

LEMUN

NOV 7, 2021

# THE LIME TWO



# LIME TWO TALK

Hi everyone! Sadly, today is the last day of LEMUN, which means this will be the last LIME we are writing for you. We have debated for two whole days, well done! Resolutions were rejected or adapted, and big plans were made. All very promising for the future!

Yesterday was Lemini, which was a lot of fun too. If you want to read more about Lemini, take a look at the previous LIME. Mini LEMUN delegates in training!

As we know, LEMUN can be quite stressful. So, now the debating is over, just relax for a bit, look at this LIME! Lay down for a minute and take a break.

In this LIME you will read about life in Lebanon, an interview with a member of the parliament in Holland in D66, and a memoriam to Annika Greup, one of the founders of the first LEMUN in 2003. Of course, we wrote you some quizzes and games too.

We want to thank you all for joining this year's LEMUN. It was great to speak with all of you. We are very impressed with the debates and resolutions you came up with. Hopefully, we will see you all next time!

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## MULTIMEDIA MANAGER

Hello,  
My name is Marius Reterink, and I am one of the two Multimedia Managers of LEMUN2021! I play hockey and love listening to some good music! I think you don't know what a "Multimedia Manager" means, so here is a quick explainer! I'm here for any technical difficulties, so, for example, when a delegate doesn't have an internet connection on their laptop, I jump in and try to fix the issue. But a Multimedia Manager also tries to prevent any issues. And, of course, we organise the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. Finally, if there are no technical difficulties, I mostly chill with both of the heads of Internal Affairs!

Best regards,  
Marius Reterink <3



## ANNOUNCEMENT

SEE YOU NEXT  
TIME/LIME?

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## LIMERICK III

THIS YEAR AT THE UNITED NATIONS

WE REALLY DON'T HAVE LIMITATIONS

WE NEGOTIATE

AND HAVE A DEBATE

BUT IT'S MOSTLY ABOUT FRIENDS AND RELATIONS

# GOINGS ON ABOUT LEMUN

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## SHORT STORY BY ZAFIA VERHOEVEN

Yesterday we were honored to host lemini, a MUN specially designed for our young students. We were lucky to see a group of youngsters who were fearless in expressing their opinion and getting to know the ins and outs of an MUN in a fun and easy way. Yesterday we witnessed many students who will become excellent delegates.

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THE STAFF 2021

## PRESSTEAM BEHIND THE SCENES

The press team are the ones writing these fabulous LIMEs for you all. We are busy every day, all day long, brainstorming, listening and writing to provide you some nice content. At eight we start with a staff briefing about the planning for the day, after which, at half past eight we start writing in classroom D13. We run around the school, snapping pictures and interviewing delegates, staff members and of course our international friends! While writing articles about everything happening around us, we receive chronic back pain and a lot of food. We move deadlines, we make puzzles, we move more deadlines, we interview another school, and we move even more deadlines. It was stressful, but also a lot of fun! We hope we were able to give you some interesting and fun articles to read, to make this LEMUN great even though everything was online. Hopefully, next time, we can see you guys in Leiden again and give you the LIMEs in person!

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## ALL THE NEW SCHOOLS

**This year there are as always, a lot of schools from a lot of different countries. Here is some info about all the new schools**

### **Özel Edremit Tekden Koleji**

This school is a school in the west of Turkey near the coast. It's a very international school, so we're really happy they are with us this lemun

### **FMV Erenköy Işık High School**

Another turkish school. The school is very big with a kindergarten, a primary school, a middle school, a high school and a science high school. The school lies in instanbul the biggest city of Turkey with a population of 15 and a half million people.

### **Atheneum College Hageveld**

The last new school is positioned in Heemstede, a small town near the city Haarlem. It's an Atheneum. In the Netherlands that is together with Gymnasium the hig-

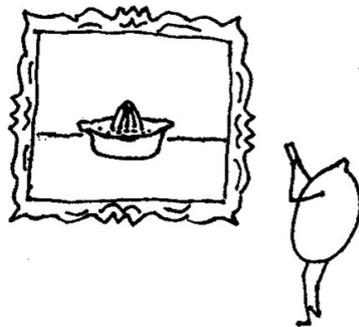
# TALKING TO SRILAKSHMI CHIDAMBARAM

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Our chair in UN Environment program (UNEP) is a quite experienced one to say the least. Srilakshmi Chidambaram, Lakshmi for short, has participated in more than 60 MUNs around the world. Wow! She grew up in the United Kingdom and finished her last high school years in India.

