



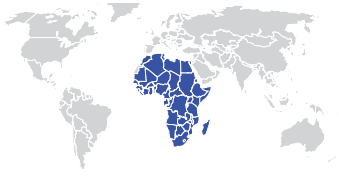
*Inspiring youth*  
to  
*create a better world*

# NYC FEBRUARY CONFERENCE 2020

## UPPER ELEMENTARY

### MATRIX

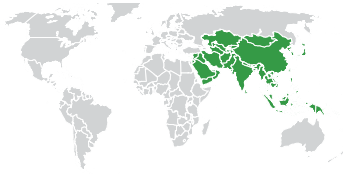
AFRICAN GROUP



COUNTRIES	COMMITTEES										
	Number of Delegates per Committee										
	UE DISEC	UE ECOSOC		UE FAO		UE HRC		UE SOCHUM		UE UNSC	Max
	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*			
Algeria	2	2		2							6
Angola			2		2						4
Botswana	2		2	2							6
Burkina Faso				2				2			4
Burundi									2		2
Cabo Verde	2	2		2							6
Cameroon			2		2						4
Central African Republic								2			2
Chad	2			2					2		6
Comoros		2			2						4
Côte d'Ivoire	2			2				2			6
Democratic Republic of the Congo					2				2		4
Egypt	2		2	2							6
Equatorial Guinea					2			2			4
Eritrea									2		2
Ethiopia	2	2		2		2					8
Gabon			2				2				4
Gambia								2			2
Ghana	2			2					2		6
Guinea		2				2					4
Guinea-Bissau			2				2				4
Kenya	2			2				2			6
Lesotho						2			2		4
Liberia		2					2				4
Libya	2			2							4
Madagascar						2		2			4
Malawi							2		2		4
Mali	2	2									4
Mauritania						2					2
Mauritius							2	2			4
Morocco									2		2
Mozambique		2				2					4
Namibia							2				2
Niger								2		2	4
Nigeria						2					2
Rwanda		2						2			4
Senegal		2				2		2			6
Seychelles							2				2
Somalia						2					2
South Africa							2	2		2	6
Tunisia										2	2

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ASIA-PACIFIC GROUP



COUNTRIES	COMMITTEES										
	Number of Delegates per Committee										
	UE DISEC	UE ECOSOC		UE FAO		UE HRC		UE SOCHUM		UE UNSC	Max
	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*			
Afghanistan		2					2		2		6
Bahrain			2				2		2		6
Brunei Darussalam	2	2					2		2		8
Cambodia			2	2			2		2		8
China					2					2	4
Fiji		2		2			2		2		8
India			2		2		2		2		8
Indonesia	2									2	4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				2							2
Iraq	2	2			2	2		2			10
Japan	2		2				2		2		8
Jordan				2							2
Kazakhstan					2						2
Kuwait	2	2					2		2		8
Kyrgyzstan			2	2			2		2		8
Lao People's Democratic Republic					2						2
Malaysia		2		2			2		2		8
Maldives	2		2		2		2		2		10
Micronesia (Federated States of)				2							2
Mongolia		2			2	2		2			8
Myanmar	2		2				2		2		8
Nauru				2							2
Nepal					2						2
North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	2	2					2		2		8
Oman			2	2			2		2		8
Pakistan	2				2						4
Papua New Guinea		2		2			2		2		8
Philippines					2						2
Samoa					2						2
Saudi Arabia	2	2						2			6
Singapore	2						2				4
Sri Lanka								2			2
Timor-Leste								2			2
Viet Nam										2	2

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**EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP**



COUNTRIES	COMMITTEES										
	Number of Delegates per Committee										
	UE DISEC	UE ECOSOC		UE FAO		UE HRC		UE SOCHUM		UE UNSC	Max
	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*			
Albania		2					2		2		6
Armenia			2					2			4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	2					2		2		8
Bulgaria	2		2	2				2		2	10
Croatia					2						2
Estonia	2	2			2	2			2		12
Georgia			2	2				2		2	8
Hungary	2				2						4
Lithuania		2		2		2			2		8
Moldova (Republic of Moldova)			2		2			2		2	8
Poland				2							2
Republic of Macedonia	2				2				2		6
Romania	2	2								2	6
Russia			2	2							6
Serbia					2						2
Slovakia									2		2
Slovenia				2							2
Ukraine			2								2

