

IASMUN

Background Guide



General Assembly 2



IASMUN GA2

Background Guide

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Welcome Letter From Dias

DEAR ESTEEMED DELEGATES,

WELCOME TO THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA2) AT IASMUN25! IT IS BOTH AN HONOUR AND A PRIVILEGE TO HAVE YOU ALL EXCHANGE DIPLOMATIC IDEAS, OPINIONS AND VIEWS.

AS CHAIRS, WE CAN ENSURE YOUR TIME AS IASMUN WILL BE ENRICHED WITH A PLETHORA OF CONVERSATIONS ABOUT THE WORLD'S MOST DEMANDING MATTERS AND A PLACE FOR YOU TO DEEPEN YOUR INTERESTS AND KNOWLEDGE ON SUCH TOPICS. NO MATTER THE OUTCOME OF THIS MUN, EVERY DELEGATE WILL HAVE LEARNT THE SKILL OF CRITICAL THINKING, INTERACTION AND PROBLEM SOLVING THUS CARRYING THESE LEARNINGS FOR FUTURE MUN'S. GA2 FOCUSES ON DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS THAT WILL HAVE IMPACTS ON THE OVERALL GLOBAL ECONOMY - BOTH PRESENT AND FUTURE. SINCE THE END-GOAL OF THE COMMITTEE IS TO FIND RESOLUTIONS TO SOLVE THE AGENDA AT HAND, WE ADVISE DELEGATES TO FULLY UNDERSTAND THE AGENDA AS WELL AS THEIR COUNTRY'S STANCE. THIS COMMITTEE HANDBOOK WILL BE YOUR MAIN GUIDE TO THE AGENDAS THAT WILL BE DISCUSSED IN THIS COMMITTEE. USING THIS HANDBOOK AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH, WE EXPECT DELEGATES TO EXPLORE POLICIES, PAST ACTIONS AND OTHER CRITERIA'S IMPACTING THE AGENDA.



Welcome Letter From Dias

WE URGE ALL DELEGATES TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY WAY THEY CAN TO CREATE A PRODUCTIVE COMMITTEE, AND IT IS OUR DUTY TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH ALL THE PROCEEDINGS WHERE WE WILL ASSIST YOU WITH ANYTHING IF NEEDED. US CHAIRS LOOK FORWARD TO MEETING YOU ALL AND WISH YOU ALL THE BEST IN YOUR JOURNEY IN THIS YEAR'S IASMUN.

BEST REGARDS,

THE DIAS OF GA-2



Committee Overview

GA2, BEING ONE OF THE 6 ASSEMBLIES OF THE UN, IS TASKED WITH COORDINATING THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL WORK. THIS COMMITTEE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRIES IN FINANCIAL MEANS. GA2 FOCUSES ON ASPECTS LIKE POVERTY, EDUCATION, HUMAN RIGHTS AND HEALTH AS IT SERVES AS FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF A COUNTRY.

SINCE THIS COMMITTEE ADDRESSES PRESSING FINANCIAL ISSUES, THERE ARE VAST DISCUSSIONS ABOUT INTERNATIONAL TRADE, FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT, DEBT RELIEF, THE ROLE OF VARIOUS SECTORS AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH. THIS CONFERENCE WILL HIGHLIGHT THE BALANCE BETWEEN PEOPLE AND PROFIT USING CSR, AS WELL AS EMPOWERMENT TO PROMOTE FAIR TRADE IN DEVELOPING NATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE EMPHASIZES ON OPEN DIALOGUE, URGING DELEGATES TO PROPOSE VARIOUS POLICIES THAT HAVE A SHARED GOAL OF A SOLUTION. WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MIND, GA2 ALIGNS ITSELF WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONAL GOALS TO ENSURE A MORE SECURE, FAIR AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY.



Committee Structure

THREE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES COMMONLY COMPRIZE 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

THE CHAIR IS THE COMMITTEE'S LEADER WHO TAKES CHARGE OF PROMOTING DISCUSSION. OUR ROLE IS TO ALLOW A SMOOTH FLOW OF THE COMMITTEE SESSION WITH A GOAL OF HAVING A SUCCESSFUL DEBATE AND A RESOLUTION. WE UPHOLD RULES AND PROCEDURES TO ITS ACCURACY, AS IT MARKS AS OUR MAIN GUIDELINE FOR PROPER EXCHANGE OF IDEAS. THIS FURTHERMORE GUARANTEES THAT THE RESOLUTIONS THAT YOU DELEGATES BRING UP WILL ALIGN WITH COMMITTEE GUIDELINES. AS CHAIRS, WE TREAT EACH AND EVERY DELEGATE WITH EQUAL AND FAIR OPPORTUNITIES. LASTLY, WE PROVIDE INSIGHT AND DEEPER CONTEXT SO THAT DELEGATES WILL NOT MISUNDERSTAND THE SITUATION AND CAN CONTINUE PARTICIPATING TO BRING OUR COMMITTEE TO SUCCESS.