She participated in her first MUN when she was only 12 years old, joining about 5 or 6 MUNs a year. Even after moving to India, whilst studying at university, she continued to join conferences with a specialty Environment and health related counsels. When we asked her how she had the time to participate in all these MUNs, she said: "I don't".

Lakshmi told us about her inspiration and motivation to join so many conferences. She started participating because she was looking for people who shared the same values, ideas and viewpoints. "Sometimes you grow up in a bubble thinking no one really cares about the things you want to talk about." She wanted to talk to people about issues and problems going on in the world.



After participating as a delegate in her first MUNs, Lakshmi participated as a chair in her following MUNs. She told us that being a chair, she felt she could help others who were in the same position as here, first starting to join MUNs. "As a chair I can help delegates deal with resolutions and documentations and give them feedback on how to make them better."

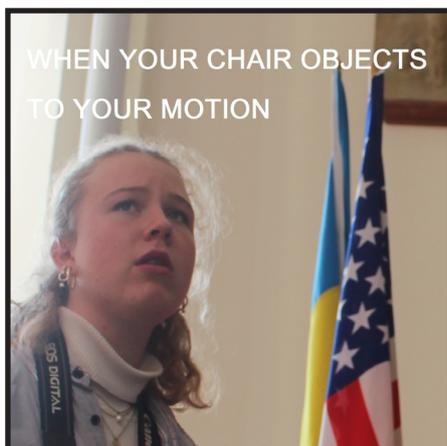
We asked Lakshmi some questions about living in India and what she felt as the biggest difference between England and India. "I grew up quite peacefully in England in the suburbs with not a lot going on. That was a big difference with India. In India there is always something going on, there is crazy stuff happening all the time and you have to deal with it. Not always enjoyable but it makes live interesting."

Lakshmi has been to many places attending different conferences and MUNs. When we asked her what MUN was the most fun, she said: "All MUNs have something different o them. They have their own plus points and nice things to do."

Srilakshmi plans on joining a few more MUNs in the future, but also wants to focus more on her study and life. We were thankful to have her here!

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## REMAKE OF THE 2019 •TRIJNTJE• MEME



# WHAT KIND OF INTERNETTER ARE YOU?

**All hard-working contestants need to be properly fuelled while debating global issues. This is where catering comes into play, who aids us in our time of need (or do they? No sandwiches before 10 o'clock?) Today, I'll be giving a thorough analysis of the delicacies catering has to offer.**

**What do you search on google?**

- A You don't search anything on google, because you don't know how it works.
- B You mostly do online shopping
- C You search almost anything on google.

**What kind of internet do you use?**

- A You really have no idea.
- B Just wifi hotspots.
- C Spectrum internet of course.

**What device do you use?**

- A My indestructible nokia
- B My iphone 8
- C My gaming laptop

**In what kind of place do you live?**

- A In a mansion
- B In a windmill
- C In the woods with Tarzan

**What do you do in your spare time?**

- A I play chess
- B I play field hockey
- C I play football

**What is your favorite food**

- A Truffles with caviar
- B Frikandelbroodje
- C Mac Donalds

**What is your most watched serie?**

- A Friends
- B Oogappels
- C La casa de papel

**What type of social media do you use the most?**

- A Facebook
- B Hyves
- C WeChat

**Mostly a:** you are not a very computery person, actually, you do not even know what the internet is. You just like to read normal books and want to have nothing to do with those scary tappy screen thingies. You live a happy life, but just never do anything special because you are unable to contact anyone.

**Mostly b:** you're not an internet nerd but also not a complete nobody. You know enough about the internet. Luckily, you're not behind your computer all the time. You can enjoy going out with friends.

