



Daily Diplomat

25TH INTERNATIONAL SESSION · No. 3 · THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE, 2026



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PARTICIPANTS

A multi faced participant

The OLMUN takes a lot of time and energy from everyone involved. However, for some participants, doing just one job at the conference is not enough. Meet Lotta, who is balancing three different responsibilities: she is a committee delegate, a member of the Inner Circle, and a Trust Person. In a recent interview, she explained how she manages these tasks during a typical conference day and what motivates her to do so much. Lotta's daily routine starts every morning in her main role as a delegate. Therefore, she spends the first half of the day in formal committee sessions, talking to other delegates and drafting resolutions on global issues. However, her work does not stop when the debates end. In the afternoons, she shifts to her role in the Inner Circle. Behind the scenes, she works with the OLMUN team to help set up events. As evening approaches, Lotta takes on her third responsibility as a Trust Person. Wearing a pink vest so people can easily find her, she acts as a safe point of contact for any participant who needs help or a confidential talk about per-



sonal concerns. Lotta explained that she chose this position because she strongly believes in awareness and the importance of a reliable support system. "Let everyone feel welcome" and "creating a safe space" are the key aspects of the Trust Person work for Lotta. Managing three different roles in a single week is definitely challenging, but Lotta says it is completely manageable. This flexibility is possible because the committee chairs and the conference ombudspersons are very flexible, allowing her to adjust her schedule when her duties overlap. In the end, it is her strong personal commitment and passion to the well-being of her participants that motivates her to handle this busy work at OLMUN.

If you need help or feel uncomfortable please let the team of the Trust Person know who will help you without judgement. You can recognise them by their pink vests or send an email to tellus@olmun.org

by Piet Schultz

Behind the Scenes of OLMUN

Technical coordinator in action

Max Seluga, an 11th-grade student from the Altes Gymnasium in Oldenburg, is one of the key figures at this year's OLMUN. Unlike most participants in formal attire, he deliberately skips the dress code – his job demands full mobility. Together with Sven and Simon, he forms the team of Technical Coordinators, based at the Cäcilien Schule. From there they coordinate the entire tech staff and take calls whenever local teams hit problems they can't solve alone.

Interviewer: Hello Max, thanks for taking the time. What exactly does a Technical Coordinator do?

Max: Together with Sven and Simon, I'm responsible for our tech staff. Whenever a problem comes up that the staff can't solve on their own, we do our best to find a solution and fix it as quickly as possible. We also help out wherever we're needed.

Interviewer: Could you give a concrete example?

Max: Today the chairs of GA 3 needed to connect a USB stick to an iPad. Since the iPad only had a Lightning port, we had to bring them an adapter to solve the problem.

Interviewer: How important is teamwork in your job?

Max: Teamwork and communication play a really impor-

tant role. We constantly have to communicate with the chairs, our tech staff, and each other to ensure a smooth and successful OLMUN. That applies to the whole Inner Circle.

Interviewer: Do you like the job?

Max: Although it can be tiring at times, I really enjoy being part of the Inner Circle and a technical coordinator. It's fun, there are lots of nice people around, and there's always something to do.

Interviewer: What motivated you to take on such an intensive role?

Max: I truly believe OLMUN is a fantastic project. You meet new people and do something good by inspiring young people to live democracy. In unstable times, it's important that we stay connected and make new international friends.

Interviewer: Thank you, Max, for the interview and your hard work behind the scenes.

The interview shows it clearly: being a Technical Coordinator means much more than most people think. It takes organizational talent, resilience, and quick problem-solving. Without the tireless efforts of Max and his team, a modern, digital conference like OLMUN simply wouldn't be possible.



by Tim Kramer

COMMITTEE IN FOCUS

The Six-Day War

HSC: Time line 1967

In June 1967, one of the most important conflicts in Middle Eastern history took place. The Six-Day War was fought between Israel and several Arab countries, mainly Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Although it lasted only six days, it had major political and territorial consequences that can still be seen today.

