

# PRESS CORP CHRONICLES

"BEHIND THE RESOLUTIONS, A BIG STORY"

## CRISIS STRIKES HOPEMUN 2026



What began as a simple rally announcement quickly turned into the most shocking moment of the conference. A mysterious international outbreak, contaminated food, and immediate quarantine measures had placed delegates at the center of a global emergency simulation. Page 10.



### ADDRESSING HARASSMENT IN INFORMAL WORKS TITLE

An urgent and deeply relevant debate unfolded in the UN Women Committee as delegates confronted the harsh realities faced by women in informal economies. With powerful interventions from Thailand and Vietnam, the session set the tone for a critical discussion on safety, dignity, and equal economic participation. Page 11.

### POPULISM IS ENDING WITH DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA

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Is populism obstructing the guarantee of society's human rights and political freedoms? In the present century, populism has resurfaced in Latin America. People vote for populist presidents, who then transition to authoritarianism. The shift understands how populism evolves into more...

repressive ways of governance. Although populist leaders arrive through competitive elections, later, corruption, social exclusion and inequality take place...



**"HOPEMUN in a new perspective..."**

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*By Press Corp Editors in Chief*

*Regarding the experience and talents of future delegates*

#### IF YOU MISSED IT...

Check this year's results of the award ceremony!

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#### CHAMPIONS OF THE RALLY

The apocalypse has a winner. Check the rally highlights and the champions.

#### THE HIGHLIGHT GALLERY

Watch again the delegate's favorite parts of HOPEMUN 2026. Pages 15, 16.

# HOPEMUN IN A NEW PERSPECTIVE

BY PRESS CORP EDITORS IN CHIEF, DIEGO AND EMILIA.

Press Corp is a special committee designed to offer delegates a completely new experience: those who may not be interested in public speaking or who prefer working behind the scenes, without losing the opportunity to fully engage in a MUN conference. During this challenge, nine delegates were selected and, in a limited amount of time, transformed into reporters who represent not a country, but a News Chain or Agency. Their role represents a multidisciplinary responsibility, as reporters are in charge of writing articles while simultaneously creating engaging content through photography, interviews, and filming the event's highlights... all while taking on the responsibilities of being members of the HOPEMUN 2026 Staff.

This year at HOPEMUN 2026, we decided to go beyond the traditional concept of Press Corp, making the experience more complete, dynamic, and fun for our reporters. From live crisis coverage to resolution voting, from formal sessions to behind-the-scenes moments, our goal was to document every important detail. So, reader, this is our final work, a gift for you delegates so you can remember with enthusiasm how incredible HOPEMUN 2026 truly was. Until then, we look forward to seeing you at the next edition of HOPEMUN...



## “MEXICO IN THE EYES OF A FOREIGNER”

Before you get into this amazing magazine, we invite you to listen to the first episode of PLENCAST, titled “Mexico in the Eyes of a Foreigner.” In this episode, we interview Pavla, an exchange student who came to Mexico from the Czech Republic, as she shares her perspective, experiences, and cultural impressions... Available on selected platforms.

**“MEXICO THROUGH THE EYES OF A FOREIGNER”**  
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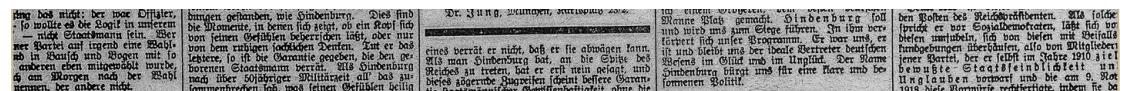
# MEET THIS YEAR'S TEAM!

These are the reporters who joined us this year! We thank them for their participation, coordination help, and teamwork in this edition of HOPEMUN. This project couldn't have been done without you... Congratulations again!



Name of the reporters (in order of appearance): Rodrigo Martínez, Victoria Jaramillo, Aymara Ortega, Jose Pablo Villegas, Mariana Rivera, Melca Pérez, Rodrigo Espinosa, Angela Alquisires, and last but not least, Jimena Guillen.

Read their stories on the following pages, see all their images and videos by clicking on their profile photos.





## CRISPR TECHNOLOGY AND ITS DEMANDING CHALLENGES

Will humans and technology become more connected? In the coming years, the world will experience significant technological evolution, creating a more sustainable future. Bioengineering plays a significant role in this evolution. CRISPR technology is in charge of finding and cutting parts of genetic material to delete it or replace it. This advancement allows scientists to correct genetic defects, to perform genetic therapies, and to innovate agriculture. However, genetic manipulation has created debate among everyone interested. Plenus was not the exception. On February 20th of the present year, a debate took place in Colegio Plenus. Delegates (students) were assigned a country (delegation) weeks before the debate took place, so they could prepare and find the best solutions during the debate. The debate was divided into sessions. In the first session, delegates created an alliance in order to find a solution together. After delegates established an alliance, they started to propose ideas that were progressively complemented, until 2 compact solutions stood out.

