

THE RETURN OF EMPIRES



Art as a medium of protest

As the future generation and members of the MUN community, we are determined to bring change and brainstorm ideas in order to solve global problems and raise awareness about them. One of the most interesting and creative ways to do so is through art. From prehistoric times onward, art has served as a means of conveying needs, ideas, and stories. Over the years, it evolved into a channel for expression, propaganda, and articulation of thoughts and concerns, consistently reflecting historical events. Nowadays, political variety across the globe has resulted in many artists seeking art as a medium of protest and change. From women fighting for equality

and female empowerment to citizens asking for peace and an end to war, art is a global phenomenon of public exposure to realities, demands, and needs.

One contemporary example is an anonymous street art artist known as Banksy, who, through graffiti, criticizes, protests, and challenges issues such as injustice, violence, and pollution, and conveys messages like solidarity, empathy, and peace. One of his most influential artworks was a mural that has now been erased, appearing at the Royal Courts of Justice in London, depicting a judge hitting with his gavel a protester who is on the ground. The artist's choice to situate the specific artwork at the Royal Courts of Justice is a direct implication of protesting against

injustice, but also fighting for the right to protest.

The right to freedom of assembly and of association that enables everyone to peacefully associate, form, and join assemblies for the protection of interests and the expression of political will is acknowledged and enshrined in Article 12 of the EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights. However, in numerous instances, protest movements and demands have exceeded their initial scope, resulting in the emergence of violent actions, a practice that transgresses not only the right to protest but also the rights of free will and expression.



Artwork by Banksy

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Other forms of art that serve as a medium of protest are theatre, poetry, and music. Through sarcasm, juxtaposition, melody, lyrics, and stories, artists can challenge stereotypes, criticize society and leaders, and even expose people's discontent on various issues by uniting them through a single song. One example is Carol Ann Duffy's poetry collection, "The World's Wife," in which each poem features the perspective of the wife of a notable male figure—such as Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, and Anne Hathaway, the wife of Shakespeare. Through these varied female viewpoints, Duffy explores themes of independence, courage, and resistance to male dominance and ultimately fights for female empowerment. On the other hand,

theatre is also a very vivid form of art as it combines speech, pauses, expression, and many different genres of art, reflecting the complexity of human souls and ideas. "The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui," written by Bertolt Brecht in 1941, is a satirical allegory of Hitler's ascent to power. The central message is the fact that even though a particular authoritarian leader was defeated, the conditions that enabled him to rise to power still exist. This play is timeless not only because it functions as a piece of history, but also because it serves as a warning and a foreshadowing. So, it reflects directly and effectively the theme of this year's conference: the Return of Empires.

In summary, despite living in an era of progress and technological

development, we still face numerous challenges related to politics, society, and individual well-being. Thus, it is our obligation to protest and try to bring the change we wish for the world in every possible way. Even though the Model United Nations is a great way of learning about these global issues and brainstorming on ways to resolve them, culture is also a medium of expression, reflection, and protest. It is crucial to understand that the world we live in isn't ideal and may never be, and thus, we should consider every possible practice as a way to change and evolve the world.

Elsa Giannakopoulou

Rise of Digital Nomadism and Its Impact on Local Economies

A laptop, a seaside café, and a one-way ticket. Or a tablet, a mountain chalet, and a one-way ticket. Digital nomadism is a growing trend in the workplace. Individuals decide to work remotely while travelling from destination to destination, without a permanent home base. Remote work began to flourish thanks to technological advancements, especially global internet connectivity and social media, alongside the shift in values and priorities of millennials and Gen Z, who prioritize experiences over material possessions, as well as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic added fuel to

the already burning fire and proved that more people than ever can work remotely. While more and more people enter the world of digital nomadism and several cities turn into hotspots, the presence of digital nomads has sparked debate, as some find opportunities abroad, but locals face a very different reality.

Digital nomadism has a positive impact on the individuals who choose this way of working. To begin with, digital nomads have the privilege of being able to travel full-time, as there is no physical office to constrain them. By constantly travelling, they experience a variety of different cultures, which contribute to their personal growth. The exposure to new settings, challenges, and ideas promotes

well-rounded and open-minded individuals. Moreover, many people choose this lifestyle due to its lower cost of living, as the countries they pick are, most of the time, destinations where the cost of living is lower than in their country of origin. They also often save money because they get rid of typical expenses such as car payments and insurance or utility costs, as in the rented accommodation, they are usually included.