Tensions had been rising for months. In May 1967, Egypt moved thousands of troops into the Sinai Peninsula, asked United Nations peacekeeping forces to leave, and closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli ships. Because the waterway was important for trade, Israel considered the closure a direct threat.

On the morning of 5 June 1967, Israel launched a surprise attack against Egypt, destroying much of the Egyptian air force and gaining an early military advantage. The same day, Jordan and Syria joined the war. Israeli forces advanced quickly, capturing the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, and the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan. The

by Piet Schultz, Niklas Mählmann

capture of East Jerusalem was especially significant, as the city holds great religious importance for Jews, Christians and Muslims.

On 9 June, Israel attacked Syrian positions in the Golan Heights and, after heavy fighting, took control of the area. With the Arab armies suffering serious losses and international pressure growing, a ceasefire came into effect on 10 June and ended the war.

The consequences were significant. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were affected, and tensions with Israel's neighbours continued for years. Some captured territories later became the subject of negotiations — Israel returned the Sinai to Egypt after their 1979 peace agreement. More than fifty years later, historians still regard the Six-Day War as a turning point whose effects continue to shape the region.

PMCs: Profit or Protection?

This years GA 1st topic: increasing international regulations for PMCs in conflict areas

Private Military Companies, short for PMC, are a major topic in the UN. PMCs are non-governmental organizations that are contracted mostly in secret by governments of powerful nations, like the USA and Russia, to perform military tasks in war zones or crisis areas. This allows them to participate in wars they are not even part of, to profit from them while avoiding direct consequences. They are often labelled as safety measures to legitimise their actions. The involvement of PMCs often extends and escalates a conflict even more because it makes effective oversight difficult. The contractors of the PMCs are registered under the guise of typical civilians, which makes it hard to track them down, if they commit war crimes, such as human rights violations. In conclusion it's hard to hold someone accountable for the actions of the PMCs. Overall these private organizations are a political grey zone, which can be used for stability and safety but also to make a profit of a conflict regardless of the suffering of civilians.

by Nico Krüger



COMMITTEE IN FOCUS

Historic First at ICC

Today, the ICC Committee witnessed a historic moment as former Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte was symbolically handcuffed and brought before the court. He faces allegations of crimes against humanity linked to the Philippine “War on Drugs,” including murder and attempted murder through alleged extra judicial killings of suspected drug users and dealers.

What made the session extraordinary was that it marked the first time in OLMUN history that a former head of state

by Nina Rohweder

was represented as appearing before the ICC in such a manner. The symbolic arrest sparked intense debate among delegates on accountability, human rights, state sovereignty, and international justice.

The case challenged delegates to consider whether political leaders can be held responsible for large-scale human rights violations and reinforced the ICC’s core principle that no individual is above the law. The session will undoubtedly remain one of the most memorable moments of OLMUN 2026.

UNEP

Who is the delegate of the day?

At today’s OLMUN day, the delegates of the UNEP committee at the Graf-Anton-Günther School were asked who, in their opinion, was the delegate of the day and who had given the best speech.

Although they mentioned many different countries, two delegates stood out in particular. Spain was praised for her feminist form of address in her speech. The representative of Spain used the words “Dear Ladies and dear sons of Ladies” to start her speech. It was also mentioned that she brought her points across clearly and used good language during her

by Tialda Haanstra, Lara Neubert

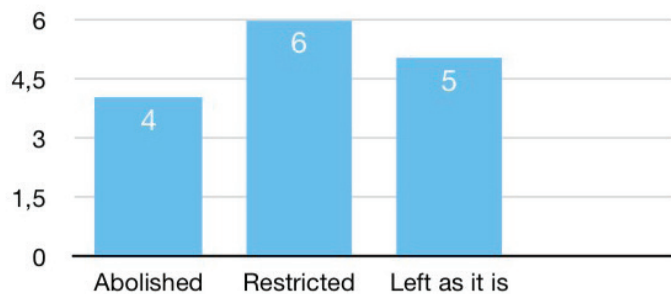
speech. The second country that was mentioned very often was Bangladesh because of her good use of language and because she knew what she was talking about. She also showed that she knew the rules and gave two speeches, which was very impressive.