The first solution that stood out consisted of the creation of two content platforms. One platform had information for scientists and researchers, and the other platform had society as its audience. The second solution proposed was about the creation of farms and labs where CRISPR technology would be implemented and investigated, respectively. Although most delegates agreed with the solutions proposed and were very enthusiastic to start a resolution paper, during a break, a crisis was presented, and it involved the committee that was debating about the previous topic (General Assembly), so the debate was infinitely interrupted. This crisis meant that the food given to the committee's General Assembly and Organization of American States was contaminated, so now these two committees had to join in order to investigate what happened and to find a solution. Even though this situation was complicated, delegates made an effort and presented each one with their own resolution paper, and both were accepted. Congratulations to all delegates participating in the General Assembly. Your effort and dedication overcame the necessary obstacles.



## POPULISM IS ENDING WITH DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA

Is populism obstructing the guarantee of society's human rights and political freedoms? In the present century, populism has resurfaced in Latin America. People vote for populist presidents, who then transition to authoritarianism. This shift understands how populism evolves into more repressive ways of governance. Although populist leaders arrive through competitive elections, later corruption, social exclusion, and inequality take place. Nowadays, citizens disagree and turn toward these leaders who claim to represent "the people" to confront elites and correct systemic injustices. In today's world, populism in Latin America is the main cause of tensions between democratic promises and authoritarian temptations. Analyses show that almost half of Latin American countries present democratic erosion, which is often linked to leaders who claim to embody "the people" against corrupt elites. This style of leadership continues to form public debate and widespread frustration in society.

In Colegio Plenus, during a MUN (Model of the United Nations), the committee of the Organization of American States, with a special mission, was assigned to debate the previous topic. Delegates prepared themselves for weeks to debate during MUN and find the best solutions to this problematic situation. I personally noticed that delegates were nervous during the debate, which was divided into sessions, and were not asking relevant questions. However, after hours of debating, delegates joined and made a resolution paper. Unfortunately, the chairs rejected it. Despite the rejection, delegates made an effort by assisting and trying. I admire their commitment and wish each one of them better luck next time. Delegates, don't repress yourselves. I'm sure this experience will serve you as an apprenticeship, and you'll do better in the next MUN.



## AFRICA TODAY: FLOODING SHAKING A WHOLE CONTINENT

Africa's great GDP has been a bright spot for the world in the last few years, but what happens when nature interrupts progress?

This same question was answered today by the UNEP committee, where the debate that took place between countries was how to help the African continent throughout this season, where flooding has taken a large part of their GDP.

During the debate, Nigeria argued that it's necessary to ally with countries to prevent further damage. Just after this, Tunisia offers help with economical sustain to drill water wells in a specific location to keep water from flooding

Finally, with the help of Kenya and Senegal, the alliance was formed. Agriculture is what gives Africa the most income out of all the other field-related jobs; it employs 55% of Africa's workforce, and Sahel floods in 2024 devastated Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon, killing thousands and displacing millions. (UNEP registers that floods cut farm output by 40%).

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) warns that without urgent action 118 million extremely poor Africans will face droughts, floods, and heat by 2030.

Secretary General Celeste Saulo noted Africa's warming has grown to outpace the global average over the past 60 years, with 2023's heat waves, cyclones, and torrential rains causing widespread death and destruction, a pattern persisting into 2024 and beyond.

It's really important to give visibility to these events even if they're caused by nature, because this way the communities that can't be reached can be helped, like in this case.

By the end of the event, this committee, as a result of their hard work, presented a very complete resolution paper, which was approved very fast. Congratulations to UNEP delegates for showing such dedication to solving Africa's flooding problems, as well as to the Chair and co- chair for such impeccable guidance.

## WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WAR REACHES SAFE SPACES LIKE HOSPITALS: GAZA'S HEALTH SYSTEM

Over the last few years, Gaza's state has been categorized as one of the most dangerous places on earth, but surprisingly enough, this damage isn't caused only by firearms or bombs, as it's known, the damage goes even deeper than that, since now the casualties of the war in Gaza are also happening by indirect homicide.

The committee of security council has come together to help answer the following questions: What happens when war reaches hospitals? What happens when public health rights get so violated that not even hospitals are safe anymore?

When war invades hospitals in Gaza, public health rights collapse turning safe places for the injured into death traps, this amplifies casualties from disease, untreated injuries, and famine, this violates international humanitarian law, which protects medical facilities, yet attacks have rendered most hospitals non-functional since medical supplies and other supplies sent from other countries can't make its way past the border.

With only 19 functional hospitals in the country, of which 12 operate very poorly, the Security Council started debating about the origin of the problem, whether the problem could be solved by dismissing the use of firearms, or if only addressing the healthcare problem is the solution. China stated that the healthcare crisis should be addressed first before moving to the full severity of the crisis. Mexico agreed, and the argument was that getting more countries involved with the intervention would be the best possible and most efficient way to solve the situation.