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**LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GROUP (GRULAC)**

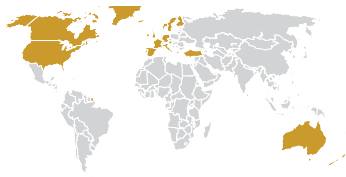


**COUNTRIES**

	COMMITTEES										
	Number of Delegates per Committee										
	UE DISEC	UE ECOSOC		UE FAO		UE HRC		UE SOCHUM		UE UNSC	Max
	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*			
Antigua and Barbuda						2					2
Argentina		2									2
Bahamas			2								2
Barbados	2			2							4
Belize				2	2						4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		2					2	2			6
Brazil	2	2	2						2		8
Chile				2							2
Colombia					2						2
Costa Rica	2	2	2			2	2				10
Cuba			2	2					2		6
Dominican Republic	2		2		2					2	8
Ecuador		2		2		2	2				8
El Salvador			2						2		4
Grenada	2		2								4
Guatemala				2	2						4
Guyana		2				2	2				6
Haiti	2		2					2			6
Honduras				2							2
Jamaica			2		2						4
Mexico	2	2		2		2	2				10
Peru		2						2			4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		2								2	4

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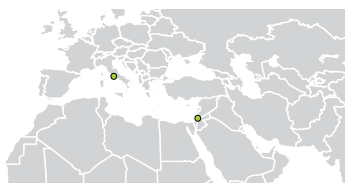
WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)



COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES	COMMITTEES										
	Number of Delegates per Committee										
	UE DISEC	UE ECOSOC		UE FAO		UE HRC		UE SOCHUM		UE UNSC	Max
	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*			
Andorra			2					2			4
Australia				2		2					4
Austria	2				2		2		2		8
Belgium										2	2
Canada				2				2			4
Denmark	2	2			2	2			2		10
Finland			2				2				4
France				2						2	4
Germany	2				2			2		2	8
Greece		2				2					4
Iceland			2	2			2				6
Ireland	2				2						4
Israel								2			2
Italy		2		2		2			2		8
Liechtenstein	2		2				2				6
Malta								2			2
Monaco		2				2			2		6
Netherlands			2	2			2				6
New Zealand			2		2						4
Norway		2						2			4
Sweden									2		2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland										2	2
United States of America										2	2

OBSERVER STATES



COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES	COMMITTEES										
	Number of Delegates per Committee										
	UE DISEC	UE ECOSOC		UE FAO		UE HRC		UE SOCHUM		UE UNSC	Max
	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*	Section 1*	Section 2*			
Holy See	2	2		2			2				8
Palestine		2			2				2		6

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# NYC FEBRUARY CONFERENCE 2020

## UPPER ELEMENTARY

**MMUN 2020  
COMMITTEES AND TOPICS**

## First Committee

### DISEC

### Disarmament and International Security

This committee aims to create a more peaceful world. Talks in this committee center around reducing weapons in the world. It also identifies threats to peace and finds solutions to international security.

This committee believes the world can become stable through cooperation. Countries can protect their people better if they work together for peace. For example, this committee might discuss how to keep weapons from terrorists. Or, how less weapons can make the world safer. Also, countries talk about policing weapons and finding ways to reduce the weapons they have.

First Committee works closely with United Nations Disarmament Commission and Conference on Disarmament. They have passed resolutions on ammunition, military spending and missiles.

#### Topic 1 – Nuclear Disarmament

There have been nuclear weapons in our world for more than 70 years. Many countries feel that nuclear weapons are necessary for protection. How can we work together to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world and encourage other countries not to pursue them.



#### Topic 2 – Prevention of an Arm Race in Space

Space belongs to all the people of Earth and no country can claim to own anything in space. However, countries could create weapons in space to attack other countries or get what they want. How can we keep space a peaceful place?



