

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL  
**MODEL UNITED NATIONS**  
2024



**DELEGATE HANDBOOK**  
**DELEGATE HANDBOOK**  
**DELEGATE HANDBOOK**



# Table of Contents

Secretary General's Welcome Letter.....	1
Conference Schedule.....	2
Conference Preparations.....	3
Position Papers.....	4
Parliamentary Procedure.....	5
Resolutions.....	6
Amendments.....	7
Code of Conduct.....	8
Awards.....	9
Appendix.....	10



# Secretary General's

## WELCOME LETTER

Dear Esteemed Delegates, Advisors, and Distinguished Guests,

It is with immense pleasure and anticipation that I extend a warm welcome to you all to the International Academic School Model United Nations 2024! As the Secretary-General of IASMUN, I am honored to be part of this prestigious event, and I look forward to an enriching and engaging experience for each and every participant.

This year's conference is not just about simulation; it's about fostering collaboration, embracing diversity, and cultivating the spirit of diplomacy. As delegates, you play a crucial role in this endeavor. Your passion, intellect, and commitment to diplomacy are the driving forces behind the success of IASMUN.



Our dedicated team has worked tirelessly to ensure that this conference surpasses expectations. From thought-provoking committees to expertly crafted agendas, we aim to provide an environment that encourages intellectual growth, cultural exchange, and lasting friendships.

Whether you are a seasoned delegate or a first-time participant, IASMUN 2024 is your stage to shine. Seize the opportunity to engage in constructive dialogue, showcase your diplomatic skills, and contribute to the resolutions that will shape the future of our global community. I extend my best wishes to each of you as you embark on this MUN journey. May your experiences be enlightening, your debates impactful, and your connections enduring. Looking forward to meeting you all and witnessing the remarkable contributions you will undoubtedly bring to IASMUN 2024!

Warmest Regards,  
Aya Bawaba  
IASMUN'24 Secretary-General



# Conference Schedule

Friday 19TH JANUARY	Saturday 20TH JANUARY	Sunday 21ST JANUARY
<b>1:30pm - 3:00pm</b> <i>Arrival &amp; Registration</i>  <b>3:00pm - 5:00pm</b> <i>Opening Ceremony</i>  <b>5:00pm - 5:30pm</b> <i>Break</i>  <b>5:30pm - 7:30pm</b> <i>First Committee Session</i>	<b>9:20am - 10:00am</b> <i>Arrival</i>  <b>10:00am - 12:30pm</b> <i>Second Committee Session</i>  <b>12:30pm - 2:00pm</b> <i>Break</i>  <b>2:00pm - 4:00pm</b> <i>Third Committee Session</i>  <b>4:00pm - 5:00pm</b> <i>Break</i>  <b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b> <i>Fourth Committee Session</i>  <b>6:30pm - 7:00pm</b> <i>Break</i>  <b>7:00pm - 8:30pm</b> <i>Social Night</i>	<b>9:20am - 10:00am</b> <i>Arrival</i>  <b>10:00am - 12:30pm</b> <i>Fifth Committee Session</i>  <b>12:30pm - 2:00pm</b> <i>Break</i>  <b>2:00pm - 4:30pm</b> <i>Sixth Committee Session</i>  <b>4:30pm - 6:00pm</b> <i>Awards Ceremony</i>



# Conference Preparations

Preparing for the conference is crucial, and this mini guide aims to assist you in getting ready for your research. Here are key steps to consider:

- **UNDERSTANDING YOUR COMMITTEE:**

Familiarize yourself with your committee by reading the delegate handbook and committee guide thoroughly. This will provide valuable insights into the topics and debates you'll be engaging with during the conference.

- **RESEARCH YOUR COMMITTEE:**

Take the time to research your specific committee. Knowing essential details will help you navigate debates more confidently. Remember, there will be a workshop to explain procedures, and the chairs are available for any questions or concerns.

- **WORKSHOP ASSISTANCE:**

Attend the workshop before the conference, where procedures will be explained in detail. Chairs are there to assist with any queries you might have, ensuring you're well-prepared for the upcoming discussions.

- **THOROUGH TOPIC RESEARCH:**

Dive deep into your assigned topics, focusing on subtopics and key questions. This comprehensive research will guide the conference proceedings. Additionally, pay attention to any keywords that chairs may have hinted at, as these are likely to be central to discussions and debates.

By following these steps, you'll be well-equipped to actively participate in the Model United Nations conference. Remember, preparation is key to a successful and enriching experience. Good luck!