**Mostly c:** you are an internet nerd. You're behind your computer all day long. You know everything about internet. What is the best wi-fi, computer or search service. You know it all. Maybe you should consider going out more and try to make some friend in real life and not only have online friends.



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## MEMORIAM ANNIKA FAWCETT-GREUP:



MARCH 11, 1986

JANUARI 2, 2021

**A**nnika Greup was one of the founding members of LEMUN in 2002. She was a smart, loving, kind and creative person with high potential. As a fifth grader she started as the financial manager in one of the first LEMUN in 2002. A year later she took the role of Deputy-General upon her, playing an active role in organizing LEMUN. After school she took part in LEMUN as a member of the Alumini association. So that even later in her life she often returned to give advice and help run LEMUN. Annika was a very driven and hardworking woman, carrying the whole team with her to higher standards.

After she finished school in 2004, Annika participated in many agreements and debates, mostly talking about the climate. Including an agreement in Paris in 2015, a very important climate change conference. Lots of conferences with her attendance followed. LEMUN was only the start of her many meetings and debates. We were lucky to have her on our team.

On January second, 2021, Annika Fawcett-Greup passed away in a tragic accident. Leaving behind her husband and three young children. We have this LEMUN in honor and thanks to her.

To learn more about Annika and the person she was, we interviewed Yuri Robbers, an ex-teacher of her.

# YURI ROBBERS ABOUT ANNIKA

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## *What kind of person was Annika Greup?*

Annika was a very happy person and fun to talk with. Even just looking at her, she gave off a happy and energetic energy. She was always busy with a lot of different things at the same time. Her whole week was filled with sports, hobbies and school events. She set the bar high for everyone and always tried to reach the highest goal. She inspired many of her co-students. Even though her whole week was filled, she had enough time for school and got high marks. She often went abroad for other MUNs far away. I had a lot of respect for Annika.

## *What was her role in LEMUN?*

First, she did the Time and Youth management and later she attended UN-meetings. In 2004 she went to Mexico for the World Water Forum, a project of Willem-Alexander, the Dutch King (at that moment the Prince of the Netherlands).

I sent a letter to the palace, telling them I had two very passionate students, asking them if they could come with Willem-Alexander to Mexico.

It was made possible and Willem-Alexander even took her and the other student, Vincent Engel, out for dinner!

## *How important was Annika for the existence of LEMUN?*

## *How did you know her?*

Mostly from LEMUN. She was a member of DB. They had a meeting every week to discuss about LEMUN. I was the teacher who helped organizing the DB-meetings, so I often spoke with her on these meetings.

Without Annika LEMUN wouldn't have been as great as it is now. The first LEMUN was hosted with only two other countries. But the next LEMUN, with Annikas help, at least fifteen schools attended. Without her LEMUN would have been way smaller. A lot was made possible by her. She was a big inspiration for students of the years after her, they wanted to make LEMUN just as good as she made it. She helped LEMUN become the LEMUN it is nowadays.



# INTERVIEW LEBANESE SCHOOL

~KANAAN DOLLA

**H**ow have you experienced LEMUN so far?

~we have participated in LEMUN for the last 12 years. I always liked going to other countries and learning more about the culture over there. But as the first one online, this LEMUN is going great, it was organized properly and it's going quite smoothly.

**What is your role in LEMUN?**

~I am the director of eight students who attend LEMUN. There used to be more students, but because of the crisis, some stopped participating. We are all suffering from electricity blackouts. Because of this issue some students have no WIFI and cannot join.

**Where in Lebanon do you live? Do you live near the capital Beirut? Where is the school located?**

~I live quite far from the capital, about twenty minutes with the bus. Lebanon is very small, so everything is close. The school is over a hill, overlooking the city.

**Can you tell us more about the crises in Lebanon?**

~The covid pandemic hit the whole world and so it was a big tragedy for Lebanon too. In October 2019 people started going out on the streets and rebelling against the government. From then on crisis after crisis hit Lebanon. Economic crisis, financial crisis.

