



IASMUN
International Academic School
Model United Nations

DELEGATES' HANDBOOK

Accredited by

Table of Contents

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Welcome Letter..... | 1 |
| Conference Schedule..... | 2 |
| Conference Preparations..... | 3-4 |
| Position Papers..... | 5-6 |
| Parliamentary Procedure..... | 7-10 |
| Resolution..... | 11-12 |
| Amendments | 13 |
| Code of Conduct..... | 14 |
| Awards..... | 15 |
| Appendix..... | 16-20 |

Welcome Letter

Dear venerable delegates, advisors, and organizers,

I am delighted to welcome you to International Academic School Model United Nations (IASMUN) 2023, our first annual conference at International Academic School. It is an honour to be the founder and Secretary-General of IASMUN 2023!

IASMUN has been initiated for all students across the region for diversity, competitiveness, and the concoction of creative ideas. IASMUN will commence with four distinct committees for the delegates to choose between based on their interest and level.

IASMUN possesses a superior set of members with various perks and a remarkable skill set. IASMUN grants students the opportunity to enhance their research and debating skills, confidence, extemporization, and writing and speaking abilities through various committees and issues. It provides all its participants to display their inner talents and flourish them. Furthermore, IASMUN fundamentally prepares its participants for university and the future as a whole.

We highly encourage you to participate in an enlightening, pleasurable, and memorable occasion that will remarkably transfigure and inspire everyone. IASMUN strives to reinforce and develop all required skills that create an exceptional ambassador!

Best regards,

Youssef Ashraf Hussein Zaki



Conference Schedule

Friday (10th March)

1:30pm - 3pm
Arrival and Registration

3pm - 5pm
Opening Ceremony

5pm - 5:30pm
Short Break

5:30pm - 7:30pm
First Committee Session

Sunday (12th March)

9:20 am - 10 am
Arrival

10 am - 12:30 pm
Fifth Committee Session

12:30pm - 2pm
Break

2pm - 4:30pm
Sixth Committee Session

4:30pm - 6pm
Awards Ceremony

Saturday (11th March)

9:20 am - 10 am
Arrival

10 am - 12:30 pm
Second Committee Session

12:30 pm - 2 pm
Break

2 pm - 4 pm
Third Committee Session

4 pm - 5 pm
Break

5 pm - 6:30pm
Fourth Committee Session

6:30pm - 7 pm
Short Break

7 pm - 8:30 pm
Social Night

Conference Preparations

Introduction:

- Prior to the conference, here's a mini guide to help you prepare for your research
 - Understanding your committee
 - Understanding your topics
 - Tips from the IASMUN2023 Board
- To begin your preparations for the conference, it is suggested to read the delegate handbook thoroughly, as well as your committee guide, as it will help you understand the topics and debates well.

Understanding your committee:

- All MUNs have a vast range of committees. Take the time to research about your selected committee to better understand and remember important information. That is to be able to work your way through the debates with ease and comfort.
- However, it is important to note that there will be a workshop held to explain every procedure to the delegates and the chairs are always available to answer any questions/concerns.

Understanding your topics:

- When it comes to your topics, it is highly recommended to thoroughly research them with a particular focus on the subtopics and focus questions.
- They are the guide as to how the conference will go about. Plus, the chairs may have hinted to certain key words they will be anticipating to hear discussions/debates about.

Conference Preparations

Tips from the board:

For the purpose of efficiency, delegates must maintain a research paper (whether soft copy or hard copy) to refer to throughout the conference. It is understood that typing out/ summarizing research is a time-consuming task. However, sifting through links can inconvenience delegates. Henceforth, it is recommended to:

- Clearly organize research in however way each delegate sees fit
- Have a clear idea of the alliances
- Have the links/references ready before speaking in case a delegate questions the credibility of the info
- Brainstorm potential caucuses you might want to raise a motion for moderated causes.



Position Papers

What is a position paper?

