

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



**GENERAL ASSEMBLY 5**

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# Introduction

## WELCOME LETTER FROM THE DIAS

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

A warm welcome from the dias of General Assembly 5 at the IAS Model UN conference!

Your presence embodies a wealth of expertise and a shared commitment to global challenges. Together, we possess the power to innovate, influence, and inspire positive change.

Throughout our discussions, let's harness our combined expertise, fostering an environment where diverse perspectives converge for impactful outcomes. This conference is a platform to ignite new ideas, forge meaningful connections, and fuel motivation to address challenges head-on. Our united efforts can leave a lasting impact.

We're committed to effective communication, collaboration, and innovation. With backgrounds in mentoring, leadership, and research, our goal is insightful discussion, ensuring both productivity and creative expression.

Thriving in debate and valuing diverse viewpoints, our passion lies in exchanging ideas. This committee encourages spirited debates, emphasizing collaboration and understanding.

This committee thrives on vibrant debates and diverse perspectives. However, our primary focus extends beyond winning; we're dedicated to fostering a platform where collaboration and mutual understanding are paramount.

Welcome to General Assembly 5! Together, we anticipate a weekend of intense debates, joy, collaboration, and growth. Your active participation shapes our success. Whether seasoned or new, we encourage you to bring forth ideas and engage wholeheartedly.

Wishing you luck as we embark on this enriching Model UN journey together. May our discussions be vibrant, our solutions innovative, and our collective efforts impactful.

Warm regards,  
The Dias of General Assembly 5



# Introduction

## COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

The Administrative and Budgetary Committee, also known as the Fifth Committee, is an essential part of international governance in the United Nations. It plays a crucial role in overseeing administrative matters and financial allocations within the organization.

The committee's main responsibility is to carefully examine the UN's budget, analyzing expenditures across its various operations. It thoroughly evaluates proposals and revises budgets to ensure that resources are allocated efficiently and effectively to support the organization's diverse endeavors. Additionally, the Fifth Committee meticulously assesses program performance and resource utilization. It strives to find a balance between fiscal responsibility and adequately funding important UN initiatives, such as peacekeeping missions, humanitarian efforts, and sustainable development worldwide. Ultimately, the Administrative and Budgetary Committee acts as a guardian of financial prudence, using its oversight powers to protect the financial integrity of the United Nations. It also ensures that the organization can effectively address the global challenges of our contemporary world. The committee gives member nations a forum to voice their worries, exchange viewpoints, and work together to draft resolutions that are intended to promote world stability.



# Introduction

## COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Three primary responsibilities commonly comprise the committee structure at Model United Nations (MUN) conferences: Chair, Co-Chair, and Pager. To maintain the committee's efficient operation and to encourage discussion and decision-making, each of these roles has distinct duties.

### CHAIR

As the committee's principal leader, the Chair oversees upholding discipline and promoting discussion. Opening and ending sessions, presenting the agenda, and assisting delegates with the committee's work are among the responsibilities. The Chair keeps an eye on the speaker's list, calls on delegates to speak, and makes sure the conversation stays on subject. The Chair of a conference may have the power to interpret the rules of procedure and make procedural decisions.

### CO-CHAIR

Co-Chair plays a crucial role in a Model United Nations (MUN) by ensuring that the simulation reflects genuine UN proceedings effectively. They serve as moderators, guiding discussions and maintaining order in the conference. The Co-chair manages speaking order, enforces time limits for speeches, and ensures that parliamentary procedures are followed. Additionally, they assist delegates in understanding conference rules, mediate between opposing viewpoints, and encourage diplomatic dialogue and negotiation. The Co-chair also oversees the drafting of resolutions, ensuring that proposed solutions are clear and feasible. Ultimately, their responsibility is to create the right atmosphere for delegates to engage in diplomatic discussions, simulate international relations, and achieve consensus on important global issues within the context of the MUN simulation.

### PAGER

In Model United Nations (MUN), pagers play a pivotal role in ensuring seamless operations. They handle document distribution, aid communication, and support



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## COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

logistics. Responsibilities include timely dissemination of vital documents, setting up materials, and facilitating efficient communication between committees and the secretariat. Pagers assist with administrative tasks, room arrangements, and provide on-the-spot support to chairs and delegates. Their behind-the-scenes efforts are integral to maintaining operational efficiency, contributing significantly to the overall success of the conference.