Beyond the individuals, a positive impact can be observed in the local communities as well. First, nomads undoubtedly boost the local economy, as they support restaurants, cafes, co-working places, and accommodation services. In this way, they support the sustainability of local

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small enterprises and encourage the creation of new job opportunities. Second, the presence of nomads can “force” a country to develop, as the demand for services such as accommodation and transportation significantly increases. Last but not least, digital nomads, apart from working, enjoy exploring new places – that’s the whole point of nomadism at the end of the day – therefore, they assist in revenue generation by engaging in cultural tourism events and activities.

However, there are always two sides to the coin. In other words, digital nomadism also has negative consequences for those who choose this lifestyle. Firstly, this way of living is not for everyone, as the stress

levels can be extremely high. Specifically, nomads have to face a completely different environment and society every month or every year and adapt quickly to it. There is no stability, no home where everything is taken care of, and there is no guarantee that when they arrive in their new country, the accommodation will meet all their expectations. In addition, stress levels can also increase due to different time zones, whether there is a need to communicate with clients at a convenient time for both parties, or the employer sets a fixed schedule that must be followed. Therefore, this can also impact sleep patterns. Above all, the biggest challenge appears to be the maintenance of work-life balance and coping with loneliness. Despite being an

appealing lifestyle, it can be hard to sustain a social life. Nomads meet new people almost every day, but they know they will part ways shortly after. Work is obviously essential, but at the same time, we are social beings who need companionship.

In the meantime, there are several downsides for the local community as well. First of all, the increased demand for rental accommodation will subsequently increase housing costs for locals. Moreover, a high number of nomads can put a strain on local infrastructure such as public transportation and the healthcare system, as not all countries can support a larger population than they were originally designed to accommodate. Last

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but not least, nomads can deepen financial and social inequalities as the income gap between locals and foreign remote workers is usually significant, and many of them use local services without contributing proportionally to the tax system. In the long-term, this imbalance risks creating parallel societies in the same place- one privileged and another struggling to keep up in its own city while sustaining the lifestyle of the more affluent newcomers.

Taking everything into account, it is evident that digital nomadism is more than just a trend. It has become a reality that will hardly disappear in the years to come. On the contrary, it is likely to grow and evolve

significantly. This lifestyle undoubtedly is reshaping the modern workforce; however, nomadism remains a controversial topic, and measures should be taken to ensure equality and minimize the challenges associated with this way of working. The future of work must be fair for both visitors and residents.

Eirini Antonopoulou

Beyond the Point of Order: How Alliances Turn into Lasting Friendships

Despite the infinite love of debate that all delegates and chairs harbour, have you ever wondered what else makes participants in Model United Nations conferences excited to attend, even if that means almost no sleep

and the stress of resolution writing? The answer to that question is the MUN community itself. Over the years, and through the conferences delegates attend, friendships that can last a lifetime are slowly built and even enjoyed outside the commissions.

The final gavel drops at the closing ceremony, and suddenly, everyone stops holding formal. They are all just students again, who can only think about the past few days of the conference. Days which included strong opposition of views, tension between delegates during debate, the 'enemies' formed across the room, fighting for the main submitter and the best delegate title, lobbying for resolutions, and exchanging notes.

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However, all of that fades when the conference finally comes to an end, and happy laughter is the only thing that can be heard. That's when the delegates are only able to think of the notes exchanged as doodles and jokes, and the way that lobbying formed bonds, which nobody thought would last.

That's all because MUN conferences aren't only about debating global issues and drafting resolutions. It is also about broadening our horizons, becoming open-minded, and

Top 5 places to bond for delegates:

1. The line for – the necessary – coffee before the collapse
2. The last row at the back of the General Assembly
3. The hotel lobby at either 11 pm or 7 am
4. The committee room, during gossip time (because who doesn't love to gossip?)
5. The conference's cafeteria, where you debate your life choices after a long day

meeting and bonding with individuals from all around the world. Friendships can start not only outside, but

also inside the committee, when you are lobbying or debating. And before you even know it, you text or hang out every week, and if you are lucky enough, even visit your international friend's home country! You see the friends you made throughout the conferences grow up, and all you can think of when you are with them, laughing and talking, is the memories you made with them during your MUN journey. At the end of the day, only your MUNer friends can acknowledge the thrill of a well-placed point of order!