# Conference Preparations

## IASMUN '24 BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance efficiency during the conference, it is imperative for delegates to maintain a well-organized research paper, whether in digital or hard copy format, as a quick reference. While we acknowledge that summarizing research can be time-consuming, sifting through links may prove inconvenient.

Therefore, we suggest the following:

### **1. ORGANIZE RESEARCH EFFECTIVELY:**

Clearly structure your research in a manner that suits your preferences. This organization will enable you to access information swiftly during discussions.

### **2. UNDERSTAND ALLIANCES CLEARLY:**

Develop a clear understanding of potential alliances within your committee. This knowledge will be invaluable as you navigate through the dynamic landscape of the conference.

### **3. PREPARE LINKS/REFERENCES IN ADVANCE:**

Anticipate questions about the credibility of your information by having links and references ready before speaking. This proactive approach ensures a seamless and credible exchange of ideas.

### **4. BRAINSTORM CAUCUS MOTIONS:**

Prior to the conference, brainstorm potential caucuses for which you might want to raise a motion during moderated caucuses. This strategic planning will contribute to a more dynamic and engaging conference experience.

By adhering to these recommendations, you will not only streamline your participation but also contribute significantly to the overall success of the Model United Nations conference. Your preparedness and organization are key factors in making your MUN experience both rewarding and impactful.



# Position Papers

## WHAT IS A POSITION PAPER?

A position paper serves as a concise document articulating the perspectives of a delegate's country concerning the issues under consideration. The formulation of a position paper is a crucial step in facilitating thorough research prior to the conference. This process allows delegates to gain insights into their country's stance on the topics, its relationship to the issues, and the opportunity to propose recommendations. An illustrative example of a position paper is included in the appendix.

### HEADER:

The document's header should prominently feature your country, committee name, and the representing school.

### INTRODUCTION:

Consistent with the conventions of formal writing, the introduction of your position paper should provide a concise overview of the committee, your country, and the two assigned topics. Each topic should be designated by a title, numbered with a Roman numeral. Subsequently, both topics should be expounded upon in the ensuing manner.

### BODY:

The body of the position paper should be evenly divided into two segments, each addressing one of the two assigned topics. Each segment should commence with a title, numerically denoted with a Roman numeral, followed by the subsequent three components. No subheadings are required for these components.



# Position Papers

## BACKGROUND:

Approximately 25% of the paper should be dedicated to this section. It should furnish a comprehensive background on the topic, detailing past actions undertaken by the global community and the United Nations, as well as the current status of the matter. It is recommended to independently gather and synthesize pertinent and specific information for this section, rather than relying solely on excerpts from the background guide.

## COUNTRY'S POSITION:

This section should constitute approximately 50% of your paper. It is imperative to articulate your country's stance on the given topic, elucidating both its direct and indirect roles. Include insights into any past actions undertaken by your government, ongoing initiatives, or proposed plans for the future aimed at addressing the pertinent issue. Consider incorporating discussions on domestic legislation, foreign aid, and relevant international conventions, where applicable. The meticulous exploration of your country's policies is pivotal in shaping a comprehensive understanding and articulation of your stance within the committee.

## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

This part should occupy roughly 25 percent of your paper, and is certainly the most entertaining, and productive to read. It is the part in which you can stand out as a delegate and perhaps flex your problem-solving and diplomatic skills. If you were able to state the specific problems within your topic and your country's position, then you should be able to propose solutions to your committee.

Your solutions must always align with your country's foreign policies and, obviously, be meaningful and realistic, in a sense that they are applicable with respect to the mandate of your committee. You can propose certain



# Position Papers

compromises regarding foreign policy when devising solutions, but be mindful of how far you go with it. A simple way to keep yourself in check is to ask yourself the question “would I get fired for this?” every time you want to compromise on foreign policy.

In instances where insufficient information is available, and exhaustive exploration of previous categories has been undertaken, recourse to a reputable news agency is recommended. Recognized entities in this regard include:

- BBC
- Associated Press
- New York Times
- Washington Post
- The Guardian
- Agence France Presse
- Sky News
- Al Jazeera News

## PLAGIARISM:

Plagiarism is an incredibly serious violation. Plagiarism is defined as the use of another person's words or ideas without clearly identifying the source of such knowledge. Plagiarism may lead to the dismissal of the delegate from the conference.

### Some examples of plagiarism include:

- Misrepresenting someone else's work as your own.

