

CHRONICLE



NOVINY PRAŽSKÉHO STUDENTSKÉHO SUMMITU
PRAGUE STUDENT SUMMIT NEWSPAPER

XXII SEASON 06.
7TH APRIL 2017

PRAGUE STUDENT SUMMIT

Organizer of Summit: AMO

p. 03

HISTORY DEFINING EVENTS

The Monroe Doctrine and two centuries of U.S. foreign policy

p. 06

POLITICS AND ART

And so they denounced Ferdinand

p. 15

"UNSC Permanent members violate the Geneva Conventions"

Pavel Gruber, director of the Czech branch of the Doctors Without Borders, openly talks about problems, which they face while providing medical care.

We can find missions of Doctors Without Borders in almost 70 countries. One interesting thing about your organization, among others, is the fact that you don't stay silent about the horrors you regularly see as well as about the errors of the authorities. From your experience, what would deserve the most of the world's attention?

If I were to take it from the point of view of the whole crisis, not from the point of view of a single violated right, because that would be overly detailed, the crisis in Nigeria would my choice, or more specifically, the crisis around Lake Chad. We don't know the scope of that whole crisis, we just know how it looks like in the areas which we can reach. There is a lot of areas where it is impossible to get and there are millions of fleeing people, millions of people threatened by hunger and paradoxically, nobody is talking about this situation. The interesting thing about it is that it is not just the Czech Republic. When I speak with my European colleagues, it is obvious that Nigeria isn't mentioned almost at all.

What causes this ignorance of problems in Nigeria?

You are not the first one to ask. I don't know if it is caused by a certain preoccupation with our closer neighbours, which are influencing us more, so they are more closely watched, or it is because the journalists, similarly like us, can have problems with getting there. It could be a factor as well. Then I can think, as we often stress, that the collocation "hunger in Africa" evokes in people a vision of repetitive drought and they then take it as one of the many droughts in Africa. The important about the hunger is its cause, which is not the drought, but the people; therefore, it deserves your attention..

The most interesting for the current general public is your activity in Syria. Could you closely describe your experience

with this conflict? How the situation looks like? Was there any improvement since the massacres in Aleppo?

Syria is closely watched, we talk about it a lot. On the other hand, Syria is our source of frustration. You surely know that Doctors Without Borders have in Syria their all-time biggest operation – we try to do what we can, we still run there couple of our own hospitals and we support more than one hundred fifty others. But we know that it is only a droplet in the sea in comparison with the real local needs. It is connected with the security and with the fact that five of our colleagues have been detained in Syria; since then, we don't have there any international co-workers. The key problem in Syria is the lack of respect for the healthcare facilities, for their impartiality, neutrality, humanitarian aid, and that is the worst of all. It is hard to talk about the situation in Syria, hence we have been repeating the same for a couple of years now. Let's just imagine the sixth year of an extraordinarily brutal civil war in which no party has enough respect, or doesn't try to cut down the suffering of civilians and to diminish the scope of impacts

CONTINUE TO →

p. 04



Pavel Gruber

DIRECTOR, MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES CR

Formerly worked as the Head of Humanitarian and Development Department for Caritas. After that he worked as Chairman of Board for Czech Forum for Development Co-operation. As of 2011 he works as a Director of Médecins Sans Frontières, Czech Republic. ■

OPENING REMARKS



Dear readers, honorable guests,

this Chronicle was published for the opening ceremony of the Final Conference of the project's XXII season. Many speeches from important personalities await you today. They will address 300 students from across the Czech Republic, who will perform as well, trying out the roles of diplomats they have been preparing for since Autumn. During five Saturdays, the preparatory team and guests were preparing them for the roles of diplomats, but also for their future – whether professional, academic, or personal one.

The participants will try out their new skills and knowledge during following days of the negotiations as delegates of individual countries. This would not be possible without the support of our partners and sponsors, which we appreciate greatly and which helps us to educate young people and support them in their growth.

Going this far has required an immense diligence and a strenuous effort from all participants. The interest, which they devote to the world around them and with which they discover new things, and the enthusiasm, which is nowadays almost necessary for success. Also, the effort of their supportive parents, friends and teachers, and of politicians, diplomats and other important personalities who lead them by example.

It is often uneasy to be a good example for the others, but I believe that the Prague Student Summit helps its participants to accept this role. I hope you will take it with grace. ■

Eva Prudilová
chief coordinator

SALUDATION FROM THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL

Message to the Prague Student Summit



ARCHIV OSN

It is a pleasure to greet this Model United Nations.

Today, people around the world are inter-connected. Conflict, environmental destruction, poverty and injustice affect everyone. We have to work in common cause for our common humanity. All parents want a better life for their children. All religions value peace. All communities thrive when they value diversity.

At Model UN, you broaden your horizons. By learning and networking, you can be part of the UN's efforts to establish peace, secure human rights and enable all people to live in dignity.

I have called for a surge in diplomacy for peace – and for a new emphasis on preventing conflicts. We are also working to improve living conditions everywhere through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In all these areas, we can benefit from your enthusiasm and your ideas. I hope you follow our social media accounts and stay fully engaged in your communities.

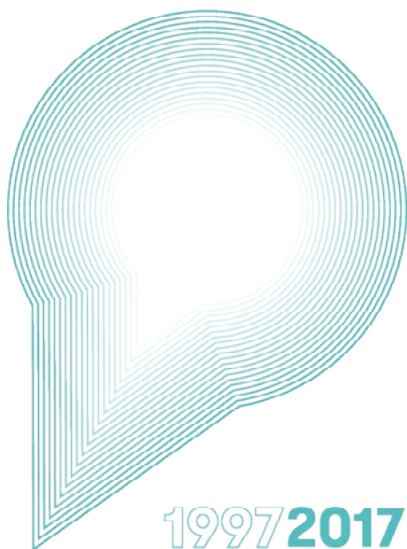
The United Nations stands with you as you stand up for our shared values. Together, let us create a more compassionate, inclusive and peaceful world. ■

H.E. António Guterres
United Nations Secretary-General

PRAGUE STUDENT SUMMIT

Organizer of Summit: AMO

The organizer of the Prague Student Summit is the Association for International Affairs. The Association is celebrating 20 years of its existence; simultaneously with the conference of the XXII season of the Prague Student Summit. How can the project be older than its organizer? And what is the relationship between AMO and the PSS?



AMO was founded in April 1997. The predecessor of today's PSS, The Model UN, was finishing its second season at that time. It was the success of the idea of simulating the UN which led to founding AMO – it was clear that the project has a meaning and a potential, therefore there was need to secure its future. The organizers founded non-profit organization with the aim to continue the project, but also to focus on the international relations in general.