# Agenda

## **AGENDA 1: STRENGTHENING UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.**

The agenda for strengthening UN peacekeeping operations is a comprehensive plan aimed at addressing the evolving challenges and enhancing the efficacy of peacekeeping missions worldwide. At its core, this agenda acknowledges the changing nature of conflicts and geopolitical landscapes, emphasizing the need for adaptability in UN peacekeeping strategies. A crucial component entails a comprehensive examination and modernization of peacekeeping procedures, incorporating insights gained from previous operations. This involves improving peacekeeping force training curricula to give soldiers the tools they need to handle modern conflict situations. The agenda also emphasizes how critical it is to use technology innovations to enhance coordination of missions, intelligence collecting, and communication. The appeal for further international support and cooperation is an essential element. This entails diplomatic initiatives to improve UN member states' cooperation to guarantee a strong, coordinated response to newly emerging conflicts. The agenda also promotes a culture of responsibility and commitment to ethical norms by addressing concerns of behavior and accountability within peacekeeping operations. The agenda also acknowledges the importance of regional alliances and promotes cooperation with surrounding nations to support a more complex and customized approach to conflict resolution. The agenda for bolstering UN peacekeeping operations focuses on these diverse techniques to provide a more flexible, responsive, and cooperative structure that can deal with the intricate problems that the international community faces in preserving world peace and security. This agenda demonstrates a dedication to a thorough evaluation of current peacekeeping operations, taking into account both their achievements and shortcomings. It is molded by the historical necessity to deal with the underlying causes of conflict, manage resources well, and improve the qualifications and abilities of peacekeeping troops. The agenda also highlights the critical need for coordination and cooperation between member states and regional organizations, as well as the critical role that innovation and technology play in enhancing mission efficiency. The historical basis of this agenda highlights the UN's ongoing commitment to strengthening and improving peacekeeping operations to meet the needs of a changing global landscape, particularly in light of the new and



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complex threats to peace that the international community is facing.

## HISTORY

The goal of "Strengthening UN Peacekeeping Operations" is firmly anchored in the UN's long history of unceasingly defending international security and peace. Since its founding, the UN has led the way in international peacekeeping, sending out missions to reduce hostilities, deliver help to those in need, and advance stability in areas riven by conflict. These peacekeeping missions have changed throughout time in response to shifting geopolitical conditions and the type of wars. The United Nations has continuously modified its peacekeeping tactics, starting with its initial missions during the Cold War and continuing with the current difficulties brought on by asymmetric warfare and intricate humanitarian emergencies. UN Peacekeeping Operations are strengthened because of the organization's longstanding commitment to preserving world peace and security. Peacekeeping operations have been essential in settling disputes and advancing global stability ever since the United Nations was founded. The UN has continuously modified its peacekeeping tactics, starting with the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in 1956 and continuing with the increasingly complicated missions in Mali (MINUSMA) and South Sudan (UNMISS). The agenda recognizes past achievements—such how UN forces helped East Timor gain independence in the early 2000s—as well as difficulties encountered in nations like the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). In order to improve the capability of peacekeepers, it emphasizes the necessity of continual evaluation, resource allocation, and technical innovation while learning from previous missions. The ongoing commitment to improving UN peacekeeping, ensuring its adaptation to new global challenges and its efficacy in creating lasting peace in conflict-affected countries, is informed by this historical viewpoint.

## DISCOURSE



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The agenda "Strengthening UN Peacekeeping Operations" is an extensive and well-timed attempt to tackle the various issues that beset international peacekeeping operations. From its post-World War II beginnings to face modern challenges, peacekeeping operations have budgetary limitations that call for a review of financing sources to guarantee maximum operational efficiency. Investing in peacekeepers' professional growth and training is equally important since it helps them negotiate the complex terrain of contemporary conflicts.

The use of state-of-the-art technology is highlighted as a crucial element, with conversations focusing on how advancements in data analysis, communication, and surveillance might improve mission intelligence and coordination. To promote a cohesive and successful approach to peacekeeping, member states, regional organizations, and other stakeholders must work together internationally and coordinate their efforts. The safeguarding of noncombatants, establishment of accountability protocols, and open and honest reporting emphasize the agenda's comprehensive character even further.