A couple of years ago in Greece the people couldn't get their money out of the banks, the same happened here in Lebanon and

is still happening. Everybody has their money frozen, so the economic issues have exponentially increased. People couldn't afford things anymore, so they hit the streets protesting. Things become worse and worse. It used to take three to four hours to fill up half a gallon at the gas station. Over the time, the prices have risen four to five times. Because of that, the lines got shorter as everyone stopped buying as the prices increased so much. We don't even know if there will be gas for cars the next months.

Basically, the economic situation is hitting us hard.



**In 2020 there was a big explosion in Beirut, the head capital of Lebanon. It must have been a quite a tragedy, do you still see the signs of that event?**

~yes, it was last year in August. It was terrible. People are still dying because of it. Some are still in the hospitals recovering from the explosion. We are hearing about it every single day. The explosion was as big as an atomic bomb, it destroyed half of the city. People are still suffering from the consequences now.

**What is your opinion about the current state of living in Lebanon?**

~I have fought through many civil wars in Lebanon. From the seventies until now we went through ups and downs, but the past two years were really hard. The Covid pandemic affected many people. The economic situation is really bad, we can barely survive on our daily salaries. We have been surviving on 30 percent of our original salaries over the last two years. All prices have increased, so you can imagine the state we are in. What most families do, is that one parent of the family goes abroad to another country to earn money for their family. We can only hope the situation here will become better. It will probably take us several years to get back up on our feet again.

**Can you tell us something about the education system in Lebanon?**

~The economic and other crises are affecting education a lot. A lot of teachers and students leave the country to bring back money for their families. Lots of people do several tasks at the same time to earn enough money. We are passing through tough times to find new teachers to fill up the empty spaces. We are still maintaining the same education level as before, but we don't know for how long we can survive in this current state. At the moment we are all hoping the situation won't get any worse.

**Lots of refugees come from Syria into Lebanon, do you experience that?**

~Yes, many refugees have been coming into Lebanon. They came when the Syrian war started. That is one of the points that led to the economic crisis. The government is now splitting the aid between the Syrians and the Lebanese people, so we are paying for the refugees as well. The international committee didn't help a lot with the refugee's crisis. The refugees added a lot of headaches onto Lebanese people.

**How big is the school that you are working at?**

~It houses around 1400 students, so it is quite a large school. Our school attends a lot of trips to other countries. The last two years it has been difficult though, because of the covid pandemic.

**Do most students finish school? And how long does their education take?**

~In Lebanon school takes twelve years after which most students go to universities, some go abroad, others go to big cities in Lebanon. Most of the students do finish school, which is good, but many others leave Lebanon to live in other countries.

**Is there anything you still want to add?**

~I really hope we can come and visit you soon, we have been visiting the Netherlands over the last ten years and we really liked it. Sad is that it probably won't happen in the near future because of the financial aspects and the crises. The school just doesn't have the budget. I try to keep my students

motivated so the spirit doesn't go down too much. We will definitely keep visiting online.

**Do you have a quote for the LIME?**

~ I have a quote that quite defines the Lebanese spirit:

*“Life doesn't get easier or more forgiving, we get stronger and more resilient”* -Steve Maraboli



SCAN THIS  
FOR THE  
PLAYLIST

**LEMUN PLAYLIST**

If you feel nostalgic about LEMUN and you want to reminisce on better days, here are some songs.

Delicate – Taylor Swift (sounds like delegate)

Cyber Sex – Doja Cat

Habiba – Boef

Lemon – N.E.R.D, Rihanna, Pharell Williams

Another Brick In The Wall – Pink Floyd (LEMUN 2019 tb)

Cyber Stockholm Syndrome – Rina Sawayama

Formation - Beyoncé (from her album 'Lemonade')

Lemon Tree – Fools Garden

Internet – Post Malone

Ik Ga Zwemmen – Mart Hoogkamer

TIGERS • BILAL WAHIB

LEMONHEAD (FEAT. 42 DUGG) ~ TYLER, THE CREATO



## KEYNOTE SPEAKER

# INTERVIEW LISA VAN GINNEKEN

*Member of the Dutch parliament in D66*

BY MAX WATERREUS,  
BENTE WASSENAAR  
AND MARIE VAN GELDER

**W**e've invited you to an MUN, which is usually the first place where high schoolers get involved in politics. Would you agree? Do you think the influence of MUN's should increase?