- A position paper is a brief document that states the views of a delegate's country, with respect to the topics at hand. The process of writing a position paper is essential to ensure wellrounded research prior to the conference. You get the opportunity to understand your country's position on the topic, the relation to the topic, as well as put forward suggestions. A sample position paper can be found in the appendix.

Structure:

- You cannot begin your position paper without adequately researching the topics. Once you're ready to begin, here is the structure to be followed:
- **Header:**
 - The header of the document states your country, your committee name as well as the school that you represent.
- **Introduction:**
 - As any formal paper is written, your position paper must begin with a brief introduction to the committee, your country, and the two topics assigned. Each topic should start with a title numbered with a Roman numeral, followed by the following segments:
- **Body**
 - The body of the position paper should be divided into two equal segments, each segment discusses one of the two topics assigned to your committee. Both segments should start with a title numbered with a roman numeral followed by the following three parts, for which you do not need to create sub headings.
 - **Background:**
 - This part should occupy roughly 25 percent of your paper. It should state a comprehensive background about the topic, the past actions taken by the global community and the United Nations, and the current situation of the matter. It is advisable to collect and summarize important and specific information in this section on your own instead of picking lines only from the background guide.

Position Papers

○ **Country's Position:**

- This part should occupy roughly 50 percent of your paper. It should state your country's position within the topic, as well as what direct or indirect role it plays towards it. You may also state any past actions that your government has taken, current actions being taken, or stated plans for actions in the future to solve the issue in question. You may also discuss domestic law, foreign aid, and international conventions wherever applicable.
- All countries within each committee have been chosen wisely. Your research about your country and its policies will provide sufficient aid in formulating your stance towards the topic.

○ **Possible Solutions:**

- This part should occupy roughly 25 percent of your paper, and is certainly the most entertaining, and productive to read. It is the part in which you can stand out as a delegate and perhaps flex your problem-solving and diplomatic skills. If you were able to state the specific problems within your topic and your country's position, then you should be able to propose solutions to your committee.
- Your solutions must always align with your country's foreign policies and, obviously, be meaningful and realistic, in a sense that they are applicable with respect to the mandate of your committee. You can propose certain compromises regarding foreign policy when devising solutions, but be mindful of how far you go with it. A simple way to keep yourself in check is to ask yourself the question "would I get fired for this?" everytime you want to compromise on foreign policy.

Parliamentary Procedure

Introduction

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

Points:

Point of Personal Privilege

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

Point of Information

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

Point of Order

- This can be raised when the Dias has made a mistake or when a rude or factually incorrect statement has been made. It does not require a vote.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

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

Parliamentary Procedure

Motions

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

Motion to Set the Agenda

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

Motion to Open the Speakers' List

- This sets the official general speakers' list for the committee. To first determine the order of the speakers' list, delegates must raise their placards, after which they can send a note to the Dias to be added. This does not require a vote.

Motion for a Moderated Caucus

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

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

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

Parliamentary Procedure

Motion to Move into Voting Procedure

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

Motion to Recess

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

Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

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

Yield (give their remaining time)

- Once delegates finish their speeches, they can yield their remaining time to any of the following:
 - Yield their time to the Chair. (The delegate cannot be questioned by any other delegate)
 - Yield their time to questions. (Any delegate in the room can ask the delegate a question)
 - Yield their time to another delegate. (The delegate can choose a particular country/delegate to be questioned by)

Parliamentary Procedure

Flow of committee session:

Opening Speeches:

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

Moderated Caucus:

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

Unmoderated Caucus:

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

Resolutions

Introduction:

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

Writing a resolution

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

Main Submitter

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

Sponsors

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

Signatories

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

Resolutions

Voting for Resolutions

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

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

- Each resolution must include the use of two distinct clauses:
- Preambulatory Clauses, which discuss relevant past events, statements, and actions, otherwise described as historic justifications for action (examples include: Expressing its appreciation, having considered, having devoted attention, having heard, recalling, recognizing, referring, deeply concerned, declaring, etc).
- Operative Clauses, which propose solutions to reach a final resolution that solves the issue at hand. Attached in the appendix are some starting words to be considered when starting an operative clause.

