

# GLMUN 2025

OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE MAGAZINE

## ECHOES OF UNITY, DISPERSE DISSENT ST. MARY'S CONVENT





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# FROM THE PRINCIPAL



It is my pleasure to forward this message to the booklet printed behalf of the Global Leaders Model United Nations Conference held for the year 2025, a very intellectual conference that inspires students with exploration of knowledge on all subject areas that encounters with problems.

In considering why the conference of GLMUN is highly recognized, it is apprehended that the civility it sustains along with, the respectable attitude on the living and nonliving forms of the environment, appreciation, acceptance and tolerance to all positive legal conventions and harmonious existence of tangible , intangible visible , invisible prospects among all ethnic groups in dispute of differences.

When we look to the students who perform in this programme from their appearance including their dress to the behavior it is distinguished that they maintain good discipline and decorum all throughout the sessions prior and at post conditions. Playing the role of delegates of different countries is an honour for a student as it is a dignified role of representing community and leading it with decision making and problem solving . I am very much happy and visionary to give my students this opportunity.

When considering the only programme that students engage in self-studying for a very long time, extracting from repeating the routinely core, is the MUN. In the vast topics the subareas the student delegates encounter is so very deep. The roots and paths related to main topic are studied by the students using their brilliance. This is the most needed in the current existence that helps the students to survive in future.

This time the newly introduced crisis situation is an example for an emergency situation, It is a resolving of an unexpected crisis of an armed attack , environmental hazard or a pandemic that threat the world .This type of unexpected performance will enrich our students in taking immediate measures at emergency situations, one day when they hold high positions . I am happy to see the students engaging in such a complete activity, and unleashing potentials to decision-making for the betterment of mankind. I thank the teachers in charge for the good directing of students, the student executive committee for the entire dedicated process of work.

And all the student delegates for participation and for the positive performance.

THANK YOU!

# ECHOES OF THE CONFERENCE

THE CONFERENCE BEGAN WITH THE INDUCTION OF BADGES, A SYMBOL OF RESPONSIBILITY AND COMMITMENT. THE APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMEN AND VICE CHAIRMEN EMPHASIZED THE VALUE OF LEADERSHIP, SETTING A PROFESSIONAL TONE FOR THE SESSIONS AHEAD.

GUIDED BY THE THEME "ECHOES OF UNITY, DISPERSE DISSENT," GLMUN FOSTERS DIALOGUE, UNITY, AND LEADERSHIP, SHAPING FUTURE DIPLOMATS AND PEACEMAKERS.





# **DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE**



**CHAIRPERSON: THARINI WEERASINGHE**  
**VICE CHAIRPERSON: CHENARA MONADI**

# PROTOCOL OF DISEC

In the assumption of exceeding power of technology intervened production of Arms are unbelievably escalating. The exposure of these weapons at any circumstance of attack, can cause a through damage in every feature. With the rising conflicts, Autonomous Weapons have found their way into warfare, escalating conflicts worldwide. Targeted missiles, drones constitute the AWS, which has affected thousands of people globally. Militaries worldwide are increasingly developing advanced weapons systems powered by artificial intelligence (AI) while simultaneously revising their military strategies to accommodate AI's integration of particular concern, is the emergence of lethal autonomous weapons systems, or LAWS—a growth of a class of advanced weapons that can identify and engage targets without human intervention appears to be more dreadful. Reports from conflicts in Ukraine, Israel and Palestine, and Libya suggest that weapons with some autonomous status is anchored in many regions of the powerful countries

The world today faces multiple conflicts from Gaza to Ukraine, and continue to affect thousands of citizens worldwide. It not only violates international humanitarian law (IHL) but also disrupts the political stability as autonomous capabilities may already be in use. These include systems like Saker Scout, Gospel, and Kargu-II. Many countries, including China, Israel, Russia, South Korea, Türkiye, the United Kingdom, and the United States, are also reported to be investing in building autonomous weapons. States are increasingly developing and deploying weapons with autonomous functions. However, certain systems incorporating rudimentary autonomous are to decline with power for the safety of the world.

The most common types of weapons with autonomous functions are defensive systems for one particular country. This includes systems such as anti-vehicle and antipersonnel mines, which, once activated, operate autonomously based on trigger mechanisms. Newer systems employing increasingly sophisticated technology include missile defense systems and sentry systems, which can autonomously detect and engage targets and issue warnings. Other examples include loitering munition (also known as suicide, kamikaze, or exploding drone), which contains a built-in warhead (munition) and waits (loiter) around a predefined area until a target is located by an operator on the ground or by automated sensors onboard, and then attacks the target. These systems first emerged in the 1980s; The potential incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. Land and sea vehicles with autonomous capabilities are also increasingly being developed. Those systems are primarily designed for reconnaissance and information gathering but may possess offensive capabilities.