Overall, Security Council delegates demonstrated their efforts to address Gaza's ongoing crisis, with their research, teamwork, and commitment, and the acceptance of the committee's resolution paper was possible. Congratulations on this remarkable achievement to all delegates who work together for this cause!



# IN CASE YOU MISSED IT...

COMMITTEE	WINNERS
GA	Germany, Mexico and France
SC	UK, Jordan and China
HC	Belgium, Netherlands and US
OAS	Uruguay, Canada and US
OAS SM	Cuba, Brazil and Chile
PAHO	Cuba, Haiti and UK
ICJ	Andrea Manzanos, Emiliano Muñoz and Ximena López
BRAZIL 2050	President of Brazil, ABAG and WWF
US SENATE	Mike Crapo, Chris Van Hollen and Jack Reed

COMMITTEE	WINNERS
WTO	South Korea, Russia and Germany
HOLLYWOOD	Mira Murati, Kelly McKernan and David Haltz
UN WOMEN	Uzbekistan, Laos and Phillipines
IAEA	Italy, Romania and Croatia
EU	Estonia, Netherlands and Russia
UNICEF	Germany, Romania and France
UNEP	Nigeria, Senegal and Africa
UNESCO	Algeria, Kenya and Benin
WHO	Álvaro Rangel, Lorena Zaragoza and Elena Blanco





## CLOSING THE LOOP: THE BALTIC SEA REGION'S CIRCULAR FUTURE

Circular Economy Framework Development in the BSR Across the Baltic Sea Region (BSR), the conversation about development is changing. Instead of focusing only on economic growth, countries are beginning to ask a different question: how can development happen without increasing pollution and waste? The idea of a circular economy has become central to this discussion, promoting smarter production, cleaner technology, and stronger cooperation between nations.

Supporters argued that technology, when used responsibly, solves problems and improves efficiency in everyday life. Cleaner production methods and innovation can help cities grow without harming the environment. Ultimately, the debate highlighted that sustainable development in the BSR depends not only on economic ambition but on cooperation, regulation, and the commitment to reduce pollution while embracing modern solutions.

One of the main proposals was to create more institutions dedicated to environmental innovation and sustainable development. Delegates emphasized that real progress requires clear regulations, investment in research, and the responsible use of technology. Rather than allowing factories to continue producing high levels of pollution, stricter environmental standards and modernized systems were encouraged to reduce contamination.

Technology was presented as a key part of the solution. The expansion of electric cars, solar panels, and energy-efficient systems could significantly cut waste and carbon emissions. If more people adopt electric and low-waste methods, pollution levels could decrease substantially. However, this transition requires collective effort. Governments, industries, and citizens must work together to make sustainable options accessible and affordable.



## EUROPE'S NUCLEAR CROSSROADS: POWER OR DANGER?

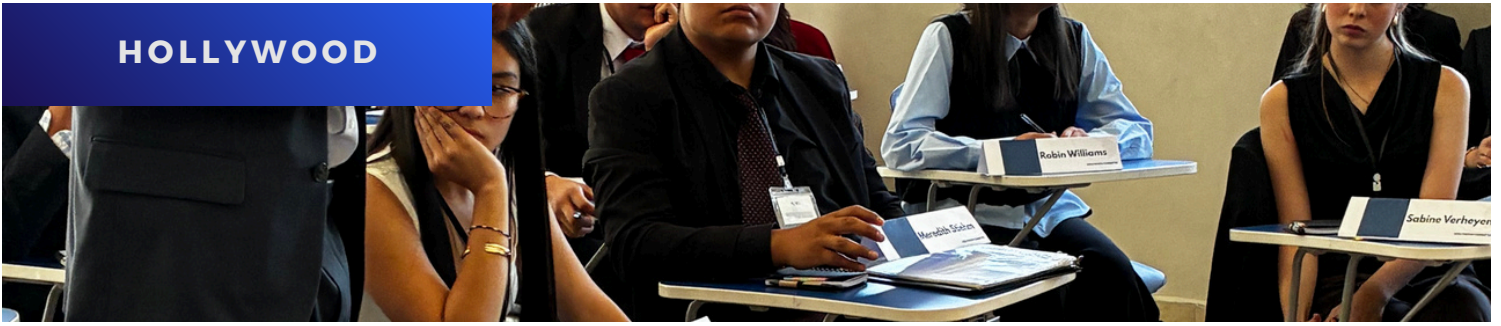
As Europe struggles with rising energy demands and the pressure to address climate change, nuclear energy has returned to the center of public debate. It is not a simple issue. For some countries, nuclear power represents stability and low carbon emissions. For others, it remains a source of deep concern because of its serious risks and long-term consequences.

The debate centered on the implementation and regulation of nuclear energy across European nations, examining both its advantages and its dangers. The accident at Chernobyl was repeatedly mentioned as a powerful reminder of what can happen when safety standards fail or oversight is insufficient. That tragedy continues to influence how nuclear power is viewed today and reinforces the need for extremely strict regulations and constant supervision.