The Association has grown and has gained the reputation of independent and well-functioning non-profit institution as it has been involved in founding of several new projects. It has been building expert background on the inside, while establishing connections to similar organizations in the Czech Republic and abroad

as well. Eventually, AMO has built three main pillars of its activities.

The expert activities of AMO led to creating the AMO Research Center. This caused the Association to transform into into foreign policy "think-tank" – an institution publishing expert outputs on various topics of international relations, while it not only analyses given situation, but also provides its own opinion and recommendations.

International projects, the second pillar of AMO, have continued to develop. The organization has specialized in so-called transformation cooperation: the assistance to build democratic structures in countries which need this support. These activities are carried out both in places where they welcome this kind of help and in places where the governments aren't very collaborative. AMO has been performing those projects in Caucasus, Ukraine and the Middle East.

Educational projects, which are the original pillar of AMO, continue to play key role. The Prague Student Summit has been developing and has remained the biggest AMO project. It has been possible to achieve the almost impossible – to build a project, which is fully professional both on the outside and in the programme itself. At the same time, it has been still run by a group of highly-motivated volunteers. It has therefore preserved the inner energy for continuous improvement and is attracting more participants and organizers.

AMO has over a hundred of individual members and other associates. In its 20 years-long history, it has worked with thousands of young people and every one of them has gained the good feeling of doing something useful for other people. For the participants, the Prague Student Summit can be beginning of the road which will continue in shaping their lives. ■

Antonín Berdych
former Chairman of AMO

INTERVIEW

Pavel Gruber: UNSC Permanent members violate the Geneva Conventions

CONTINUING FROM THE FRONT PAGE
against the civilian and medical targets. The fact that half of the Syrian population is fleeing, says a lot.

How would you describe current war strategies, either in Syria or in a general way? What is your experience with the war and its tactics?

I can again speak specifically from our point of view. Maybe you are referencing to our project, which we call Medical Care Under the Fire. The project tries to show that since 2015, the number of our hospitals and hospitals supported by us who were targets of attacks is rapidly increasing. The reasons are varied, the result is always the same. If it leads to the destruction of the facility or the forced retreat of our people, it is not only about the loss of material and lives, as stupid as it may sound, because the loss of human lives is always the worst. But I had in mind mainly the broader picture, our hospitals are often the only ones for hundred, two hundred thousand people, therefore the destruction of such hospital often has serious consequences. For example, our trauma centre in Kunduz in the north of Afghanistan was the only one to function in the province. It means that this kind of care isn't available at the moment.

Yes, I was referencing to that, you estimated that correctly. I have another question about it, about the particular attack in Yemen, during which two of your hospitals were targeted. Do you have any explanation why the attacks occurred? You have investigated. Do you know who was the attacker? And is it possible to prevent this kind of catastrophes in the future?

I will say two things. If the party doesn't confess, we will never be able to know, we can just assume. We can suppose that aircrafts of one of the states have operated in the specific area or we can rely on some indirect testimonies, but if the attacker doesn't confess, we in hospital, without



ARCHIV PSS

any military experts, who are able to analyse such thing, are not able to decide from which party the attacker was. Even more, if you imagine a hospital being hit by a rocket in the middle of night, it is hard to determine its starting location. How to prevent that? Despite the increasing number of attacks, we still firmly believe that what we do is the best possible strategy. It means providing impartial, neutral medical care – to take care of everybody who comes. It means taking care without caring about their religion, tribe or fighting party, the only criterion is their medical condition. The more people you treat, the more trust of local community you gain. There is also the thing about explaining the rule that you don't attack hospitals, patients, nor personnel. But it is not that we don't do anything else, it is possible to do many technical measures – there is always a man responsible for security, who communicates with all parties and observes the atmosphere in the surroundings and he should be able to notice if the mood is changing and there is a need for evacuation of people. Every hospital has a space called "safety room", place where the personnel can hide and which is supplied with water and food. It is crucial that nobody can enter our hospital with a gun. Even in the countries, where people normally carry weapons. That all are technical measures which can help in case of some random shooting. But if somebody decides to bomb the hospital, no technical measure can help.

In an interview for ČT24 you said that four out of five permanent members of the Security Council don't adhere to the Geneva Conventions, but you

didn't say which ones. Can I ask which members violate them?

It was directed at Syria, since Russian, American, French and British air forces take part in the conflict in Syria. The US admitted to conducting an attack in Afghanistan. Attacks in Yemen – the only fighting party, who has an air force, is a coalition led by Saudi Arabia, who is strongly supported by the United Kingdom and the United States. That are all permanent members apart from China.

Do you have any information about the current discussion in international organizations in which the dialogue about this topic is led?

There are two big projects. I have already talked about ours. There is the second big project called Health Care in Danger, which is a project of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The tough part is the need for mobilization of people, the need for being discussed. Before some time, we had a chance to take part in a Security Council meeting. The President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the President of the Doctors Without Borders addressed the members. The problem is that the Security Council have reassured us many times that the Geneva Conventions are valid and that one cannot simply attack a civilian target, but the attacks have still been happening. They haven't necessarily been led directly by the members of the Security Council,

but they have certainly been led by powers who have been under members' influence.

Which other ways do Doctors Without Borders use for securing hospitals, members of the mission and patients?

Before the project starts, we must be sure that all parties in war understand our position and our values and we have guarantees that they will respect our neutrality. After that we can open a new hospital and implement the rest of technical measures as I spoke about them earlier. Nowadays, there is another aspect as there was a time when there were just two countries in an average conflict, that is almost exception these days as there are usually more parties.

Is a more common way of support to provide the funding or to send your people to site of the catastrophe?

Our preferred model is to send our people to the locations and provide assistance ourselves. It is linked with two aspects. Firstly, in genes of Doctors Without Borders is that we are an emergency organization, which means we need to quickly help in locations where local authorities are not capable of doing so. Our advantage is our

strong logistics in background. We are able to react in hours-long horizon and transport all necessary nurses, doctors and equipment to be ready to save lives. Another aspect is also bringing testimony as we talked about it earlier. We bring testimony of all events in which we take part. If we are not part of an event, we don't talk about it. If we stay for a long time, it is clear that we try to train as many local experts as possible and we are looking for a partner who would take over our project. We have about three thousands international collaborators and nearly three hundred thousand local people. The ratio is set in a way that, in the end, the local workers are those who create the spine of our activity.

So are you successful in finding new partners?