First of all, I am very impressed by the amount of students that are attending this MUN. Everyone is here because they feel involved in our society and its future, which is not a given amongst their peers. To see them taking the step to go into discussion, and make concrete plans and resolutions, gives me hope for the future.

**Do you see many similarities between MUN's and real politics?**

Well, of course the similarity is that everyone involved in MUN and in politics wants to make the world a better place. The difference between MUN and politics, is that politicians have an explicit perspective, which is not the case at LEMUN, where it is more

about getting involved and representing your country well.

**How did you, as a teenager, get involved in politics?**

Not at all, haha.

**Did MUN exist when you were in high school?**

I don't know, probably not. I wasn't involved in politics or our society at all. I ended up becoming a politician 'by accident'. Throughout life I got more and more engaged in society, I did charity work and administrative work.

Finally I came to the conclusion that it would be a good way to make a difference in society and make the world a better place, so that is how I ended up wanting to get into politics. I did not have that ambition back in the days, I was developing games

In secondary school, were you involved in society from a technological point of view?

I would not have predicted that technology could be so disruptive. I studied business computer sciences to understand how to use technology in organisations to make them function better, but I did not foresee the impact it would have. We are quite late regulating this.

**Has it been misjudged? Is it too late for regulation?**

No, certainly not. The tech-sector really believes in chances and I am very optimistic as well. At first there were high expectations for a new technological development. 'This will change the world for the better!'. After that there is disappointment because technological development does have flaws after all. That is the case now with internet platforms. We should work on that with regulation. Then we will reach a level where we understand the potential and the pitfalls. With that we will know how to handle it.

**There were high expectations from the tech-sector, but that seems to be lacking from politics at the moment.**

Definitely. I think the political realization that we need to regulate technology is certainly there, for it to serve us as a society, but we need to organise it well and make sure it happens.

**And how would that work? Because data is completely underrepresented in parliament.**

That is right. That there is little knowledge about digitalisation between politicians, is a classic and valid criticism. I am one of the few members of parliament who has worked in IT and knows a lot about it. It is slowly getting better, as it used to be even fewer. There seems to be little crossover between politicians and people who work in IT. But it is getting

better.

**But do we want every field to be represented in parliament? Do we need experts in every field?**

That is exactly the dilemma of whether you have to be an expert or a generalist to be a member of parliament. Personally I think the latter, but having expertise in a certain field helps a lot, because with that you can make better political decisions as you understand the dynamics and consequences better. As a politician you should have a few important skills to fulfill your role well, and having knowledge is definitely one of them, but not the most important.

**Due to fragmentation, there are many political parties with not enough members in the parliament to represent an entire field. And data may be one of the first to go.**

I am indeed quite worried about that. Smaller political parties do not have enough members to be active in every field. They want to profile themselves in the media, but that does not contribute to a broad debate, which means the parliament becomes less democratic, because small parties cannot deal with many subjects. This means the bigger parties have to do all the boring work. The budget, [wetgevers behandeling], et cetera, which is important for the parliament's legislative task. The smaller parties do not have time and do not feel like doing this boring work, because it does not help profiling them. Which means that only the four biggest parties discuss some [west behandeling]. In this case having many political parties does not lead to a more democratic process.

**Since March we have a committee centered around data, potentially too late. How alert should we be on this committee being the only responsible for our data?**

The committee deals with more than only data. It is named Digital Affairs, so it also deals with, for example, 'are civilians skilled enough to keep up with technological developments?' and 'are we, as a society, sufficiently protected against cyberattacks targeted at activists, journalists, advocats, et cetera?'. Many political parties are active in this committee, also smaller ones. This goes to show that Digital affairs is a very important issue, but a strange one, as there is no ministry for it

**Should there be one?**

No, I don't think so. I do think there should be a minister of Digital Affairs.