Despite the clear acknowledgment that nuclear energy carries long-term risks, it was also described as one of the cleanest energy sources available due to its low carbon emissions. The central question remains whether nuclear energy can truly serve as a reliable and responsible solution for Europe's future energy needs.

Much of the discussion focused on improving the management of radioactive waste. Strengthening waste disposal systems and conducting regular inspections of nuclear facilities were proposed as practical ways to reduce potential dangers. Greater cooperation between European countries was also emphasized, with the idea that shared policies could create safer and more consistent standards across the region. Clear and detailed rules for the storage, transportation, and handling of uranium were described as essential for minimizing risks.

## HOLLYWOOD



## LA INTELIGENCIA ARTIFICIAL LLEGA A HOLLYWOOD.

Al inicio del comité, todos los delegados estaban algo nerviosos, pues era el primer momento en el que debían exponer sus ideas frente a los demás y defender la postura ante los demás delegados. El ambiente era formal, pero también se percibía cierta tensión propia de un debate importante. Los chairs decidieron que entrarían en un debate moderado para comenzar a hablar sobre el tema y plantear lo que harían al respecto. Esta dinámica permitió que cada delegado tuviera la oportunidad de participar de manera ordenada. Poco a poco, todos empezaron a hablar y a dar sus opiniones, presentando distintos enfoques, preocupaciones y posibles soluciones relacionadas con el uso y la regulación de la inteligencia artificial.

En el segundo debate moderado, la participación fue aún más activa. Todos hablaron, hicieron avances concretos respecto al problema, opinaron con mayor seguridad, debatieron entre sí y comenzaron a estructurar mejor sus próximos argumentos. Se notaba que ya comprendían más a fondo la postura de los demás y buscaban puntos en común; ya que entraron en confianza, empezaron a ponerse de acuerdo en sus soluciones y a unir propuestas similares para fortalecerlas.

Quienes destacaron por la claridad y profundidad de sus intervenciones fueron Christopher Nolan y Demis Hassabis, quienes debatieron en mayor cantidad y con mayor interacción entre sí. Las soluciones a discutir fueron implementar nuevas reglas de autenticación de IA y que las compañías que utilizan mucha IA paguen impuestos por ello. Al final, todas las soluciones y propuestas emitidas por los delegados fueron aceptadas e impuestas. Muchas felicidades a todos los delegados por su gran trabajo y contribución al problema de debate!

## UNESCO



## THE CULTURAL RECREATION OF UNESCO.

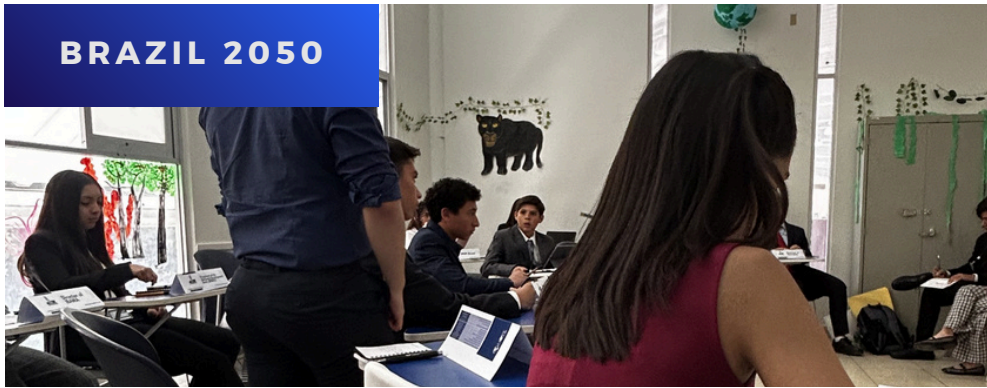
All the delegates arrived promptly at their respective posts and began the session in a calm and organized manner. From the start, most participated clearly and respectfully, following the established order for speaking, although some delegates were slow to engage or did not participate as actively. Even so, several countries showed great commitment and took the session very seriously, initiating a profound debate on the issue at hand and showing strong interest in finding effective solutions.

Between the second and third sessions, the delegates began presenting their positions more concretely, expressing their opinions and possible solutions to the discussed problem. During this process, there was a noticeable growing interest from several countries in knowing the proposals of others, comparing them, and analyzing which could be the most feasible to implement. However, not everything was straightforward, as certain divisions arose between countries due to differences in priorities, perspectives, and strategies. These discrepancies complicated the session, making it difficult to reach an immediate solution and to develop a single idea or action plan that everyone could support.

Despite this, the dialogue and discussion continued steadily, highlighting the importance of collaboration and joint effort in addressing the issue at hand.

The people who had the most interactions were South Africa, Benin, Algeria, and Cameroon, those who proposed the majority of the proposals and who were most consistent in the debate. Their solutions and proposals were creating physical and digital museums, cultural digitization among African countries, and promoting local music with government funds.