Developing thorough exit strategies that prioritize long-term peacebuilding in addition to immediate stability becomes crucial. The historical background guides the delegates' conversation and serves as a reminder of how peacekeeping is always changing. The dedication to creative solutions is consistent with the international community's shared duty to make sure that UN Peacekeeping Operations continue to be flexible and resilient in the effort to maintain long-term international peace and security.

In summary, the plan to enhance UN peacekeeping operations encompasses a thorough approach to dealing with the current difficulties and intricacies encountered by peacekeeping operations across the globe. The committee's talks have brought attention to the necessity of strengthening and adapting the capabilities of peacekeeping troops, starting from their historical roots. To improve operational performance, financial concerns, professional development,



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technology integration, international cooperation, and civilian protection become essential elements.

## LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

The United Nations has been actively involved in creative efforts in recent years to support and modify its peacekeeping missions, in line with the objective to improve these vital projects. Notably, the UN has placed a greater emphasis on how crucial it is for peacekeeping to include technology. Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) deployment in the MINUSMA mission in Mali, for example, demonstrates a dedication to using cutting edge technology to improve situational awareness and information gathering. In order to enhance its capabilities, the UN has also entered into strategic alliances. One such example is its cooperation with the African Union on missions such as AMISOM in Somalia. Furthermore, there has been a renewed emphasis on protecting people, as seen by the MONUSCO operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where measures to protect vulnerable populations and stop violations of human rights have been stepped up. The Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) project is an example of a financial reform that aims to solve the historical issue of underfunding by ensuring more efficient resource distribution. These latest events highlight the UN's dedication to modernizing its tactics, incorporating technology, encouraging cooperation, and placing a high priority on the security and welfare of civilians—all essential components of the continuous efforts to fortify UN peacekeeping operations.

## SUBTOPICS

- Assessment of Current Peacekeeping Missions by the UN.
- Imbalance in the allocation of resources in underdeveloped and developing countries.
- Training and Capacity Building of countries to handle complex situations.



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- Incorporation of technology and Innovation to enhance peacekeeping operations.
- Coordination and Collaboration among countries for successful peacekeeping operations.
- Protection of civilians in conflict zones.
- Development of Exit Strategies by countries to ensure peacekeeping.

## FOCUS QUESTIONS

1. What are the major challenges faced by UN peacekeeping missions in achieving their objectives?
2. How might regional partnerships and collaborations contribute to more effective UN peacekeeping missions?
3. What reforms or innovations could strengthen the UN's capacity to respond rapidly to emerging conflicts?
4. What diplomatic measures can be taken to garner increased support for UN peacekeeping initiatives?



# Agenda

## AGENDA 2: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

The focus of the "Financial Support for Climate Resilience in Developing Countries" agenda is to address the significant challenges that climate change presents to developing nations. This agenda emphasizes the urgent need for substantial financial assistance to enable these countries to build resilience against the increasingly severe impacts of climate change. Developing nations, often with limited resources and infrastructure, are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. They face numerous challenges, including extreme weather events, rising sea levels, disruptions to agriculture, and threats to human health and livelihoods. These challenges have global implications and exacerbate social and economic disparities. The agenda aims to facilitate discussions on how to ensure that financial aid reaches the country's most in need. It seeks to explore innovative financial mechanisms, strategies, and partnerships that can mobilize significant funds, technology transfer, and expertise to enhance the resilience of these nations. By providing essential financial resources and expertise, the goal is to empower developing countries to implement sustainable practices, strengthen critical infrastructure, and improve their adaptive capacities. This not only protects vulnerable communities but also contributes to global efforts for a more resilient and sustainable future. Through inclusive and constructive deliberations, the committee intends to create a platform where delegates can collaboratively develop actionable policies and initiatives. These initiatives will not only mitigate the immediate impacts of climate change but also build long-term resilience and promote sustainable development in developing nations. The outcomes of these discussions have the potential to transform the conversation around climate resilience, inspire innovative approaches, and promote solidarity among nations in tackling one of the most urgent challenges of our time.

In summary, the agenda "Financial Support for Climate Resilience in Developing Countries" encourages thoughtful discussions and proactive measures to ensure fair and sustainable support for vulnerable nations in addressing the multifaceted challenges of climate change.