CO-CHAIR

A Co-Chair plays a role to modulate the committee alongside the Head-Chair, which will ease the flow of debate. A Co-Chair is mainly in charge of monitoring speaking orders, recognizing delegates when motions are requested, setting the time limit for the speeches, reviews position/resolution papers and aids the chair to monitor that ROP is strictly followed.



Committee Structure

WE PLAY A ROLE IN HELPING DELEGATES UNDERSTAND WHAT'S GOING ON WITHIN THE COMMITTEE AND MEDIATE FOR AND AGAINST VIEWPOINTS. WE UPHOLD AND FOSTER A DIPLOMATIC ATMOSPHERE CREATED BY THE HEAD CHAIR AND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

PAGER

A PAGER IS THE ONE IN CHARGE OF INFORMATION AND OPERATION EXCHANGE. WE ARE MORE FOCUSED ON DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION, COMMUNICATION AID BETWEEN OTHER CHAIRS AND SUPPORT FOR THE DELEGATES. WE ALSO SET UP THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR THE COMMITTEE AND FACILITATE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GA2 AND THE SECRETARIAT. ROOM ARRANGEMENTS, PHYSICAL SUPPORT AND VARIOUS TASKS ARE ALL DONE BY US. THIS ALLOWS THE COMMITTEE TO BE MORE EFFICIENT, ALLOWING THE HIGHER SUCCESS RATE OF THE COMMITTEE.



Agenda 1: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) In Developing Economies: Balancing Profit And People

IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES, CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) PLAYS A KEY ROLE IN LEADING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, HENCEFORTH IT IS INCREASINGLY RECOGNIZED AS A CRUCIAL FACTOR TO LONG-TERM GROWTH THAT BENEFITS BOTH BUSINESSES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES. COMPANIES ARE EXPECTED TO PERFECTLY BALANCE PROFITABILITY WITH BOTH MORAL AND ETHICAL

PRACTICES, FURTHERMORE THEY MUST ADDRESS PRESSING ISSUES LIKE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT, LABOR RIGHTS, AND SOCIAL INVESTMENTS, ETC . . . THE FOCUS OF CSR IS ON HOW BUSINESSES CAN CONTRIBUTE POSITIVELY TO THEIR SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES WHILE MAINTAINING PROFIT. AS THESE BUSINESSES GROW, IT BECOMES CRUCIAL TO PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE CORPORATE BEHAVIOR AND PROPER CONDUCT THAT ALIGNS WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS SET BY THE UNITED NATIONS. COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS, MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS, AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE UNITED NATIONS CAN PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN CREATING FRAMEWORKS THAT ENCOURAGE BUSINESS ETHICALITY, ENSURING THAT CSR EFFORTS CONTRIBUTE MEANINGFULLY TO BOTH LOCAL SUCCESS AND GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY.

HISTORY

THE HISTORY OF CSR IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES TRACES BACK TO THE BROADER EVOLUTION OF CSR PRACTICES IN INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS DURING THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY. INITIALLY, CSR WAS CONSIDERED A FORM OF VOLUNTARY PHILANTHROPY, WHERE BUSINESS LEADERS SUCH AS ANDREW CARNEGIE AND JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER PIONEERED VARIOUS PRACTICES TO IMPROVE SOCIAL WELFARE.



Agenda 1: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) In Developing Economies: Balancing Profit And People

HOWEVER, IN THIS ERA, DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WERE MORE CONCERNED ABOUT ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT RATHER THAN CSR. IN FACT, AS MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES SET UP BUSINESSES IN EMERGING ECONOMIES IN THE 1980S AND 1990S, MORE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, LABOUR ABUSE, AND POOR WORKING CONDITIONS RESULTED IN INCREASED INTERNATIONAL CONCERN FOR RESPONSIBLE CORPORATE BEHAVIOUR. THE RISE OF GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE 1990S, ALONG WITH INITIATIVES LIKE THE 1992 RIO EARTH SUMMIT, HELPED PLACE A FRAME ON CSR AS NOT ONLY AN ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY BUT ALSO A WAY IN WHICH BUSINESSES COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES.

FROM THERE, IT BECAME AN INTEGRATED PART OF BUSINESS STRATEGY BY THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY WORLDWIDE AND IN THE DEVELOPING ECONOMIES WITH INCREASED ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, FAIR LABOUR PRACTICES, AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS. COMPANIES ALSO ALIGNED THEIR ACTIVITIES TO INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS, SUCH AS THE UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT, WHICH PUT STANDARDS IN PLACE ON HUMAN RIGHTS, LABOUR, AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT.