Congratulations to all the delegates for their great work and contribution to the debate problem.



## BRAZIL'S 2050 STRATEGY FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

The Brazilian Committee 2050 proposes a strong national protection plan. First, constant patrolling of high and risk areas is essential. Specialized environmental police units would monitor deforestation hotspots, supported by surveillance cameras and satellite tracking systems to ensure transparency and rapid response. Officers would patrol vulnerable zones daily to prevent illegal logging and land grabbing. Strict fines and legal consequences would be imposed on companies and individuals responsible for environmental crimes.

Funding this initiative is a major challenge. The committee proposes requesting direct financial support from the president and the federal government to ensure officers are properly paid and trained. International environmental partnerships could also help finance advanced monitoring technology. Investing in protection today will prevent far

greater economic losses in the future. Public awareness is equally important. Global announcements and media campaigns should expose the damage caused by deforestation, encouraging both national and international pressure for change. The world must understand that protecting the Amazon means protecting the planet.

Finally, policies must respect and support Indigenous communities living near the forest. Indigenous groups should be included in decision-making processes and hired as forest guardians, recognizing their ancestral knowledge as a powerful tool in conservation efforts.

The future of Brazil and the world depend on protecting the Amazon now.

Congratulations to all delegates for successfully passing your resolution paper. Your dedication, research, and commitment to global solutions truly reflect the spirit of international cooperation and leadership.



## TRANSFORMANDO EL CONSUMO SEGÚN EL COMITÉ DE "WHO"

El debate sobre la promoción de la alimentación saludable se ha vuelto cada vez más relevante en la actualidad, especialmente a la luz de las recomendaciones de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS). Una de las estrategias propuestas es aprovechar la influencia de los famosos: si las personas ven que sus ídolos consumen comida saludable, es más probable que adopten hábitos similares. De esta manera, se busca hacer conciencia

en los famosos para que, al elegir alimentos sanos, fomenten el consumo responsable en la población.

Otra medida interesante es la promoción de la comida saludable en espacios de entretenimiento, como los cines. Se plantea que los alimentos saludables tengan precios más accesibles, mientras que la comida chatarra esté hasta dos veces más cara. Incluso se propone restringir la venta de comida poco saludable después de las 9 p.m., contribuyendo así a la regulación del consumo de productos dañinos.

También se destaca que la comida saludable muchas veces no se elige por el sabor o el empaque, sino por hábitos y accesibilidad. Por ello, se sugiere aplicar estrategias mercantiles similares a las de las grandes empresas para que los pequeños negocios saludables puedan crecer y competir en el mercado.

En conclusión, la combinación de educación, regulación y marketing estratégico puede ser clave para que más personas adopten hábitos alimenticios saludables, tal como recomienda la OMS, transformando tanto la cultura de consumo como la industria alimentaria.

Felicitaciones a todos los delegados por haber aprobado su resolución. Su esfuerzo, compromiso y trabajo en equipo demuestran liderazgo y responsabilidad en la construcción de soluciones para mejorar la salud pública global.

# CHAMPIONS OF THE APOCALYPSE!

What better way to close HOPEMUN 2026 than our traditional MUNRALLY?! This year, the topic: “Desert Rave: End of the World Run” transformed the court into a post-apocalyptic battleground where teamwork, endurance, and adaptability defined victory.

Under the leadership of Community Outreach and Director General Florencia Granados, the rally delivered an unforgettable experience. The energy was unmatched, the theme was executed amazingly with our teams prepared and characterized, and the atmosphere truly felt like the end of the world (in the best way possible).

After intense competition and relentless determination, the **Black Serpents** claimed their deserved victory, proving that survival favors the bold. Thank you again to the Community Outreach team and Florencia Granados for organizing such an electrifying event, and to you delegates for doing your best. It was the perfect, high-energy closing to an unforgettable HOPEMUN 2026.



# CRISIS STRIKES HOPEMUN 2026

The last water break of HOPEMUN 2026 took an unexpected turn when, during a rally announcement at the basketball court, Elena Zarza, Chair of OAS Special Mission, suddenly fainted mid-speech. As concern spread among delegates, Regina Taboada appeared from the cafeteria balcony, urging everyone to remain calm. Within moments, staff members wearing face masks entered the scene, signaling that this was no ordinary interruption.

Delegates were informed that twelve countries had reported cases of a mysterious illness traced back to a contaminated international food shipment. Borders were closing, supplies were shrinking, and global panic was rising. Most alarming of all, the food served to the OAS and General Assembly committees had been contaminated, leading to immediate quarantine measures for those delegates. What started as a routine gathering quickly transformed into HOPEMUN's most intense crisis, forcing committees to confront a rapidly escalating global emergency.