While everyone seeks the Best Delegate award, many do not understand that the most valuable memory you bring back home isn't your name being announced as the best delegate, but the memories you created

with your friends. Thus, it is important to value each and every moment during this beautiful and extraordinary journey of Model United Nations conferences, because you never know if you will end up with a friend for life! As a closing remark to everyone's MUN journey, remember that while diplomacy is about policy, humanity is about the people who write it.

Anastasia Couri

Bridging Gaps in the Legal Protection for Foreign Medical Volunteers in Conflict

If we value human life in conflict zones, can we afford not to protect those who risk their own to save others? That is often the first question that arises when news breaks of yet another

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medical volunteer losing their life. Even though there is specific legislation regarding the locally authorized medical staff, when non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and individual foreign volunteers come to the forefront of conflict zones, the situation is still unclear.

The Geneva Conventions consist of a series of four international agreements (1864, 1906, 1949, and 1972) that constitute the core/foundation of the International Humanitarian Law (IHL). The IHL is, in essence, a set of rules that aims to protect people/those who are not actively participating in hostilities and conflicts, such as civilians, medics, aid workers, as well as the wounded and the sick.

Although the Geneva Conventions have been signed by 196 states, including all UN member states, IHL is

violated daily by warring parties around the world through attacks on hospitals and schools, attacks against non-combatants and medical workers, the use/hiring of child soldiers, sexual violence, as well as the denial of access to lifesaving humanitarian aid.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has called for “intensified action” to protect health workers in conflict zones, arguing/noting that hundreds of doctors, nurses, and support staff have lost their lives in these zones. In addition, in 2014, the WHO said that there were 372 recorded attacks on medical personnel in 32 countries, which resulted in the deaths of over 600 people and approximately 1,000 injuries.

Beyond these violations, however, an additional concern emerges even in cases

where the law is respected, as there is a gray area regarding foreign medical volunteers. In other words, in many instances, they lack clear protection against attacks, detention, or arrest. The gap is crucial. Volunteers are, in many cases, the ones who ultimately make the difference- the ones who offer assistance while putting their lives at risk under extreme conditions. Yet, without legal protection, the risks they face may discourage and therefore decrease participation, at a time when their presence is more necessary than ever.

All in all, the issue must be resolved immediately, as the white coats of medical volunteers are often a last symbol of hope and neutrality. The protection status has to be reexamined and reformed to explicitly

include foreign medical volunteers. It is also vital that sanctions are enforced when the legislation is not followed or respected. Ultimately, protecting those who save lives without regard for their own is not optional- it is a moral and legal obligation.



Eirini Antonopoulou

Good Intentions, Harmful Consequences: The Reality of Orphanage Tourism

Behind a selfie full of smiles lies an industry that profits from vulnerability and compassion.

Orphanage tourism has evolved into a multimillion-dollar industry, yet the true

cost is borne by the very children it claims to protect. Marketed as humanitarian “voluntourism”, it attracts people- especially from Western countries- who visit orphanages abroad to donate or to volunteer by spending time with children, whether teaching or assisting with daily chores. However, there is mounting evidence that the majority of children living in orphanages are not orphans at all. According to UNICEF, up to 75% have at least one living parent, and they are placed in orphanages to attract volunteers and donations.

Consequently, behind several orphanages, there is a lucrative system of child exploitation, trafficking, and illegal adoptions.

The constant funding of more and more orphanages clearly highlights the risk of children being

exploited for profit. According to a UNICEF report, while the number of orphans decreased in Cambodia, the number of orphanages almost doubled between 2009 and 2014. When orphanage tourism operates as a market-driven activity, the logic becomes economically predictable.

An increase in demand generates a corresponding increase in supply. Even when the “supply” involves children who are not truly orphaned. Families living in extreme poverty are often deceived and place their children in orphanages, lured by promises of financial support, better living conditions, and educational opportunities. To put it differently, there is a significant demand from volunteers and donors to support children in developing countries, and in some cases even to adopt,

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thus financial incentives are created for the maintenance and expansion of orphanages and institutionalization of children. The greater the number of visitors, the greater the flow of donations- and eventually, the higher the profit. Some institutions work as intermediaries between children and illegal adoption agencies, which falsely declare children as abandoned or orphaned while hiding the existence of biological parents and family. It is important to mention, however, that the adoptive parents are usually unaware of these unethical and illegal practices.