Agenda 1: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) In Developing Economies: Balancing Profit And People

IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, CSR STARTED TO BECOME A WAY OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY AND INEQUALITY AND TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNs, PARTICULARLY BECAUSE BUSINESSES COULD BE INFLUENTIAL AGENTS IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. IN FACT, TODAY, CSR EFFORTS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD ARE COUCHED ON THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, WHERE BUSINESSES, IN COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, MAKE SURE THAT COMPANIES PRACTICES ALSO CONTRIBUTE TOWARD SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC GROWTH.

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Agenda 1: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) In Developing Economies: Balancing Profit And People

SUBTOPICS

1) AIDING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRIES:

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IS A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE ONGOING DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES. THROUGH ETHICAL LABOUR CONDUCTS, AND SOCIAL INVESTMENTS, BUSINESSES CAN LEAD TO A MAJOR REDUCTION IN POVERTY, ALL WHILE ENHANCING EDUCATION, AND VASTLY PROMOTING HEALTHCARE. CSR INITIATIVES HELP IN THE BUILDING OF LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

BY FOLLOWING THE UNITED NATIONS' SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, CSR CAN LEAD TO LONG-TERM, POSITIVE CHANGE, ALL WHILE ENSURING THAT BUSINESSES CONTRIBUTE TO LOCAL AND GLOBAL PROSPERITY IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES.

2) THE IMPACT OF CSR ON DEVELOPING LOCAL ECONOMIES:

DEVELOPING BUSINESSES FACE SERIOUS CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN RESOURCE-CONSTRAINED ENVIRONMENTS, ESPECIALLY DUE TO A LACK OF ACCESS TO CAPITAL. IN MOST DEVELOPING ECONOMIES, FINANCIAL MARKETS ARE UNDERDEVELOPED, AND BUSINESSES ARE UNABLE TO GET THE REQUIRED FINANCE TO SUPPORT LONG-TERM CSR INITIATIVES. MOST CSR PROGRAMS REQUIRE HUGE UPFRONT INVESTMENTS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, AND EMPLOYEE WELFARE, WHICH IS DIFFICULT TO FINANCE IN RESOURCE-CONSTRAINED SETTINGS.



Agenda 1: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) In Developing Economies: Balancing Profit And People

WITHOUT ACCESS TO PROPER FINANCIAL RESOURCES, COMPANIES MAY HAVE TO EITHER POSTPONE OR SCALE DOWN THEIR CSR ENDEAVOURS, WHICH IN TURN CONSTRAINS THE POTENTIAL FOR CREATING POSITIVE AND LONG-LASTING SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS. BESIDES THIS, UNDERDEVELOPED INFRASTRUCTURES IN THESE REGIONS COMPLICATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CSR PROJECTS THROUGH INEFFICIENCIES AND INFLATED COSTS. POOR TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS, UNRELIABLE ENERGY SUPPLY, AND INADEQUATE WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS ARE SOME OF THE CHALLENGES THAT BUSINESSES FACE IN MANY COUNTRIES IN THEIR QUEST TO IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE CSR PROGRAMS THAT RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

APART FROM FINANCIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURAL CHALLENGES, WEAK REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS IN MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ALSO POSE A FORMIDABLE BARRIER TO EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF CSR. IN MANY REGIONS, CSR PRACTICES ARE VOLUNTARY, AND THERE MIGHT BE LIMITED GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT OR ENFORCEMENT OF RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT. THIS MAY LEAD TO A SITUATION WHERE THERE IS LITTLE INCENTIVE FOR BUSINESSES TO PURSUE CSR ACTIVITIES AT THE EXPENSE OF PROFIT, WHEN THEIR COMPETITORS DO NOT BEAR SIMILAR COSTS. IN ADDITION, BUSINESSES OPERATING IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES OFTEN HAVE TO GRAPPLE WITH SKILL GAPS IN THE WORKFORCE THAT MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO PURSUE SOPHISTICATED CSR INITIATIVES, SUCH AS ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMS OR COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.



Agenda 1: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) In Developing Economies: Balancing Profit And People

CSR EFFORTS ARE FURTHER COMPLICATED BY CULTURAL AND SOCIAL BARRIERS, WHEREIN BUSINESSES MUST NAVIGATE LOCAL CUSTOMS AND SOCIETAL EXPECTATIONS TO ALIGN THEIR STRATEGIES WITH GLOBAL CSR STANDARDS. POLITICAL INSTABILITY, GEOGRAPHIC ISOLATION, AND A FOCUS ON SHORT-TERM PROFITS DRIVEN BY COMPETITIVE PRESSURES OR ECONOMIC INSTABILITY ADD TO THE COMPLEXITY OF IMPLEMENTING CSR IN SUCH SETTINGS, WITH BUSINESSES OFTEN OPTING FOR IMMEDIATE FINANCIAL GAINS OVER LONG-TERM SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS.