## VOICES FOR SAFETY: ADDRESSING HARASSMENT IN INFORMAL WORK

During the recent session of the UN Women Committee, delegates gathered to address an urgent issue: how to strengthen protection for women working in informal economies, especially those facing sexual harassment and unsafe conditions. The discussion began with Thailand and Vietnam, which described the difficult reality many women experience in informal workplaces. They explained that harassment not only affects women's safety but also limits their ability to participate fully in economic activities.

As the debate continued, Bangladesh introduced a proposal focused on creating safe community spaces and improving transportation systems. The delegation explained that these spaces could provide psychological and medical support, while also serving as community centers where women could feel protected and supported. Vietnam expressed its support and offered cooperation in developing these centers, emphasizing that women's well-being must include both physical safety and mental health care.

However, not all delegations were fully convinced. Uzbekistan questioned whether creating safe spaces would truly solve the deeper security problems women face. Laos also raised concerns, suggesting that building centers alone might not change the overall safety situation. These questions led to further clarification. The Philippines and Japan asked whether the proposed centers would be free and accessible, and whether they would serve both women and men. India encouraged those who disagreed to present alternative solutions to enrich the discussion.

In response, Thailand expressed the importance of improving safety in high-risk areas, while Vietnam invited delegations to work together on more comprehensive strategies if additional measures were needed.

Congratulations to all delegates from the UN Women committee. Although the resolution was not approved, you all demonstrated in the debate a strong commitment to address sexual harassment and insecurity. While differences remain, the discussion demonstrated cooperation, critical thinking, and a shared desire to protect women in vulnerable situations. With continued dialogue and stronger collaboration, these goals can still be achieved in future sessions.



## BEYOND INFRASTRUCTURE: STRENGTHENING YOUTH SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

During the recent session of the UNICEF Committee, delegates gathered to discuss how to better support young athletes living in low-income and conflict regions. From the beginning, the debate focused on two main ideas: improving sports infrastructure and ensuring that young people also receive emotional and psychological support.

Many delegations agreed that access to safe sports facilities and basic equipment is essential. The Netherlands suggested sending sports materials to the regions where they are most needed. Norway and Germany supported this idea and expressed their willingness to donate basic equipment. Greece also showed openness to contribute with materials, especially in support of broader development efforts.

However, Ireland reminded the committee that sports development should not focus only on physical infrastructure.

The delegation emphasized that young people affected by poverty and conflict often face emotional challenges that cannot be ignored. Ireland explained that true development must include mental health support alongside physical training, so that youth can grow in a balanced and healthy way.

As the discussion continued, some delegations raised concerns. Turkey questioned how materials would be transported and distributed effectively. Romania suggested that these logistical challenges should be handled carefully and proposed cost-effective alternatives, such as remodeling existing public spaces instead of building new facilities. Poland and Romania presented ideas focused on realistic and practical solutions, while France proposed making better use of underused sports facilities.

At one point, there was visible disagreement between Romania and Ireland regarding how complex the transportation process would be. Romania asked Ireland to clarify its concerns and encouraged the delegation to suggest additional strategies that could improve the plan.

Although delegates shared the common goal of improving access to sports for vulnerable youth, different views on implementation showed that more dialogue is needed.

Congratulations to all delegates for successfully passing their solution paper. Your dedication, cooperation, and willingness to find balanced solutions reflecting true international commitment to youth development. By working together and combining ideas on infrastructure, material support, and psychological well-being, the committee demonstrated that meaningful progress is possible through dialogue and compromise. This achievement shows that when member states collaborate with a shared purpose, they can create realistic and sustainable solutions that benefit vulnerable young people around the world.



## ESTADOS UNIDOS Y SUS IMPUESTOS

En este día tuve la oportunidad de escuchar el debate entre distintos delegados sobre el impacto de los impuestos de Estados Unidos en la estabilidad del comercio mundial. Fue una discusión interesante porque no solo se habló del problema, sino también de posibles soluciones para evitar más conflictos económicos entre países. Lo que más se repitió fue que Estados Unidos debería reducir sus impuestos a los productos importados.

La idea principal es que, si estos bajan, el comercio puede fluir con mayor estabilidad y ya no habrá tantos riesgos de inflación ni de que los precios aumenten. Japón se propuso apoyar a otros países para mantener un orden en la economía y que haya una mejor comunicación entre los países. Esta propuesta que hizo fue para no afectar tanto a los países cuya economía no es tan grande.

Otra solución que me llamó la atención fue que se crearían tarifas más justas y diseñadas para proteger las industrias nacionales sin afectar tanto al comercio global. Además, varios delegados tuvieron la misma idea de que todos los países tuvieran el mismo porcentaje de tarifas para que haya una mayor igualdad.

En general, este debate aclaró que las tarifas siguen siendo un tema sensible a nivel internacional. Pero también los delegados propusieron varias propuestas para poder reducir conflictos y hacer acuerdos con los demás países que benefician a la economía a nivel mundial.