### To avoid plagiarism, always give credit and acknowledge sources when using:

- Another person's perspective, thought, or theory.



# Position Papers

Any facts, photos, figures, graphs, or other bits of information that are not common knowledge.

- A quotation of another person's written or spoken words.
- Paraphrasing: Among the most effective methods for avoiding plagiarism is paraphrasing. The repetition of another person's views in your own words is known as paraphrasing. This is the most important skill to have when using sources into your writing. Even if you paraphrase in your own words, you must credit the source of the material by providing correct citations in whichever style you prefer.

## **The following tactics should be followed to successfully paraphrase:**

- Paraphrase by carefully going through what you wish to paraphrase, then put down the idea in your own words without reviewing the original text as a "guide".
- Examine your paraphrased information in comparison to the original text to check that you have not used the same phrases or words again, and that the information is correct.
- If encountering difficulties in articulating the idea in original terms, place the material directly quoted from the source within quotation marks.
- Delegates are required to submit their position papers directly to the Dias of their specific committee. Contact information can be located on our website within each committee's guidebooks.

## **POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES**

- Position papers should not exceed 1100 words for all committees (excluding bibliography).

## **FORMATTING-**

- Times New Roman font with 1.5 spacing and 1-inch margins.



# Position Papers

- Position papers must address both of the topics mentioned in the Background Guide of your committee.
- Your position paper may be used as your opening speech.
- The paper should be 100% original.
- Plagiarism is not permitted at our conference and will reflect negatively on you.
- Avoid portraying another country poorly.
- Avoid making undiplomatic statements about another country.
- Statistics should not be provided without an explanation of their relevance.

## CITING STYLE & SOURCES-

For reasons of simplicity and efficiency, delegates are free to choose any citing style they are familiar with. However, the sources to be used when writing a position paper are restricted to:

- The U.N. or a U.N. affiliate
- Published scholarly articles (refer to any University and Scholarly Database.)
- Past resolutions passed by the U.N. (if available and fitting in the context of the committee and topics)
- Country's Website
- Any website ending in .org or .go
- Wikipedia is not allowed.



# Parliamentary Procedure

## POINTS

Throughout committee conferences, chairs will usually ask whether there are any points or motions on the floor, during which delegates can raise their placards and declare one of the points or motions elaborated on below.

- **POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE:**

This point is raised when a delegate feels uncomfortable with the surroundings of the room or is feeling unwell. Some examples where this can be used include when a delegate cannot hear another delegate clearly, wants to adjust the room temperature or would like to leave the room to take a phone call or head to the washroom. This is the only point that can interrupt a speaker, and does not require a vote.

- **POINT OF INFORMATION:**

This is used when a delegate needs clarification on a point brought up by another delegate, and it must be phrased as a question rather than a simple statement. The delegate asking the question can request a follow up question if allowed by the chairs. This point does not require a vote.

- **POINT OF ORDER:**

When a delegate wants to inquire about the rules of procedure or flow of debate being conducted during formal committee sessions, they can raise this point. This point can only be raised when the floor is open and must be addressed to the Dias. It does not require a vote.

- **POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY:**

When a delegate wants to inquire about the rules of procedure or flow of debate being conducted during formal committee sessions, they can raise this point. This point can only be raised when the floor is open and must be



# Parliamentary Procedure

addressed to the Dias. It does not require a vote.

## MOTIONS

It is to be noted that if the Dias believes that what a delegate motions for is irrelevant, they have the authority to disregard and not accept the motion.

- **MOTION TO SET THE AGENDA:**

This is usually the first motion raised in committee sessions to set the agenda for the committee by determining the order of the topics. Delegates can state the motion by declaring which topic they prefer to be debated first. This requires a simple majority vote to pass.

- **MOTION TO OPEN THE GENERAL SPEAKER'S LIST:**

This sets the official general speakers' list for the committee. After a delegate raises a motion to open a speakers' list, a simple majority vote is needed for the GSL on that topic to pass. The delegate who raised the motion can decide whether to go first or last on the speakers' list before the GSL starts. To first determine the order of the speakers' list, delegates must raise their placards, after which they can send a note to the Dias if they wish to be added to the list after the GSL had already started.

- **MOTION FOR A MODERATED CAUCUS:**

This motion is set forward by a delegate who wants to open a specific speakers' list to discuss a certain subtopic. While motioning for a moderated caucus, the delegate must mention the duration of the moderated caucus, the topic to be discussed within the moderated caucus, and the individual speaking time. This motion requires a simple majority vote to pass.