3) ETHICAL PRACTICES TO BALANCE PROFIT AND PEOPLE:

BUSINESSES IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES HAVE TO BALANCE ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS SUCH AS ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY, EMPLOYEE WELFARE, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, AND FAIR LABOUR PRACTICES WITH THE IMPERATIVE TO PURSUE PROFIT. THIS IS A BALANCING ACT THAT IS PARTICULARLY CHALLENGING IN THE FACE OF ISSUES SUCH AS LOW WAGES, POOR WORKING CONDITIONS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, WHICH ARE EXACERBATED BY WEAK REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS AND ENFORCEMENT IN MANY DEVELOPING REGIONS. THESE CAN INDEED MAKE COMPANIES ADOPT SHORT-TERM COST-CUTTING MEASURES, SUCH AS EXPLOITING CHEAP LABOUR OR IGNORING ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNs, WHICH WILL HAVE NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS ON THE WORKFORCE AND LOCAL ECOSYSTEMS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THIS MAY BE HARMFUL TO BUSINESS IN THE LONG TERM BECAUSE IT CAN RESULT IN LOSS OF REPUTATION, REGULATORY PENALTIES, AND SOCIAL UNREST, WHICH COULD DAMAGE THE VERY FOUNDATION OF SUSTAINABILITY FOR BUSINESS OPERATIONS.



Agenda 1: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) In Developing Economies: Balancing Profit And People

ON THE OTHER HAND, BUSINESSES THAT HAVE EMBRACED ETHICAL PRACTICES OFTEN BENEFIT FROM A RANGE OF LONGER-TERM ADVANTAGES THAT CAN MAKE THEM MORE PROFITABLE AND SUCCESSFUL. FAIR LABOURPRACTICES, ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND GIVING BACK TO THE COMMUNITY CAN RAISE A COMPANY'S REPUTATION IN THE EYES OF CUSTOMERS AND INVESTORS WHO VALUE SUSTAINABILITY. TODAY, INVESTORS INCREASINGLY LOOK AT COMPANIES THAT PRACTICE GOOD CSR AND SUSTAINABILITY AS PART OF THEIR OPERATIONS, SINCE THIS WILL HAVE LONG-TERM VALUE. MOREOVER, ORGANIZATIONS WITH A GOOD CORPORATE CULTURE TEND TO HAVE MORE EMPLOYEE MORALE AND ENGAGEMENT, WHICH WOULD INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION. IN THIS WAY, ETHICAL PRACTICES ARE NOT ONLY IN TANDEM WITH GREATER SOCIAL GOOD BUT ALSO FUEL PROFITABILITY ON A PATH OF SUSTAINABILITY TOWARDS A POSITIVE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT FOR DEVELOPING ECONOMIES.

FOCUS QUESTIONS

- 1. HOW CAN BUSINESSES IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES EFFECTIVELY BALANCE THE PURSUIT OF PROFIT WITH THE NEED TO ADDRESS SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES THROUGH CSR?**
- 2. WHAT ARE THE KEY ETHICAL DILEMMAS BUSINESSES FACE WHEN TRYING TO IMPLEMENT CSR INITIATIVES IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES, AND HOW CAN THESE BE ADDRESSED?**
- 3. HOW DO CSR INITIATIVES IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES IMPACT LOCAL COMMUNITIES, AND WHAT STRATEGIES CAN BUSINESSES USE TO ENSURE POSITIVE OUTCOMES?**



Agenda 2: Promoting Fair Trade, Empowering Producers In Developing Countries

FAIR TRADE PROMOTION IS A MOVEMENT THAT AIMS TO PROVIDE A FAIR DEAL TO PRODUCERS OF DEVELOPING NATIONS FOR THEIR PRODUCTS AND WORK. IT IS AN APPROACH CONCERNED WITH FAIR TRADING PRACTICES THAT REDRESS THE UNEQUAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PRODUCERS IN POOR COUNTRIES AND CONSUMERS IN RICH MARKETS. FAIR TRADE CERTIFICATION ALLOWS PRODUCERS TO ACCESS INTERNATIONAL MARKETS WITH A GUARANTEE THAT THEIR PRODUCTS WOULD BE BOUGHT AT A GOOD PRICE, HENCE IMPROVING INCOME STABILITY AND CREATING GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS. BESIDES THAT, FAIR TRADE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE FARMING PRACTICES, WHICH WILL BE OF HUGE BENEFIT TO BOTH THE PRODUCERS AND THE PLANET, HENCE GIVING THE POSSIBILITY FOR LONG-TERM COMMUNITY VIABILITY.