DISEC, or the Disarmament and International Security Committee, is a part of the United Nations that works to make the world a safer place. It brings countries together to talk about reducing weapons, preventing wars, and solving security issues peacefully. Think of it as a global peace team trying to stop conflicts before they start. It works under the ambit of the UNGA. It accepts and passes multiple multilateral agreements.



# MOST VOTED RESOLUTION

Resolution 002

Committee:- DISEC

Sponsors:- Russia, Syria, China, Iran, Palestine, DPRK

Signatories:- Sri Lanka, Mali, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Greece, South Korea, Finland, Austria, Belarus, Sweden

## **Pre ambulatory clauses:-**

1. Recalling the purposes and principles enshrined in the charter of UN concerning the maintenance of international peace and security.
2. Recognizing the risk of accidental escalation caused by AWS operating without sufficient human control or communication between states.
3. Reaffirming that LAWS pose a significant challenge to global security and humanitarian principles, necessitating urgent investigations, regulations, bans or agreements and restrictions to mitigate the inevitable harm as affirmed in GA 1 resolution 78/241, which emphasizes that international law applies to AWS and acknowledged the ongoing efforts to the GGE under CCW.

## **Operative clauses:-**

1. . Reaffirms that international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL) apply fully to all weapons systems, including Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS), and that compliance is a binding obligation for all Member States;
2. Encourages the establishment of international arguments that require human commanders to approve all AWS lethal actions and promote direct communication channels between military leaders of different to pause or halt AWS operation during crisis.
  - a. If such protocols had been in place during tensions in the middle east
  - b. Misunderstandings and accidental attacks involving drones or autonomous systems could have been prevented.
  - c. Reducing conflict risks between Syria and neighboring states.
3. . Establishes the United Nations Panel on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (UN-PLAWS)

# **UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN**



**CHAIRPERSON: SARAH ASHFAQ**

**VICE CHAIRPERSON: SENOLI NESANDI**

**VICE CHAIRPERSON: CHAMATHI AYANSA**



# PROTOCOL OF UNCSW

The council stands for the betterment of un addressed issues of woman as a principal global body dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. This was established in 1946 as a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), it plays a central role in monitoring progress, setting standards, and shaping global policy on women's rights. Further empower every female as recognized with the worthy causes of contribution ,to the social core initiated from family ,to the chain extended to the global community .

It is alarming to be apprehended with the “Ensuring of Women’s Rights and Bodily Autonomy Amid Political Marginalization, Cultural Suppression, and Structural Injustice” focused on one of the most urgent areas in the acceptance of women, compromising global gender equality. The discrimination towards girls and women are demonstrated via the right to control their own bodies and life,s choices. The freedom from harmful traditional or political restrictions, and Equal treatment within institutions, law, and society. The eradicating force ,dominancy and authority on women while widening opportunity to experience the pleasure of freedom in visionary prospects of the world ,being identified as skilled potential exposure , are believed to be the foundation to strengthen the females for the progression of all perspectives ,

It is concerned with the right of women and girls to make independent decisions about their own bodies, including choices related to health, sexuality, and reproduction, without external control or coercion. The exclusion or underrepresentation of women in political leadership, decision-making, and policy development, which limits their ability to influence laws and systems that affect their rights. The use of cultural, traditional, or religious beliefs to justify limiting women's freedoms, roles, or choices—such as enforcing dress codes, FGM, or restricting education. Deep-rooted inequality built into social institutions (like law, healthcare, and education) that reinforces gender discrimination and limits on women’s access to resources and protections. Physical, sexual, psychological, or economic harm directed at women due to their gender, often used as a tool of control,<sup>6</sup> intimidation, or punishment—especially in contexts of cultural and structural oppression.

# MOST VOTED RESOLUTION

Resolution no 001

Sponsors U.S.A., U.K, Ukraine

## **Perambulatory clauses**

- 1) Recognizing bodily autonomy as an essential human right tied to dignity, equality, and self-determination.
- 2) Alarmed by the increase in political marginalization and structural discrimination that limit women's participation in public life decision-making.
- 3) Acknowledging the cultural complexities surrounding women's rights while asserting that cultural practices must never infringe on fundamental freedoms.
- 4) Emphasizing the role of technology in both empowering and endangering women, particularly through online abuse & digital gender based violence.