Yes, we are, but it is necessary to say that it is sometimes really hard and it is not exceptional that we do not have anybody whom to pass the hospital, so we stay at the place a year or two years longer than we wanted. There are two aspects which make the transfer very difficult. The first one is that we want to maintain of equalize the level of medical care. And I have to say

that our priority is to give our hospital to the Ministry of Health or ideally to local government. And the second thing is that we would like to preserve the free healthcare which we have operated and that also complicates the finding of partners.

What is the difference between humanitarian aid after a natural disaster and humanitarian aid during the armed conflict?

The main difference that I see, is that Doctors Without Borders have recently focused more and more on the armed conflicts. The reason is that the answer to a natural disaster is quite good and the number of involved partners is increasing. There is an opposite tendency in armed conflicts. Many organizations struggle with setting the rate of the risk acceptance and sometimes is this rate set in the manner that complicates aid delivery. Of course, the security of our people must be our priority, hence finding the fine line when to stay and when to leave is really hard. ■

Linda Coufalová

editor in chief of the Chronicle

TOPICS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

The Reestablished Threat to World Peace – Space Arms Race

When on the 2nd of August 1955 the USSR announced its intention to launch a satellite to the space (similarly to the US), the space race began. Until the dissolution of the USSR the eastern and western block strove for the dominance in the outer space. A certain heritage of this space race is, however, still present – the threat of space war.

The United Nations was active in its efforts to solve this issue and only four years after the space race had begun it established The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Over many years of negotiations, it was successful in concluding several contracts. The one considered being the most significant is the Outer Space Treaty of 1967. It, among other things, forbids placing the weapons of mass destruction to the space, Moon or other celestial body, while nobody can take possession of any of its parts. The Moon and other celestial bodies are designated solely for the peaceful purposes. For further negotiations concerning this topic, the Conference of Disarmament

was established in 1979 and even today is still used for international debates.

With the development of modern technologies there was also a rising tendency of possible attacks from and in the space. Several states (including space powers Russia and China) therefore in year 2002 gave impetus for possible solution. According to the released document, the same provisions like those for the Moon and celestial objects (the use for peaceful purposes) should apply to the space itself. Six years later Russia and China presented a draft of an agreement that the international community should debate. In the approximately same time the European Union presented its plan of non-binding measures which could work as traffic rules in the space.

Both documents were debated and in 2014 were updated by both proposing parties. In the meantime, the UN succeeded to appoint a group of experts who proposed measures of transparency and trust building. Moreover, Russia and China newly

support the policy that promises to avoid placing the weapons into the space as firsts. However, the wider international community has not been supporting this vision. Also, the Russian-Chinese proposal of the international agreement is criticized by the opponents who reproach the insufficient amount of security checks, the small extent of limitations and the omission of anti-satellite weapons.

The Conference of Disarmament has been paralyzed lately and many of the countries (mainly Balkan and African countries) are not represented. We can, therefore, rather expect some fruitful discussions and possible results at the ground of the UN, specifically at the General Assembly Committee on Disarmament and International Security. ■

Václav Malina

redactor of the Chronicle

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS NEWS

EU

- „Europe is ready to take more responsibilities, protect its values and citizens and support stability in its neighbourhood.” Says the the declaration marking the 60-year anniversary of the EU.
- The model of multi-speed Europe, which suggest that different parts of the EU should integrate at different levels according to their political and economic development, was criticized. The states of the eastern Europe were mostly against, represented mainly by Poland, which was the only country who did not supported re-election of a former Polish prime minister Donald Tusk.

UN

- The application of mechanism enforcing the international law is the aim of the campaign #ProtectJournalists, was the topic of the debate between the director-general of the Reporters without Borders, and the executive director of the Committee to Protect Journalists. A record number of journalists have been abducted or murdered in the past five years with the intention to suppress the freedom of speech.
- The topic of this year International Women's Day is “Women in the Changing World of Work: Planet 50:50 by 2030”. Education of women and elimination of gender discrimination and violence against women is the goal of this point of agenda of UNWomen.

NATO

- The words of general Paul Selv confirmed the information about secret deployment of Russian Cruise missiles. Moscow denied Pentagon allegations that Russia had been violating the disarmament agreements, which had been repeatedly pointed out by Obama administration.
- Turkish minister travelled to the Netherlands, where is an important Turkish minority, to agitate for the constitutional reform, which would significantly broaden the power of president Erdogan. Turkish officials demand apology after the officials of the Netherlands deported her as a persona non grata to Germany.

DEFINING MOMENTS OF THE HISTORY

The Monroe Doctrine and two centuries of U.S. foreign policy

As much as is the U.S. foreign policy less soaked in an accent on traditions and the early period of the republic than the domestic policy, the influence of the Founding Fathers' thinking is still apparent.

A two-centuries-old principle known as the Monroe Doctrine serves as an example. It was first formulated by President James Monroe in the State of the Union speech in 1823, stating that the United States will interpret any efforts of foreign powers to intervene in affairs on the American continent as an act of hostility. In exchange for that, the U.S. were supposed not to engage in affairs taking place outside their home continent, following the isolationist views of George Washington. The time of its declaration was not accidental; the twenties of the 19th century were accompanied by fights for independence in Latin America and the U.S. wanted to prevent European colonial superpowers from intervening, which made the south of the American continent their battlefield. Furthermore, the U.S. politicians wanted to use the Monroe Doctrine to assure the expansion towards the Pacific Ocean.

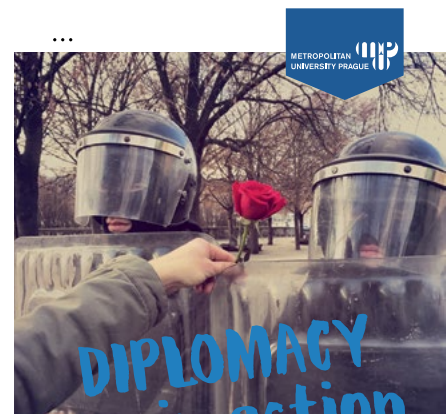
The Monroe Doctrine had to wait for its application until 1865, when the U.S. diplomatically and militarily supported the successful revolution of Mexican president Juárez against the brother of the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph, Emperor Maximilian, who was supported by the French. Four decades later, President Theodore Roosevelt extended the Monroe Doctrine, stating that the U.S. will enforce legitimate claims of European states in South-American countries to prevent military actions of the Europeans on the western hemisphere, and sent U.S. troops to several Latin American states, which were then threatened by Europeans superpowers by military response for not repaying their debts. Before long, however, the Monroe Doctrine – and especially its isolationist extent – was first struck by American military engagement in World War I. An even more important

participation in World War II shortly followed, making the U.S. a leader of the new international order. What is more, for the first time in their history, the United States entered a lasting alliance in establishing NATO.

