previously defending national regulation.

In a moderated caucus spearheaded by China, nations proposed sweeping legal reforms—Sudan pushed for amending the Arms Trade Treaty, Switzerland accused PMSCs of enabling murder, and Germany proposed binding international protocols. Ukraine critiqued the Montreux Document's toothlessness, while the UK sparked tension by naming Russia for Wagner support, triggering a Right of Reply.

The final session was pure diplomatic mayhem. As alliances fractured and tempers flared, delegates failed to agree on a resolution or press release. With no document passed, UNGA-DISEC closed on a discordant note, having raised critical questions—yet left them largely unanswered.



### Securing Peace or Policing Privacy? UNCTC Walks a Tightrope

As Day Two began in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee, the tone was grim and urgent. Yemen's opening remarks cut straight through diplomatic clutter, branding terrorism a "humanitarian catastrophe" and outlining a three-pillar counter-strategy grounded in UNSC Resolution 1373, an expanded 2396 mandate, and cross-border inter-agency cooperation.

The debate quickly escalated as Algeria pushed to amend Article 19 to allow algorithmic transparency, igniting fierce concerns about digital overreach. When Russia pressed Algeria on how such a system would function in encrypted spaces, the response was vague at best—diplomatic, but practically elusive. The tension between regulation and privacy had officially taken centre stage.

Then came one of the most controversial moments of the day: Egypt, facing heavy scrutiny, was questioned by the Chair over its apparent failure to prevent Hamas' use of its territory for cross-border terrorism. The delegate's evasive reply—that "individuals had been arrested"—only deepened suspicions, especially given that these delegates were representatives of the state itself. The invocation of Resolutions 1373 and 1624 didn't ease the room's concern; instead, it exposed a critical inconsistency between Egypt's national posture and its international commitments. China sought to reposition the discussion by reaffirming the sanctity of Article 2(4) and offering rhetorical support for existing counter-terror frameworks. However, scepticism loomed large as delegates quietly raised eyebrows over China's extensive biometric surveillance network—drawing a subtle but present undercurrent of distrust.

The tension broke—though only momentarily—when Panama, in a well-articulated speech, mistakenly referenced its 2022 national policy, seemingly forgetting the committee was situated in 2025. The diplomatic gaffe, while not catastrophic, exposed a gap in preparedness and undermined the credibility of an otherwise composed delegation.

Pakistan then injected a burst of ambition into the room, proposing AI-driven audits to identify patterns in terror networks. But ambition alone wasn't enough—the delegate failed to address the safeguards necessary to protect such systems from bias, data manipulation, or cyber threats. The proposal remained attractive on paper but fell short of practical feasibility.

Yet the tables would turn, dramatically.



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### Diplomacy on the Edge: UNCTC Day Two Erupts in Division and Debate

As debate wore on, UNCTC took a sharp pivot from technicalities to open confrontation. Russia, long accused of foreign interference, was cornered by a pointed inquiry from the United States regarding the infamous 2016 election meddling scandal. Caught off guard, the Russian delegate offered no substantial response—an unusual diplomatic stumble that did not go unnoticed.

Turkey jumped into the fray, forcefully defending its drone warfare strategy, even in civilian-heavy zones. The delegate rejected what it called “narrative manipulation” by the international community, sparking a larger debate on ethical military conduct versus operational necessity.

But the true high-octane moment came when Pakistan accused Rwanda of supporting the M23 rebel group, citing a July 2, 2025 attack in South Kivu and the seizure of the Twan Giza Mine—co-owned by Chinese stakeholders. The air tensed. Rwanda, rarely caught off guard, unleashed a comeback that stunned the room: invoking Pakistan’s own history with Lashkar-e-Taiba and Al Qaeda. Desks were banged. Applause broke out. The atmosphere had evolved from debate to diplomatic theatre.

Germany brought the room back to policy, proposing a framework for regulating cryptocurrency as a way to clamp down on terror financing. The idea drew broad support, especially from European blocs—proving that amid chaos, solutions were still on the table.

During an intense breakfast caucus, informal blocs formed and fragmented as delegates from China, Russia, and Pakistan worked behind the scenes to influence the afternoon’s direction. The floor reopened with Russia launching a counterattack—this time accusing the USA of its own violations, citing 54 drone strikes over Ukraine. When pressed on civilian casualties, the American delegate faltered under crossfire.