**Maybe a Data Management Team?**

What I think is important is that the parliament feels an integral responsibility for digital issues, just like how it does with financial affairs. It's a very broad subject that involves every other theme. The minister of Digital Affairs should have the same entitlement as the minister of Financial Affairs. They should be able to take suitable measures and give directions about how to utilise data. There are ethical decisions to be made about how to keep our society cyber-secure and how to utilise artificial intelligence. But only if that allows me to tell people off to make sure that people do their job well. Otherwise I would not want this function. By organising it this way, you ensure that there is democratic debate about how to ensure cyber security in society and how to balance privacy during federal investigation in the parlia-

ment, instead of in the head of the minister.

**At this moment, data is not discussed enough. Is that because it is a relatively new field, or because there is not enough interest in it?**

For years, the importance has been underestimated. That has changed now. But the people who have a say in parliament and companies, have too little affinity for and knowledge of the specific dynamic of digital issues. If every minister had worked in IT, digital issues would definitely be more prominently present in every ministry. If there were a committee for Digital Affairs, there would be more accountability. Now, ministers do not see it as their own responsibility, which is something we should really change.

**Are there other countries who are ahead of the game in terms of Digital Affairs (like China), or countries that fall behind?**

China understands well what can be done with technology and they implement that at a high speed. There they use it for the social-credit system, where driving through a red light three times can lead to you not being allowed to get insurance. They have completely different ethical values to ours in what the government is allowed to do with technology. We in the Netherlands fall behind in terms of determination which they do have in China and we could definitely learn from countries like Denmark and Estonia when it comes to digital affairs.

**How can we ensure that countries who abuse data continue participating in the conversation and that privacy as we want to see it is guaranteed?**

I think it is important to work

together with countries who value digital civil rights and privacy. Like I said in my speech, working together in the EU to regulate big tech companies is necessary to offer resistance to countries like China. My biggest nightmare would be that China's use of technology becomes the worldwide standard. We need to standardise an ethical use of technology on a big scale.

**So you plead for a codex, an international pact on Digital Affairs, like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?**

The international pacts, like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are all about the right to access to information, the right to privacy. Those have been in there for years already. But it has to become more concrete and specific. We aren't quite there yet, but it is definitely getting there in the EU and Canada as well. Like this, we can establish an international standard.

**But if the right to privacy is so important in Human Rights, how can China get away with their system of social credit? Is the right to privacy not defended enough?**

Who will kick China out of the UN?

**We shall see.**

I say this to show that all over the world, countries violate pacts. Even in the EU. Many countries do not live up to 100% of the UN pacts. It's more important that countries live up to 95% so that they continue the discussion with us. That is why China and many other countries are still in the UN, even though they don't live up to the entire Declaration of Human Rights.

**Then we lose them completely.**

Exactly, exactly, we should really watch out for that.

**In China, for example, the UN can still impose sanctions, but Facebook is now taking measures due to pressure from society. What is your opinion on them making changes out of necessity?**

That necessity came out of the government not seriously regulating for a long time. The only thing that we got is a Cookies-law that does more harm than good. But the current regulation in the EU will really make a change. It will force companies to change how they work. Of course they have AI to detect disinformation, but they put too little energy and budget into it.



**You said you are not that good at predicting the future, but do you think that the changes they announced are enough? Because we are already pretty far in the data that they took in.**

We will see if it's enough, it's a question of making this regulation effective and changing it as we go, because it will not yet be good enough at the first try. There are many uncertainties. For me, the most important thing is putting it into work and changing it if necessary. It's never too late, because if enough countries implement these rules, other countries will require companies to follow the rules, because otherwise they cannot do business

**Kind of like minor censorship? 'If you don't change, you can't be in our country.'**

Yes, that is what laws do. They set conditions for what is possible in our society and economy. There is a law for food, which says how much of every nutrient can be in products. The same goes for technology. If it does not live up to the conditions, it cannot be used in certain countries.

**Should something like that not already have been prohibited, as we saw with the Capitol storming. It was dangerous, but it could have been even worse.**

Part of the hesitancy from governments is because of the importance of free speech. The government should not be strictly regulating what can and cannot appear on social media, except for illegal content. However, what is illegal differs in every country. How can you generalise that? The government should not come in a position where they impose censorship.