The consequences of orphanage tourism for children are devastating and often hardly reversible. First of all, children get used to seeing different people every day, week, or month, only for them to leave shortly

after. As a result, they are likely to develop attachment disorders, emotional insecurity, and psychological stress as a result of abandonment and uncertainty. Moreover, the quality of educational or healthcare assistance is most of the time insufficient, as it lacks consistency because volunteers are transient. Lastly, children are not blind; they can understand that their presence and poverty attract money and visitors, which may lead them to feel commodified rather than protected.

The legal framework is still fragmented and insufficiently enforced in several states, and as a result, there is weak oversight and regulatory gaps that enable unethical and exploitative practices. Governments must strengthen their policies and laws regarding the provision of licenses to care institutions and ensure

transparency in intercountry adoption procedures. This should also be achieved through global cooperation and the agreement and establishment of common standards and shared databases. Last but not least, the modern “child protection model” suggests the prioritization of family-based and community-based care over institutionalization.



All in all, it seems that good intentions do not always result in a good outcome. Although the idea of orphanage tourism is becoming increasingly widespread and may be driven by kind and well-meaning volunteers, a range of concrete measures must be taken to protect the children.

Compassion without proper accountability can cause harm when children's rights are at stake. No act of kindness should unintentionally perpetuate exploitation.

Eirini Antonopoulou

**Happiness:
A Necessary
Counterbalance in this
world!**

On March 20th, we celebrate the International Day of Happiness. This day was established in 2012 by the United Nations, recognising that happiness is a fundamental goal in human life, and that's exactly why it should be at the very heart of public policy. In times when societies go through challenges such as economic inequalities, health crises, geopolitical

conflicts, and environmental difficulties, this day holds particular symbolism, reminding us that progress is not only marked by economic indicators.

Conversations about happiness encourage us to start looking deeper into balanced development and not focus solely on the gross domestic product that is projected to us. We have to chase and establish ourselves in a world centred on mental health, equal opportunities, and trust in institutions.



Holding a balance between technological advancement and meaningful human interactions appears to be one of the key issues of our time.

The International Day of Happiness is much more than a celebration. For some people, happiness is a moment of joy, laughter, or excitement, while for others, it's deeper and more meaningful, like a purpose or the key to their inner balance. Happiness goes beyond temporary feelings. It's also both personal and shared. It grows when we care for our physical and mental health and through meaningful connections. Although happiness can't be perfectly defined, it remains a guiding aspiration, shaping the choices we make and the lives we build.

Miranda Soukou

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SNEAK A PEEK

GA3- Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

For today's sneak peek, we will delve into both sub-commissions of this year's Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (GA3). As far as sub-commission 1 is concerned, the USA is in charge of delivering a speech on the issue of "Preventing the Radicalisation of Peaceful Protests". The USA firmly supports that the resolution being projected at that precise moment is remarkably great since the measures proposed by the main-submitter have paid close attention to each state's domestic laws, and thus are fully respectful towards them. Next up, when the time comes for Points of Information to the delegate of the USA, the Philippines stands strong to propose collaborating with UN organisations and the UN itself so as to attain every goal the delegates aspire to. At the same instant, sub-commission 2 has drawn their attention to another fundamental issue for this committee: "Promoting Culturally Inclusive Approaches to Healthcare Systems". Despite the delegate of the Czech Republic's confident and dynamic speech and their consent for the 3 Points of Information, numerous delegates wish to raise their concerns and questions towards them. On top of that list is the delegate of Sweden, heading first to this lineup, "shining" with their gorgeous blue hair! The delegate seems rather distressed about whether the delegate of the Czech Republic will be the one in charge of providing the necessary funding for all the proposals they put forward previously. Unfortunately, an interesting quarrel between the two delegates came to a standstill since the motion to follow up brought up by the delegate of Sweden was denied by the chairs. Next in line for points of information were the ones by the delegate of Cuba and the delegate of Latvia, who both agreed that the resolution lacks in specification. That's when the delegate of the Czech Republic advised their co-delegates to submit amendments! Is that all, GA3, or will you amaze us even more? Stay tuned!