# Parliamentary Procedure

- **MOTION FOR AN UNMODERATED CAUCUS:**

This motion is a request to allow the delegates to informally discuss amongst the other delegates without supervision. This gives delegates an opportunity to debate and negotiate without the formalities. An unmoderated caucus is usually raised after the committee has debated during moderated caucus and expressed their opinions. It requires a simple majority vote to pass.

- **MOTION TO MOVE INTO VOTING PROCEDURE:**

This motion ends the debate on any topic and allows the committee to move directly into the voting procedure. This requires two speakers for and two against. It requires a simple majority vote to pass.

- **MOTION TO RECESS:**

A motion to suspend the meeting allows the committee to break from formal procedures for a while this is only entertained by the Dias during the end of a committee session before a planned recess. It requires a simple majority vote.

- **MOTION TO ADJOURN THE MEETING:**

This is only entertained by the Dias at the end of the conference as it brings the committee sessions to an end. It requires a simple majority vote.

## YIELD (GIVE THEIR REMAINING TIME)

**Once delegates finish their speeches, they can yield their remaining time to any of the following:**

- Yield their time to the Chair. (The delegate cannot be questioned by any other delegate)
- Yield their time to questions. (Any delegate in the room can ask the delegate a question)
- Yield their time to another delegate. (The delegate can choose a particular country/delegate to be questioned by)



# Parliamentary Procedure

## FLOW OF COMMITTEE SESSIONS

- **OPENING SPEECHES:**

The committee session starts with the opening of a list of speakers for the General Speakers' List. Individual delegates talk honestly and openly about the issue at hand and express their country's position on it. Opening speeches can also call all delegates to action in order for them to discuss and bring the most suitable alternatives they wish to put forth. Speakers have a fixed amount of time to speak, which can be extended if needed. Chairs would kindly let delegates know before their speaking time is almost done, so they could wrap their speeches up. When the complete time allotted for the GSL has passed, the committee can go into a moderated or unmoderated caucus. Delegates can motion to extend the GSL and return to the list between moderated and unmoderated caucuses.

- **MODERATED CAUCUS:**

The delegate who motions for a moderated caucus must allocate a total speakers' time, an individual speakers' time and a relevant subtopic for the delegates to discuss. A moderated caucus is formal but there is no set speakers' list like a GSL. Instead, delegates must raise their placards when the previous delegate is done speaking, and they're allowed to stand in their places and speak to the committee instead of come up to the podium to speak. When responding to other delegates' questions during moderated caucuses (Points of Information, Point of Order, etc.), delegates must properly address the moderators. They must do so by asking the moderators if they have the right to reply immediately after a delegate completes their raised point.

- **UNMODERATED CAUCUS:**

These are informal sessions of discussion among the delegates. Delegates must



# Parliamentary Procedure

motion for an unmoderated caucus mentioning the total speaking time. During unmoderated caucuses, delegates are allowed to move around the room and interact with one another informally as long as they are working on resolutions and gathering signatories and authors. When unmoderated caucuses sum up, committee begins discussing and debating resolutions in order to draft and vote on changes and eventually pass or fail a resolution. These informal caucuses are an opportunity for delegates to form allies and work together in order to begin drafting full resolutions.



# Resolutions

## INTRODUCTION:

A resolution is a document that contains the written solution to a problem the conference is discussing, and is thus the primary goal of every debate and point raised. The resolution and its passing is a display of the quality of debate occurring at the conference, and is what all nations should be working towards achieving. The adopting of a resolution is then a token of diplomacy, since it must be worked at, voted for, and held by the entire committee through majority consensus.

## WRITING A RESOLUTION:

Most resolutions are written in the unmoderated caucuses. Delegates during these caucuses should discuss their resolutions with the other delegates, hoping to arrive at a common goal. By the end, a draft resolution should have two main submitters, plus its sponsors and signatories.

## MAIN SUBMITTER:

The Main Submitter is the main delegate in charge of drafting and presenting the resolution. They are tasked with the completion and the discussion of said draft. Resolutions are usually created by not more than 2-3 people, but of course the number is flexible.

## SPONSORS:

Any delegate involved in the drafting and creation of the resolution is labeled as a sponsor. Sponsors aren't tasked with the overall creation of said resolution, but through their assistance they are labeled its sponsors. The minimum and maximum number of sponsors depends entirely on the size of the committee. Also, delegates are only allowed to sponsor one resolution paper.