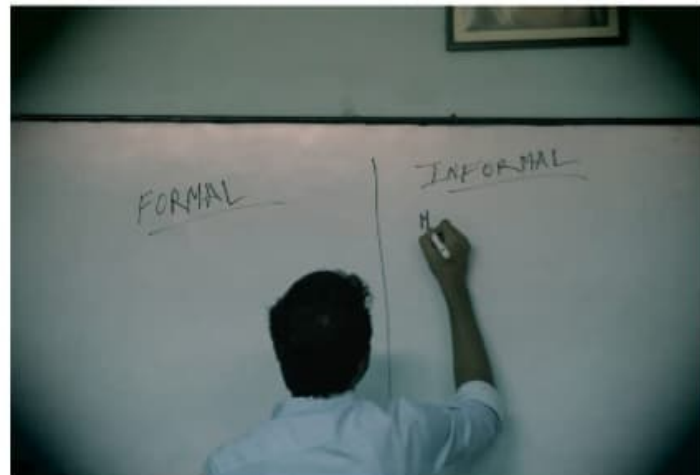
In an attempt to reclaim narrative ground, the U.S. introduced a biometric surveillance plan, which collapsed just as quickly when security concerns were flagged. Cloud-based systems, it turned out, could be manipulated by bad actors—essentially providing a backdoor for the very threats the system aimed to prevent.

The final gavel fell with tension still hanging in the air. The United Kingdom closed the session by invoking Article 51 of the UN Charter—asserting its right to self-defence and rejecting allegations of pre-emptive aggression. Yet, in a chamber fractured by conflicting ideologies, competing proposals, and unanswered questions, few seemed entirely convinced.

If Day One had laid the foundation with principle, Day Two dismantled it with politics. Speeches gave way to subtle manoeuvring; resolutions to rhetorical warfare. Negotiations were traded in hushed hallway caucuses, alliances hardened and cracked, and diplomacy teetered on the edge of discord.

As the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee adjourned for the final time, it did so without resolution—but not without impact. The debates had grown fierce, the ideas ambitious, and the divisions impossible to ignore. And while consensus remained elusive, one truth lingered; in a world where terror evolves faster than treaties, the urgency for united action has never been clearer.

The committee is done. The work is not.





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### UNCTC: COMMITTEE HIGHLIGHTS – Day 2

Day Two of UNCTC saw diplomacy tested as debates over AI, encryption, and drone warfare revealed sharp geopolitical rifts. Tensions peaked when Pakistan accused Rwanda of aiding the M23 rebel group during the South Kivu incursion. Rwanda's witty rebuttal referencing Pakistan's ties to terror groups drew applause and turned the moment on its head.

Egypt came under fire for its vague stance on Hamas activity via its borders, drawing pointed criticism after a lacklustre defence. The United States' proposals on biometric surveillance and drone operations were challenged over privacy and security flaws, eventually forcing the delegation to withdraw them.



Germany offered a much-needed breakthrough, proposing a global cryptocurrency regulation framework that earned wide support. Meanwhile, China, Russia, and Turkey played key roles behind the scenes, shaping narratives and blocs through quiet but strategic lobbying.

The session ended not with agreement, but with a clear message: the threat of modern terrorism demands not just new tools, but unified and accountable action.

### Ceasefire Agreement Marks End to Intense UNSC Negotiations

Day Two of the UNSC began with a marked improvement in delegate speeches and a sharper sense of direction. Having understood the chair's expectations, the delegates delivered impactful statements, with documentation from all blocs—the NATO Bloc, their opposers, and the Neutral Bloc—reflecting both strategic vision and ideological clarity. Each press release was in sync with country stances, and the Q&A sessions were rigorous, involving nearly all delegates and even the rapporteur and press representative, who were treated with the same scrutiny as any state.

The NATO Bloc's first Action Order pushed for a full-scale invasion of Houthis-occupied regions via land. However, this drew concerns due to the lack of Yemeni consent and the controversial call for nuclear reconnaissance operations by France, a clear breach of NPT norms and IAEA principles. On the other side of the aisle, the Russia-Iran-Pakistan triumvirate submitted an Action Order calling for airstrikes against Israel, adopting a blame-centric justification. Ironically, their plans to use Israeli airbases—while also proposing to destroy their infrastructure—stood out as a diplomatic contradiction. Pakistan's proposal to deliver humanitarian aid via these same damaged bases raised more than a few eyebrows, considering its ongoing domestic food crisis.

The Neutral Bloc took an unconventional route, proposing backdoor negotiations with a Non-State Actor—a diplomatic taboo. Their document also included drone launches from Beijing, a move that baffled the committee, given China wasn't a signatory. Meanwhile, France and the UK introduced economic embargoes and sanctions against Iran, a move that surprised no one but certainly intensified the geopolitical divide.

As chaos gave way to consensus, delegates were tasked with crafting a final committee-wide truce paper. Integrating only the most coherent, agreed-upon elements from the Action Orders and press releases, the UNSC managed to hammer out a unified document with both short- and long-term solutions to the escalating crisis.