However, the Monroe Doctrine came to life again as a demarcation of the American continent as an exclusive sphere of influence of the United States. President Kennedy used it to justify the tough approach to the Cuban Crisis. To other administrations, it has served as a reason for intervention and support of U.S. friendly dictatorships in Latin America. With the end of the Cold War, however, the United States largely stopped intervening in South American states, and the U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry labelled it as dead at the United Nations Summit in 2013. Some even link its end to the U.S. abstention from the Falkland war. Daniel Erikson nevertheless notes: “the Monroe Doctrine has died many times since its formulating in 1823, but only to appear again in a slightly varied form in a different historical moment.” ■

Jakub Kopřiva

redactor of the Chronicle



Take a stand. Be prepared for the future.
Study **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND EUROPEAN STUDIES** at MUP.
www.mup.cz

TOPICS OF TODAY

Ever since the news of Trump's presidency has surfaced, a lot of the fears that once seemed to be irrational have slowly started to become reality. Trump's campaign promises and the decisions that he has made during his presidency, adopting an "America first" policy, has marked a new age for international organizations. The somewhat irrational statements made by president Trump in the heat of the moment have alerted several countries, but the one statement, the one decision which caught a group of countries off-guard was the one regarding NATO.

President Trump's statements are known to be somewhat unclear or always need further explanation and clarification, but one thing was clear. Each country must pay its fair share. This means that member countries should meet the two percent GDP target set by NATO. A target like that, as low as it might seem, has not been met and possibly will not be met by a handful of members, which raises the question of what the future hides for NATO.

One thing is certain, NATO will become more vulnerable, especially given the fact that majority of the major allies has already suffered unrest and instability in their countries. And losing a power like the US, due to some members' inability to meet the target, would radically jeopardize the position of most Balkan countries, who are so dependent on the US presence in fending off any possible attempts of annexation by neighboring Russia.

Furthermore, for some this may sound as an extreme point of view regarding the situation at hand, however, when asked about the obvious annexation of Crimea, President Trump simply noted that "He would look at it." These statements, as banal as they might seem, are worrying enough to make countries doubt the safety offered to them by NATO. If the US maintains its position and doesn't support NATO, then it doesn't necessarily mean that the current administration will take a similarly strict stance towards Russia. The fears of the many are sadly and slowly seeming to

become more real as the latest statements of the heads of some member countries implied that the somewhat of an ultimatum given by president Trump will not be achievable until at least 2020.

Despite the majority wanting these decisions to be another hasty statement, for which president Trump is generally known, we can always look back at some of his campaign promises, which struck us as absurd and beyond reach, and ponder about the endless possibilities of these statements. Nevertheless, the question of NATO's future has never been seriously brought up since its inception 68 years ago by any of the US presidents, who have never doubted or undermined its presence. However, the future now remains unclear and the volatile decisions made by the current administration only affirms its indefiniteness. ■

Rafat Kurdi

redactor of the Chronicle

PRAGUE STUDENT SUMMIT

After the Final Conference several years ago, when a television reporter asked an exhausted Deputy Chief Coordinator what makes the Prague Student Summit so unique, the only answer he managed to tautologically pronounce was that "it is one of its kind in Europe." To my great stroke of luck, I am writing this article well in advance since explaining to the reader what the idea behind the Prague Student Summit is and what makes it so unique, is not at all an easy task bearing in mind its more than 20-year tradition.

Prague Model of United Nations as Summit used to be called was founded in the middle of the 90s. In the setting of vanishing relicts of socialist education, hardly could educating Czech secondary school students on the topic of global problems and developing their soft skills occur to anyone. In such environment, the Prague Student Summit emerged all of a sudden in 1995 – inspired by American experience from the so-called MUNs, and shone

brightly as one of the very first non-formal education project in the Czech Republic.

Today, the Prague Student Summit is more than just a diplomatic simulation: it consists of three parts – Model UN, Model NATO, and Model EU, in which students educate themselves not only through a diplomatic simulation and negotiations, but they also take part in an extensive preparatory part. Its main aim is to enrich their knowledge, skills and to guide them to critically form their own stances. Not just for the Final Conference, but also for their future civic or work life.

Education in civic engagement and thinking in European and global context as well as the essential ability of critical thinking are in today's society ever-more crucial. Prague Student Summit has strived to cultivate them for over two decades and demonstrated endeavour for a continuous self-improvement.

None of this would be viable without the willingness and enthusiasm to do more than is required or necessary. Prague

One of its kind in Europe

Student Summit was established by keen students many years ago and has been ever-since prepared for students who will one day replace them in their roles to educate next generations of participants. It is remarkable that thanks to the zealous students – "summiteers" – one of the most eminent think-tanks – Association for International Affairs – was founded and has since developed into a fully professional organisation.

If I were to depict the Summit's underlying idea, it is the willingness and enthusiasm to take interest in the surrounding world and to change it – in the area of our lives, education for oneself and improving the schooling environment for others, and in the global scheme of things, which is the subject of our simulated negotiations. ■

Filip Jelínek

deputy chief coordinator

MODEL UN UNSC

Fifteen honourable ambassadors representing their states at the Security Council meet today on the Final Conference of the Prague Student Summit. After the opening ceremony, three days of negotiations await them, during which they will try to solve key international problems threatening world peace and safety.

Ambassadors of the Security Council traditionally select the topics, about which they will debate, at the beginning of the negotiations – and there is not always a consensus. A tough fight about the enlistment and the order of the proposed items of agenda is expected. The voting on agenda is even a substantive voting, during which the permanent members of the Council (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States) possess the right of veto. With their disapproval, there will not be anything to talk about.

Among the topics, which the participants would like to discuss, was the security situation in Ukraine. It is logical – Ukraine is a non-permanent member of the Council this year and it certainly has an interest in solving the ongoing conflict with separatists supported by Russia. The question is if this item of agenda will not be opposed by the ambassador of the Russian Federation.

We have also heard in couloirs the possibility of discussing the nuclear programme of DPRK. Existing attempts to stop the nuclear and rocket programme of the miserable country haven't

been successful – is this the time for using other tools than the sanctions?

Third considered topic is the security situation in Syria. Misfortunate country, which has been harassed since 2011 by the fight between governmental forces supported by Russia on one side and more-or-less Islamic military groups on the other, has been regularly on the agenda of the Security Council but still without a significant result. But there is a chance that this time member states will put away their disputes and bring the peace to the country. ■

Jan Papajanovský

chairman



ARCHIV PSS



ARCHIV PSS

DISEC

One could think that the fifth and final preparatory meeting means that the XXII Season of the Prague Student Summit is getting to an end. On the contrary! With the end of the fifth meeting this season culminates! The last four days are awaiting us. In these final days, we will use all the gained knowledge and experience from the preparatory meetings.