## NATIONAL CRISIS

This debate addressed programs like Medicare and Medicaid, which are the biggest spenders due to the size of the population, and whose medical costs rise every year. The idea was to explore various ways to make the system more efficient, such as improving administration, adjusting drug prices to make them more affordable for everyone, and using technology to improve the quality of service.

The delegates also discussed reforms to better organize the country's finances, as a lack of proper financial management

would hinder the future effectiveness of these programs. Another important point was the significant increase in interest rates, which is limiting the government's ability to act freely. If this is not controlled, interest rates will continue to rise, reducing the resources available for healthcare, education, and infrastructure. Overall, this debate sought to find a balance: controlling spending, improving the healthcare system, and making healthcare more accessible and sustainable, all while considering the country's economic stability.





In the development of the Historical Committee, China presented a draft resolution focused on national sovereignty and diplomatic dialogue. The United States proposed an initiative aimed at institutional stability in Kosovo and its political strengthening. Canada offered logistical support and human resources to strengthen administrative departments and international organizations responsible for reconstruction.

Finally, the committee concluded that the crisis in Kosovo represents a decisive moment for European security. Although no absolute consensus was reached on the final status of the territory, the delegations were able to present a resolution that was accepted after debate.

From RT International News, we congratulate the Historical Committee for the level of analysis, diplomacy, and commitment demonstrated during this session.

## KOSOVO 1998-2001

From RT International News, we report on the most recent debate of the Historical Committee, where delegations analyzed the growing instability in Kosovo following the 1998–1999 war and its implications for Europe.

Since the end of the conflict, Kosovo has remained under the administration of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). However, between 2000 and 2001, the region went through a period of high tension marked by the destruction of infrastructure and the displacement of populations. During the session, delegates agreed that the crisis in Kosovo is not only a local conflict but also a direct challenge to European stability. Key points were discussed, including the risk that violence could spread to Macedonia.

The committee also noted that this crisis revealed limitations in the European Union's ability to act independently and effectively in large-scale regional conflicts. During the debate, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia rejected any recognition of Kosovo's independence and firmly defended its territorial integrity. Albania supported the right of self-determination of the Kosovar people. Macedonia expressed concern about the possible expansion of the conflict into its territory. Croatia supported regional stabilization processes under international supervision. Powers such as the United States, France, Germany, and Canada defended international intervention as a necessary measure to prevent a greater humanitarian crisis and to support reconstruction after the damage caused by the conflict.

Meanwhile, China emphasized absolute respect for Serbia's sovereignty and proposed a gradual reduction of foreign military presence.

## CRIME OF AGGRESSION OR PREVENTIVE ACTION?

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine continues to generate political and social problems worldwide.

Both territories were once part of the same state. Ukraine was part of the Russian Empire and later the Soviet Union. After the fall of the USSR, Ukraine became an independent country.

Tensions began when Russia illegally annexed Crimea and launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine, causing a serious humanitarian crisis. Russia justifies its actions by arguing it seeks the demilitarization of Ukraine, while Ukraine accuses Russia of committing a crime of aggression.

Currently, the conflict affects the entire world because both Russia and Ukraine supply significant global resources. The war has caused an energy crisis, displacement of people, destruction in Ukraine, and increased political and military tensions. Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine, describing its intervention as a preventive measure to protect its territory and prevent Ukraine from aligning against it.

The conflict affects not only the countries involved but also the ICJ committee, where different national positions are defended.

During the international debate, representatives began by analyzing the history between the two countries to understand the origin of the conflict. China expressed its position in support of Ukraine and showed willingness to help with reconstruction and repairing war damages. Germany also supported Ukraine, condemning the invasion and stating that its assistance could benefit both countries if a peace agreement is reached.

Ukraine clarified that it does not seek to hold China responsible, but only Russia, for its military actions. In response, Russia argued that its intervention was preventive and necessary to guarantee its national security and expressed interest in negotiating a peace treaty. North Korea adopted a more neutral stance, defending both sides at different times and proposing diplomatic solutions to end the war without harming either country. It also responded to questions directed at both Russia and Ukraine.

During the debate, delegates supporting Ukraine participated more actively, while those defending Russia intervened less frequently. Germany reiterated that its support could contribute to regional stability if a peaceful agreement is achieved. Beyond territorial and political disputes, the conflict continues to impact global humanitarian stability, and the international community seeks diplomatic alternatives to end the war.





## URBAN DEVELOPMENT OR DISPLACEMENT? THE CASE OF PUERTO RICO

During the recent session of the committee of OAS with the topic of Gentrification in Puerto Rico delegates have been discussing the growing socio economics consequences of gentrification in Puerto Rico which some key drivers and impacts are Investors and wealthy individuals, primarily from the U.S. mainland, pay near-zero taxes, Housing Crisis & Displacement: Real estate demand from investors drives up property values, making them unaffordable for locals. Long-term tenants are frequently evicted to make way for Airbnb's.

