

Committee Assignments
MARISTA MUN

NAIMUN 2020

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

NASSER SULAIMAN AL NASSER

CEO, SAUDI TELECOM COMPANY

APPROXIMATE COMMITTEE SIZE: 57

TOPIC A

Diversification of Hydrocarbon-based Economies

TOPIC B

**Electric & Commercial Infrastructure in
Rural West Africa**

The Islamic Development Bank is a Multilateral Development Bank that operates to finance development in Muslim communities in 57 countries worldwide, including Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sudan, Kazakhstan, and Guyana. The vast majority of countries serviced by the bank are in Central Asia, the Middle Eastern Region, North and Western Africa, and the South Pacific.

The bank works to bring social and economic development at scale in its member countries and Muslim communities worldwide. The bank provides development financing through low-rate loans for infrastructure and human capital development projects that are designed to promote sustainable growth, such as financing water infrastructure in Senegal and expanding Chad's shipping infrastructure.

At the bank's Annual 2020 meeting, the bank's conference will feature policymakers, academics, business leaders, public figures, journalists, and other related experts to discuss and formulate strategies for addressing the topics of *Diversification of Hydrocarbon-based Economies* and the Development of *Electric and Commercial Infrastructure in Rural West Africa*.

Delegates will propose and discuss research, investment, advisory, and development strategies regarding the aforementioned topics, and vote on comprehensive resolutions to recommend to the bank's Board of Directors at the close of the meeting.

Delegates will gain:

- ❑ An intimate understanding of the influence and potential for influence of non-state actors, a realized simulation of the international relations theory of constructivism. Delegates will see how international discourse operates without the commanding influence of nation-states;
- ❑ Knowledge of the emergence and potential use of commercial unmanned aerial systems, otherwise known as drones, as well as the delicate balance between clean energy and cheap energy in the context of global climate change
- ❑ Details on the background of the non-state actors that they represent and through proper research and preparation, the various interest groups that influence those actors.

**UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
(UNHCR)
PARAGUAY**

APPROXIMATE COMMITTEE SIZE: 190 (DOUBLE DELEGATION)

TOPIC A

**Developing a Comprehensive Strategy to
Address Global Refugee Resettlement Needs**

TOPIC B

**Building a Framework to Improve
Refugee Integration in Urban Areas**

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is the UN Agency dedicated to supporting forcibly displaced and stateless people worldwide, including refugees and internally displaced people.

Since its founding in 1950, the UNHCR has worked to ensure the safety, dignity, and future of displaced persons around the world by supporting and coordinating front-line efforts, advocating for policies in support of displaced persons, and voluntarily repatriating, resettling, and integrating refugees.

With displacement levels reaching their highest recorded levels in recent years, the UNHCR's work is more crucial now than ever before.

Delegates will:

- ❑ Learn about the distinct roles that intergovernmental organizations, states, and non-state actors play in addressing the challenges of displaced persons worldwide
- ❑ Recognize the unique challenges faced by refugees integrating into urban communities and the importance of local-level partnerships in addressing these challenges
- ❑ Understand the need for resettlement as a long-term solution and the underlying causes of the deep gap between the number of resettled people and people needing resettlement
- ❑ Gain a better understanding of current refugee crises across the globe and the pressures placed on host countries bordering conflict areas
- ❑ Draw insights on how domestic political pressures shape the global response to the refugee crisis

**SECOND COMMITTEE:
ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL
(ECOFIN)
PAKISTAN**

APPROXIMATE COMMITTEE SIZE: 140 (DOUBLE DELEGATION)

**TOPIC A
Natural Resource Conservation**

**TOPIC B
Promotion of Green
Finance**

This committee provides an important forum for countries to discuss important economic and financial issues that affect large swaths of the world.

This committee will discuss topics such as the natural resource conservation and the promotion of green finance. This is a great opportunity for delegates interested either in economics & finance or the protection of the environment to discuss important current issues that lie at the intersection of the two issue areas.

Delegates will:

- ❑ Discover the intersection between finance and environmental protection
- ❑ Consider the trade off between environmental protection and economic growth
- ❑ Explore ECOFIN's jurisdiction as a forum for pressing global economic and financial matters
- ❑ Comprehend how different countries view the same economic policy based on their unique socio-economic status
- ❑ Learn about various project finance strategies, such as bond issuance, public-private partnerships, and supranational loans

GUAIDÓ'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS, 2019

Luis Pacheco

President of the Ad Hoc Board of Directors of Petróleos de Venezuela

APPROXIMATE COMMITTEE SIZE: 20

TOPIC A

Return to Democracy

TOPIC B

Economic Meltdown

TOPIC C

Humanitarian Crisis

TOPIC D

Law & Order

Juan Guaidó's Council of Advisors is composed of his closest advisors, members of the opposition, and representatives of foreign governments and private enterprises. As the highest level of Guaidó's resistance, the Cabinet advises him on all matters of governance and politics, especially as they try to establish democracy and free and fair elections in Venezuela.

Delegates will work with Juan Guaidó, the Lima Group, and international partners to oust the Nicolás Maduro regime and restore peace and prosperity in Venezuela. Delegates will attempt to combat rising inflation, address food scarcity, and eliminate armed groups operating within Venezuelan territory. As members of Guaidó's inner circle, will you strive towards a freer, more prosperous, and safer Venezuela?