At the beginning of this season, there were six chairmen of DISEC and forty information-eager high school students from all over the Czech Republic. The expectations from both sides were big. As a person responsible for the smooth functioning of

DISEC, its agenda and programme, I must say that all expectations were fulfilled and even outrun.

In the last half of the year, DISEC delegates could practice their soft-skills, specifically at the lecture about the rhetoric and presentation skills. The inseparable component of the work in the body were activities connected to the search of information and their critical evaluation. At the same time, we were honoured to have JUDr. Milan Lipovský, PhD., from the Faculty of Law of the Charles University, to talk about the functioning of international contract law which places a good base for understanding of the approval process of the official DISEC documents.

The integral part of all preparatory meetings at the University of Economics were lectures done by DISEC chairmen on individual points of agenda. We talked about the status of women during the wartime, the prevention of arms race in the space and the trade with conventional weapons. These lectures had a clear target – to introduce delegates to the topic and prepare them factually for the negotiations during the Conference.

All DISEC chairmen including me believe that the conference negotiations will bear in mind the idea of Robert F. Kennedy, who said, "Only those who dare to fail greatly, can ever achieve greatly." I hope that with this sentence, we will get our simulation close to how real negotiations of DISEC work. ■

Robert Květoň

chairman



ECOFIN

Although the last preparatory meeting was less than three weeks ago, we meet again at the Summit to start the Final Conference. It is the top of the Summit year, as we have had tried to equip you for it during five preparatory meetings with as much knowledge and skills as possible. The Final Conference means a lot of work – although you will be in the role of listeners at the Opening Ceremony. But since tomorrow, you will be the creators of everything important and it is up to you to discuss all agenda items, to find a compromise in each of them and to incorporate it into the draft resolution.

Agenda of the simulated Economic and Financial Committee of the UN General Assembly for this year consists of, as you have experienced yourselves, very complex, challenging and important issues. When discussing the agenda item entitled “Women and Development”, there is expected a clash of divergent views on economic equality as well as on gender equality. From the first

HRC

The first part of our journey to discover human rights is behind us and I can't even believe that it has been five months since I wrote this kind of article for the first time. Since then, you have made big progress in your abilities, so let's remind ourselves what lead to it.

Since the very beginning we have tried to plan our meetings interactively with emphasis on practical skills, not just the theoretical ones. That is why you have exercised your rhetorical and argumentative capabilities, which you will appreciate even in your everyday life, not just during the conference. At every preparatory meeting, we prepared some game for you to learn something new in a fun way. But the main reason is the fact, that human rights are not narrowly focused topic, they are the exact opposite. To think about human rights is possible only in wider context and while bearing in mind that no truth must be 100 % true. Therefore, it is almost necessary to have the aforementioned skills to discuss anything in this field. At the same time, we cannot forget argumentative fouls, which can lead us the wrong way. For this reason, we had several activities focused on thinking about the complexity of a relatively simple issue. We also had a lecture by lieutenant colonel Foltýn, who shared his own experience with practical application of humanitarian law in action with us.

But above all this, the main goal has always been to prepare you for the final conference. That is why we had all these activities connected to our agenda and negotiation preparation. Gradually,

group, you will hear that discrimination against women has a significant and negative social and economic impacts and it is therefore necessary to actively strive to achieve the equality of women and men, even when it has not been successful in the most advanced countries yet. On the other hand, the second group will probably defend the traditional family structure and call for letting the process of straightening relations between the sexes run naturally. Similarly, we can expect an equally excited debate about the item of the agenda “The fight against tax havens”. Almost all states agree upon the need to restrict the tax havens, but the problem lies in the form of the restriction. The biggest challenge will be the agenda item “Reform of the Bretton Woods institutions”. To balance the interests of the large developing economies to have a greater influence on the functioning of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank with the natural effort of the developed countries, especially the United States, to maintain a decisive influence in both institutions will not be easy – we cannot rule out the option of preparing a new model of the functioning of these institutions.

Even though it might seem that among ECOFIN states are insurmountable differences in all discussed topics, it is not true. There is a place for compromise in each item of the agenda. Maybe it will not be easy to find and build a consensus on it, but we believe in you, because we know that eventually, you will succeed. ■

Jakub Kopřiva

chairman



we went through three human rights oriented topics: Modern slavery, Environmental migration and Abortions from human rights perspective. At the first sight, we can clearly see that the human rights are also connected with social topics, medical topics as well with nature. We believe that these three topics of our agenda gave you not just something to talk about at the upcoming conference, but also some new knowledge as well.

Finally, allow us to wish you an enjoyable opening of the final conference. To those, who will have a plenary speech, we wish you nerves of steel and a lot of luck. We are looking forward to sitting with you behind the negotiation table on Saturday! ■

Zdeněk Nevřivý

deputy chairman

MODEL UN UNESCO

I believe that I am speaking on behalf of the whole UNESCO chairs when I say that these past six months, in which we had the chance to attend the five workshops, flew past quite quickly. We have had the pleasure of witnessing how, with each additional meeting, the knowledge and abilities of our delegates have increased significantly. Now the only remaining question is how they utilize it during the upcoming conference.

UNESCO could not live up to its name if we didn't tackle the problem of world heritage. We have been doing so since the third workshop and will be doing it until tomorrow, the first day of the Conference. The road to final arguments was difficult, if not thorny, with many deadlines and difficult tasks along the way. In the end, the delegates have managed everything well: starting with the choice of a landmarks, through the drafting of the nomination backgrounds, annotations, presentations and final defenses. Our endeavors will result in the entering of the one chosen landmark onto the World Heritage List.

UNESCO is not only about landmarks. And that is why the negotiation over the points of agenda is awaiting us, after the closure of the nomination process. On the last workshop, the delegates agreed that they will discuss the points of agenda in a reverse order than in which they were presented to them. We will therefore start with the question of Gender equality followed by the question of Internet censorship. The negotiation held on



ARCHIV PSS

the workshops were full of potential, interesting arguments and thoughts. We believe that, during the conference, the delegates will not lose their interest, excitement, critical thinking and constructive ideas. The soar points are expected in the question of religion and human rights, but I hope we will not stay just with them.