# Resolutions

## SIGNATORIES:

A Signatory isn't a delegate pushing for the resolution, neither are they someone who was involved in its creation. Signatories are the delegates who wish to see the resolution discussed, whether it is in order to critique it or commend it. Resolutions usually require a minimum number of signatories in order to be discussed.

## VOTING FOR RESOLUTIONS:

Once a draft resolution is submitted and then discussed, the committee will move into its voting procedure. During the voting procedure, any voting delegates will decide on which resolutions to pass and which resolutions to decline, thus making it the final stage of solving the problems presented to the committee. Multiple resolutions can be passed, as long as none of them are contradictory to one another. As a sponsor or submitter of a resolution, you still have the ability to vote for other resolutions to be passed.

## PREAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES:

Each resolution must include the use of two distinct clauses: Preambulatory Clauses, which discuss relevant past events, statements, and actions, otherwise described as historic justifications for action (examples include: Expressing its appreciation, having considered, having devoted attention, having heard, recalling, recognizing, referring, deeply concerned, declaring, etc.)

Operative Clauses, which propose solutions to reach a final resolution that solves the issue at hand. Attached in the appendix are some starting words to be considered when starting an operative clause.



# Code of Conduct

- Delegates must maintain professional behavior at all times amongst themselves, towards the Dais, and towards the IASMUN Board.
- All participants and organizers must abide by the United Arab Emirates' Federal Laws and any rules and regulations enforced by the International Academic School (IAS).
- IASMUN has a zero-tolerance policy for discrimination, harassment, or bullying in any shape or form on campus. Such acts will not be tolerated, and will result in serious consequences determined by the Secretary General, depending on the severity of them.
- Eating and drinking (with the exception of bottled water) is not permitted during committee sessions.
- Additional rules and regulations may be enforced by the Dias of each committee, but shall be done at the discretion and approval of the Secretary General.
- Plagiarism will not be tolerated, and if IASMUN Committee Chairs discover instances of plagiarism, the individual will lose marks.
- Delegates are expected to act kindly and courteously toward other delegates, without violating personal boundaries. This includes refraining from actions such as racism, discrimination, hate speech, spreading false information, and engaging in sexual harassment, whether verbally or physically.
- Delegates must refrain from profane and inappropriate language.



# Code of Conduct

- During the committee session, the use of cell phones, laptops, tablets, and other electronic devices are only permitted for conference-related purposes.
- Male and female delegates must be dressed appropriately and formally throughout the conference with respect to the dress code provided.
- Note passing is strictly for conference-related purposes, passing notes containing anything, not within the scope of IASMUN is strictly prohibited.
- Taking pictures or video recordings of other delegates without their consent is prohibited as per the UAE Cybercrime Law No.5 of 2012.
- Please remember that there will be official photographers and videographers recording the entire conference. By registering, delegates consent to being photographed solely by IASMUN photographers as per the Terms and Conditions.
- The use of personal pronouns during committee sessions is not permitted.



# Code of Conduct

## DRESS CODE

### MALE DRESS CODE

- Button-down shirts and dress pants, preferably a dark color (Black, Blue, Grey) and shoes that match the attire.
- Kandora is also allowed, with the appropriate footwear.
- Jeans and shorts are not allowed nor accepted.
- Sneakers and sandals are also unaccepted.
- Casual shirts (especially ones that display any type of pictures and logos) are prohibited.
- Preferable to be in a formal suit.
- Knees, chest, and shoulders must be covered at all times.

### FEMALE DRESS CODE

- Tank tops, off-the-shoulder, and strapless tops are not permitted.
- Dress/skirt length must remain below the knees (even if with dark tights).
- Abayas are permitted, but formal attire must be worn underneath (no jeans or sweatpants will be permitted).
- Only dress/formal shoes are allowed. No sneakers/slides/slippers will be allowed.
- No graphics/pictures/abstract designs should be on the attire.
- No shorts will be allowed.
- No intense makeup (such as smokey eyes, rhinestones, glitter, graphic eyeliner, neon colors, etc.) will be allowed. Please stick to a natural, office-appropriate look.



# Awards

When it comes to awards, it is important to note that there are several factors at play.

First and foremost is behavior. Delegates are advised to maintain decorum at all times, speaking the loudest does not translate to speaking the best.

Second, being as thorough and detailed with the research process as possible is always the guaranteed way to remain one step ahead in a debate. Chairs are not looking for vague generic answers. They want the delegates to get to the root of the problem, analyze it carefully, and try to suggest ways to fix it.