**What Facebook do themselves?**

Yes, Facebook does that, but by means of non-democratically controllable and non-transparent criteria. I am quite worried about that. Social media has a mechanism to enforce hate and sensation. I always say: 'freedom of speech, not freedom of reach'. Very practical measures could be taken to limit the negative effect of social media, like limiting the amount of people that can be in the same chat, so that fake news or child pornography cannot be spread to thousands of people at the same time.

**That could also have negative effects, that mass media cannot do their work anymore. And if we make a distinction, we can still speak of censorship.**

That is the challenge. Of course there is content that is verifiably damaging for our society, like fake news that uses psychological instruments to make people believe it, for example the deepfake. Did you see the deepfake of the minister president speaking about the climate from 'het torentje'? He was talking about how we have to take serious measures and a radical greening of society. Not something that the minister president, Mark Rutte, would say. Aside from if you agree with it or not, it was not Rutte who said it, which makes this content dangerous. Spreading this speech is not for informational purposes, but for entertainment.

**At the moment we can probably still recognise a deepfake. But maybe in five years, we won't be able to tell the difference between a deepfake and a real video.**

Yes, that's a good point. It is like an arms race where deepfakes become more and more convincing and software to recognize deepfakes has to become more potent. It is really a competition.

**And we won't be able to stop it?**  
No. Just like with encryption, the technology to safely send information. That has improved a lot in the last ten years, but the technology to hack it has as well. It remains an arms race.

**What do you think is more important? Deal with the companies who promote deepfakes, or deal with the makers of deepfakes?**

Good question. I think we should do both. Social media platforms have been saying for a long time that they are only the messengers, but that is not true anymore. They have such a central role in our society that they should also be held

accountable. There have to be rules for this messaging.

**So you think there should be sanctions for spreading fake news? Yes.**

**We could solve this internationally, but how will we do that if Russia and China don't participate? Because we cannot impose restrictions on the internet itself, especially since a large part of it is the deep web, which we can't even reach.**

That's right. It's a generic problem, because there isn't a 'boss of the world'. There is no higher power than a country and a pact between countries. Countries can force platforms to act a certain way, and if they don't, they cannot be active in, for example, Europe. If the area in which they are banned continues to grow, platforms will start to follow those rules. It is possible that Russia or China do not implement these rules, but European users will still be using the platform to conform to European rules. This means that fake news can be detected and that it is clear why certain advertisements get shown. Russia won't have an impact on that.

**You sound more hopeful than you did at first.**

Certainly. I am quite hopeful about the possibilities to regulate tech companies. I only think it will take a while to make it all work well.

**And if we zoom in on something we can do ourselves, is there something our students, our LE-MUN delegates, can do to protect themselves from the government and cyber criminality?**

That is of course a very broad question. I think it's very important for everyone to educate

themselves well at school to make sure that digital skills are basic skills. People need to understand what dynamics are behind these online tools and how to put up with them. And what to do with Cookies. But it is mostly about your own behaviour. What do you like and share on social media? How do you know that information is correct? If an influencer promotes something, does that mean that the product is amazing or is it just paid promotion. Do not give away your like too frivolously, is my advice. We all have a responsibility.

**So people should be more aware that they're being nudged. It may happen that Cookies are not an automatic setting, and that you can turn them on if you would like. People should be aware of this themselves?**

Yes, we have to remind people that we are constantly influenced on online platforms and that that is also their goal, to influence us.

**And should that be taught in high schools as well?**

I think so. Digital literacy could really improve. Policy makers often think that because the younger generation grew up with all this technology, they don't have to be taught anything. Nothing is less true. The role models that teens see on Instagram, influence their entire worldview. They set up a standard that teens feel they have to meet. This is why they should be educated and trained in understanding how technology works.

**Do you already notice a difference between older and younger generations?**

Certainly! I feel very hopeful when I see what your generation can do in terms of digital resources, but also social and cultural inclusion. Your generation thinks and speaks with ease, that gives me hope for the future.

**So it is the elders who we have to educate?**

Yes, and we certainly do that!

# DESCRIBE YOUR COUNTRY IN THREE SENTENCES.

We asked eight delegates to describe the country they represent in three sentences. There were some cool answers. So, let's see.

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## Brunei

As big as the half of the Netherlands.