# Agenda

## HISTORY

The timeline of financial assistance for climate resilience in developing countries showcases the evolving global awareness and commitments towards addressing the challenges presented by climate change.

### ***Early Stages and Establishment of the UNFCCC:***

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, concerns regarding environmental degradation and the consequences of climate change gained prominence worldwide. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. This significant treaty aimed to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations to prevent harmful human interference with the climate system.

### ***Development of Financial Mechanisms:***

Following the establishment of the UNFCCC, the need for financial mechanisms to assist developing nations in tackling climate change became increasingly apparent. Multilateral funds like the Global Environment Facility (GEF), established in 1991, began allocating resources towards climate-related projects in developing countries. These initial endeavors were crucial in laying the foundation for international cooperation on climate finance.

### ***Kyoto Protocol and Adaptation Funds:***

The Kyoto Protocol of 1997 marked a significant step in acknowledging the necessity for adaptation funds. Discussions centered around supporting vulnerable countries in adapting to the impacts of climate change gained prominence. As a result, the Adaptation Fund was created under the UNFCCC in 2001, specifically dedicated to financing adaptation projects in developing countries.

### ***Shifting Focus Post-Kyoto Protocol:***

The period following the Kyoto Protocol witnessed a shift towards technology transfer and capacity-building initiatives. Resources were allocated to help developing nations acquire clean and sustainable technologies while enhancing their ability to



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adapt to changing climate patterns.

### ***The Rise of the Green Climate Fund and Paris Agreement:***

Established in 2010, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) emerged as a crucial financial mechanism under the UNFCCC. With a focus on mobilizing funds from various sources, the GCF aimed to support projects promoting climate resiliency and low-emission practices in developing countries. The Paris Agreement of 2015 further solidified commitments to financially support developing nations, especially in adaptation efforts, capacity building, and addressing climate change-related losses and damages.

### ***Ongoing Challenges and Future Prospects:***

Despite notable progress, challenges remain. The amount of funding required to effectively enhance climate resilience in developing countries far surpasses current available resources. Ensuring equitable access to funds and efficient distribution present ongoing challenges. Innovations in finance, increased commitments from developed nations, and adaptive governance structures are emerging as potential solutions to bridge these gaps and pave the way for a more sustainable and resilient future.

The journey of financial support for climate resilience in developing countries demonstrates a changing dedication to collective action and emphasizes the importance of ongoing collaboration and innovation in combating climate change.

## **DISCOURSE**

The discussion surrounding financial aid for climate resilience in developing nations is a dynamic exchange marked by diverse viewpoints and ongoing solutions. At its core is the principle of fairness and justice in confronting climate change. One prevalent conversation centers on the historical responsibility of developed countries in contributing significantly to global emissions. Advocates stress the ethical duty of these nations to financially support developing countries, which face severe climate impacts despite contributing less to the issue. This discourse aims to rectify global economic imbalances by emphasizing the moral obligation for developed nations to assist vulnerable countries in adapting and strengthening their resilience.

Central to this discourse is the pressing issue of insufficient funding. The consensus is that current levels of financial assistance are vastly inadequate to meet the extensive requirements



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for climate adaptation and resilience in developing nations. This discussion intensifies calls for substantial increases in commitments from developed countries, international financial institutions, and the private sector. The focus is on closing the gap between pledged amounts and actual disbursements to ensure that available financial resources align with the scale of the climate challenges faced by developing countries.

Efficiency and governance also take center stage. The discourse stresses the need for transparent and accountable mechanisms to oversee climate finance. There's a collective push for robust monitoring systems to ensure that allocated funds efficiently reach their intended projects. Conversations often highlight the necessity to streamline bureaucratic procedures and reduce administrative obstacles to maximize the impact of available resources.

Innovation in financial strategies emerges as a prominent theme in the conversation. There's a growing acknowledgment of the need to explore fresh approaches to mobilize additional resources. Concepts like green bonds, climate insurance, and impact investing are promoted as ways to expand the pool of available funds beyond conventional sources. Engaging the private sector through collaborations with the public sector is emphasized as a vital route to amplify financial support for climate resilience initiatives.