The debate focused on this problem of rising house prices because of foreign and wealthy people wanting to live in Puerto Rico, making it difficult for local families to stay in their OWN neighborhoods

The delegation of Brazil presented an initiative that consists of creating more job opportunities. Brazil also expressed that people need well-paid jobs so that they can afford a house. This proposal includes job training programs, support for small local business and agreements with some construction companies so that the Puerto Ricans can have a more affordable option.

But other countries where in disagree with Brazil's proposal, some countries, like Honduras, expressed that they think that this problem is not Puerto Rico's people fault but foreign countries "invading" Puerto Rico, this countries against Brazil's proposed to raise the prices for foreign people that want to live here, they also emphasized that first they should protect local communities also they mention they could creating a public ranking of cities based on more affordable houses hoping that public pressure could help reduce extreme price increases, the delegation of the United States supported this idea promising that it would give economic help, this was the main solutions that were discussed during this session.

## SICKNESS, COSTS, AND ECONOMY

During the debate, PAHO (Pan American Health Organization) delegates discussed how AMR is hurting the economy

This infection happens when antibiotics stop working the way they have to. This means people stay sick for a long period of time and need more expensive medicines and treatments. A lot of delegations explain that when people are sick for so many days, they cannot go to school or work, which lowers productivity and affects the economy

The delegation of the United Kingdom emphasized that governments also spend more money on medicines and hospital which can create economic pressure

Some countries, like Mexico, proposed some simple solutions. One was to create stronger laws to no use of antibiotics unless a doctor told them to, another proposal that the delegation of Bolivia and Colombia agreed on was to limit the number of antibiotics a pharmacy can sell each month

Some delegates even suggested creating a kind of healthy countries award, hoping that friendly competition would motivate governments. Afterwards, the delegation of Peru suggested creating national action plans that include monitoring systems to track resistant infections more carefully. They also added that they should monitor pharmacies to make sure

that they only sell antibiotics to people who really need them and who were prescribed by a doctor.

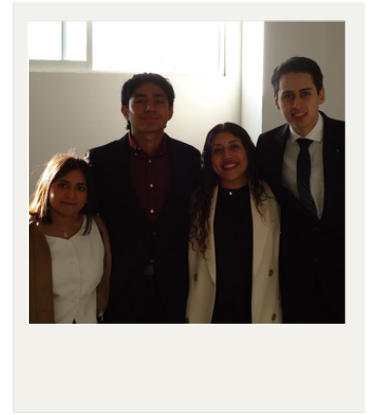
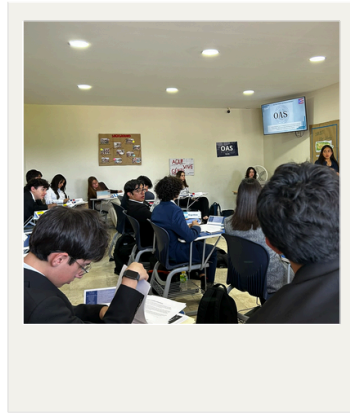
In addition, a few delegations recommended creating a regional data-sharing platform so that countries can quickly report when they have new cases of AMR.

They also argued that investing in research and innovation is important, even if it requires a short period of time. They were discussing how prevention is cheaper than managing a full health crisis in the future.

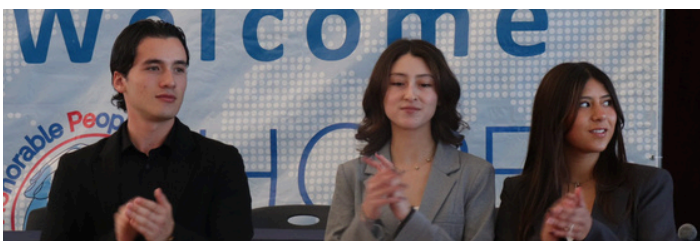
Sadly, their solutions were not accepted by the General Assembly and the OAS committee.

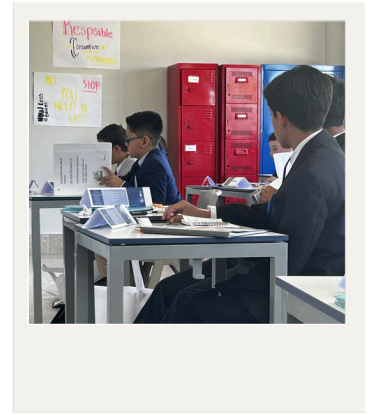
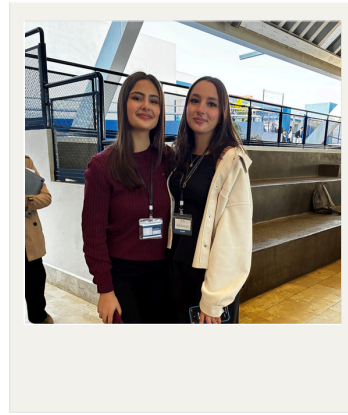


MARCH 2ND, 2026.



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