## **Operative Clauses**

- 1) Encourages all member states to pass and enforce legislation that guarantees women and girls the right to make informed choices about their health
- 2) calls upon governments to implement gender equal opportunity initiatives to increase women's representation in leadership
- 3) Recommends culturally sensitive community programs
- 4) Propose to develop the digital safety of women



# **UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME**



**CHAIRPERSON: JANULI SIYATHRA**

**Vice Chairperson: YUHANSA WEJETHUNGA**

# PROTOCOL OF UNODC

The council is a leading body on issues related to Drug control, Organized crime, Human trafficking, Arms trafficking, Cybercrime, Terrorism, Prevention, and Corruption.

The agenda overview, Reimagining Global Crime Governance in the Face of Evolving Drug Policies, Emerging Trafficking Networks and Technological Exploitation. This year's agenda mainly focuses on two key areas, Evolving Drug Policies, Emerging Trafficking Networks and another major field which affects both these areas in the present world, along with technological exploitation.

In the discussion, a spectacular focus is laid on, Drug policies, licenses, moving, Packaging rules, Taxation. In the intervention of un-eradicative circumstances, the council focuses on taking measures in a feasible approach encompassing such cruciality, Shifting from punitive measures to public health approaches, International Drug Control Treaties, PS (New Psychoactive Substances), Impact of drug policies on organized crime, Harm Reduction strategies, Moral beliefs, Political pressure, Cultural norms, Development of controlled medical settings with psychedelics, Using Block chain to track Legal Drug supply, Stop drugs from being stolen or sold illegally, Ensure safety of products, Make it easier for authorities. Further having concern to Drug trafficking and Human trafficking, it has become a threat to living rights to which suitable solutions are required.

In the increasing concern of crimes on drugs and other crimes under world gangs and terrorist groups commend an uncontrollable impact. And the council addresses the global nations for an intellect redeem in the issue.



# MOST VOTED RESOLUTION

Resolution 001 Committee-

UNODC Sponsors-USA, UK, Philippines, Australia, Singapore

Signatures- France, Japan, Italy, Denmark, Canada, Israel, Maldives, Morocco, South Korea, Germany, Ireland

## **Pre-ambulatory Clauses:**

1. Recognizing the significant efforts made by international, regional, and national bodies in combating human trafficking

2. Concerned about the rising number of victims of human trafficking, including women, children, and vulnerable populations

3. Affirming the necessity of strengthening legal frameworks, law enforcement, and judicial systems to effectively combat trafficking and prosecute traffickers

## **Operative Clauses:**

1. Urges international organizations to increase support and resources for anti trafficking initiatives

2. Calls upon governments to enhance cross-border cooperation and information sharing to dismantle trafficking networks

3. Encourages the implementation of public awareness campaigns to educate communities about the risks and signs of trafficking, promote reporting, and reduce stigma associated with victims.

# **UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL**



**CHAIRPERSON: SHESHINI ATHARA**  
**VICE CHAIRPERSON: ISINDEE OMALHARA**



# PROTOCOL OF UNHRC

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC, hereon) is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations system that focuses on upholding and protecting Human Rights around the world, in line with article 1.3 of the UN Charter, which frames the organization's interest in "encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The council debate on the topic ENSURING HUMAN RIGHTS AMID ESCALATING ARMED CONFLICTS, ADDRESSING CIVILIAN PROTECTION, WAR CRIMES, AND THE POLITICIZATION OF HUMANITARIAN AID .

In the council it is merged with the Human Rights violations directed towards civilians. Civilians face numerous human rights violations, including-Armed conflict and violence, Discrimination, Poverty, Weak institutions, Gender inequality, Lack of access to education. Furthermore, these can happen due to a lack of resources as well as the politicization of legal institutions. In the effect of armed conflicts on civilian protection .Armed conflict significantly undermines civilian protection by causing death, injury, displacement, and the destruction of essential infrastructure. Not only that, but also, it is reported that one in five people living in active or recent war zones has depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), bipolar disorder, or schizophrenia.

Violations of international humanitarian law, such as targeting civilians and indiscriminate attacks, exacerbate these harms. Furthermore, conflicts disrupt essential services, increase the risk of sexual violence and exploitation, and create long-term psychological trauma.

In the problem of politicization of Humanitarian Aid manifests in various ways, including donors using aid to achieve geopolitical goals, governments restricting access to affected populations, or aid organizations themselves becoming entangled in political disputes.

Issue of Refugees and Displacement, armed conflicts force millions to flee their homes, often across borders without legal protection or refugee status. Many end up in overcrowded, unsafe camps with limited access to food, healthcare, or education. Statelessness becomes a harsh reality, leaving people without basic rights, identity, or a secure future, deepening their vulnerability and marginalization.