EMPOWERMENT OF PRODUCERS, ESPECIALLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IS VERY IMPORTANT IN FAIR TRADE. THE CONCEPT GOES FURTHER THAN PROVIDING MONEY; THE IDEA IS TO BUILD THE CAPACITIES OF THE LOCAL FARMERS AND ARTISANS BY OFFERING RESOURCES SUCH AS EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT. FAIR TRADE EMPOWERS PRODUCERS BY DEVELOPING THEIR SKILLS AND MAKING THEM SELF-SUFFICIENT, THEREBY ENABLING THEM TO MAKE THEIR OWN DECISIONS ABOUT THEIR BUSINESSES, REDUCING DEPENDENCY ON MIDDLEMEN, AND GIVING THEM CONTROL OVER THEIR ECONOMIC FUTURES..

ADDITIONALLY, FAIR TRADE SUPPORTS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE REINVESTMENT OF A PORTION OF ITS PROFITS INTO SOCIAL PROGRAMS THAT SERVE THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY IN HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE. THIS HOLISTIC APPROACH BETTER CREATES A MORE SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE GLOBAL TRADE SYSTEM.

Agenda 2: Promoting Fair Trade, Empowering Producers In Developing Countries



HISTORY

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAIR-TRADE MOVEMENT CAN BE LINKED TO THE PERIOD FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II, WHEN AN INCREASING RECOGNITION OF THE ECONOMIC GAP BETWEEN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND THE GLOBAL NORTH EMERGED. DURING THE LATE 1940S, SOME GROUPS LIKE TEN THOUSAND VILLAGES AND THE EUROPEAN FAIR-TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA) STARTED TO SELL HANDMADE GOODS FROM DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES IN DEVELOPING NATIONS.

THESE INITIAL ATTEMPTS WERE INFORMALLY ESTABLISHED AS FAIR TRADE BUT FOCUSED ON PROVIDING ARTISANS WITH ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH A PLATFORM TO SELL THEIR PRODUCTS. THE MAIN PRIORITY WAS ENSURING THAT SKILLED WORKERS RECEIVED JUST COMPENSATION, SUPPORTING THE GROWTH OF SMALL COMMUNITIES BY LINKING THEM WITH GLOBAL MARKETS FOR LONG-TERM ECONOMIC STABILITY.

DURING THE 1960S AND 1970S, THE FAIR-TRADE MOVEMENT GREW IN POPULARITY, SPURRED BY A WIDER POST-COLONIAL DEMAND FOR ECONOMIC FAIRNESS. OXFAM, A UK-BASED CHARITY, WAS AMONG THE FIRST GROUPS TO INTRODUCE FAIR TRADE PRODUCTS INTO POPULAR MARKETS, UTILIZING THEIR SALES TO SUPPORT HUMANITARIAN INITIATIVES. IN THIS ERA, ETHICAL CONSUMERISM STARTED TO GAIN TRACTION AS PEOPLE BECAME MORE AWARE OF THE EXPLOITATIVE PRACTICES IN GLOBAL TRADE, ESPECIALLY IN AGRICULTURE.



Agenda 2: Promoting Fair Trade, Empowering Producers In Developing Countries

THE GOAL OF FORMALIZING THE MOVEMENT AROSE FROM THE ASPIRATION TO ENHANCE THE WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR FARMERS AND PRODUCERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THIS LED TO THE CREATION OF THE FAIRTRADE LABELLING ORGANIZATIONS INTERNATIONAL (FLO) IN THE 1980S, WHICH FORMULATED GUIDELINES AND BENCHMARKS FOR FAIR TRADE ACCREDITATION.

THE FAIR-TRADE MOVEMENT EXPERIENCED RAPID GROWTH IN THE 1990S AND EARLY 2000S AS CERTIFICATION SCHEMES BECAME MORE WIDELY ACCEPTED AND POPULAR. THE CERTIFICATION LABEL FOR FAIR TRADE, FIRST CREATED BY GROUPS SUCH AS FLO AND LATER ADOPTED BY THE WORLD FAIR ORGANIZATION, ENSURED THAT PRODUCERS WERE BEING PAID FAIRLY AND FOLLOWING ECO-FRIENDLY PRACTICES.

IN THIS PERIOD, IMPORTANT PRODUCTS SUCH AS COFFEE, TEA, CHOCOLATE, AND BANANAS STARTED TO RECEIVE FAIR TRADE CERTIFICATION, LEADING TO A GROWTH IN CONSUMER CONSCIOUSNESS. THE INCREASING PRESENCE OF GLOBAL RETAILERS LIKE STARBUCKS AND TESCO EMBRACING FAIR TRADE CERTIFIED PRODUCTS HAS STRENGTHENED THE MOVEMENT'S IMPACT ON A GLOBAL LEVEL. FAIR TRADE HAS NOW BECOME A RECOGNIZED ASPECT OF THE WORLDWIDE MARKET, FOCUSING ON FAIR PAY, AS WELL AS SOCIAL EQUALITY, EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN, AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES, HELPING COUNTLESS FARMERS AND LABORERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

Agenda 2: Promoting Fair Trade, Empowering Producers In Developing Countries



1) FAIR TRADE CERTIFICATION AND STANDARDS:

