

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



GENERAL ASSEMBLY 3
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Introduction

WELCOME LETTER FROM THE DIAS

Dear Delegates,

As the chairs of General Assembly Committee 3, or the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee, it is our distinct pleasure to welcome you to the International Academic School Model United Nations. We are excited and honoured to guide you through what promises to be a stimulating and enriching diplomatic experience.

We understand that some of you may be attending your first MUN conference, and we wish you the best of luck. We know that being a first-time delegate can be daunting, from preparing position papers and researching your minister's foreign policy and allies to practicing your opening address. However, we want you to know that we are here to help and guide you every step of the journey.

Our goal as chairs is to facilitate a dynamic and inclusive environment where diverse perspectives are heard, respected, and integrated into comprehensive solutions. We are here to support you in navigating the complexities of international relations, honing your negotiation skills, and fostering a sense of unity among nations.

Feel free to approach us with any questions, concerns, or ideas you may have. We are here to ensure that your IASMUN experience is both educational and enjoyable.

Best regards,
The chairs of GA3



Introduction

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

Established in 1945 alongside the United Nations, the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM) stands as one of the six main committees under the General Assembly. Its inception marked a pivotal moment in the global arena, responding to the urgent need for an international body dedicated to addressing the pressing social, humanitarian, and cultural issues that plagued the post-World War II era. SOCHUM has played a crucial role in shaping global discourse and action on a multitude of social, humanitarian, and cultural issues. It has been instrumental in developing and adopting landmark resolutions, conventions, and declarations that have set international standards and norms, thereby safeguarding and promoting human rights worldwide. SOCHUM's deliberations have also served as a platform for fostering international cooperation, mobilising resources, and coordinating responses to humanitarian crises and emergencies. The work of SOCHUM has evolved over time to reflect the ever-changing landscape of global challenges. It has addressed emerging issues such as climate change, migration, and the impact of technology on society. SOCHUM has also adapted its working methods to enhance its effectiveness, embracing new forms of participation and engagement with civil society and other stakeholders.

The General Assembly Third Committee focuses its discussions on social, humanitarian, and cultural concerns that arise in the General Assembly, although its work often overlaps with that of other United Nations organs, including the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies. Human rights, education, and cultural preservation are typical issues for the Third Committee. Notably, the Third Committee would not discuss the legal implications of human rights matters, as those are discussed by the Sixth Committee, nor would it call for special studies or deploy monitors, as those tasks are handled by the Human Rights Council. The Third Committee also adheres to the purview guidelines of the General Assembly as a whole.



Introduction

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

OVERALL ROLE OF THE CHAIRS

Every committee is assigned a head chair and a deputy chair, with the head chair being more experienced. A chairperson is a designated staff member responsible for the overall supervision of the council or committee they have been appointed to. Prior to the conference, all chairpersons are responsible for the preparation of the study guides, for the correction of the delegates' position papers, and for facilitating delegates' preparation in general. During the conference, Chairpersons chair and supervise all the sessions of their committees and ensure their smooth running

CHAIR

The role of the chair is to facilitate debate, keep it moving, and ensure that delegates follow the Rules of Procedure. Chairs also explain and clarify rules so that even novice delegates feel comfortable participating. Along with clarifying the rules and facilitating the flow of the committee sessions, the chair also helps set the atmosphere of the simulation. The Chair's duties are to:

- Call the sessions to order, open and close each session, and rule on points of order.
- Limit speaking time, limit the speakers' list or decide the propriety of any procedural motion. Interpret and ensure observance of the rules of parliamentary procedure,
- Accord the right to speak,
- Put questions to a vote and Announce decisions.

The Chair's privileges include the following:

- Order: The Chair will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and the maintenance of order therein.
- Discretion: The Chair has the discretion to entertain a motion, to deny a motion, or to decide that a particular motion is appropriate or inappropriate.
- Delegation: The chair has the power to delegate authority to either a co-chair or .



Introduction

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

any other appropriate person.

- Format: The chair may require that any motion or request be submitted in writing. The chair has a significant influence on the atmosphere and ambiance of the committee.

CO-CHAIR

Co-Chairs are responsible for the logistics of the committee session as well as supporting the Chair and being ready to assume the responsibilities of the Chair.

The duties of the Co-Chairs are:

- to Take attendance
- Record the votes
- Review resolutions
- Direct discussions, accord the right to speak, announce decisions, and ensure and enforce the observance of the rules
- Advise the delegations on the possible course of debate and suggest any motions which would be looked upon favourably
- Propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection

PAGER

As the secret agents of Model UN, it is the job of the Pages to read each note that they pass between delegates. Based on interviews with Pages, some committees completely abided by the rules, and notes were on topic or complementary to delegate statements.



Agenda

AGENDA 1: PROMOTING EDUCATIONAL ACCESS FOR CHILDREN IN PALESTINE.