With four moderated caucuses, six pieces of primary paperwork, and a final truce agreement, the UNSC wrapped up as one of the most productive and high-stakes committees at Assembly of Nations 2025.



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### UNSC: COMMITTEE HIGHLIGHTS – Day 2



The United Nations Security Council witnessed a remarkable evolution in delegate performance on Day Two, with speeches displaying sharper diplomacy and documentation reflecting strategic depth. The committee saw the formation of three distinct blocs—NATO, the Russia-Iran-Pakistan alliance, and a Neutral coalition—each submitting competing Action Orders. NATO's proposal drew immediate scrutiny for its plan to invade Houthi-occupied Yemeni territory and conduct nuclear reconnaissance, raising serious concerns about violations of sovereignty and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Meanwhile, the Russia-led bloc advocated for air-based attacks on Israel, but was criticised for logistical contradictions—such as proposing humanitarian aid routes through airbases they also intended to destroy. Pakistan's proposal to use these compromised bases, despite its own domestic crisis, further raised eyebrows.

The Neutral Bloc didn't escape critique either, with its plan for backdoor negotiations with a Non-State Actor and reconnaissance operations launched from Beijing, even though China wasn't party to their paperwork. Across the board, each Action Order was met with intense questioning from delegates, rapporteurs, and press representatives, ensuring no clause went unscrutinized. The French Republic and the United Kingdom introduced targeted sanctions and embargoes against Iran, adding fuel to already simmering tensions.

In total, the committee produced four moderated caucuses, six official documents—including Action Orders and Press Releases—and finally, a consolidated truce paper that merged viable points from each bloc's proposals. Despite ideological clashes and logistical contradictions, the UNSC ultimately reached consensus on both immediate ceasefire conditions and long-term conflict resolution mechanisms. It was a day defined by heated diplomacy, exhaustive debate, and an eventual, if fragile, agreement.

UNITED NATIONS



SECURITY COUNCIL

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### **The Gavel Falls on a Defining Chapter: AON 2025 Ends**

After two electrifying days of debate, diplomacy, and high-octane international drama, the curtains finally fell on Assembly of Nations 2025—Calcutta Boys' School's triumphant return to the MUN circuit. The closing ceremony, held in the school auditorium, was a fittingly dignified conclusion to what had been an intense and intellectually charged experience.

The ceremony commenced with a solemn opening prayer, followed by the arrival of the Principal & Secretary and the Chief Guest, whose presence added a gravitas befitting the occasion. The Chief Guest delivered a stirring address on the relevance of youth leadership in shaping global narratives, urging delegates to carry the spirit of diplomacy beyond the committee rooms. A multimedia presentation soon followed, providing a vibrant visual recap of the past two days—capturing fiery speeches, passionate caucuses, and even a few memorable committee meltdowns. The atmosphere was a mix of nostalgia and pride, underscoring how far the Assembly of Nations had come in just forty-eight hours.

The highlight of the ceremony was, of course, the much-awaited awards distribution, where outstanding delegates were recognised for their contributions:

In UNGA-DISEC, the Best Delegate award went to Ukraine (DPS Megacity), whose relentless clarity and bold accusations set the tone for the committee. High Commendations were awarded to Canada (Vivekananda Mission School, Joka) and Russian Federation (Calcutta International School). Honourable Mentions went to UAE, Somalia, and Türkiye, with Special Mentions conferred upon Iraq, Afghanistan, and Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their consistent engagement.

Over in the UNSC, it was People's Republic of China (Vivekananda Mission School) who clinched Best Delegate, while USA (Calcutta International School) earned High Commendation. UK and Iran received Special Mentions, and Pakistan took home an Honourable Mention.

In UNCTC, the committee on emerging technologies and terrorism, Yemen (Don Bosco School, Bandel) won the title of Best Delegate for their sharp insights and commanding presence. Argentina (Sri Shikshayatan School) received High Commendation, while Russia, USA, and China were recognised with Special Mentions. Algeria was awarded an Honourable Mention, with several other delegations receiving Verbal Mentions for noteworthy participation.

As applause echoed through the hall and delegates congratulated each other one last time, the sense of camaraderie was unmistakable. Assembly of Nations 2025 was not just a competition—it was a celebration of ideas, diplomacy, and the art of global dialogue.

Calcutta Boys' School's return to hosting MUNs after five years was nothing short of spectacular. From expertly curated agendas to committees brimming with fiery discourse, AON 2025 reignited the legacy of thoughtful debate within these historic halls.

And as the last gavel fell, one sentiment remained clear among all participants: **we'll see you next year.**



RENASCENTIA DE LEGATUM

*-Publications team, AON 2025*