THEY ARE DESIGNED TO ENSURE THAT PRODUCERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE TREATED ETHICALLY AND PAID FAIRLY FOR THEIR GOODS. ORGANIZATIONS LIKE FAIRTRADE INTERNATIONAL (FLO) ESTABLISH A SET OF RIGOROUS CRITERIA THAT PRODUCERS MUST MEET TO RECEIVE CERTIFICATION, FOCUSING ON FAIR WAGES, SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS, AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES. THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS INVOLVES A THOROUGH ASSESSMENT OF A PRODUCER'S PRACTICES, INCLUDING PAYMENT OF A MINIMUM PRICE THAT COVERS THE COST OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION, A PREMIUM FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND ADHERENCE TO LABOR RIGHTS STANDARDS, SUCH AS NO CHILD OR FORCED LABOR.

ADDITIONALLY, FAIR TRADE STANDARDS PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRACTICES, SUCH AS ORGANIC FARMING, REDUCED PESTICIDE USE, AND SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. MONITORING SYSTEMS, INCLUDING REGULAR AUDITS AND INSPECTIONS, ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THESE STANDARDS, HELPING TO BUILD TRUST BETWEEN CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS. THROUGH THIS FRAMEWORK, FAIR TRADE CERTIFICATION AIMS TO CREATE A MORE EQUITABLE GLOBAL TRADE SYSTEM, ENSURING THAT MARGINALIZED PRODUCERS RECEIVE BOTH FAIR COMPENSATION AND THE TOOLS TO IMPROVE THEIR COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT.



Agenda 2: Promoting Fair Trade, Empowering Producers In Developing Countries

2) GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT:

PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT ARE KEY ASPECTS OF THE FAIR TRADE MOVEMENT, AIMING TO ESTABLISH A TRADING SYSTEM THAT IS MORE INCLUSIVE AND FAIR. FAIR TRADE INITIATIVES AIM TO REDUCE GENDER DISPARITIES BY OFFERING WOMEN INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, HOLD LEADERSHIP ROLES, AND BE INVOLVED IN DECISION-MAKING WITHIN THEIR COMMUNITIES AND COOPERATIVES. FAIR TRADE CERTIFICATION FREQUENTLY RESULTS IN WOMEN RECEIVING THE SAME PAY FOR THE SAME WORK, ALONG WITH EXTRA ASSISTANCE FROM INITIATIVES FOCUSING ON ENHANCING LEADERSHIP ABILITIES AND ADVANCING GENDER DIVERSITY. THESE PROGRAMS EQUIP WOMEN TO ASSUME LEADERSHIP POSITIONS IN COOPERATIVES, GUARANTEEING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN CRAFTING BUSINESS PLANS AND COMMUNITY GROWTH. FAIR TRADE GROUPS ALSO HIGHLIGHT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CHAMPIONING GENDER EQUALITY ACROSS ALL AREAS, PUSHING FOR MEASURES THAT ABOLISH GENDER-BIASED DISCRIMINATION AND ENHANCE WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN TRADE AND GOVERNANCE.

MOREOVER, FAIR TRADE ALSO ENHANCES WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES TO OBTAIN ESSENTIAL RESOURCES LIKE EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE, AND FINANCIAL SERVICES. A LOT OF FAIR-TRADE PREMIUMS ARE USED FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS THAT HELP WOMEN AND FAMILIES, LIKE ENHANCING HEALTHCARE ACCESS, OFFERING SCHOLARSHIPS TO GIRLS, AND SUPPORTING WOMEN'S EDUCATION PROGRAMS.



Agenda 2: Promoting Fair Trade, Empowering Producers In Developing Countries

THESE EFFORTS ENABLE WOMEN TO CREATE STRONGER LIVELIHOODS AND ENTERPRISES, DECREASING THEIR RELIANCE ON OTHERS FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT. BY CONCENTRATING ON THESE REGIONS, FAIR TRADE DOES NOT JUST IMPROVE THE LIVES OF INDIVIDUAL WOMEN BUT ALSO PROMOTES THE CREATION OF MORE SUSTAINABLE AND SELF-RELIANT COMMUNITIES, WHERE WOMEN ARE EMPOWERED TO INITIATE SOCIAL CHANGE AND CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC GROWTH. THIS COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY EMPOWERS WOMEN TO DRIVE CHANGE, BREAKING THE CYCLE OF POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN DEVELOPING AREAS.