Third, speaking skills are quite vital. Eloquence in a debate can be really impactful, especially on the opposing argument. Distinct and clear phrasing is always more hard-hitting than virtue-signaling language. Besides, position papers and resolution papers also hold their value when it comes to evaluating the delegates.

Lastly, the award system is placed to increase competition amongst delegates. Chairs are anticipating 3 days' worth of intellectually challenging debate on serious world issues. They are looking to see the best UN members of the future, not the best delegates of IASMUN. So, it is highly recommended to see the awards as tools to achieve growth, not the end goal.

## AWARDS PRESENTED:

- Best Delegate
- Distinguished Delegate
- Best researcher



# Appendix

## SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

*Delegation from*

The Federal Republic of  
Germany

*Represented by*

International Academic  
School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the United Nations (UN) General Assembly First Committee that has been responsible for maintaining international peace and security since 1945. Germany is a crucial member as it participates in initiatives on disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control. The topics discussed are 'Militarization of Outer Space and the Possibility of a Space Arms Race' and 'Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance'.

### I. Militarization of Outer Space and the Possibility of a Space Arms Race

Due to dramatic technological and scientific advancements in the past decades, nations have been interested in exploring outer space and retaining superiority over other countries through outer space militarization. After the lengthy competition between USSR and the US for paramount space exploration that started in 1957, the Anti-Satellite (ASAT) test being first executed by Russia, other countries have been building and developing more advanced technologies. Thus, due to its calamitous consequences, the UN placed numerous treaties, conventions, and agreements to cease any arms race or militarization in space. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) was established by the General Assembly in 1959 to govern the exploration and usage of space for the benefit of all humankind: peace, security, and development.

Germany is firmly devoted to terminating the arms race and establishing peace and security in outer space. To accomplish that, Germany has ratified The Partial Test Ban Treaty, the Outer Space Treaty, the Rescue Agreement, the Liability Convention, and the Launch Registration Convention to ensure concord. Forbye, Germany actively contributed to the work of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space (GGE PAROS). Germany is wholly supportive of a resumption of the substantive endeavours of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. It persists in actively contributing to the discussions and negotiations under the PAROS working group in multiple fora within the UN system.

Germany is open to initiatives to substantially advance arms control policy concerning menaces to space systems. During the forum of the draft resolutions on outer space in the First Committee (DISEC) on 29 October 2019, Germany was concerned about the increasing development of various counter-space capabilities. Germany then abstained due to the inadequate response to the long-term objective, ambiguities, and shortcomings which could raise the risk of conflict in space. Furthermore, a German representative stated, "Germany emphasizes that a future framework for arms control concerning outer space should involve comprehensive, practical, and verifiable legally binding instruments designed to eventually cover all relevant threats [...]." Thus, there ought to be more than the current normative framework for outer space.

Further, Germany voted against the draft resolution L.58/Rev.1 because it was inadequate and restricted. Germany is seeking an approach that principally excludes the militarization of outer space, which is flawless, sufficient, and time-independent.

Germany calls for the continuation and strengthening of the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 to prohibit placing nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction in outer space and for all nations to ratify and adhere to the treaty. The UN should create a space confidence-building



# Appendix

## SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

*Delegation from*

The Federal Republic of  
Germany

*Represented by*

International Academic  
School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

measures (CBMs) mechanism to prevent misunderstandings that could lead to a space arms race, which would involve transparency through sharing information on space-related activities and developing a code of conduct for the peaceful use of outer space.

Establishing a joint international space research and development program would be open to participation by all nations and would promote collaboration and cooperation between developed and non-developed countries that require aid in exploring and using outer space. Lastly, promoting international cooperation for the peaceful use of outer space, including developing technologies for space exploration, satellite-based services, and space debris management.

### **II. Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance**

One of the fundamental human rights is the right to life. This is one of the cornerstones of basic rights that should be guaranteed to any human being. However, this right is usurped by one of the world's prevalent issues: gun control. Even the international community has signed many treaties, such as the UN firearms protocol, the UN small arms programme of action, the UN Register of Conventional weapons, and the UN arms trade treaty. Despite all these measures, the availability of guns and their threat are still at large. This is quite evident by the recent statistic that shows 250,000 people died due to firearms worldwide.