In conclusion, both delegates showed great preparation and confidence, making them stand out among many speakers at today’s UNEP committee session.

UNSC

Voices of the members

The 15 Delegates of the UNSC which consists of: Algeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Guyana, Panama, Denmark, Greece, Slovenia, Russia, France, United States, United Kingdom, China



At today’s committee meeting, delegates were asked whether the UN Security Council needs new permanent members.

The views were very divided. The delegates of Korea, Sierra Leone and Guyana said there should be no permanent mem-

bers at all, while others suggested the restructuring of the Council. In terms of possible new members, several countries were mentioned. India was supported by Greece and Somalia due to its economic, military, and population size. Brazil and South Africa were also proposed as representatives of Latin America and Africa. Furthermore, Algeria was suggested as an African representative, while the US, the UK and Russia did not come out in support new permanent members. Moreover, only the P5 were asked which other permanent member should leave the Council. The United States gave a formal statement, while Russia declined to comment. China named the USA. Additionally, France supported a reform in general without naming a specific country, and the United Kingdom chose to pass to avoid risking diplomatic and trade relations. Anonymous responses were more direct: some called for Russia to be removed, others criticized countries “that start wars” such as Russia and the USA, and one also mentioned France as a possible candidate for exclusion.

USA Statement

The United States values the veto power for Security Council balance. Yet, when a permanent member repeatedly blocks the Council’s role in peace and security, its credibility suffers. If reform is considered, the U.S. would highlight concerns

by Rieke Schlitter, Louisa Bendt

about Russia’s conduct, which harms trust by undermining international law and collective conflict responses.

Still, the U.S. believes reform should boost accountability, transparency, and cooperation among members, not serve political aims.

UN Women

Afghanistan's debate on Women's rights

The situation in Afghanistan is called the [world's worst women's rights crisis](#). UN Women plans to keep supporting Afghan women and girls despite risks. This harsh reality gained global social media attention, sparking worldwide protests against the Taliban. But what does the Afghan Delegation think of this? And how do other countries respond to their statements? We asked Afghanistan's and the Netherlands' Delegations:

Interviewer: The Taliban is passing an increasing number of Decrees that restrict the Afghan women. Do you see any necessity for international intervention regarding the current situation in Afghanistan?

Delegate: As the delegation of Afghanistan we believe the Taliban are really important also for representing our religion. We have 99.7% of Muslims in our country so the role of the woman as intended in our religion is represented by the Taliban. [...] The delegation of Afghanistan still feels like there have to be more women rights, especially economically, although we have to keep in mind that the women are really strong in our families and [...] help the men work in the economy. So we don't think that other countries have to help the Afghan women. We feel like we organising it by our own and [we should all] keep in mind that there are cultural differences.

Interviewer: There is a great social media presence regarding the life of women in Afghanistan these days. How do you feel about that?

Delegate: I...[Afghanistan goes with the time, we know social media is becoming more influential [...] and we don't have anything to hide. We still feel that what social media presents is really formed by western opinions and western cultures. I...] So if Europeans consume media coming from
by Anna Vossmann

ASEAN

Negotiations with historical background

For centuries, diplomats around the world have strived to find solutions to conflicts. On Wednesday, delegates from 25 Asian nations met for this purpose. The morning began with efforts to build trust—both with the “Chiefs” and among the delegates themselves. An understanding of the clearly structured procedures was quickly established, allowing the Amnesty International delegate to raise issues such as the modern-day enslavement of industrial workers; the delegates then began to debate these topics and articulate their respective positions.

Notably, the statements and responses regarding each of these issues were consistently open-minded and solution-oriented. This raises a question: Why is the feedback formulated in such a similarly open-minded manner, yet far-reaching solutions remain rare? It is worth examining the historical context here. Just as the aforementioned negotiations have taken place, certain conflicts have persisted for centuries. They are usually rooted in long-standing border disputes or
by Julian Dierks

Afghanistan we know why they're shocked [...] but we want to remind them that there are cultural differences. So if you see something on social media coming from Afghanistan, be open minded.