Ultimately, the discourse stresses the importance of moving beyond immediate aid toward sustained, long-term funding. It underscores the criticality of not just providing financial assistance but also building the capacity of developing nations to independently tackle climate challenges. This comprehensive conversation reflects collective efforts to address climate change equitably, sustainably, and effectively worldwide.

## LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

The agenda "Financial Support for Climate Resilience in Developing Countries" has recently resulted in increased attention to the growing effects of climate change on vulnerable countries. As global climate negotiations progress, the importance of financing measures to improve climate resilience has become more apparent. International climate finance policies are shaped in large part by important platforms such as the UN Climate Change Conferences (COP). The necessity for wealthy nations to meet their financial obligations is emphasized in ongoing talks, with a focus on accountability and openness in the funding mobilization process. Remaining a crucial player, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) actively distributes



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resources to support developing nations in their efforts to combat climate change. There is a growing recognition of the business sector's role in promoting climate resilience and an exploration of innovative funding structures. The international community is striving for increasingly substantial and ambitious steps to assist poor countries in creating communities that are resilient to climate change as the severity of these impacts becomes more apparent. A more thorough grasp of the changing picture in climate finance and resilience initiatives can be obtained by keeping an eye on the results of COP and keeping up with the most recent reports and announcements from pertinent UN agencies.

## SUBTOPICS

- Addressing Challenges in Accessing Climate Finance and Promoting Financial Inclusions
- Empowering Local Communities for Climate Adaptation
- Promoting Nature-Centric Approaches for Climate Adaptation and Mitigation
- Establishing Predictable and Long-Term Funding Streams for Climate Resilience
- Green Recovery Funds: Post-Disaster Reconstruction with Resilience Focus
- Global Climate Fund Allocation: Equitable Distribution for Vulnerable Nations
- Climate Innovation Grants for Technology Adoption in Vulnerable Regions

## FOCUS QUESTIONS

1. "Which funding sources most effectively aid climate resilience in poorer countries?"
2. "What innovative financing can strengthen climate resilience in the developing world?"
3. "How might we improve financial aid for climate resilience in developing nations?"
4. "Which financial methods best support climate adaptation in developing regions?"



# Resources & References

## LIST OF RECOMMENDED READINGS

### AGENDA 1: STRENGTHENING UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

1. "*United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines.*"
  - A foundational document outlining the principles and guidelines for UN peacekeeping operations.
2. "*Peace Operations: Trends, Progress, and Prospects*" by Donald C. F. Daniel and Bradd C. Hayes.
  - This book provides a comprehensive overview of trends and progress in UN peacekeeping operations.
3. "*Enhancing the Effectiveness of UN Peacekeeping*" by International Peace Institute (IPI).
  - A report offering insights into measures to enhance the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping missions.

### AGENDA 2: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. '*Climate Finance: An Introduction*' by Barbara Buchner, Angela Falconer, and Bernice Lee.
  - A comprehensive introduction to climate finance, exploring challenges and opportunities for supporting resilience in developing countries.
2. "*Financing the Transition to a Low Carbon Economy*" by United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).
  - UNEP's report delves into financial mechanisms for supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy and addresses the financial needs of developing nations.
3. "*Climate Finance: A Guide for Investors*" by Climate Policy Initiative.



# Resources & References

- Aimed at investors, this guide explores opportunities for private investment in climate resilience projects.

## ONLINE RESOURCES

### AGENDA 1: STRENGTHENING UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

#### 1. United Nations Peacekeeping

- Website: *UN Peacekeeping*
- The official UN Peacekeeping website offers a wealth of information, including mission updates, reports, and background information on current and past peacekeeping operations.

#### 2. International Peace Institute (IPI) - Peacekeeping & Peacebuilding

- Website: *IPI - Peacekeeping*
- IPI provides research and analysis on peacekeeping and peacebuilding, with reports and publications that can inform discussions on strengthening UN peacekeeping.

#### 3. Center on International Cooperation (CIC) - Peace Operations

- Website: *CIC - Peace Operations*
- CIC's Peace Operations program offers research and policy analysis on various aspects of peacekeeping, providing valuable insights for delegates.

### AGENDA 2: STRENGTHENING UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

#### 1. Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)

- Website: *Climate Policy Initiative*
- CPI provides research and analysis on climate finance, including reports and publications that can be valuable for understanding financial mechanisms for climate resilience.