Germany considers that firearm ownership, not a right but a privilege. Thus, Germany firmly believes that strict gun control policies effectively reduce gun crime and protect citizens' safety. This is evident by Germany's gun control laws that require all firearms to be registered; individuals must pass background checks and attend a firearms safety course. The effects of these strict laws are shown as Germany has one of the lowest numbers of deaths by firearms worldwide. Moreover, just from 1998-2018, Germany saw an almost 50% drop in deaths caused by gun violence. Despite this decrease in gun violence, Germany is one of the largest exporters of firearms. However, the government is enacting and has stated plans for measures to restrict firearm exports. This will reduce firearm exports to other nations, reducing firearm casualties in other nations. Furthermore, Germany has signed and ratified many UN and other international firearm treaties, such as the Arms Trade Treaty, UN Firearms Protocol, the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and development, and other EU treaties relating to firearms. Additionally, Germany has provided funds to other UN member states to aid in implementing UNPoA. It would enable other nations as well to reduce deaths by gun violence.

One solution is to increase funding for background checks and mental health evaluations for gun ownership. This will reduce the risk of firearms landing in the hands of mentally unstable individuals. Additionally, implementing an international buyback program for illegal firearms can help decrease the number of illicit firearms in circulation and increase penalties for unlawful possession.

Moreover, this can be coupled with measures such as restricting the sale of certain types of ammunition and increasing international cooperation to combat the illegal trade of firearms. Hence, implementing stricter regulations such as the import and export of weapons, developing technology to trace firearms and pinpoint their origin, and mandating an age limit and gun safety education programs before purchasing a firearm will result in awareness of the dangers posed by



# Appendix

## SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

*Delegation from*

The Federal Republic of  
Germany

*Represented by*

International Academic  
School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

the mishandling of weapons. Following all these measures being integrated successfully will lead to a reduction in gun violence across the world.

In conclusion, the Federal Republic of Germany strongly believes that strict gun control policies can reduce gun crime and protect citizens' safety through the initiatives mentioned.

### References:

#### I. Militarization of Outer Space and the Possibility of a Space Arms Race:

<https://gpil.jura.uni-bonn.de/2020/02/preventing-an-arms-race-in-outer-space-and-political-game-play-at-the-united-nations/>

<https://scholarship.law.unc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=2011&context=ncjil>

<https://unidir.org/sites/default/files/publication/pdfs//prevention-of-an-arms-race-in-outer-space-a-guide-to-the-discussions-in-the-cd-en-451.pdf>

<https://www.nti.org/education-center/treaties-and-regimes/proposed-prevention-arms-race-space-paros-treaty/>

<https://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/copuos/index.html>

#### II. Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-executions/international-standards>

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/gun-deaths-by-country>

[https://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/compareyears/69/total\\_number\\_of\\_gun\\_deaths](https://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/compareyears/69/total_number_of_gun_deaths)

<https://www.iamexpat.de/expat-info/german-expat-news/germany-poised-introduce-new-law-aimed-limiting-arms-exports>

<https://www.gunpolicy.org/firearms/region/germany>



# Appendix

## SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

AUSMUN/2023/GA1

**General Assembly First Committee** (Disarmament and International Security)

Main submitters: Russian Federation, Japan

Sponsors: Germany, Iran, Iceland

Signatories: Palestine, Libya, Algeria, Syria, Jordan, Bulgaria, Egypt, Nigeria, Iraq, Sweden, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Luxembourg, Hungary, Kuwait, Tunisia, Pakistan, France, Cuba, Poland, Colombia, South Africa, India, Bangladesh, Yemen, Turkey, Paraguay, Switzerland, New Zealand, Central Africa, United Arab Emirates, Bulgaria

Agenda: "Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance"

The General Assembly,

*Alarmed by* the increasing gun violence across the world,

*Bearing in mind* every citizen has the right to their safety, security and self defense and that their right to live is their most important right,

*Recognizing* the need for effective gun control policies in order to prevent tragedies and mass shootings,

*Concerned* that illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and related material of all types undermine the rule of law and human rights, and has the potential to undermine the respect for international humanitarian law, can impede the provision of humanitarian assistance and have wide ranging negative humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences,

*Emphasizing* the need for proper implementation of measures to curb arms trafficking,

*Noting with deep concern* that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world continue to pose threats to international peace and security, cause significant loss of life,

*Emphasizing* the need for international cooperation on this issue,

1. *Recommends* for the establishment of rules and regulations internationally over the eligibility for obtaining firearm licenses of all kinds;
  - a. These include a thorough testing process which includes;
    - i. Background checks including mental health evaluations;
    - ii. Must be over the age of Twenty-One;
    - iii. Physical tests to make sure the person is capable of being responsible;