Nefeli Chelaki

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Crisis in the Security Council and the Group of Twenty (G20)

Breaking news for the world! Iranian naval forces have deployed ships and mines across the Strait of Hormuz, the world's most important oil passage. The Iranian Commander announced that the Strait of Hormuz was now under Iranian control, implying that no ships would pass through the Strait without permission. As a response, the delegate of the United States of America demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Iranian ships from the Strait, only to be met by a negative and disapproving answer from the Iranian Commander, claiming that it was an act aiming to protect the country's sovereignty. Simultaneously, the delegations of Saudi Arabia and China did not waste any time responding. The two delegates emphasized the major economic impact of the attack and occupation of the Strait of Hormuz, passionately arguing that the global economy is being threatened due to the significant geographical position of the Strait. The delegates have utterly panicked about the situation, and they are called to find solutions regarding the matter as fast as possible, in order to handle the attack. The Strait remains closed. The Security Council must decide: negotiation... or confrontation.

Anastasia Couri

GA-General Assembly

To close this year's PSMUN, there is only one thing remaining: Debate in the General Assembly. The tension and the desire to debate in this forum are one of a kind in our conference. On that occasion, admins are always in the spotlight of the room since their aid is crucial to ensure a smooth and functional debate. To start things off, GA1 is the first committee to debate upon their selected topic, which is "Preventing the Use of Starvation and Water Security as Methods of Warfare," submitted by the delegate of Nigeria. In this regard, Nigeria steps on the podium in order to support the resolution's "holistic solutions," which, as mentioned by the delegate, include international cooperation and global administrations. Once again, Nigeria points out the need to alter the already existing "medieval strategies" into more innovative and state-of-the-art solutions. Soon after, POI's arouse the interest of collaboration with other GA committees such as GA3 (Social

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Humanitarian and Cultural Committee) due to the information concerning raising awareness mentioned in some clauses of the resolution. Nigeria states, “Our resolution is all about humanity and not about corruption”, therefore responding powerfully and confidently to the POIs. The floor was eventually yielded to the delegate of Iran, and the flow of the debate remained steady. GA3 was the one to follow up after GA1, and the main submitter of the resolution, namely Kenya, debated in the forum upon the matter of “Preventing the Radicalization of Peaceful Protests”. To be more exact, Kenya highlighted the most pivotal points embraced in the resolution with the aim of preventing the issue thoroughly. The speech includes points that give center stage to the need for civilians to be fully aware of their rights and acknowledge the measures that must be taken so as to protest safely and efficiently. Latvia feels rather uneasy... More tension is being created rather than the issue being reduced through the solutions included, but Kenya responds confidently enough to that inquiry. Cuba, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Thailand have equivalent concerns! Vague clauses in sight?! Thailand points out that this point is in the spotlight of his concerns, and wishes to follow up on their POI, but that was sadly not granted. The next speech is by Saudi Arabia, and cooperation with the United Nations is again discussed. GA4 and GA6 debate upon the two topics of “Confronting the use of borders as instruments of expansionism” and “Bridging Gaps in the Protection of Foreign Medical Volunteers in Conflict”.

Nefeli Chelaki

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EXPOSING THE CHAIRS

Funniest MUN moment so far?

Accidentally predicting the conflict between US and Venezuela during a crisis

-Stavrina Dimopoulou, PBC, co-chair

Gossip: "If China accidentally drops a bomb on Taiwan, they can just apologize, it happens"

-Andreas Koutroulis, PBC, Deputy President

When I played the murder of Epstein in a crisis. I've never laughed so hard.

-Sotiria Davaki, CSTD, deputy president

at THIMUN during roll call, we saw who could yell PRESENT the loudest

-Katerina Makrymichalou, (GA3), Co-chair

What's your secret talent that has nothing to do with MUN?

I can write with my toes

-Laoura Vasilaki, Security Council, Deputy President

I can bend the upper part of my middle finger, downwards.

-Andreas Koutroulis, PBC, Deputy President

i play the kazoo and im amazing

-Stathis Giannis, GA1, Co-chair

I can fully understand Spanish but I haven't taken A SINGLE Spanish lesson in my life and I cannot speak the language

-Alexandra-Theodora Santaintidi, Deputy President, EC

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What will you definitely miss once the conference is over?