#### 2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



# Resources & References

- *Website:* UNFCCC
- The official UNFCCC website offers a wealth of information, including reports, documents, and updates related to climate finance and resilience efforts.

## 3. *World Bank - Climate Change Knowledge Portal*

- *Website:* Climate Change Knowledge Portal
- The World Bank's portal offers data, reports, and resources related to climate change, with a focus on developing countries.

## CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE

- Official email ID of the GA5 committee: [ga5iasmun2024@gmail.com](mailto:ga5iasmun2024@gmail.com)



# Appendices

## 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



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## SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

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### 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



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## SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

*Delegation from*

The Federal Republic of  
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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=ncilj>

<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>



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## 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;



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## 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;



# Appendices

## 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;



# Appendices

## 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;



# Appendices

## RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

### POINTS & MOTIONS

- ***Point of Information:*** Ask a question to the committee or chair.
- ***Point of Order:*** Raise to address a rules violation.
- ***Point of Parliamentary Inquiry:*** Seek clarification on rules or procedures.
- ***Point of Personal Privilege:*** Used to address matters affecting a delegate personally, such as discomfort, technical issues, or other urgent concerns.
- ***Motion to Set the Agenda:*** A proposal made by a delegate to determine the order in which topics or issues will be discussed during the committee sessions.
- ***Motion to Open the General Speakers' List (GSL):*** It proposes to allow delegates to add their names to the speakers' list, indicating their desire to speak on a topic. Once approved, the GSL provides an orderly way for delegates to express their views during the discussion.
- ***Motion for a Moderated Caucus:*** Proposal to initiate a focused and time-limited discussion, allowing delegates to speak in an organized manner on a specific topic within the committee.
- ***Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus:*** Proposes a period of informal discussion without a chairperson, allowing delegates to collaborate freely on specific topics.
- ***Motion to Move into Voting Procedure:*** Proposal to transition from discussion or debate to the formal voting phase, signaling the conclusion of discussions and the initiation of the decision-making process.
- ***Motion to Recess:*** A motion to recess is a parliamentary procedure seeking a temporary break or pause in a session.
- ***Motion to Adjourn the Meeting:*** Propose to end the session.



# Appendices

## RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

### SPEAKING TIME

- **Standard Speech:** Usually 1-2 minutes.
- **Moderated Caucus Speech:** Short, focused speech during a moderated caucus.
- **Unmoderated Caucus:** No speaking time limit; used for informal discussion.

### VOTING

- **Voice Vote:** Chair asks for approval; delegates respond verbally.
- **Division of the House:** Delegates physically stand for or against a motion.
- **Roll Call Vote:** Individual vote by each delegation.

### RESOLUTIONS

- Resolution is the finalized and officially adopted document.
- Draft Resolution is a preliminary version that is subject to refinement and approval before it becomes a resolution.
- **Sponsor:** Delegates responsible for a draft resolution.
- **Signatory:** Delegates supporting a draft resolution.

### AMENDMENTS

- **Friendly Amendment:** Accepted by the sponsors without a vote.
- **Unfriendly Amendment:** Requires a majority vote to pass.

### GENERAL ETIQUETTE



# Appendices

## RULES OF PROCEDURES CHEAT SHEET

- **Addressing Others:** Always use formal titles ("Delegate of Country X"), and refrain from using personal pronouns.
- **Respectful Language:** Maintain professionalism and courtesy.
- **Cell Phones:** Keep them on silent; use discreetly during unmoderated caucuses.
- **Position Papers:** Submit before the conference for preparation.

## CODE OF CONDUCT

- **Respect:** Treat all delegates and chairs with respect.
- **Inclusivity:** Encourage diverse perspectives and participation.
- **Professionalism:** Uphold the integrity of the committee.

## ADDITIONAL TIPS

- **Research:** Be well-prepared on your country and the agenda items.
- **Collaboration:** Work with others to build consensus.
- **Listening:** Actively listen to other delegates' perspectives.



# Conclusion

THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING GENERAL ASSEMBLY 5. WE WISH  
YOU A PRODUCTIVE AND REWARDING MUN EXPERIENCE.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

# MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



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