On behalf of the General Conference of UNESCO, I wish our delegates strong nerves, many strategic partnerships, fruitful negotiations and most importantly experiences for a lifetime. ■

Petra Hubatková
deputy chairwoman

UNEA

At the last preparatory meeting, the agenda was approved for this year's Final Conference. Within a short time, two groups have emerged. The first group advocated the view that the negotiations should proceed from the larger, general theme of the green economy and growth over the management of forest ecosystems to the protection of endangered species. The second group inclined to the opposite procedure. They believed that the protection of endangered species will be discussed swiftly as well as the approval of the resolution will be fast, so there will be enough time to proceed to the other topics. They warned that if the proposal of the first group is approved, there will be a real danger that the negotiations get stuck in discussion about the green economy and there will not be enough time for the other important topics.

After the formation of both groups, the plenum was introduced to a proposal of the Russian Federation, guaranteed by many states, which marked the victory of the first opinion stream. Hence it happened after further negotiations. The proposal passed by a margin of three votes.

How will the conference negotiations look like? At the very beginning of the negotiations, there will be a special discussion about increased funding for the UN REDD program. It will be special by its limited time. Either the proposal will be approved in time or the time will expire without a clear result, and the UNEA will not express a desire to make any changes. Right from



ARCHIV PSS

the first minutes, we can certainly be looking forward to a very tense debate.

We will continue with the approved agenda. We will start from the green economy, where the attention will mainly focus on manufacturing, industry and transport. The debate about the management of forest ecosystems should follow. Its harbinger is just a special introductory discussion. And as a final point is planned the protection of the endangered species. Can we expect further tightening and better international cooperation? We have to wait for this until Monday when the Final conference finishes. ■

Jan Hlaváček
chairman

MODEL NATO

Looking back at the very beginning of this year's Model NATO, it is quite memorable how the Ambassadors came with only one thing in mind – to gain the experience and the knowledge that this Model has been offering. It is safe to say that the delegates have been doing that with a thirst which was unquenchable from the very beginning.

This year's preparatory meetings focused not only on developing the Ambassadors' soft skills crucial for the negotiations, but also on the skills they found to be specifically useful for future usage in general. Each workshop was mainly focused on one topic, which was followed by regional working groups of six people, aimed at improving certain abilities through different activities. With that in mind, the participants started with the very crucial subject of Georgia's accession to NATO, followed by ISIS and its threats that seem to be causing volatility in both the Alliance member states and in the Middle East. Moreover, the delegates were lucky enough to find answers to the interesting but complex questions regarding ISIS from an expert on the subject, Bohumil Doboš, from the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Charles University. Lastly, the Ambassadors wrapped up the preparatory meetings with the very recent and complicated topic, Operation Sea Guardian. It goes without saying that whatever the Secretariat has thrown at the Ambassadors, they have managed to handle it with utmost professionalism and the desire for more.

But that was not all. The delegates had the chance to visit an army base in Strakonice as it has become more of a tradition. The XXII Prague Student Summit is slowly coming to an end, but what

MODEL EU

The fifth and final scene of first (preparatory) act of our European play was carried out in the spirit of a gloomy glance at the substantially sparse ranks of ministers and empty chairs of our absent colleagues. To blame was – as is the custom in great theatre plays – an escalation of the situation shortly before the break. In our case, the matter was an invasion of viruses and bacilli. Nonetheless, neither our female colleagues, nor our male colleagues who resisted the assault were not spared from drama. The escalating preparatory part of the entire Model has taken its toll on them in the form of a demanding programme. Therein each of the attendants listened to an exhaustive lecture on the last remaining point of our Conference agenda, which



is the better way to wrap it up than with a “bang”. The delegates await first and foremost the proposal of the agenda, followed by a series of negotiations essential for NATO which will put the delegates' skills to the test. This is where everything is added together, the several workshops that have paved the way for this very moment, this is where the delegates can prove themselves not only to the others, but to themselves as well. This is where the delegates experience the diplomacy at its finest. ■

Rafat Kurdi

deputy secretary general

was rapidly replaced by a trial of courage of our ministers. In the following speeches, they had to take the stage to elaborate on the very topic of the future of European integration whilst facing a significant superiority: twenty-one to one. They were rewarded with a round of applause as well as a constructive critique by the deputies of the Secretary General. Not a second of rest followed – speeches were replaced by the last adjustments of the one and only Conference screenplay, i.e. the Rules of Procedure. The entire first act was concluded by negotiations on the topic of the preceding speeches which was truly full of colours (whether we mention the White Book or the multi-coloured vision of the EU of the Italian minister). Especially the representatives of Spain and France deserve an appraisal of the critics for the role which they assumed in this act.

The second act will be somewhat less diverse in the type of activities than the previous chapter; however, it will offer all the better plot twist. The leading roles will in fact be portrayed not only by our 28 members of the Council, but also by three interesting topics – the wages of delegated workers, Stability and Growth Pact, and Common Security and Defence Policy. The only thing that is given apart from these is the stage set of the Prague Congress Centre and five observant critics. The genre as well as the content of the three days is up to our participants. We are now left with but hope that their faces will be poured with satisfied smiles before the curtain will be drawn on Monday afternoon for the very last time. ■

Vendula Kulichová

secretary general of the council

DELEGATE DUEL

**Tereza
Ondráčková**

INDIA, DISEC



**Dominik
Rubeš**

GERMANY, DISEC

How should the international community react to the threat of space arms?

Nowadays in the era of development of technologies, space is becoming, as the similarly unpredictable cyberspace, a new domain and a potential battlefield. It is up to us to take care of preserving the path to stars only for us, not for our weapons.

From the Indian point of view, it is crucial to draft a binding treaty which would ban placement of weapons of mass destruction into the space and therefore overcome the conventions which have already been passed. At the same time, it is necessary for the treaty to contain also punishments in case of violation, otherwise it will not have a real influence. In the past, there have been many accepted definitions of terms “space” or “space weapon”, and we should choose one from those to close the debate about them. We don't want to mistake an apple with an anti-satellite weapon, do we?

The merit of the negotiation will probably be also the necessary check mechanism as the control of anything in space is problematic – accredited commission cannot just fly on Sunday to a Pakistani satellite to do an inspection. The data for the control probably must come also from different national sources, so the system will be built on mutual trust and the willingness to share which is not necessarily a negative thing.

It is crucial for Indian Republic that the newly-created convention will not include restriction of peaceful usage of space. As a nation, which benefits from space travel and is willing to share information from its satellites with neighbouring countries, we will manage to make this way remain free, even for the states who have not been to space yet.