Access to education for children in Palestine is still a major concern, with many obstacles standing in the way of establishing a high-quality, inclusive educational system. The entire learning environment has been impacted by ongoing geopolitical tensions and conflicts, which have resulted in disruptions to schooling, damage to infrastructure, and mobility restrictions. Socioeconomic inequality and limited resources make matters worse and disproportionately impact marginalised populations. In addition to removing physical obstacles, ensuring educational access for Palestinian children also entails creating a supportive environment that promotes mental health, cultural sensitivity, and the acquisition of critical skills. To overcome these challenges and create a route for the fulfilment of every child's right to an education in Palestine, international cooperation and focused actions are crucial.

HISTORY OF THE TOPIC

The Israeli-Palestinian war, which started in the middle of the 20th century, has had a significant impact on Palestinian children's educational prospects and infrastructure over time. The violence has severely impacted the continuity and calibre of education by causing numerous school closures, the destruction of educational infrastructure, and disruptions to the academic calendar. The installation of checkpoints and barriers, in addition to mobility limitations, has made it more difficult for students to attend colleges and institutions. Disparities in educational access are a result of economic difficulties that are made worse by the conflict and mostly impact marginalised communities.

SUBTOPICS

- Challenges faced in the educational system of Palestine
- The need for educational aid in Palestine



Agenda

- Palestinian educational philosophy
- The educational future of the children of Palestine
- Defense of Palestinian children

FOCUS QUESTIONS

1. How educated is Palestine?
2. Why is education important in Palestine?
3. What is the best solution for this issue?
4. What is UNICEF's role in this situation?
5. What can other countries do to provide access to education?

AGENDA 2: RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN LIBYA

Internally displaced people (IDPs) are a complicated and pressing humanitarian issue in Libya. A sizable section of the population has been forcibly displaced as a result of the nation's struggles with political instability, armed wars, and social unrest. Widespread insecurity, restricted access to essential services, and unstable living conditions for those impacted are characteristics of Libya's internal displacement problem. IDPs are particularly vulnerable due to a number of issues, such as restricted access to jobs, healthcare, and education. In addition to providing urgent humanitarian assistance, efforts must be made to create a safe and secure environment that facilitates long-term returns and reintegration in order to effectively address the situation of Libya's internally displaced people.

HISTORY OF THE TOPIC

The fall of the Gaddafi regime created a power vacuum, which exacerbated the already complicated and disjointed security environment. As competing factions



Agenda

and militias arose, there was instability, which led to violations of human rights and acts of violence. When opposing governments asserted their legitimacy in 2014, the conflict intensified, and the crisis got worse. Many Libyans were consequently forced to flee their country in search of safety. Essential services, such as healthcare and education, were disrupted by the unstable security conditions and the damage to infrastructure. The suffering of Libya's internally displaced people is a reflection of the larger difficulties the nation is facing in restoring peace, encouraging harmony, and providing for the humanitarian needs of those impacted by violence. International organisations and humanitarian agencies have been working to provide assistance to IDPs, but the situation remains complex due to ongoing political tensions and the struggle to establish a unified government.

SUBTOPICS

- Causes of the displacement
- Strategic solutions to resolve displacement matter
- Effects of displacement issues
- Differences between IDPs and refugees
- UNHCR's take on this issue

FOCUS QUESTIONS

1. What was the impact on individuals being displaced?
2. What other issues were caused because of this displacement?
3. What is preventing other countries from helping these displaced people?
4. Are the response plans working?



Resources & References

<https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/libya/card/14PEtRZeCi/>

<https://reporting.unhcr.org/libya-internally-displaced-persons-libya-10#:~:text=In%202020%20the%20number%20of,a%20result%20of%20armed%20conflict.>

<https://www.ifri.org/en/debates/protection-refugees-and-displaced-persons-libya-challenge-unhcr>

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/civil-war-libya>

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/01/24/libya-displaced-population-cant-go-home>

CONTACTING THE COMMITTEE

For submitting position papers, resolution papers, questions, and concerns, please contact us at this email: [**ga3iasmun2024@gmail.com**](mailto:ga3iasmun2024@gmail.com)



Appendices

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Delegation from

The Federal Republic of
Germany

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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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Delegation from

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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.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;



Appendices

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;



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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;



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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, DELEGATES, FOR BEING A PART OF GA3. THE DIAS
HOPES THAT DURING THE COMING 3 DAYS OF THIS
CONFERENCE WE WILL ENJOY OUR TIME AND WORK TOGETHER
TO ENSURE EVERYTHING WORKS OUT FRESH AND SMOOTH, AND
WE WISH YOU A PRODUCTIVE AND REWARDING MUN
EXPERIENCE!

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SCHOOL

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2024



GOOD LUCK!
GOOD LUCK!
GOOD LUCK!