Interviewer: How do you (the delegation of the Netherlands) plan to interact with countries, like Afghanistan, that have a greatly different view on gender equality?

Delegate: Of course it's very tricky situation and we are aware that we won't be able to fully make them agree with our draft resolution and that is okay. [...] We do hope that maybe we can come to an agreement [...] regarding women's education or the healthcare. Because in general this is not only important for women working but for a functioning society and that would also be in their interest. But we are aware that this is a very difficult situation and we hope that there won't be any hostilities.

Interviewer: Countries like the Iran or Afghanistan often speak about the importance of traditions and cultural diversity when it comes to gender equality. Do you see an accuracy in this line of argument?

Delegate: We feel that tradition is not an excuse for inequality and that if traditions harm certain people they cannot remain as traditions. [...] Because traditions should include everyone in the population. So we acknowledge that traditions may be important but we ask these countries [...] to rethink their traditions if they harm women or other minorities.

This again shows the difficulty of a debate where a variety of world-views and opinions meet and have to be combined to secure gender equality. Hopefully all members of the UN Women committee have the diplomacy to find a final resolution.

linked to specific national interests that were, in turn, partly shaped by historical events. A look at these historical disputes reveals the following:

The atrocities committed by Japan during the Second Sino-Japanese War continue to influence relations with China to this day. Similarly, the division of Korea following the Korean War remains a source of tension between North and South Korea. Furthermore, there are unresolved border conflicts—such as those between India and China or India and Pakistan—stemming from the 1947 partition of British India or the Sino-Indian War of 1962.

And yet, steps toward long-term solutions have been taken today.

In summary, the decisions made by the international community today are shaped by a combination of historical disputes, national interests, and the realities of our deeply interconnected society.

DELEGATE SPOTLIGHT

Today: Diplomacy with a Personal Touch

How creative props and authentic representations are adding a unique touch to this year's conference tables.



At OLMUN 2026, the delegates are proving that successful diplomacy is more than just reading speeches; it is also about truly stepping into character

Beyond their formal attire and sharp arguments, many participants have brought matching props to visually represent their assigned nations. Whether it is the United Kingdom Delegation keeping things traditionally precise or the w Korea desk featuring characteristic portraits, these thoughtful additions bring a lively and authentic atmosphere to the committee rooms. It shows great dedication and adds a distinct personality to the international debates.

by Frauke Rudolf

Volleyball and Games

Yesterday the traditional Volleyball and games took place. A lot of participants came together behind the Weser Ems Halls. While listening to atmospheric music some people had exiting volleyball games together, some sat in the grass and played games like UNO and some others talked about the newest gossip. It was the perfect opportunity to get to know new people and have fun after a very successful day!

by Jasmin Hallerstede



Awareness at OLMUN



OLMUN aims to be a place where everyone feels welcome, respected, and safe. To support this goal, our Awareness Team consists of 17 Trust Persons and 2 Ombudspersons who are available throughout the entire conference.

You can recognize us by our pink badges and, during evening events, by our pink vests.

Whether you are feeling stressed, overwhelmed, lonely, uncomfortable, or simply need someone to talk to, we are here to listen and support you without judgement.

OLMUN brings together people from many different backgrounds and perspectives. While this diversity is one of our greatest strengths, conflicts or uncomfortable situations can sometimes arise. Our Awareness Team is here to help ensure that OLMUN remains a safe space based on respect, fairness, equality, and mutual understanding.

If you ever need support – in any situation – please reach out. You are not alone.

GET IN TOUCH

ombud@olmun.org

tellus@olmun.org » *anonymous*

OLMUN 2026 Merch — get yours!

Like every year, OLMUN offers exclusive merchandise! This gives you the opportunity to take a memorable item home to remind you of the great time you had at OLMUN.

Choose from our selection of T-shirts, a polo shirt, pins and a tote bag. The T-shirts are available in men's and women's fits and come in the sizes XS–XXL.

You can find our merchandise at the Opening Ceremony, during the evening activities and at the Closing Ceremony. Don't miss the chance of taking home a lasting memory of your OLMUN experience!