Humanitarian workers often face extreme dangers in conflict zones, including kidnapping, harassment, and even targeted killings. The lack of legal protection and accountability for such attacks leads to impunity. As a result, many NGOs are forced to withdraw out of fear, leaving vulnerable populations without critical aid and support during times of greatest need. Under the Role of UNHRC in ensuring civilian rights, The United Nations Human Rights Council has a wide range of functions and responsibilities aimed at ensuring the rights of civilians in the zones where armed conflicts are escalating. Monitoring and Reporting, Universal Periodic Review (UPR),. Supporting Victims,. Deploying Special Procedures, Raising International Awareness, Adopting Resolutions and Recommendations, Engaging with NGOs and Civil Society are in the associated role of the council .

# MOST VOTED RESOLUTION

Resolution: 001

Topic: Ensuring Human Rights Amid Escalating Armed Conflicts, Addressing Civilian Protection, War Crimes, and the Politicization of Humanitarian Aid

Sponsors: USA, Israel, Germany, Japan, France

Signatories: Brazil, Italy, Thailand, Denmark, Morocco, Norway, South Korea, Australia, Ghana, Newzealand, Bangladesh, Georgia, Bahamas, Montenegro, Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, Jordan

## Pre-Ambulatory Clauses

1. Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions as fundamental frameworks for protecting civilians and human rights during armed conflicts
2. Recognizing that armed conflicts have increased in complexity and intensity, resulting in a surge of civilian casualties and displacement worldwide,
3. Noting with concern that according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), over 100 million people require humanitarian assistance as a direct consequence of armed conflict,
4. Alarmed by the rise of war crimes, including deliberate attacks on civilians, use of child soldiers, and sexual and gender-based violence, as reported by the International Criminal Court and Human Rights Watch.

## Operative Clauses

1. Encourages Member States to cooperate with appropriate international accountability mechanisms, in line with their national laws and obligations to ensure timely and impartial investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and violations of international humanitarian law;
2. Requests the establishment of an independent, UNHRC-led monitoring mechanism tasked with:
  - (a) systematic documentation of human rights violations in conflict zones;
  - (b) regular reporting to the Human Rights Council and other UN bodies;
  - (c) coordination with regional organizations for rapid response and conflict prevention;
  - (d) specific documentation and reporting on violations against journalists, media workers, and press facilities, in accordance with international human rights and humanitarian law;
3. Encourages the deployment of advanced early warning systems combining satellite technology, artificial intelligence, and field reporting to detect threats to civilian populations and enable prompt humanitarian action;
4. Urges all parties to armed conflicts to guarantee unrestricted, impartial, and safe access for humanitarian organizations and ensure the protection of humanitarian personnel and facilities;

# **WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION**



**CHAIRPERSON: DAHAMSA SASINDEE**  
**VICE CHAIRPERSON: DINUTHU THEVINYA**



# PROTOCOL OF WTO

World Trade Organization (WTO), though not a specialized UN agency, plays a crucial role in global trade. The council focuses on an essential sector linking the world through exchanges of surpluses. Its overall objective is to apply trade formalities not only to production but also to by-products, discards, and waste. Trade serves as a means to raise living standards, create jobs, and improve lives. The WTO operates the global system of trade rules, helps developing economies build capacity, and seeks inclusivity. By lowering barriers through negotiations, it also breaks down divisions between peoples and economies to improve welfare.

Conference Topic: Addressing challenges of carbon pricing and trading in international trade while ensuring fair technology access for LEDCs amid conflicts.

It urges valuing by-products and waste to protect the global crust and atmosphere. By-products, including carbon, should be assessed and marketed as raw materials.

Carbon pricing, an economic tool, reduces greenhouse gases by assigning a financial cost to emissions. A carbon tax fixes a price per a ton, while an Emissions are controlled and valued . In the Trading System (ETS) caps emissions and allows trading allowances. Some nations also use carbon credits from projects like reforestation. Carbon pricing helps meet targets, shifts industries toward cleaner energy, and funds sustainability.

LEDCs, often facing poverty and dependence on raw exports, struggle with climate policies due to limited technology access. In contrast, MEDCs enjoy stronger economies and infrastructure. Global carbon pricing and trade efforts involve governments, organizations, and private sectors. The EU leads with strict ETS, China runs the largest market, while the U.S. faces political divides. The World Bank and UNFCCC shape frameworks, while WTO and UNCTAD push for fair technology access.