## ECOSOC

### Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council is at the heart of the United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. It is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals. It is also responsible for the follow-up to major UN conferences and summits.

The UN Charter established ECOSOC in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations.

#### Topic 1 – Advancement of Women

Women and girls make up half the world, however, they are not always treated as equals to men. Society needs to improve the situation for women and girls who do not have their rights respected. How can we protect the rights of women around the world?



#### Topic 2 – UN Forum on Forest

Forests are important to our environment, the economy and for fighting climate change. Unfortunately, deforestation and other problems threaten the world's forests. How can we make forest protection a priority?





## FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO – The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.

Their main goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active healthy lives. The organization is focused on helping countries develop strong policies to support stable, sustainable agriculture.

The most important functions of the FAO are to:

- Promote the common welfare and raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the people around the world
- Improving the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products
- Improving the condition of rural populations
- Contributing to an expanding world economy
- Ensuring humanity’s freedom from hunger

### Topic 1 – Combatting Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

Fish provide food for many of the world’s poor and are a healthy source of protein. However, a lot of fishing is illegal and does damage to fish stocks. How can the world protect this precious resource?



### Topic 2 – The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

Human need access to safe, healthy and quality food each and every day. However, for the last 3 years, the number of hungry people in the world has been increasing. How can we build a world where no one is hungry?



## HRC Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and for addressing situations of human rights violations and make recommendations on them. It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. It meets at the UN Office at Geneva.

The Council is made up of 47 United Nations Member States which are elected by the UN General Assembly. The Human Rights Council replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

### Topic 1 – The Safety of Journalists

Journalists have an important job – sharing information with people about what is going on in the world. Unfortunately, some people target journalists because they do not like them telling the truth. How can we make the world safer for journalists to do their job?



**Topic 2 – Human Rights Situation in Yemen**

Yemen is in the middle of a civil war since 2015. The conflict is very brutal with many people suffering due to both sides not allowing people to have basics such as food and medicine. How can this situation be resolved?



**Third Committee**  
**SOCHUM**  
**Social, Humanitarian & Cultural**

This Committee relates to a range of social, humanitarian affairs and human rights issues that affect people all over the world. An important part of the work of the Committee will focus on the examination of human rights questions. The Committee will hear and interact with special rapporteurs, independent experts, and chairs of working groups as mandated by the Human Rights Council.

The Committee discusses questions relating to the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination. The Committee also addresses important social development questions such as issues related to youth, family, aging, persons with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control.

**Topic 1 – Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons**

Human trafficking is when people use force to make others do something against their will and treat them like property. Nobody has the right to own another person. How can countries stop people from exploiting and taking advantage of other human beings?



**Topic 2 – Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance**

Every human being is equal to any other and there are no real differences between humans. However, racism still exists in our world and many people fear people they view as outside their culture. How can the world become a more accepting place?



**Security Council**

This is a special part of the United Nations. The UN created this group to try to protect the peace. They decide what is a danger to peace. There are 15 members of the Security Council: 5 are permanent and 10 change every two years. The permanent members are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the US. The other members are Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, and Sweden.

This group helps peace in several ways. They ask states to solve problems peacefully. They also advise states to do something different or offer ways to resolve the situation. If a problem becomes bad the Security Council recommends sanctions. This means other states will punish the country in a non-violent way. An example might be not buying the country's products or not allowing a country's sports teams to compete internationally. If things get really bad the Security Council recommends the use of force to bring back international peace and security. All the states of the UN must follow what the Security Council decides.

All the permanent members of the Security Council get a veto. This means no resolutions can pass unless all the permanent members agree. All the other members get one vote. They have passed resolutions on peacebuilding, the situation in Western Sahara, and starting peacekeeping operations.

**Topic I – Situation in Lybia**

Libya is a country that has been in the middle of a civil war for years. Thousands of people have died and the conflict does not look like it will end anytime soon. How can the world help Libya take steps to resolve its problems?



**Topic I – Situation in Cyprus**

More than 40 years ago Cyprus was a united country – until a conflict divided the island into a Turkish part and a Greek part. This division has never been resolved and still, the people of Cyprus live apart. How can the international community help Cyprus to become one country again?