Delegates will gain:

- ❑ An in-depth understanding of a pivotal time in contemporary Venezuelan history that has long-term implications to the future of South America and Venezuela's position in the international sphere
- ❑ A new perspective on the implications of political corruption, state breakdown, and economic collapse on society and government
- ❑ Experience with democracy and the process of re-instituting it, as well as government reactions to economic chaos

THIRD COMMITTEE:
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN, AND
CULTURAL (SOCHUM)
BULGARIA

APPROXIMATE COMMITTEE SIZE: 300 (DOUBLE DELEGATION)

TOPIC A
Desertification

TOPIC B
**Women & Children
in the International Drug Trade**

The Third Committee is utilized for discussions on social concerns, humanitarian affairs, and human rights issues that currently impact people all over the world. SOCHUM constantly collaborates with other bodies within the UN to address the myriad of issues that fall within its jurisdiction. Delegates must find a balance between prioritizing the interests that pertain to the individual country that they will be representing, versus the concerns of the committee, and world as a whole.

Delegates will:

- ❑ Tackle important questions relating to the humanitarian problem of international drug trade.
- ❑ Understand that desertification has social, humanitarian and cultural implications across the globe.
- ❑ Gain a better understanding of the difference between the public and private sector in terms of humanitarian work.

**SPANISH CIVIL WAR:
THE REPUBLICAN CABINET
(SPANISH BILINGUAL - PEDRO ROSARIO: CRISIS DIRECTOR)**

**Indalecio Prieto
Minister of the Navy and Air Force**

APPROXIMATE COMMITTEE SIZE: 20

CRISIS COMMITTEE

The year is 1936 and the Popular Front has just been elected. Riding a mass wave of support from a liberal coalition, they managed to sweep the second republic from power. However, the honeymoon for this new government was short lived. Almost immediately on entering power, cracks were beginning to be sown in the fabric of Spanish social and political life.

Conservatives, tired with the center-left position two governments, are ardently working to undermine any action of the Popular Front. Tensions continue to build as the country struggles to battle the demons of its past; such as the autonomy of states like Catalonia and the wealth disparity.

The Popular Front did little to ameliorate the problems with the Nationalists as they focused more on enacting the policies they had promised voters. Additionally, the Popular Front felt relatively safe knowing that most of the Nationalist members were in the Spanish military stationed in Morocco and therefore quite far from the nation's capital.

The committee will take place in July of 1936 just before the nationalist party mobilizes in an effort to take back the country. It will be the job of the Popular Front Government to navigate and win the war while setting policies for the long-term future of the country.

Delegates will gain:

- ❑ A unique learning experience of the arduous and challenging task of ensuring the protection of democracy of a weakened country through revolution.
- ❑ A thorough understanding of the political, social, and economic tensions that surrounded Spain throughout this time.
- ❑ An interesting perspective into the Spanish Civil War both from the viewpoint of Spanish Republican military and social leaders.

**WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION
UNWTO
PAKISTAN**

APPROXIMATE COMMITTEE SIZE: 130 (DOUBLE DELEGATION)

TOPIC A

**Promotion & Implementation of Sustainable
Tourism for Development**

TOPIC B

**Protection, Rights, & Obligations of
Tourists & Tourism Service Providers**

Founded in 1934 the United Nations World Tourism Organization (WTO) has transformed into the world's premier organization for the promotion of tourism as an engine for economic growth. This body of 158 member states provides suggestions, guidelines, and tools for members to implement in their attempts to grow their tourist industries. To fulfill these goals, the WTO encourages the usage of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism as a way of working towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Delegates will gain:

- ❑ A background on the importance of the tourism industry in the global economy, including how it has been used, and plans to be used as a tool for growth and development
- ❑ An understanding of one of the many specialized agencies of the UN and how they contribute towards the betterment of the world
- ❑ Insight into the power struggle of how delegates at conferences balance national interests and multinational efforts to ensure the benefit of their own country, as well as those of the greater international community in creating resolutions and multinational agreements

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS (BHOC) 1997

MIKE HANCOCK
LIBERAL DEMOCRAT

APPROXIMATE COMMITTEE SIZE: 108

The year is 1997 in the United Kingdom. Teletubbies has aired for the first time, British scientists announced the successful birth of a cloned sheep, and a sea change has occurred in British politics. Tony Blair and his New Labour have swept the general elections with the biggest majority in its history after 18 years of being the opposition party. The Conservative Party finds itself outside of the government coalition for the first time since the Premiership of Margaret Thatcher. The Liberal Democrats more than doubled its seats while regional parties such as the Ulster Unionist Party, the Scottish National Party, and Plaid Cymru have held their presence. What will be the trajectory of the United Kingdom in this new political reality?

The Members of Parliament (MPs) representing constituencies across the country will need to debate the most important issues of the day in the House of Commons: the lower, elected house of the British Parliament. The British House of Commons Committee is unique at NAIMUN for distinct procedures including the fast-paced, witty Question Time. Specifically, the committee will discuss the issues of education and constitutional reform. How will the House address the accessibility, structure, and quality of education in the UK? What will be government policy towards the functioning of Parliament or whether powers are devolved to member countries such as Scotland and Wales? Learning about the processes, traditions, and policies of one of the longest lasting democratic governments in the world will be an important objective of this committee.