Developed nations press for strict pricing but face industrial resistance, while LEDCs struggle to comply without affordable green tech. Meanwhile, private firms like Microsoft and Shell invest in voluntary carbon markets. Balancing these perspectives is vital for fair, effective climate action. Negotiations foreseen<sup>6</sup> carbon pricing reducing emissions and adapting them productively

# MOST VOTED RESOLUTION

Committee ; WTO

Topic; Addressing the challenges of carbon pricing and trading in International trade while ensuring fair access to Technology Trade for LEDCs Amid global Trade conflict.

Sponsors; United States , UK, France, Palastine

Signatories ; Japan , Tunisia, Costa Rica, Elsalvador, South Korea, Switzerland , Canada ,Czech Republic, Germany , Denmark , Ecuador ,Austrailia , Holy Sea

## **Pre-ambulatory Clauses**

- 1.Recalling the objectives of Paris agreement and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities
- 2.Recognizing the role of carbon pricing and trading systems in reducing global emissions .
- 3.Concern about the challenges LEDCs face implementing these systems due to limited financial , technological and institutional capacity .

## **Operative Clauses**

- 1.Calls for the creation of an international carbon market frame work [ ICMF ] under the UNFCC to
  - Standardize carbon pricing principles
  - Ensure fair participation for LEDCs
- 2.Recommends that developed countries provide
  - Technical Assistance
  - Capacity building
  - Financial support for LEDCs to establish carbon market infrastructure
3. Proposes the formation of a green technology access initiating [ GTAI ] to ,
  - Facilitate affordable voluntary tech transfer to LEDCs
  - Promote open access climate innovations
  - Support join research program

# PRESS CORPS IN ACTION



**CHAIRPERSON: KAVEESHA MINRADHI**  
**VICE CHAIRPERSON: PUNARI OMALJA**



## ECTACT FROM IPC

The International Press Corps (IPC) plays a vital role in ensuring that the voice of GLMUN extends beyond the council chambers. Acting as the eyes and ears of the conference, the press observes debates, reports on key discussions, and highlights both unity and dissent. Their responsibility lies not only in documenting events but also in holding delegates accountable through sharp questioning and unbiased reporting. By publishing articles, conducting interviews, and capturing memorable moments, the IPC adds depth and transparency to the conference. In doing so, they uphold the spirit of the theme “Echoes of Unity, Disperse Dissent,” reminding participants that diplomacy thrives when dialogue is visible, honest, and shared with the world.

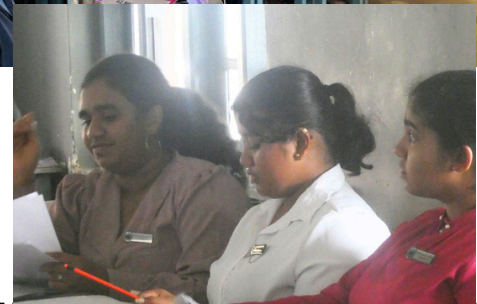








## THE OPENING CEREMONY



## CAPTURED MOMENTS AT UNCSW



## CAPTURED MOMENTS AT DISEC

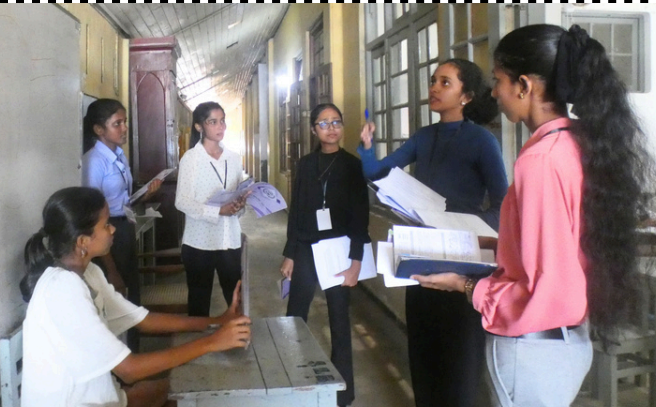




→  
**CAPTURED MOMENTS AT UNODC**



→  
**CAPTURED MOMENTS AT WTO**



→  
**CAPTURED MOMENTS AT UNHRC**







# ECHOES OF UNITY

In halls where voices rise and fall,  
Differences stand, yet bridges call.  
Through debate's fire, a truth is sent  
Echoes of unity, disperse dissent.

Pens record what tongues debate,  
Words can heal or escalate.  
Still hope remains, our firm intent,  
Echoes of unity, disperse dissent.

Beyond the councils, beyond the floor,  
Dialogue opens every door.  
A future built where hearts are bent,  
Echoes of unity, disperse dissent.