# Appendix

## SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

- b. These tests must be done every two years to renew one's license;
- c. Must have a rational reason or motive to own the firearm;
  - i. hunting;
  - ii. sport shooting;
  - iii. collection;
  - iv. tradition;
- d. Only one firearm is allowed for each license;
2. *Further recommends* alternative government initiatives such as buyback programs for illicit firearms;
3. *Condemns* the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons;
  - a. Small arms refer to weapons designed for individual use, and light weapons are designed for use by several people serving as a crew;
4. *Calls for* mandatory gun safety education programmes for any who would like to wield a firearm;
  - a. This teaches the responsibilities and consequences of using a firearm;
  - b. Both physically and psychologically prepares citizens for the usage of a firearm;
  - c. Furthermore, raises awareness by showing gun violence related statistics;
5. *Encourages* the use of lengthier punishments against transgressors of gun laws;
  - a. Illegal gun ownership will entail a sentence of at least 5 years;
  - b. Crimes committed with a firearm will entail a sentence of 7 years;
  - c. Gun related homicides will result in 30 years in prison;
6. *Emphasizing* the creation and maintenance of a National Firearms Registry for each nation;



# Appendix

## SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

- a. Every citizen with ownership of a firearm must officially register it with the government;
  - b. Any illicit ownership of firearms will face harsh punishment;
- 
7. *Requests* the researching and implementing of smart gun technology;
    - a. Includes features such as;
      - i. Biometric recognition;
      - ii. Personalized locks;
      - iii. Gps tracking;
    - b. This will help reduce:
      - i. the number of accidental shootings;
      - ii. theft-related gun violence;
      - iii. unauthorized use of firearms;
      - iv. reduce illicit firearm trafficking;
- 
8. *Authorizing* the implementing of stricter regulations on the legal import and export of firearms;
    - a. Working with trusted manufacturers that use high quality materials to prevent accidental malfunctions;
    - b. Limiting a country's amount of firearm importing and exporting based on the impact of the limitation on the national economy;
      - i. Special exceptions such as countries being at war will be considered;
- 
9. *Requests* the prevention of 3d printed firearms;
    - a. Regulating the sale and distribution of 3D printers capable of printing firearms;
    - b. Enforcing laws that prohibit the production and possession of 3D printed guns;
    - c. Tracking and removing illegal files used for printing firearms from the internet;
    - d. Implementing background checks and licensing requirements for those who own or operate 3D printers;
    - e. Incorporating technology such as radio-frequency identification (RFID) or fingerprint recognition to ensure that only authorized users can access 3D printers;



# Appendix

## SAMPLE RESOLUTION PAPER

10. *Solemnly affirms* modifications to the following treaties;
  - a. The UN Arms Trade Treaty;
    - i. Ammunition needs to appear included in the Arms Trade Treaty;
    - ii. The recording of weapons should be under a central authority;
  - b. The UN Firearm Protocol;
    - i. Adopting this protocol universally and implementing all provisions;
    - ii. Including enforcement mechanisms;
    - iii. Modifying the protocols to track the movement of firearms and to identify their origin;
    - iv. Criminalizing the illicit trade of firearm;



# Appendix

## Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having examined
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Having received
Approving	Expecting	Keeping in min
Bearing in mind	Expressing it's appreciation	Noting with deep concern
Believing	Fulfilling	Nothing with satisfaction
Confident	Fully aware	Noting further
Contemplating	Emphasizing	Observing
Convinced	Expecting	Reaffirming
Declaring	Expressing it's appreciation	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Fulfilling	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Fully aware	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Further deplored	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Further recalling	Seeking
Deeply Regretting	Guided by	Taking into consideration
Desiring	Having adopted	Taking note
Emphasizing	Having considered	Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming



# Appendix

## Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further
Affirms	Endorses	recommends
Approves	Expresses its	Further requests
Authorizes	appreciation	Further resolves
Calls	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls upon	Further invites	Notes
Condemns	Deplores	Proclaims
Confirms	Designates	Reaffirms
Congratulates	Draws the attention	Recommends
Considers	Emphasizes	Regrets
Declares	Encourages	Reminds
accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its	Solemnly affirms
Designates	appreciation	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Expresses its hope	Supports
Emphasizes	Further invites	Takes note of
	Further proclaims	Transmits
	Further reminds	Trusts

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



**GOOD LUCK!**  
**GOOD LUCK!**  
**GOOD LUCK!**