3) CHALLENGES OF FAIR TRADE:

DESPITE THE POSITIVE EFFECTS IT HAS, THE FAIR-TRADE SYSTEM IS CONFRONTED WITH NUMEROUS OBSTACLES AND CRITICISMS REGARDING ITS LASTING EFFICIENCY AND THE LEVEL OF BENEFITS IT PROVIDES TO ALL PRODUCERS. A FREQUENTLY MADE CRITICISM IS THAT THE FAIR-TRADE SYSTEM MAINLY BENEFITS BIGGER COOPERATIVES OR WELL-KNOWN PRODUCERS, THEREBY DISADVANTAGING SMALLER FARMERS AND ARTISANS WHO STRUGGLE TO GET CERTIFIED. SMALLER PRODUCERS MIGHT STRUGGLE WITH THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS DUE TO ITS DIFFICULTY OR HIGH COST, RESULTING IN AN UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS. CONSEQUENTLY, THE SYSTEM MIGHT UNINTENTIONALLY PERPETUATE CURRENT DISPARITIES, AS BIGGER COOPERATIVES TEND TO BENEFIT MORE FROM FAIR TRADE PREMIUMS AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES, LEAVING SMALLER, DISADVANTAGED PRODUCERS FACING CHALLENGES IN MEETING STANDARDS OR ENTERING GLOBAL MARKETS.



Agenda 2: Promoting Fair Trade, Empowering Producers In Developing Countries

ANOTHER CRITIQUE OF FAIR TRADE IS ITS PRICING STRUCTURE, WHICH AIMS TO PROVIDE FAIR PAYMENT BUT CAN RESULT IN INCREASED COSTS FOR CONSUMERS WITHOUT ENSURING THAT ALL EXTRA INCOME GOES TO PRODUCERS. CRITICS ARGUE THAT THE PREMIUM PAID FOR FAIR TRADE PRODUCTS MAY NOT ALWAYS DIRECTLY BENEFIT THE INDIVIDUAL PRODUCERS, AS IT IS OFTEN USED FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS OR ORGANIZATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS. SOMETIMES, PAYING TOO MUCH ATTENTION TO CERTIFICATIONS AND PRICES CAN RESULT IN INEFFICIENCIES, AS PRODUCERS MAY NOT NECESSARILY EXPERIENCE A DIRECT FINANCIAL BENEFIT OR MAY FIND IT CHALLENGING TO ACCESS NON-FAIR-TRADE MARKETS BECAUSE OF THE INCREASED COSTS OF FAIR TRADE PRODUCTS. THIS COULD HINDER THE IMPACT OF FAIR TRADE IN ADDRESSING POVERTY AND PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH ON A LARGE SCALE.

CONCERNs ABOUT THE SUSTAINABILITY OF FAIR TRADE'S GROWTH AND ACCESS TO MARKETS ARE ALSO IMPORTANT. DESPITE A NOTABLE INCREASE IN RECENT YEARS, FAIR TRADE REMAINS A SMALL PORTION OF THE GLOBAL MARKET, SPARKING CONTINUED DISCUSSIONS ON ITS POTENTIAL FOR EXPANSION. RELYING ON SPECIFIC CONSUMER SEGMENTS OFTEN LEADS TO LIMITED REACH FOR FAIR TRADE PRODUCTS DUE TO NICHE MARKETS. ADDITIONALLY, THERE ARE WORRIES THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF FAIR TRADE, LIKE ESTABLISHING DIRECT TIES WITH PRODUCERS AND EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES, COULD BE COMPROMISED AS THE MOVEMENT BECOMES MORE FOCUSED ON COMMERCE.

Agenda 2: Promoting Fair Trade, Empowering Producers In Developing Countries



AS BIG COMPANIES JOIN THE FAIR TRADE INDUSTRY, CONCERNS ARE RAISED REGARDING THE SYSTEM'S ABILITY TO UPHOLD ITS VALUES AS IT EXPANDS. CRITICS ARE CONCERNED THAT THE INCREASING COMMERCIALIZATION OF FAIR TRADE COULD LEAD TO IT BEING USED MORE AS A MARKETING STRATEGY RATHER THAN A GENUINE TOOL FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, POTENTIALLY DIMINISHING ITS ABILITY TO BRING ABOUT SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS FOR ALL PRODUCERS, ESPECIALLY IN THE FUTURE.

FOCUS QUESTIONS

- 1) HOW DOES THE FAIR TRADE CERTIFICATION PROCESS IMPACT SMALL-SCALE FARMERS AND ARTISANS COMPARED TO LARGER COOPERATIVES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?**

- 2) WHAT CHALLENGES DO FAIR TRADE ORGANIZATIONS FACE IN ENSURING THAT THE BENEFITS OF THE MOVEMENT REACH THE MOST MARGINALIZED GROUPS, SUCH AS WOMEN, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES?**

- 3) TO WHAT EXTENT DOES FAIR TRADE HELP BREAK THE CYCLE OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND ARE THERE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABLE OUTCOMES FOR PRODUCERS?**

Resources & References



ONLINE RESOURCES

AGENDA 1: CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES, BALANCING PROFIT AND PEOPLE:

1) UN GLOBAL COMPACT ([WWW.UNGLOBALCOMPACT.ORG](http://www.unglobalcompact.org))

THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT IS A VOLUNTARY INITIATIVE THAT ENCOURAGES BUSINESSES WORLDWIDE TO ADOPT SUSTAINABLE AND SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE POLICIES. IT FOCUSES ON AREAS LIKE HUMAN RIGHTS, LABOR, THE ENVIRONMENT, AND ANTI-CORRUPTION.