To conclude by the words of our prime minister Narendra Modi: “Our space programme is propelled by the vision to serve the humankind. Not by the desire for power.” And the same sentence should be leading all states of the international community. We have created nuclear weapons and we have contaminated the Earth with them. We are now facing a challenge to stop their spread into the space. The space is a common heritage of the humanity, like the celestial objects, therefore we should share it and use it only for peaceful causes. ■

Federal Republic of Germany has an unequivocal interest in peaceful usage of the space and effective prevention of a space arms race. We, as we hope, have been proven that during regular meetings of Conference on Disarmament as well as by our activity in the EU. Specifically with the EU states, we have cooperated on creation of the International Code of Conduct for Outer-space Activities, which sets non-binding rules and recommendations for all countries in this area. We are glad for the support of this document, which most of the UN states has shown, and we hope to persuade the remaining state that it is the step in the right direction.

Germany is fully aware, despite the minor successes, that non-binding recommendations are not enough. The UN states should be able to agree upon more ambitious, legally-binding and universally-accepted rules and to create effective tools for control of militarization of space. That is the only way how to effectively face the threat of militarization of space. But there is a problem, which the international community has been facing for a long time, that some states, mainly space powers like USA or Russia, cannot reach a consensus about what the treaty should and should not contain or how to define main terms, such as “space weapon”. These states must arch the mentioned disagreements and that is where Germany sees its role – as a mediator who can help in reaching a compromise among individual states.

That is the biggest challenge for all member states of the UN – to reach a consensus about long-term problematic issues. Facing an unstoppable technological progress, it cannot be assumed that the threat of the space militarization is the subject of a distant future. The international community has started to realize that in recent years, so we believe that the determination of the UN states, with the help of Germany, will lead to an approval of the needed rules which can help us to use space peacefully also in the future. ■

POINT OF VIEW



**Dominika
Poláčková**

MOROCCO, UNESCO



**Magdalena
Matašovská**

ARGENTINA, HRC



**Kateřina
Drápelová**

LATVIA, EU

Question ①

Is the cooperation in the V4 harmful for the Czech Republic and Slovakia as Poland and Hungary are having increasingly authoritarian governments?

①

There is a growing need of many European states to take back as many of competences as possible into their own hands – that is the case of Poland under the influence of Law and Justice (PiS) and Hungary led by Orbán's Fidesz. V4 is the way for gaining a stronger voice in the EU, but it leaves liberty to member states as well. However, I deem the cooperation of this group, since it is influenced by the current governments of Poland and Hungary, as a support of eventual nationalist tendencies of its two partners. Does the cooperation in V4 hurt democracy? Yes. But does it hurt the Czech Republic and Slovakia? I don't think so yet. ■

②

Trump's proposal of the new budget is to take away one third of the current budget of USAID. This decision comes in times when there is a looming famine mainly in South Sudan, Nigeria and Somalia, due to the war conflicts and ongoing drought. Developing countries certainly cannot afford to lose their second biggest contributor in the field of foreign humanitarian cooperation ODA. But I believe that this version of Trump's budget will not be approved by the Congress. ■

①

Although our countries are connected by a certain cultural or historical cooperation, I don't think that we, as the Czech Republic (or as Slovakia), should be professed with those countries, whose governments are leaning toward the direction where Poland and Hungary are currently heading. I don't think that we, as a developed country, should be active in connecting with countries, whose governments are authoritarian. To me, that attitude would bring more damage than profit. ■

②

It is regrettable that one of the biggest contributors turned to such a fierce step, that decision will certainly have a great impact on the UN budget. We can only hope that the UN as an international organization with a long tradition is prepared for this possibility and will not be affected by the future development as there are lives of African citizens at stake. ■

Question ②

How will the UN cope with the impending famine in Africa as the US plans to reduce its contributions for the humanitarian aid?

①

It is a sad fact that the Visegrad group is often called an anti-European block because of the positions of Hungarian government. Nevertheless, I still think that it is important to realize how the Visegrad group works – the Czechs and the Slovaks are there voluntarily and the decision is always unanimous.

The governments of Hungarian and Polish Republic can have such impact that the ability to communicate and consequently to advocate individual priorities is disturbed, but I nevertheless dare to say that we have better chance of European integration and we are better heard in the EU because of the Visegrad. ■

②

If there is a situation where the UN will have a smaller budget for humanitarian aid, we should focus more on effectivity. If we can balance the effectivity with the lack of resources, the impact of the reduction of the U.S. contribution will not be so significant and the UN will still have a chance to deal with the impending famine. ■

EVALUATION OF THE PLENARY SPEECHES

State	Form	Content	Commentary
Albania	★★★★☆	★★★☆☆	We appreciate the calm and confident speech. As a recommendation for the next time, we advise to better sort out as well as express your thoughts. The salutation should not be read from the paper.
Bulgaria	★★★★☆	★★★★☆	Well-structured speech authentically focused on energetic safety. Natural recitation with great contact with the audience, but be aware of the articulation.
Egypt	★★★★☆	★★★★☆	Your speech was decent in terms of the form and content, but more concrete focus would be appreciated as well as more pronounced intonation.
France	★★★★☆	★★★★☆	We praise the confident speech. The emphasis on the Paris Agreement was convenient, the call on states for the ratification could certainly be stronger.
Ghana	★★★★☆	★★★★☆	Above-average speech in terms of the content. But just don't wobble behind the desk so much. It is also convenient to look at present guests when you are addressing them.
Ireland	★★★★☆	★★★★☆	Information about the measures are certainly inspiring, but what, according to you, should the other states do? Apart from that, slow down, the hastiness of the speech ruins the whole impression.
Luxembourg (EU)	★★★★☆	★★★★☆	The emphasis on the finance in the speech is appropriate, but next time please adjust your microphone better, you will be able to gesticulate more and have more precise intonation.
Luxembourg (NATO)	★★★★☆	★★★★☆	The recitation was slightly monotonous, but you seemed like a professional. Next time try to focus on the preferred steps of the international community.
Mexico	★★★★☆	★★★★☆	Solid speech in respect of the content, it was appropriately accompanied by numbers and trustworthy appeal. But the refinement and nervous gesticulation made the speech worse.
Nigeria	★★★★☆	★★★☆☆	We recommend to work mainly on the more precise formulation of your ideas. On the other hand, you have understandable intonation, the cadence and a pleasant voice.
Poland	★★★☆☆	★★★★☆	You weren't very constructive in the first part of the speech, but it was better afterwards. Beware of coughing and slips of the tongue – next time, it would be better to practise your speech more beforehand.
Spain (EU)	★★★★☆	★★★★☆	It would be good to slow down and have a better pronunciation. But we praise nice intonation and appreciate the original beginning.
Spain (NATO)	★★★★☆	★★★☆☆	Interestingly motivating speech, but rather a non-diplomatic one. We appreciate the work with your voice and the gesticulation, but we recommend calmer and more stable poise in future.
United States of America	★★★★☆	★★★★☆	The confidence could be sensed from your speech and it proved itself in the excellent contact with the audience. But bear in mind not to fall into the category of a parody of politicians.