Very very rich.

So much oil, America wants to drain us.

## South-Korea

A lot of SquidgameJ

A lot of K-pop

We don't really like our neighbors North-Korea

## Nicaragua

Very beautiful and tropical

Beautiful coast at two sides

Two must-see lakes

## Iraque

War with IS

Bagdad as capital

95% muslim

## United states

Country full of freedom and passion

Believe in freedom of the human

God bless America

## Germany

Biggest population of Europe

Until 1991 divided in two countries

Best sausages in the world, named bradwurst

## Latvia

Still death penalty in case of war

Lots of swamp

A bit scared of Russia

## Ivory coast

We speak French

Just 3,5% is vaccinated against covid-19

A lot of coasts



# THE QUOTES

*\*The chair of GA3 sends a meme regarding the delegates of Leiden that are laughing ruining the debate \**

*"Your mom"*

*"Remain Diplomatic" in GA3*

*"Privacy is not important"-Brazil*

*"There is this funny thing called human rights don't know if you have heard from it before"*

*"peppernooten"*

*In HCR while everyone is debating seriously; -Delegate of Russia; "Can someone cheat on me?"*

*"A delegate said that there is no such things as peace and we should start a war"*

*Charme Nick; "I can finger my gitar."*

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## INTERVIEW CATERING (ROSALIE FEITSMA)

**What exactly is your role in Lemun?**

I'm vice-president of catering, so that means I am in charge of the lunch, the food, the drinks, basically making sure everyone is satisfied and well cared for.

**Do you experience stress? and why?**

Leading up to today, yes, with making the schedule and everything. But right now, no, not really. Everything went great today!

**Why did you choose to do the catering?**

Marie van Gelder, one of the internals in LEMUN, called me and asked whether I wanted to help with the catering as they still needed people. Of course I said yes, as it seemed fun to do. I helped with catering two years ago in 2019 too, which was a lot of fun. We put on some music and just started making sandwiches.



**When did you wake up this morning?**

6:50am. So no, I did not sleep much, but I do whatever it takes to make everyone a fancy meal. I hope you all liked them!

**What country do you think has the best food?**

Suriname, as part of my family is Surinamese. My favorite meal is Pom. Maybe some of the delegates know it. It's a tasty Casserole my grandma makes.

**What Dutch topping on sandwiches is your favorite?**

Hagelslag on bread. That's basically chocolate sprinkles on bread, you should definitely try it! Without that, you haven't had the real Dutch experience! I'm not quite sure you can get it in countries other than the Netherlands though...

**Coffee or tea?**

Coffee.

**How much pepernoten did you guys buy? (For explanation: Pepernoten are a Dutch treat people use for festivities. A bit like cookies but round.)**

A LOT! It's easy to bake pepernoten at home! If you want to try them, just look up a recipe! They are delicious! You just can't stop eating them.



SUDOKU

# LABYRINTH

		7	4		9	5		
	2			7			1	
4								3
1				8				2
6			5		3			9
	5			2			4	
		4				6		
			2		8			
				5				

## ANSWERS PREVIOUS ISSUE

**Facts + Country:** 1D, 2L, 3A, 4C, 5F, 6E, 7G, 8I, 9H, 10J, 11K, 12B

		x	x					3
x	x			x	x	x	x	1
	x	x	x	x			x	1
	x	x			x	x		3
	x	x	x	x	x	x		0
	x					x		4
x	x	x	x	x	x	x		0
		x					x	3
2	2	0	3	1	3	1	3	

## PRESS TEAM

Head of Press: Max Waterreus

Head of Press: Stijn Vinkenburg

Writer: Hannah Ijzerman

Writer: Bente Wassenaar

Writer: Jelle Aukema

Writer: Marie van Gelder

Guest writer: Zafia Verhoeven

Guest writer: Marius Reterink

Guest writer: Marie Thomeer

Spots: Joke de Bruin

Photographer: Matias Caneda C.

Photographer: Job Hoogland

Editor: Rosemary Jansen

Thanks to: Lisa van Ginneken

Contact: [Maxwaterreus@gmail.com](mailto:Maxwaterreus@gmail.com)