2) CSR EUROPE ([WWW.CSREUROPE.ORG](http://www.csreurope.org))

THIS IS A PLATFORM FOR COMPANIES THAT WANT TO PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS PRACTICES. IT PROVIDES INSIGHTS AND RESOURCES ON HOW CSR CAN BE IMPLEMENTED IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES WHILE BALANCING PROFIT AND PEOPLE.

3) GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE (GRI) ([WWW.GLOBALREPORTING.ORG](http://www.globalreporting.org))

GRI IS A LEADING ORGANIZATION THAT SUPPORTS BUSINESSES IN MEASURING AND COMMUNICATING THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) PERFORMANCE. IT PROVIDES GUIDELINES FOR REPORTING CSR ACTIVITIES, ESPECIALLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

4) BUSINESS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (BSR) ([WWW.BSR.ORG](http://www.bsr.org))

BSR HELPS COMPANIES DEVELOP CSR STRATEGIES THAT CREATE BUSINESS AND SOCIAL VALUE. IT OFFERS RESEARCH, REPORTS, AND RESOURCES ON BALANCING PROFIT WITH POSITIVE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.

5) WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM ([WWW.WEFORUM.ORG](http://www.weforum.org))

THE WEF'S WEBSITE OFTEN COVERS CSR INITIATIVES, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES, FOCUSING ON HOW BUSINESSES CAN CREATE SHARED VALUE FOR BOTH STAKEHOLDERS AND SOCIETY.

Resources & References



AGENDA 2: PROMOTING FAIR TRADE, EMPOWERING PRODUCERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1) FAIRTRADE INTERNATIONAL ([WWW.FAIRTRADE.NET](http://www.fairtrade.net))

THIS IS THE GLOBAL ORGANIZATION THAT SETS INTERNATIONAL FAIR TRADE STANDARDS AND SUPPORTS FAIR TRADE CERTIFICATION. IT PROVIDES RESOURCES ON HOW FAIR TRADE WORKS, ITS IMPACT ON PRODUCERS, AND DETAILS ABOUT PRODUCTS CERTIFIED UNDER THE FAIR TRADE LABEL.

2) WORLD FAIR ORGANIZATION (WFO) ([WWW.WFTO.COM](http://www.wfto.com))

THE WFO REPRESENTS ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE COMMITTED TO FAIR TRADE. IT OFFERS VALUABLE INFORMATION ON HOW FAIR TRADE CONTRIBUTES TO SOCIAL CHANGE AND EMPOWERMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS PROVIDING RESOURCES FOR BUSINESSES LOOKING TO ADOPT FAIR TRADE PRACTICES.

3) OXFAM ([WWW.OXFAM.ORG](http://www.oxfam.org))

OXFAM IS A WELL-KNOWN ORGANIZATION INVOLVED IN GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAIR TRADE. THEIR WEBSITE DISCUSSES THEIR CAMPAIGNS FOR FAIR WAGES, WORKERS' RIGHTS, AND EMPOWERMENT, ESPECIALLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

4) TEN THOUSAND VILLAGES ([WWW.TENTHOUSANDVILLAGES.COM](http://www.tenthousandvillages.com))

THIS WEBSITE HIGHLIGHTS FAIR TRADE PRODUCTS MADE BY ARTISANS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. TEN THOUSAND VILLAGES IS COMMITTED TO HELPING ARTISANS EARN FAIR WAGES AND IMPROVE THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE, AND THEIR WEBSITE OFFERS A DEEP DIVE INTO HOW THEY SUPPORT MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES.

Resources & References



5) FAIR TRADE FEDERATION (WWW.FAIRTRADEFEDERATION.ORG)

THIS ORGANIZATION SUPPORTS AND PROMOTES FAIR TRADE BUSINESSES, CONNECTING CONSUMERS WITH ARTISANS AND FARMERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THEIR WEBSITE OFFERS RESOURCES ON HOW FAIR TRADE HELPS EMPOWER PRODUCERS AND PROMOTES SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE

OFFICIAL EMAIL ID OF THE GA2 COMMITTEE: GA2IASMUN2025@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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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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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=ncili>

<https://unidir.org/sites/default/files/publication/pdfs//prevention-of-an-arms-race-in-outer-space-a-guide-to-the-discussions-in-the-ed-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.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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- 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;

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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;



Conclusion

**THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2.
WE WISH YOU A PRODUCTIVE AND REWARDING
MUN EXPERIENCE.**