

**“ Our Future
is Now ”**



**ASSEN
2020 MUN**

ASSEN MODEL UNITED NATIONS



CONFERENCE GUIDE

Welcome

Dear delegates,

We are extremely delighted to welcome you to the third ASMUN conference! The Inner Circle as well as the chairs have been hard at work assuring everything is ready and set in the backstage, we have been teaching you and participating along with you for the big day. Now it is your time to shine in the spotlight.

The topics in the conference are all relevant to the theme of ASMUN this year: *"Our Future is Now"*. They all focus on moving forward. Education, safety, stability, health and equality; these are all qualities that the delegates will provide through a resolution. And although solutions for these big questions maybe ambiguous; the golden midpoint is always there to be found, even amongst the different views, norms and values.

This year's ASMUN includes three schools full of uniqueness and different skills. We are extremely excited to see how the delegates will participate in intriguing debates and exquisite public speaking.

We would like to thank our formidable sponsors for making this event happen as well as a big thanks to you for participating! We hope you enjoy this day and experience ASMUN to the fullest.

Yours sincerely,

ASMUN Inner Circle 2020



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Schedule

08:00 – 08:30

**arrival students;
reception**

08:30 – 09:30

**opening
ceremony**

09:30 – 12:30

committee session

12:30 – 13:30

lunchbreak

13:30 – 16:30

committee session

16:30 – 17:00

**closing
ceremony**



House rules

- **Pay attention to your own possessions. Hotel Assen cannot be held responsible for the loss of personal items.**
- **Hotel Assen has an alcohol policy, this means that individuals under the age of 18 are not allowed to buy alcoholic drinks.**
- **It is forbidden to smoke in the entire building. If Hotel Assen were to find that smoking has taken place then there is a fine of € 175,00.**
- **It is forbidden to cause nuisance through, among other things, loud music, impolite behavior or causing too much disturbance through loud sounds in any way possible.**

Agenda 2020



Security Council

Taking action in regard to the terrorist organization Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).



Human Rights Council

Solving the situation revolving the human right violations in Xinjiang: the violence against Uighurs



United Nations Environment Programme

Clearing the path to a sustainable and ecofriendly Africa; solving the corruption in Africa that is hindering that path



Economic and Social Council

Ensuring universal primary and secondary education for all



General Assembly

Providing free medication for HIV, malaria and tuberculosis to the HIPC (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries) countries.

Committees

Security Council

The United Nations Security Council, established in 1945 as one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, is known to be the United Nations' smallest and most powerful council. The main purpose of the United Nations Security Council is to maintain international peace and security. In order to manage high degree of urgency issues, the Security Council has to be able to respond quickly and strong to crisis situations, which is why the Council has been granted powers that other councils have not.

Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb is an Algerian Islamic terrorist organization. Its original purpose was to overthrow the Algerian regime in order to establish an Islamic state in Algeria. The group adheres to the Salafi movement within Islam. AQIM is the successor of the '*Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat*' (GSPC) Group. In 2006, the GSPC joined the Al Qaeda global terrorist network. In its early years, the GSPC was mainly active in the periphery of the Kabyle, a mountainous area in northern Algeria.



Human Rights Council

The United Nations Human Rights Council is responsible for promoting and protecting human rights around the globe. The council is comprised of 47 members who are elected for a three-year term. The UNHRC discusses human right issues and makes recommendations based on them. The council discusses topics such as freedom of association and assembly, freedom of expression, freedom of belief and religion, women's rights, LGBT rights and the rights of racial and ethnic minorities.

In China there are approximately 11 million Uighurs living in Xinjiang. Uighurs are the largest Muslim group in China. They are ethnically distant from the indigenous people, Han Chinese. The Uighurs do not feel connected to their country. Lately many Han Chinese moved to Xinjiang and the Uighurs feel their culture and livelihoods are under threat. The Uighurs therefore want to separate and make Xinjiang independent. The Uighurs started protests, but these became violent. However, China is not willing to let Xinjiang become independent. The government reacted to the terrorism and violence with repression. Uighurs are now oppressed against and seen as a lower class than other Chinese groups. Naturally, a lot of accusations of human rights violations has turned up against China.



United Nations Environment Programme

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. Our mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

Africa is rich in natural resources ranging from arable land, water, oil, natural gas, minerals, forests and wildlife. The continent holds a huge proportion of the world's natural resources, both renewables and non-renewables. Africa is rich in natural resources ranging from arable land, water, oil, natural gas, minerals, forests and wildlife. The continent holds a huge proportion of the world's natural resources, both renewables and non-renewables. Corruption is the single biggest threat to Africa's growth. Ethical leadership might just be the answer. Unfortunately, "ethical leadership" is an idealistic notion that may never be realized. Many of the post-independence African elite took the colonial elite's conspicuous consumption standard as the standard of "success" thus leading to an enduring system of corruption that can afford the elite this standard.



Economic and Social Council

The United Nations Economic and Social Council is one of the five main organs of the United Nations. ECOSOC's responsibility lies at coordinating almost every aspect that has to do with economic and social problems discussed by the United Nations. Examples of their goals are to: have (to a certain extent) economically stabilized countries and have human rights everywhere in the world counting for every single individual, despite your gender or background, for example.

Currently one of ECOSOC's goals is to ensure universal primary and secondary education for all. Education is the number one driving force of progress on a national as well as an individual scale. However, till present, many children in the world are not receiving basic education, due to costs, lack of infrastructure or humanitarian emergencies. In order to provide better education for all children, the international community needs to undertake action.

For the past 200 years, giant leaps have been taken in the field of education. However, in 2017, over 61 million children do not get primary education and 202 million children do not receive secondary education. Causes of these include lack of quality education, poverty or due to fragile countries and conflict zones. Therefore, the UN has called the members of ECOSOC together to discuss the topic of ensuring primary and secondary education for all.



General Assembly

The General Assembly is the largest committee within the United Nations. It consists of all 193 member states. The responsibility of the General Assembly lies with coordination almost every international issue covered by the Charter of the United Nations. Example issues covered are developmental issues and international law. One of the specific goals of the General Assembly at the moment is to start providing free medication for the diseases HIV, malaria and tuberculosis to the HIPC (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries) countries.

The most dangerous and prominent diseases to have affected the developing world are HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria, polio, sleeping sickness, blinding trachoma and leprosy. The focus right now is on the treatments for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. When these diseases hit the developing world, they took a strong hold due to the poor living conditions and lack of sanitation and access to healthcare. Since a new medicine cost \$2.6 billion to introduce on the market, it is understandable that these medicines end up being too expensive for those who perhaps need it the most.



Chairs

Maksim Tibben



Camiel Koning



Dominique Hemmes



David Dijkman



Elke de Jong



Carla Arnold



Lysanne Hoen



Merle Marit Heegen



Hidde Wildeman



Eline Vianen

Inner Circle



Secretary General

Ruqaya Zaki



Secretary of Staff

Julie Hunze



Secretary of Environment

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Secretary of Development & Communication

Pim Beute



Secretary of Development & Communication

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