IASMUN

Amendments

Introduction:

- Amendments are suggested changes a delegate may have for the resolution paper.

Friendly amendment:

- A friendly amendment is one that is approved by all resolution sponsors. This form of amendment passes immediately upon the consent of its sponsors.
- Please bear in mind that grammatical amendments are always considered friendly amendments.

Unfriendly amendment:

- An unfriendly amendment is one that is rejected by at least one resolution sponsor. Such an amendment requires two speakers: one in favor and one against.
- After all speakers have concluded their remarks, the committee votes on the changes; two thirds of the delegates present is necessary for the amendment to pass.
- If the paper is struck 40% due to unfriendly amendments, the resolution paper immediately fails.

Some examples of amendments:

- Add - . You may add a line of text or a whole phrase.
- Strike - You may eliminate a whole clause's content or a sub clause.
- Modify - You may alter one or more words within a clause.

Code Of Conduct

In light of the Terms and Conditions of not just IASMUN, but any respectable event, delegates are hereby reminded of the following rules of decorum:

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

Dress Code for males:

- Button-down shirts and dress pants, preferably a dark color (Black, Blue, Grey) and shoes that match the attire.
- Kandora is also allowed, with the appropriate footwear.
- Jeans and shorts are not appropriate or acceptable.
- Sneakers and sandals are also not acceptable
- Casual shirts (especially ones that show and display any type of pictures and logos) are prohibited.
- Preferable to be in a suit

Dress code for females:

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

Awards

- When it comes to awards, it is important to note that there are several factors at play.
- First and foremost is behavior. Delegates are advised to maintain decorum at all times, speaking the loudest does not translate to speaking the best.
- Second, being as thorough and detailed with the research process as possible is always the guaranteed way to remain one step ahead in a debate. Chairs are not looking for vague generic answers. They want the delegates to get to the root of the problem, analyze it carefully, and try to suggest ways to fix it.
- Third, speaking skills are quite vital. Eloquence in a debate can be really impactful, especially on the opposing argument. Distinct and clear phrasing is always more hard-hitting than virtue-signaling language. Besides, position papers and resolution papers also hold their value when it comes to evaluating the delegates.
- Lastly, the award system is placed to increase competition amongst delegates. Chairs are anticipating 3 days worth of intellectually challenging debate on serious world issues. They are looking to see the best UN members of the future, not the best delegates of IAS MUN. So it is highly recommended to see the awards as tools to achieve growth, not the end goal.

Awards Presented are:

- Best Delegate
- Distinguished Delegate
- Best Researcher
- Best Speaker
- Honourable Mention

Appendix

Sample Position Paper

Delegation from

The Federal Republic of
Germany

Represented by

International Academic
School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix

Sample Position Paper

Delegation from

The Federal Republic of
Germany

Represented by

International Academic
School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

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

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

II. Gun Control Policies: Effective or a Hindrance

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

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

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

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

Appendix

Sample Position Paper

Delegation from

The Federal Republic of
Germany

Represented by

International Academic
School

The Position Paper for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

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

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

References:

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

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

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

Appendix

Sample Resolution Paper

AUSMUN/2023/GA1

General Assembly First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)

Main submitters: Russian Federation, Japan

Sponsors: Germany, Iran, Iceland

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

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

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the increasing gun violence across the world,

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasizing the need for international cooperation on this issue,

1. *Recommends* for the establishment of rules and regulations internationally over the eligibility for obtaining firearm licenses of all kinds;
 - a. These include a thorough testing process which includes;
 - i. Background checks including mental health evaluations;
 - ii. Must be over the age of Twenty-One;

Appendix

Sample Resolution Paper

- iii. Medical tests to ensure the proper physical condition of potential gun owners;
 - 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;
 - d. Only one firearm is allowed for each license;
- 2. *Further recommends* alternative government initiatives;
 - a. such as buyback programs for illicit firearms;
- 3. *Strongly discourages* 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 3 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;