Ms. Nora

-Cecilia Passa, GA3, Chair

PSMUN FOOOOOOOOD!

-Alexandra Kikilia President
SPECON

Talpa, it's his last conference

-Alexandra Piperaki, Main Chair
of CSTD

The people-all of you. From the
ones that I have known for 3
years to the ones I met today ♥

-Korina Liakopoulou, GA3, co
chair

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SONGS FOR WHEN A RESOLUTION FAILS



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EMOJI COUNTRY CHALLENGE

1. 🇷🇺 🧑

2. 👁️ 🏃

3. 🏢 🌴

4. 📦 📧

5. 🍸 ☁️

6. 🐉 🌴

7. 🥫 🇩🇪

8. 😊 🍴

9. 😡 🚰 🚗

10. 📦 🌴

Oman!
Iran!
Thailand!
Chile!
Bahrain!
Finland!
Canada!
Hungary!
Madagascar
Iceland!

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FUN FACTS

- ★ **Oman:** Camel beauty contests take place where camels are judged for their beauty in terms of lip shape, posture, and hair.
- ★ **Iran:** Iran has one of the highest rates of rhinoplasty (nose surgery) in the world.
- ★ **Thailand:** The real ceremonial name of Bangkok is 168 letters long, and it's listed in the Guinness World Records as the longest place name.
- ★ **Chile:** Chile has reported hundreds of UFO sightings, especially in the Atacama Desert
- ★ **Bahrain:** Bahrain has underground freshwater aquifers beneath the deserts, called by the locals "hidden wells".
- ★ **Finland:** Finland has about 2 million saunas for 5.5 million people. That's roughly 1 sauna for every 2-3 people.
- ★ **Canada:** Canada has "ice volcanoes", where water pushes up through cracks in frozen lakes and erupts several meters high like frozen geysers.
- ★ **Hungary:** People in the 1700s used to dig up graves and check bodies for signs of vampires.
- ★ **Madagascar:** About 90% of its wildlife is found nowhere else on Earth, including lemurs, chameleons, and baobab trees.
- ★ **Iceland:** Iceland is home to over 30 active volcanoes.

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DAY 3

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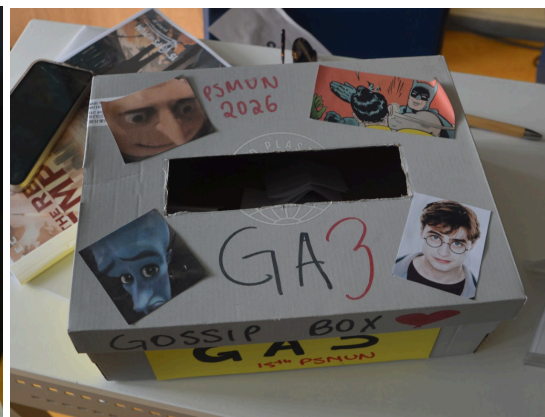
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Point of order for something random	Someone says "fellow delegates"	Chair asks for decorum	A delegate dramatically flips through notes	Someone forgets to mute their mic / volume
Motion to move to voting procedure	A speech starts with "Honourable chair..."	Delegate asks for clarification twice	Resolution has typo panic	Someone says "with all due respect"
Chair repeats the speaking time	Placard raised before the question ends		Alliance breaks in unmod	Someone mentions diplomacy like it's magic
Delegate attacks the previous speaker	Last-minute amendment appears	Someone says "globally" three times	Chair says "that is not in order"	A delegate quotes statistics with zero source
Someone runs for printers / copies	Round of applause dies instantly	Vote count gets confusing	Delegate clearly improvises everything	Someone asks "Are we allowed to...?"

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BEST GOSSIP BOXES OF PSMUN



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BEST DRESSED



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PHOTOS OF THE DAY



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Thank you!



As this remarkable conference comes to an end, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to all delegates and supervising teachers, as well as admin and security staff, for their commitment, energy, and valuable contributions throughout the event. Your participation helped bring these committees to life, encouraged thoughtful debate, and made this experience truly special for everyone involved. We are excited to come together one final time and mark the end of this unforgettable journey at the closing ceremony!

This may be the end of this year's conference, but certainly not the end of the memories it created. We hope to see you all again next year!