POLITICS AND ART

And so they denounced Ferdinand

The limits for interpretation in a liberal democracy are high. And it is a good thing. However, what can happen in such case is that even one of the most important Czech democrats, Ferdinand Peroutka, can become a victim of slanderous readings.

The president of the Czech Republic proclaimed that Peroutka was fascinated by Nazism, failed morally and wrote an article *Hitler Is a Gentleman* together with a sentence, "If we cannot sing with the angels, we have to howl with the wolves." Apart from the non-existent article, the court recognized this view as legally defensible saying that certain passages might sound anti-Semitic.

However, this is not in accordance with the conclusion that it is historically accurate to charge Peroutka with anti-Semitism or with the fascination by Nazism (several historians like Kosatik, Zidek and the philosopher Bělohradský agreed on the nonsensicality of this). Nevertheless, for many people this means that the court agrees with the contents of the president's statements while it should mean that is possible under Czech law for the president to make this kind of interpretation.

Ferdinand Peroutka was a chief editor of a liberal weekly newspaper *Prítomnost* (which can be translated as *Present Times*) and author of a highly valued book *Building of the State*. He admired Karel Havlíček and his motto was to write in a way, "That the politics could be done according to it." For that reason during the times of the Second Republic and during the first months of the Protectorate, he was searching for possible space of freedom for the Czech Jews.

The *Prítomnost* from September 1938 writes, "The medieval ghetto could be today considered almost an idyll compared to how Jews are treated in the Reich... Today we have states where people have less freedom, legal assurance and security than at the beginning of the last century." In the article *Something About the Czech Nation and Jews* from January 1938, he denies to write the word *Jew* with a capital letter, "Only recently has the Jew transformed into Jew to appear as a distant and mysterious being and to provide more reasons for lynching."

He calls anti-Semitism an "infection" and an unintelligent perception of the events. Anti-Semitism usually arises due to, "awkward feeling of inferiority, weakness, and non-practicality." In the editorial *Czechs, Germans and Jews* from February 1939 he tries to understand why the German cultural anti-Semitism is so much more ferocious than the Czech one. He himself thinks that he doesn't have, "any talent for anti-Semitism."

For existential reasons, it was necessary to choose which refugees we accept. In the text *Away with Humanity and What Then?* is written, "We cannot save the humanity worldwide right now. We will be successful if we keep its main principles within our borders... I truly regret that I must talk this way. But I talk tragically in this tragic situation." The criterion was national, not racial (Kosatik) and the Czech-Jew Union was of a similar opinion.

Argument of a type, "It is not a misogyny because he loves his daughter," is certainly absurd. Nevertheless, apart from that Peroutka's wife was Jewish and had a daughter with her, he was also the first one who published Franz Kafka. At the same time, he was regularly meeting with members of Prague Jewish literary scene and even in 1939 he did not break off his relations with Jewish clubs. These are strong indications that Peroutka was not anti-Semitic.

The court says that the fascination by Nazism can be also negative, "like a rabbit that is bewitched by a cobra," which is in a proper context undignified. Peroutka spent basically the entire war in an internment camp, the last year even voluntarily. In 1944, the Minister of State Karl Hermann Frank and the Minister of Protectorate Emanuel Moravec offered him to come back to his apartment and run the magazine *Prítomnost* but in a pro-Nazi way. He refused to collaborate and returned to the internment camp knowing full well what it entailed. ■

Tomáš Krause

deputy editor in chief of the Chronicle

INFO-CATCHER

Donald Tusk was re-elected as the President of the European Council despite objections from his home country Poland. Poland threatened that it will not countersign the EU summit communique, a statement summarizing EU policy on economic growth, migration and the western Balkans, after all it fulfilled its promise. In Dutch Parliament elections won Prime Minister's liberal VVD, despite expectations. The second biggest number of seats grabbed populist PVV. China has overcome the Eurozone in the size of banking sector, which is now the biggest in the world. Turkish president Erdogan likened practices of German politicians to Nazi practice after cancellation of meetings of Turkish ministers aiming at addressing voters in upcoming referendum about enlarging the president's competences. The Netherlands faces a similar problem since it prevented Turkish minister from landing on its ground. The South Korean president was suspended by the Constitutional Court in accordance with a corruption scandal. Polish member of the European Parliament Korwin-Mikke caused confusion when in his speech he marked women as smaller, weaker and less intelligent than men while arguing about why women should earn less. President of the European Commission published his view over five scenarios of possible development of the EU. One of them is so-called multi-rate integration with which Germany, France, Spain and Italy agree, but Visegrad Group is strictly against it. Donald Trump issued a new decree which shall restrict citizens of some primarily Muslim countries from entering the US. The preceding decree covered Iraq, the new one does not, moreover it does not target Green Card holders. Slovak National Memory Institute submitted a constitutional complaint against the decision of the Supreme Court about unauthorized recording of Andrej Babiš as an agent of StB. President Zeman has announced that he is going to run for presidency again. Cardinal Vlk passed away. ■

Kateřina Porembská

redactor of the Chronicle



General partner of the
Prague Student Summit



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Czech Republic



OD KOMERČNÍ BANKY
Main Partner of the
Model UN



TOP
Partners



UNIVERZITA
KARLOVA



Botschaft
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Prag



Embassy of Canada
Ambassade du Canada

AUTO ZRUCKÝ
DEALER NISSAN

Partners

HOSPODÁŘSKÉ NOVINY

RESPEKT

Media
partners



Informační centrum OSN v Praze
United Nations Information Centre Prague



With support

Imprint

CHRONICLE, Prague Student Summit Newspapers, registered by MK ČR E 16149, published by ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (AMO), Žitná 608/27, 110 00 Praha 1; tel.: 224 813 460; www.amo.cz / www.studentsummit.cz, e-mail: info@amo.cz / summit@amo.cz;

Editor in chief: Linda Coufalová, phone: 775 775 838, **e-mail:** chronicle@amo.cz; **deputy editor in chief:** Tomáš Krause; **editorial board:** Jakub Kopřiva, Rafat Kurdi, Tomáš Kremel, Kateřina Poremská, Zuzana Svobodová, Anna Umlaufová; **photographers:** Romana Červenková, Iva Gejdošová, Michal Janata, Daniela Klodnerová, Hana Kratochvílová, Markéta Škaldová; **art design:** Linda Coufalová; **layout:** Jan Václav.

Opinions presented may not represent the views of the Editorial Board (Publisher).



**Asociace
pro mezinárodní
otázky**
Association
for International
Affairs